Planning toolbox – Good practices

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WATERDRIVE WP3 TEAM

Waterdrive Interreg Baltic Sea Region EUROPEAN UNION EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- Planning Toolbox - the most important assumtions
- What kind of solutions we want to present
- How we work on toolbox content
- In which categories we will present solutions
- How we describe solutions

Planning Toolbox - the most important assumtions

Who will be the user?

- Advisor
- Catchment officer
- Environmental expert
- Environmental specialist
- Facilitator
- Farmer
- Land owner
- Modeler
- Planner
- Policy maker
- Spatial planner
- Technical specialist

The form of Toolbox?

- web page:
http://waterdrive.phenohorizon.com

What kind of solutions we want to present

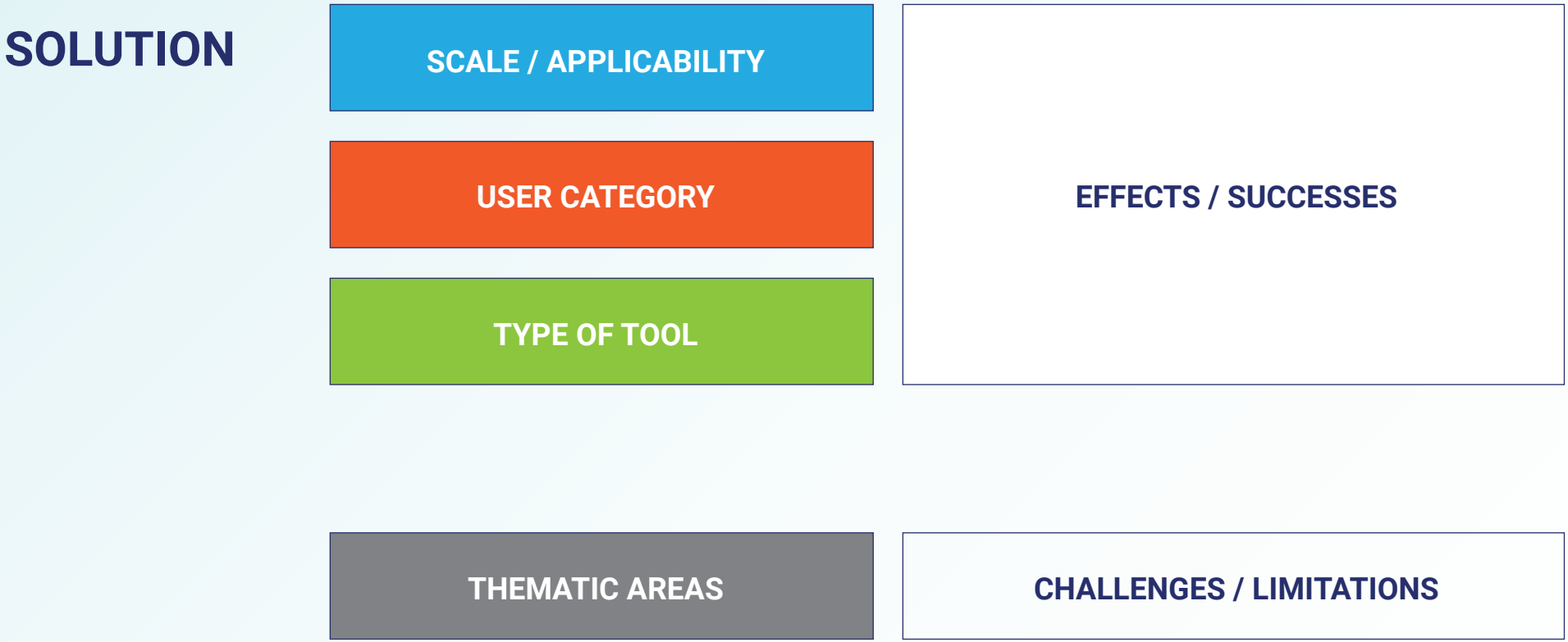
3 types of solutions:

- Solutions that have already been applied in agricultural areas and work (as an inspiration for other partner countries)

- Solutions that have already been applied in other areas that can be an inspiration in water management processes in agricultural areas

- Solutions that we will develop in the WATERDRIVE project

In which categories we will present solutions



In which categories we will present solutions

SCALE / APPLICABILITY

A choice of:

National level, Regional level, Subnational level, Catchment level, County Level, Local level, Farm level

TYPE OF USER

A choice of:

Advisor, Catchment officer, Environmental expert, Environmental specialist, Facilitator, Farmer, Land owner, Modeler, Planner, Policy maker, Spatial planner, Technical specialist

TYPE OF TOOL

A choice of:

Data, Documentation, Educational materials, Educational activities, Maps/GIS, Model, Software, Involvement in the proces, Information systems, land use maps, A mitigation measures conducted on fields

In which categories we will present solutions

THEMATIC AREAS

A choice of:

- climate change adaptation
- construction of constructed wetlands
- erosion
- expansion of usage of river bank territories
- general improvement in understanding of problems
- Land retention
- Nutrient loading from diffuse sources
- Reduction of nutrients
- Reduction of phosphorus load
- Reduction of pollutions
- Storm water management

How we describe solutions

1. What is the challenge
2. Description od the solution
3. Possibility of adapting the solution

How we describe solutions

1/3 What is the challenge

(1) What was a topic/problem that the solution resolved?

(2) What was a reason of the problem?

(3) Where/by who was the problem defined?

(4) How did it negatively affect land use / water management in agricultural area?

(5) Who was/were involved in the process / situation that solved the problem?

How we describe solutions

2/3 Description of the solution

(6) What could be the direct reason for using the solution?

(7) Who was the initiator of the solution implementation?

(8) How was the solution implemented - what exactly did the process look like?

(9) What resources / tools were used to solve the problem

How we describe solutions

3/3 Possibility of adapting the solution

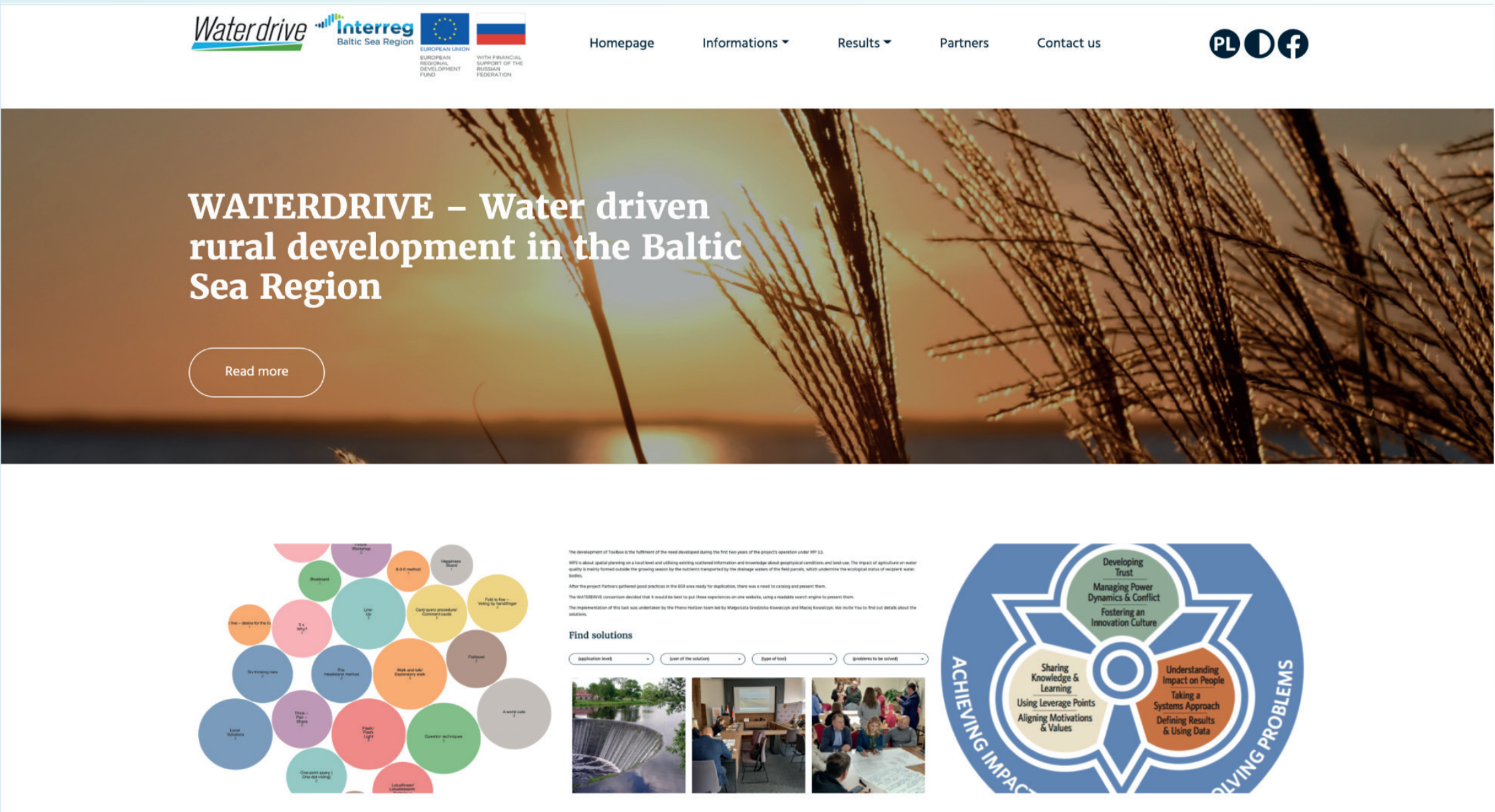
(10) Did the implemented process solve the problem? Can we say this at this stage?

(11) do we know the opinions of the users?

(12) Can the solutions be adapted at a different level of the process? How?

(13) Can the solution be improved and adapted to other sites/users?

(14) Other reflections



Planning toolbox + Leadership manual + The Local Participatory Toolbox

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About Toolbox

The development of Toolbox is the fulfilment of the need developed during the first two years of the project's operation under WP 3.3.

WP3 is about spatial planning on a local level and utilising existing scattered information and knowledge about geophysical conditions and land-use. The impact of agriculture on water quality is mainly formed outside the growing season by the nutrients transported by the drainage waters of the field parcels, which undermine the ecological status of recipient water bodies.

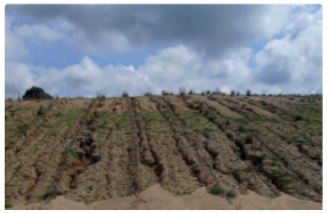
After the project Partners gathered good practices in the BSR area ready for duplication, there was a need to catalog and present them.

The WATERDRIVE consortium decided that it would be best to put these experiences on one website, using a readable search engine to present them.

The implementation of this task was undertaken by the Pheno Horizon team led by Małgorzata Grodzicka-Kowalczyk and Maciej Kowalczyk. We invite You to find out details about the solutions.

Find solutions

(application level) | (user of the solution) | (type of tool) | (problems to be solved)

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Reducing diffuse pollution

SCALE / APPLICABILITY: Catchment level | County Level | Farm level | Local level | National level | Other | Regional level | Subnational level

TYPE OF USER: Adviser | Advisor | Catchment officer | Environmental expert | Environmental specialist | Facilitator | Farmer | Land owner | Modeler | Planner | Policy maker | Spatial planner | Technical specialist | Water authorities

TYPE OF TOOL: A mitigation measure conducted on fields | Data | Educational activities | Educational materials | Information systems | Involvement in the process | Land use maps | Maps/GIS | Model | Other | Software

THEMATIC AREAS: Climate Change Adaptation | Construction of constructed wetlands | Erosion | Expansion of usage of river bank territories | General improvement in understanding of problems | Land retention | Nutrient loading from diffuse sources | Other | Reduction of nutrients | Reduction of phosphorus load | Reduction of poluttions | Storm water management

How do we get actors to work together for a reduction in diffuse pollution?

CHALLENGE DESCRIPTION Diffuse loads come from many different sources and are therefore much more difficult to combat than point loads. Even today, different actors disagree on the main sources of diffuse pollution, although several studies show that agricultural pollution is the greatest in many, if not all, of the Baltic Sea Region catchments. It is often heard that it is argued that sparsely populated areas, forestry or wastewater treatment plant by-passes cause higher loads than estimated. This may be due in part to the fact that estimating the amount of diffuse load is challenging. In terms of agricultural pressures, we do not have sufficient measurements of different farming practices, soil types and climate zones. Diffuse loading can also be modeled but modeling also needs comprehensive measurement data so that the functionality of the model in different situations can be tested. The same applies to the effects of water protection methods. The effectiveness of a water protection measure is most often determined at the level of a field block or a small catchment area. When measures are assessed at the discharge point of a larger catchment area, the impact of the measure is often so small that it cannot be detected on the basis of sparse water sampling data. As there are several different land uses in the catchment area and at the same time several actors, it is essential to get the actors to talk to each other. The action can be a joint project in which the actors can contribute to a common objective, e.g. good water status. However, projects are

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