

Interreg
CENTRAL EUROPE



LUMAT

European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE LAND USE IN INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS

LUMAT NEWSLETTER #4

YEAR 3 | APRIL 2018



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Cooperation in land management for more livable places



LUMAT PROJECT YEAR 3 WHAT'S GOING ON

We are now entering in the third year of the Lumat project. The mid-term review meeting has taken place during the project meeting in Barnbach in January 2018. The review was concerning both technical and financial part of the project. LUMAT has passed the evaluation positively, so far all the tasks have been implemented and submitted in time. Also the financial aspects concerning budget spending have been analysed and assessed as satisfactory.

It's now time for action plans. The partners finalized action plans presenting solutions for improving integrated environmental management concerning urban land in functional urban areas. Seven action plans will be submitted which reflect specific situation in each case but at the same time they follow the common structure elaborated by the whole partnership.

The action plans concerning urban areas are created in form of drafts and then public consultation events are organized to involve inhabitants in forming a final version which will meet their expectations.

The action plans implementation is connected with establishing a management structures which in each case would be responsible for further life of the document. It means that it is necessary to involve urban authorities of cities in Functional Urban Area (FUAs) to present them the idea of the action plan and stress the necessity for close co-operation in realization of next steps. Therefore the events aiming at capacity building are taking place in each project FUA which are addressed to high-level decision makers.

Anna Starzewska-Sikorska
Project Coordinator

Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas (IETU)

NUMBERS AND FACTS



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FIFTH PROJECT PARTNERS MEETING

REPORT FROM BÄRNBACH

24-26|01|18

AUSTRIA

The 5th Partners meeting was organized in Austria, in Bärnbach, Lipizzanerheimat from 24th to 26th January 2018 with more than 30 peoples. The meeting took place in the premises of the Energy Center Lipizzanerheimat in Styria. The partners of the 7 pilot regions the partners were welcomed by Johannes Binder and also by local politicians. Bernd Osprian, Mayor of Bärnbach, Helmut Linhart, Mayor of Köflach and Karl Petinger, member of Styrian parliament welcomed the participants and made themselves a picture of the ongoing project activities and the status quo.

The consortium prepared presentations for the meeting, especially of the drafts of Action Plans for our 7 pilot regions as well as of Pilot Actions that are planned further and discussed them within the partnership.

The first day was dedicated to the Project Steering Committee meeting and the preparation for the mid-term review meeting.

The project leader, Anna Starzewska, presented current issues concerning the project management, and also the presentations of the drafts of Action Plans starts on the first day.

The second day partners had mid-term project review meeting with the representative of the Joint Secretariat, Mr. Christophe Ebermann. Mr. Ebermann expresses his satisfaction because the project goes smoothly and there are no problems with the implementation.

The last day of the meeting was devoted to partners' presentations of Action plan advancements (WP T2) and Pilot areas (WPT3). The day ended by summing up the mid-term review meeting (tasks to be performed, deadlines, etc.).

The next project partners meeting will be hosted by the Slovenian partners from 24th to 25th May 2018.

EC - PP6



THE CONSORTIUM'S TEAM, JANUARY 2018



NEWS FROM THE PARTNERS

26|02|18

ITALY

WORKSHOP ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN CHERI-CARMAGNOLA FUA (IT)

On February 26th 2018 was held in Chieri the workshop on ecosystem services coordinated by experts with the involvement of technical and political representatives of the municipalities of the homogeneous area 11 - Chierese and Carmagnolese, as well as representatives of the Piedmont Region, the university world and technical planners.

After the first phase of illustration of the four categories of ecosystem services identified by the Millenium Ecosytem Assessment (MEA, 2005) and distribution of training material, the audience was involved in two exercises based on role playing representing different interests and instances of the territory.

In the first exercise three groups were identified: the first had to indicate the main physical-territorial factors determining the quality of the territory of the reference area (FUA); the second one had to indicate the main intangible elements, connected to the territory of reference, which determine the quality of life and the third one had to indicate the most

important eco-system service present in the same territory.

In the second exercise, on the other hand, 6 groups were identified representing different subjects (proponent, planners, technicians and municipal offices, agricultural sector, world associationism, productive sector) with the task of figuring out the realization of the imaginary Erbavoglio's Park, which despite the approval of the necessary changes to municipal regulatory plans, is complicated due to critical positions of some stakeholders. With this last exercise it has been demonstrated how complex is the concentration and sharing work aimed to identify a common point able to satisfy the real needs of all stakeholders.

For the consultation of the documents, visit the website:

<http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/cms/territorio-urbanistica/ufficio-di-piano/progetti-europei-urban/lumat>

CMT0 - PP5





ACTION PLAN FOR BROWNFIELDS REVITALISATION IN FUA OSTRAVA (CZ)

2|03|18

CZECH
REPUBLIC

On March 2, 2018 the Czech partners of the LUMAT project, the Regional Development Agency, in cooperation with the IURS - Institute for Sustainable Development, organized a workshop on "Setting Up the Implementation Structures of the Action Plan for brownfields Revitalisation in FUA Ostrava".

To reach the greatest involvement of the stakeholders the programme of the workshop was complemented by a visit to the successfully used brownfield - the Jeremenko Mine, which was founded in 1891. It is a former mine used today as a pit for the extraction of warm mine waters.

The Jeremenko Mine is the only shaft in the Ostrava area, which has a mining pit in operation due to the pumping of mine water so as not to endanger the shafts in the close

Karvina district. Due to the climatic conditions that prevailed at that time, it was not possible to implement the original plan, descending into the underground. Instead, a lecture was prepared for the workshop participants, followed by an excursion on the surface, including the ascent to the tower.

After the excursion, a workshop followed, where all participants were acquainted with the draft of Action Plan and its individual objectives. Afterwards, the stakeholders were assigned the priorities of the individual objectives and set up the implementation structures.

The workshop was attended by a total of 28 representatives from various institutions, such as the Local Public Authority, Regional Public Authorities, Sectoral Agencies, Higher Education and Research, SMEs, Business





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2|03|18

CZECH
REPUBLIC

Support Organizations and representatives of the LUMAT partner organizations.

The aim of the workshop was fulfilled. The priorities of the action plan were discussed, set according to the highest importance and proposed responsible institutions for each area.

The action plan is supported by the region, its form is acceptable and its general objectives are supported.

Another seminar to involve the public in the preparation of the pilot action - Priority map, was held on April 10. The participation was of about 40 participants from the general public.

IURS - PP9
MSID - PP10





ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND HAZARDS IN THE CONTEXT OF FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA: REFLECTIONS FROM THE POLISH CASE (PL)

RUDA ŚLĄSKA

POLAND

The ecosystem services approach is applied to assure functionality of the cities regarding a stream of benefits connected with services and values offered by nature, realized in a strong link between economy and society.

Ecosystem services as benefits offered by nature to humans, are a basis for well being, economic development and employment (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005), particularly in areas of high level of urbanization as it is in the case of the Functional Urban Area of Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice.

Application of ecosystem services approach in urban areas management as one of the

elements necessary for functioning of urban areas enables making responsible decisions in the planning and infrastructure development on these areas.

Preservation of ecosystem services as well as their supporting and restoring will allow to create and use “natural capital” and to strengthen environmental potential of functional areas of the FUA cities.

Ecosystem services classification, which is indicating the connection between ecosystem services and quality of human life includes four categories (after: MEA 2005, Kronenberg 2011):

REGULATION SERVICES	SUPPLY SERVICES	CULTURE SERVICES	SUPPORTING SERVICES
Regulation of air composition, Climate regulation, Regulation of extreme phenomena (water surplus), Regulation of pollution and self-purification (incl. water self-purification)	Supply services (water supply)	Culture resources	Circulation of elements
Regulation of soil processes	Water circulation cycle	Aesthetic functions	Primary production
Soil formation	Other biological resources	Recreation	Habitat function
Reshaping of abiotic environment. Improving soil quality	Genetic resources (biodiversity)	Science and education	Hydrological cycle
Regulation of pollution and self-purification (absorbing of dust pollution)			



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RUDA ŚLĄSKA

POLAND

In the Action Plan 25 areas in three cities have been selected.

In Ruda Śląska - 8 areas, in Chorzów 6 areas + 7 areas in Silesian Park located within Chorzów territory and 4 areas in Świętochłowice.

In 10 areas regulation services are prevailing as present ecosystem services. In 11 areas culture

services are indicated as present ecosystem services. In almost all areas these services are dominating (10). In 21 cases supply services are pointed especially water supply services.

Potential ecosystem services include mostly culture services, supporting services and supply services. Regulating services are indicated only in one case.

IETU - LP





FUA OF RUDA ŚLĄSKA, CHORZÓW AND ŚWIĘTOCHŁOWICE: ACTION PLAN FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

RUDA ŚLĄSKA

POLAND

The fourth period was devoted to finalizing documents of the action plans for integrated environmental management in the project 7 Functional Urban Areas (FUA). These documents are based on the common concept however they present specific problems of each FUA.

In case of Ruda Śląska FUA, the Action Plan concentrates on green infrastructure development and enhancement in the

three FUA cities: Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice.

A synthesis of the Action Plan is presented below. Now the document will be illustrated to the three mayors in order to discuss forms of management and implementation of the action plan. Together with the document also the tool proposed for public involvement will be presented as well as ways of its application will be discussed.

VISION

Functional Urban Area will be in 2030 an area enriched with a harmonized green infrastructure system serving to protection of natural capital and raising the quality of life of the inhabitants.

MISSION

The Action Plan mission in the aspect of nature is 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.

In the social aspect the Action Plan is aiming at propagation of the idea of healthy life style by creation of biking and walking routes in areas of a high natural potential increasing at the same time an access to ecosystem services connected with bioclimate beneficial for people and necessary for a proper functioning of human organism. The proposed solutions are also to prevent social exclusion of disabled people and these of low income. Ecological education is an integral part of the action plan popularizing knowledge on values of native nature - animals and plants - on processes connected with re-naturalisation of post-industrial areas stimulating also care for an environment by its proper maintenance of purity and aesthetics.

In the economic aspect the proposed system of communication connections based on biking traffic inside cities and between them as well as their recreation attractiveness should affect reduction of the car traffic and costs connected with it. The attractive sites should also attract investments in form of line parks, gastronomy objects, etc.

In the spatial aspect it is essential to build safe system of biking routes beyond car traffic roads. They will connect the cities of the FUA and different districts. Many of the proposed routes will be constructed basing on the abandoned railway tracks. The efficient system of biking routes favours a spatial order, but also it is important to integrate it with a comprehensive mapping out recreation and housing areas.



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RUDA ŚLĄSKA

OBJECTIVE

Enhancement of green and blue infrastructure system in the FUA of Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice.

POLAND

SYSTEM

ENHANCEMENT OF GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM IN FUA OF CHORZÓW, RUDA ŚLĄSKA AND ŚWIĘTOCHŁOWICE

PROTECTION OF NATURAL CAPITAL AGAINST ACTIVITIES LIMITING AND DEGRADING ITS POTENTIAL

INCREASING OG ROLE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN FUA AS A FACTOR SUPPORTING ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROMOTION OF GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE AS AN ELEMENT ENHANCING HEALTHY LIFE STYLE AND ALTERNATIVES FOR MOTORIZATION

DECONTAMINATION OR INSULATION OF DUMPING SITES INCLUDING TOXIC MATERIALS, STABILIZATION OF THEIR SURFACE AND SLOPES AND MAKING THEM AVAILABLE IN A RATIONAL WAY

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION EXPLAINING OBJECTIVES OF ACTIVITIES AND ENABLING RATIONALIZATION OF SOLUTIONS IN A PROCESS OF MAKING AGREEMENTS

ACTIVITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

The activities connected with enhancement and development of green infrastructure can be presented in three groups defining their character. These are:

- 1) Technical activities
- 2) Organization and legal activities
- 3) Information and education activities



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RUDA ŚLĄSKA

POLAND

Activity 1. Technical activities include all kinds of investments presented in the Action Plan as well as complementary activities being implemented in the framework of other programs or projects (e.g. Rudzki Route Program in Ruda Śląska) or projects based on other contracts or initiatives (Adaptation Plans to Climate Change being elaborated for Chorzów and Ruda Śląska).

Within the catalogue of technical activities the following can be proposed as an example:

- Construction of walking and biking routes through valuable natural areas as well as functional connections between existing routes and tracks
- Reconstruction of tree stand, new planting
- Re-arrangement of the space and introduction of small architecture elements - benches, information boards, etc.
- Construction of education routes
- Construction or cleaning of existing small retention reservoirs
- Arrangement for recreation of areas surrounding water reservoirs - urban beaches, marinas
- Construction of sports grounds and play grounds
- Arrangement of parts of the areas for active recreation and summer and winter sports (extreme biking routes, sledge hillocks, jogging routes)

Activity 2. Legal and organization activities include changes of land use planning documents by introducing records on green and blue infrastructure. There can also be study concepts concerning spatial solutions as well as documents proposing administration and legal solutions aiming at systemic management of

these areas. These activities can be addressed to one city or can constitute common initiatives e.g. monitoring system of the whole area. They can be also projects concerning changing of legal records e.g. concerning public procurement procedures (introducing for instance necessity of ecosystem services assessment and/or green infrastructure issues in the records of terms of reference for land use plans). This group of activities includes also proposal of creating common structures responsible for development of green infrastructure (e.g. biodiversity supervision) and proper use of ecosystem services.

Activity 3. Information and education activities constitute a wide spectrum of ideas and initiatives directed towards informing the local society on natural values and possibilities of using the recreation potential of these areas. Apart from information on cities web sites and in local press also the information should be addressed directly to the users of the green infrastructure. In the framework of these activities the information system should be built available in the form of application for mobile devices. The range of information can concern an access to the areas and can inform on events that are organized in concrete places of the system. These can be also competitions for children and youth and education campaigns addressed to various beneficiaries of these solutions as well as wide campaigns promoting the green infrastructure as an essential element raising the quality of life in cities of the FUA.



RESTORATION OF NEGLECTED NATURAL PARK FOR SPORTS AND RECREATION ZONE IN LOCATION ŠTRKY, SLOVAKIA (SK)

STRKY

SLOVAKIA

The Trnava City pilot investment action in Štrky is located in the north edge of cadastral area Trnava. This area is of app. 300 m², part of it serves as a shooting range, which neighbours Štrky area from northwest side. Originally this area belonged to so called “hard floodplain forests” composed mainly of ash, elm and oak trees, however, due to intensive agriculture and building up activities majority of original floodplain forests had been deforested and changed into arable land. This deforestation had considerably contributed to overall deterioration of this area and slow spread of invasive and flight wood species.

Moreover, due to illegal dumping of municipal and construction waste by local inhabitants for several decades and long lasting lack of maintenance, Štrky had altered into a “green brownfield”, which will be revitalised within LUMAT and changed into a green spot serving for local sport, leisure and recreational activities for Trnava FUA inhabitants.

Within 2-8/2017 Trnava City externally elaborated project documentation for spatial decision and realisation project documentation based on which in 7/2017 a spatial decision and in 12/2017 a building permit were issued - both are the most important legal prerequisites for starting construction works in Štrky. Moreover, during 9-12/2017 documentation for public procurement has been elaborated and during 1-2/2018 it successfully passed ex ante control at the Slovak National Controller. Accordingly, this public procurement for supplier of construction works for Štrky revitalisation has been issued in 2/2018. It is expected to finish public procurement procedure in 4/2018 and then, in accordance with the Slovak eligibility rules, before the contract signature ex post control at the Slovak National Controller must be undertaken. It is planned to start construction works in 6/2018 and finish the overall revitalisation of the Štrky area by the end of this year.

TRNAVA CITY HALL - PP8

BELOW SEVERAL VISUALIZATION SKETCHES OF THE ŠTRKY AREA AFTER REVITALIZATION ARE GIVEN.





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PILOT ACTIONS

KRANJ (SL)

The whole area of the City of Kranj is a Slovenian pilot area. Main objective is to develop a plan for managing industrial zones in greenfield and brownfield areas with the aim of improving the development of business and industrial potentials in Kranj.

KRANJ - AREA OF PLANIKA

Problems and Threats

- More than 100ha of brownfield areas in the City of Kranj
- Lack or missing communication and cooperation among owners in the development processes of brownfield sites
- Business zones don't have common management structures
- Despite large number of brownfields and underused areas there is still pressure for greenfield developments and soil sealing
- Disperse ownership structure





CONTEXT

The Slovenian pilot action explores the non-systematic management of degraded urban areas (DUOs) and business zones in the Municipality of Kranj and adds to the purpose of the Lumat project, which is to strengthen integral land management in functional urban areas (FUO) with special emphasis on sustainable use land and the development of ecosystem services. The latter can be achieved by directing development within already urbanized areas, limiting interventions in greenfield areas, and finding spatial solutions outside the administrative borders of municipalities and regions, all due to the goal of implementing sustainable land use. The objective of the pilot project is to stimulate industrial symbiosis (IS) based on management of industrial sites. At the same time, the pilot project implements the Action Plan of the Functional Urban Region of the Municipality of Kranj.

LOCATION, SIZE, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Since the whole municipality of Kranj is a pilot area, the total size is 150,9 km². In 2015 the City of Kranj had 55.857 inhabitants. It is one of a few Slovenian municipalities where the number of population increased in last five years. According to the number inhabitants, the City of Kranj ranks third among Slovenian municipalities, immediately behind Ljubljana and Maribor. The urban character reflects the high population density. For the City of Kranj, density is 370,2 inhabitants/km², which greatly exceeds the Slovenian average (101,8 inhabitants/m²). In 2015 there were 22.552 jobs in Kranj. Half of Kranj's active work force is employed outside of the City of Kranj. They mostly commute daily to the capital City of Ljubljana.

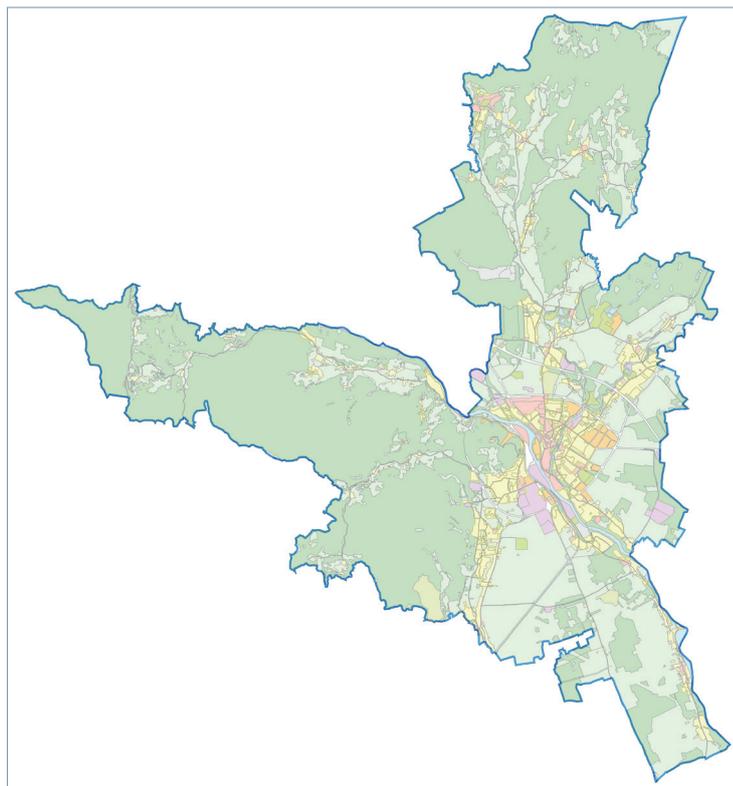
MAIN PROBLEMS

Every improvement of industrial or business areas allows expansion of activities and creation of new jobs, which is essential for the City of Kranj.

Through more efficient management of those areas, we can greatly contribute to the expansion of business and employment. Mayor problem is a dispersed ownership structure.

Today, the City of Kranj does not have a proper set of instruments and tools to approach and motivate owners of brownfields and underused sites to enable area revitalization. A set of actions tools is needed as the first step toward proactive approach of the municipality to revitalize the area.

PILOT AREA: THE CITY OF KRANJ WITH LAND USE





The Slovenian pilot will test possibilities of a new concept of industrial symbiosis as a tool to enhance attractiveness of brownfields and underused business zones. Industrial symbiosis is an approach developed under the broader discipline of industrial ecology. The focus of the approach is on energy and material exchange between different industries. The pilot will perform following steps:

- Analyze the most important materials and activities in IS in Slovenia, including an overview of established networks, European projects and programs, published documents, surveys of the topic, consultations, cases of circular economies in cities, study projects dealing with IS issues, and research and discussion articles on IS in Slovenia.
- An overview of basic concepts and definitions of IS, based on a decision by private stakeholders motivated to exchange (waste) resources for economic reasons. IS defines the integration of traditionally separate industries into a common approach involving the physical exchange of materials, energy, water, and/or by products to achieve a competitive advantage.
- An overview of production, services, and waste from these activities in the Municipality of Kranj.
- A list of major companies in the Municipality of Kranj in terms of the type and quantity of waste generated by business activities, and the manner in which it is handled.
- The presentation of possible IS scenarios between companies in the Municipality of Kranj with regard to waste resources and demand for raw materials and energy.
- Educating stakeholders about IS. This envisages informing companies about IS, where cooperation between different industrial partners is essential in order to achieve common economic and environmental benefits.

In the defining the future of the City of Kranj as a pilot area, the following stakeholders should be involved:

- Landowners
- City of Kranj
- Regional development agency - BSC Kranj
- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning - Directorate for Spatial planning, Building and Housing
- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning - Slovenian Environment Agency





PILOT ACTIONS

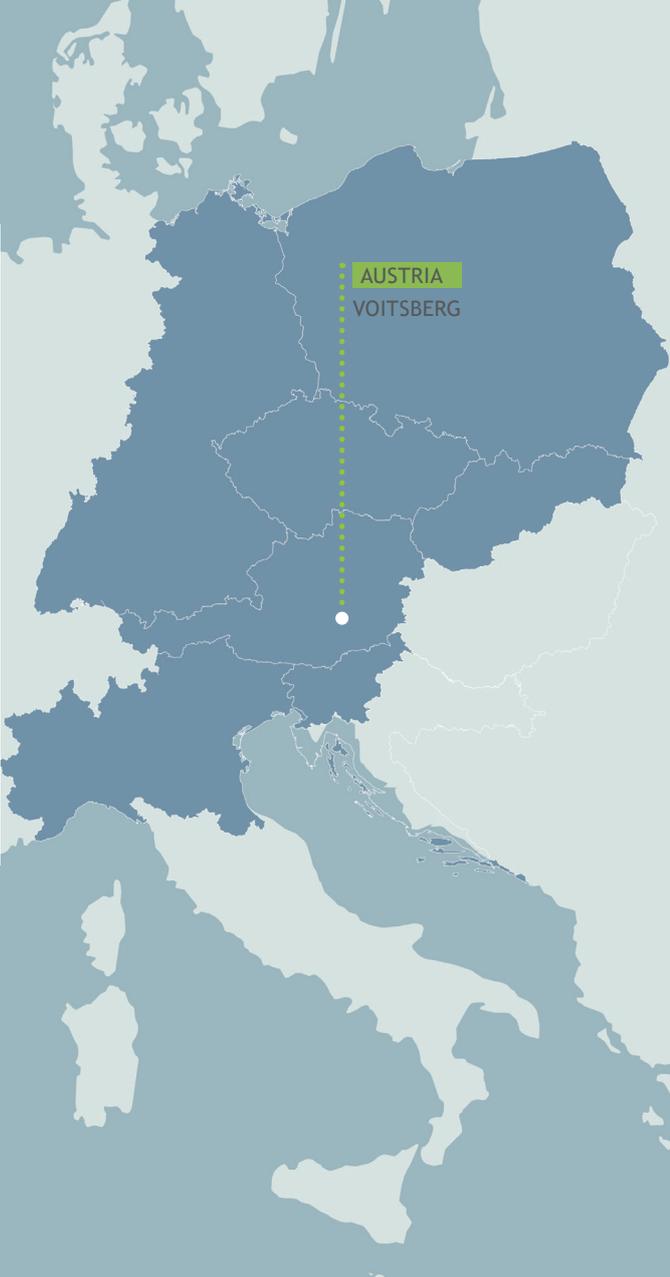
VOITSBERG (AT)

The Austrian pilot-region is a union of five communities (Regional Development Association Voitsberg) and represents a typical shrinking region; i.e. decreasing number of inhabitants, break-down of former coal mining industry but with considerable land consumption at the same time.

VOITSBERG - KÖFLACH-BÄRNBACH

Problems and Threats

- Many unused or underused plots of land and buildings, due to the decline of heavy industry
- The plots of land, which are grouped together under the term “brownfields” shall be brought back into use according to the regional framework for development
- Lack of jobs: economic transformation and the reuse of brownfields needed
- Working and young population decreasing



AUSTRIA
VOITSBERG

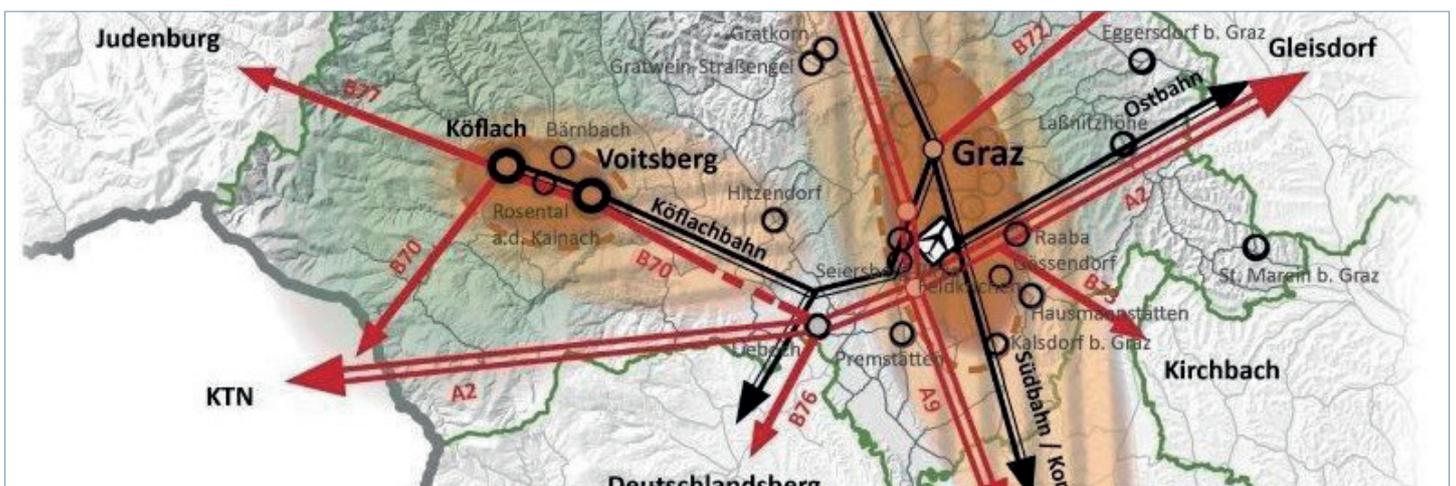


The region of Voitsberg is a traditional former coal mining region and is now facing structural transition. Surface mining of lignite and a central coal-fired power plant were key employers of the region. Both were only recently closed down between 2004 and 2006. Besides mining, Voitsberg-Köflach-Bärnbach has a tradition of glass making which been in decline over recent years. Today only 3 glass factories are still operating. Today, service industries have a share with about 60% of the industrial strength of the region. SMEs have become a strong earning factor for the region. (e.g. REMUS, SEBRING, KRENHOF, STÖLZLE, HOLZHER, BINDER, EJOT, BAUER).

Around the 5 municipalities all other municipalities are focused on agrarian production, but there is an ongoing change of the structure (reduction of full-time farmers to part-time farmers by about 20% during the last 15 years). Agricultural fields have been reduced by 7% in the same time. 9,8% of the agricultural farms are organic farms (202).

Tourism is an important focus of development. The stud farm Piber, a breeding centre for Lipizzaner horses, which later become world famous in the Spanish Riding School in Vienna, the parish church of Bärnbach, reconstructed in 1988 according to plans development by the artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser, the West-Styrian Wine - route and the spa "Therme Nova" (built 2006) in Köflach are tourist attractions in the region. In addition to skiing-areas, a regional cycling and roaming path network and outdoor swimming pools, the region now boasts another large leisure centre with a lake, a golf course and a shooting stand, which were built by the mining company as part of the recultivation and revitalization plans.

The district Voitsberg has experienced dramatic changes since the middle of the 1960s and the structural change in connection with glass-making and coal mining, two industries dominating the region for decades of years, is still going on. As brown coal mining declined and finally ended in 2004, the area lost its original attraction as an industrial conurbation and the structures of the buyers of the products of these industries crumbled. Now the service industries with SMEs have become a strong earning factor for the region. This can also be seen in the settlement of centres supporting new business with a focus on information technology, manufacturing engineering, renewable energy, trades and crafts business and automotive suppliers. Voitsberg, Köflach and Bärnbach are the most important job-creating centres with about 70% of all jobs in the region. However, there is still a lack of local jobs so over 7.600 people are forced to commute.





LOCATION, SIZE, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The pilot area is situated in the district Voitsberg and lies west of the metropolitan area Graz, the regional capital. The now abandoned lignite mines (underground and open cast mining) are located in the central region Voitsberg-Köflach-Bärnbach, one of the most populated areas in Styria.

The tributary valleys of Kainach and the Styrian border mountains are sparsely populated.

The expansion of the southern A2 motorway and the national B70 improved the accessibility of the region to the national transport network significantly. A private railway connects the railways of Voitsberg-Köflach-Bärnbach to the central region of Graz. The link to international air traffic is the airport of Graz-Thalerhof - 35 km southeast from Voitsberg.

MAIN PROBLEMS

In the last few years the municipalities in the region have developed several project ideas in the context of urban development, sustainable energy systems, brownfield regeneration. The main “bottlenecks” were the missing financial resources and the inter-municipal cooperation, but also competent project applicants.

WHAT WILL LUMAT DO

In the last few years the municipalities in the region have developed several project ideas in the context of urban development, sustainable energy systems, brownfield regeneration.

The District of Voitsberg expects to intensify the regeneration through the LUMAT activities and the dialog with public and private stakeholders on new use concepts, interim use options and financial models for reengaging the initiative on the model sites.

LUMAT will provide the feasibility study and action plan (step by step, in the medium to long term) to Build a sustainable cross-community garden “show” “Lipizzanerheimat”. A permanent recreational and producing space for the peri urban metropolitan area of Graz will be the final goal. Several communities of the region should be involved by renaturation of “brownfields” / former mining areas (soil improvement).

STAKEHOLDERS

- Municipalities (Voitsberg, Köflach, Bärnbach, Rosental, Maria Lankowitz)
- Regional Development Agency Lipizzanerheimat
- Regional Management Voitsberg
- Regional Management Steirischer Zentralraum
- GKB (Mining Company)
- Chamber of Commerce (regional level)
- Chamber of Agriculture (regional level)

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City of Kranj



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Institute for Sustainable
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