

**Urban spaces – enhancing the attractiveness and quality
of the urban environment**

WP3 Joint Strategy

Activity 3.1.1 Preliminary Analysis

**with the collection and clustering of the common principal problems in
each of the participating partner countries**

Elaborated by:

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Content

1 Introduction 4

 1.1 Terms of Reference 4

 1.2 Structure of the questionnaires and the Working Paper..... 5

2 Preamble: Approaches to defining and recognising ‘good’ open spaces 8

3 What is the role of European legislation etc. in the planning, design of urban open space? 11

 3.1 European Landscape Convention 11

 3.2 The role of other European Programmes, strategies etc. in the work of planning, designing and managing urban open spaces 18

4 To what extent do national legislation, guidelines and standards help to determine open space quality by ensuring that urban open space functions are fulfilled? 23

 4.1 Environmental functions..... 23

 4.2 Social and societal functions 26

 4.3 Structural and aesthetic functions 30

5 What is the role of institutions and actors in determining the quality of urban open space by ensuring that urban open space functions are fulfilled? 32

 5.1 Environmental functions..... 33

 5.2 Social and societal functions 35

 5.3 Structural and aesthetic functions 37

1 Introduction

This first working paper of the UrbSpace Project focuses on existing policies, practices and problems in the field of urban open space planning in the 8 project partner countries.

1.1 Terms of Reference

According to the project proposal this first working paper is the first output of Work Package 3: “Joint Strategy - Analysis and Clustering”. It is described in the proposal as follows:

- Action 3.1 Collection of the existing data, policies and practices in the field of urban planning in relation to open space design, comparing and clustering the main problems
- Introduction: The principle aim of WP3 is to develop the joint strategy. The Action 3.1 is orientated to the principle collection of information on open spaces planning policies and practices, clustering the common problems within the partner countries, identification of gaps among the national/regional policies and the European policies, the benchmarking
- 3.1.1 Preliminary analysis with the collection and clustering of the common principle problems in each of the participating countries
- Description: Collection of existing data, policies and practices in the field of urban planning in relation to open space design, including external experts from Italy, Slovenia, Poland, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Germany and Austria, comparing and clustering the common principle problems.
- Output: 1 working paper (relevant data collection, clusters and problems)

The paper is based largely on the outcomes of the two part questionnaire survey addressed to all the project partners and carried out by Vienna University of Technology, Department of Landscape Architecture. This was designed on the basis of the overall structure that had been defined in the project proposal.

The main conclusions from this process form the subject of the second working paper.

Good open space design, and how to achieve it, is the subject of this working paper. Before we can address this, however, it is necessary to clarify what we mean by the term urban open space, and then to consider how to recognise ‘good’ ones. This is the subject of section 2 of the Working Paper.

The UrbSpace project partners form a relatively diverse group in at least two different ways: firstly they are from different Central European countries with different traditions of planning, designing and managing urban open space, and secondly they include at least three main types of organisation – municipal authorities, non-governmental organisations and higher education institutions. This state of affairs creates a particularly difficult starting point in order to compare the responses to the questions posed, as the different viewpoints of different types of organisation in different countries is likely to generate a reasonably diverse range of opinions, and even potentially contradictory ones.

1.2 Structure of the questionnaires and the Working Paper

In recognition of the diversity of organisations and countries which go to make up the project consortium, the questionnaire was as far as possible designed to facilitate the potential comparability of the responses, in the knowledge that there was every reason to believe that the issues of legislation and the institutional framework would be very different in the participating countries.

For this reason it was decided to use the main open space functions as a way of structuring the questionnaire, so as to provide a structure with which to better organise and analyse the responses. These have the potential, at least, to provide a common and agreed basis between the project partners, for understanding of the potential roles of urban open spaces in all the partner countries.

Chapter 2 of this working Paper therefore focuses on approaches to defining urban open space quality which are based around a discussion of their actual and potential functions.

For this reason also, the structured overview of the functions of urban open space has been used in Chapters 4 and 5 as a basis to seek a common approach to considering the regulatory and institutional frameworks in the partner countries, which would otherwise be impossible to compare. Within countries the differing distribution of powers and responsibilities between the various levels of government also adds a further complication. In some countries land use planning is regulated at the national level and carried out locally, while elsewhere the legislation is a regional matter, while decisions are taken at the local level.

In contrast to the strong national differences in how matters regarding urban open space are regulated for and structured, is the existence of European regulatives and policies which should be commonly understood and implemented in all of the countries to which the project consortium members belong. The European Landscape Convention is of particular interest. Although this is a piece of European legislation which applies in only 6 of the 8 countries involved in the project, in terms of its subject matter it is perhaps the most closely relevant to the subject matter of the project of all areas of European policy, in that it is not just the first European convention dealing with landscape as its main focus, but because it explicitly gives urban and peri-urban landscapes equal importance with rural and natural landscapes. Also of particular relevance is its strong emphasis on the importance of the role of the wider public in defining the landscape quality objectives with which landscapes, including urban and peri-urban ones, should be assessed. Chapter 2 of this working paper looks at the relevance of European policy and legislation on urban open space practices in the countries of the consortium partners.

The second section of the Working Paper is largely devoted to understanding the way the process of creating urban open spaces work in the consortium member countries. This starts by considering the extent to which they are aware of previous European projects in the field (Chapter 6) before focussing on a series of case study projects relating to urban open spaces in the consortium member countries in Chapter 7. Chapter 8 looks briefly at what were seen as being the main issues with which the projects in question were concerned. The following chapters consider how concrete projects related to the official regulatory and institutional structures (Chapters 9 and 10) in the everyday practice of the planning and design process (Chapter 11). Finally, Chapter 12 aims to summarise the experience of the planning and design of urban open spaces in both theory and practice in the consortium member countries.

This first working paper, like the second, draws on the responses to both of the two questionnaires. They were both analysed in a qualitative way for a number of reasons, mainly the small overall number and the qualitative nature of most of the responses. These reflected the experience of the whole consortium, which did not constitute a statistically relevant sample. Furthermore, the fact that the different types of organisation in the consortium meant that it did not make sense to treat the answers in this manner.

There are at least two other reasons why the responses to the questionnaires perhaps need to be taken with a certain degree of caution. Firstly they indicated that there are clearly different perceptions within the countries where there are more than one

member of the consortium regarding a large number of the matters referred to in the questionnaire. Responses are often different and sometimes contradictory.

The second factor is less easy to demonstrate directly and is the result of interpretation. This is associated with the suggestion contained in most of the responses that there are indeed both regulations and institutions which are responsible for all aspects of the diverse range of open space functions listed in all of the consortium member countries. While the definition and description of the functions has been purposefully expanded and differentiated as far as possible in order to illustrate the numerous functions which are frequently not considered in the planning, design and management process, it is surprising that there should indeed prove to be a regulative and institutional structure dedicated to dealing specifically with all of these functions as is implied in the responses to many of the questionnaires.

2 Preamble: Approaches to defining and recognising ‘good’ open spaces

Urban open space

In order to ensure a common understanding and a common basis for responding to the questionnaire, it was important to establish from the very start of the project, that the term urban open space was to be understood as referring to a concept which is far broader than just parks and green spaces. Broadly speaking it encompasses all un-built land within towns and cities. A working definition of urban open space for the purposes of this project is to be found in Appendix A. In the basis of this definition, there is unlikely to be a parcel of land in an urban settlement which does not include some amount of open space. A summary of the range of different open space types is outlined in more detail in Appendix C.

This broader definition also makes it clear that urban open space, potentially at least, influenced by a much wider range of legislation, institutions and actors, than would be the case if one only accepted a narrow understanding of the concept that focused, for example, only on public parks and green spaces.

Defining urban open space quality

The goal of this project is the achievement of higher quality open spaces. This calls for a consideration of the factors which influence and determine open space quality. An approach which attempts to define quality in terms of its form and appearance of an open space is one which does not offer a very great chance of success. The reason for this is that such an approach is likely to very rapidly be reduced to matters of individual preference and taste about which it is notoriously difficult to find agreement. In an international project this tendency is likely to be exacerbated by cultural differences and expectations. For this reason an approach to defining quality based on functionality is to be preferred.

It is not only easier to objectively specify functional aspects of open space, but these can also be formulated so as to include some formal aspects too, thereby at least to some extent getting round the problems of individual preference. The relevant literature includes lists a wide and often confusing range of open space functions, however this diversity can be usefully clarified by structuring it according to a relatively straightforward and widely accepted set of categories, albeit ones which are better known in a different context.

In the classical text 'De Architectura', also known as the 'Ten Books on Architecture', the Roman author Vitruvius defines the three qualities of a building as *utilitas*, *firmitas* and *venustas*. These qualities can also be re-interpreted as the potential functions of urban open spaces. *Utilitas* can be considered as corresponding to the social and societal functions of urban open spaces – namely their use by the public; *firmitas* in the context of open spaces can be interpreted as relating to the concept of their ecological rather than structural stability, and can therefore be taken as a surrogate for ecological and environmental functions; while *venustas* can be taken to correspond in open space terms with their aesthetic and structural functions.

These three main functional categories are set below and are expanded on in greater detail in Appendix B where they are also further broken down and made more precise so that they can be made into useable as tools to aid the evaluation of existing open spaces and the creation of new ones. This information was contained in the appendices of both the questionnaires as well as in this Working Paper in order to ensure that there was a common basis of understanding between all project partners regarding the functions of urban open spaces.



The functions of urban open spaces can be classified into the following three categories:

1) Environmental and ecological functions include:

- Climatic amelioration
- Noise screening
- Influencing the hydrological cycle – storm water management
- Providing habitats for wild plants and animals

2) Social and societal functions include:

- Providing space and facilities for leisure and recreation
- Facilitating social contact and communication
- Access to and experience of nature
- Influencing human physical and psychological health and well-being

3) Structural and aesthetic functions include:

- Articulating, dividing and linking areas of the urban fabric
- Improving the legibility of the city
- Establishing a sense of place
- Acting as a carrier of identity, meanings and values

3 What is the role of European legislation etc. in the planning, design of urban open space?

3.1 European Landscape Convention

The importance of the European Landscape Convention is that it is the only Europe-wide instrument which deals specifically with issues related to urban open space. This gives it a potential role in identifying some common approaches to the topic.

The possible problem, however, is that although 24 of the 27 EU member states have signed the Convention, and 21 of them have ratified it so that it is in force, there is apparently still little appreciation of the fact that it applies equally to urban landscapes as it does to rural ones, and that as a result it is concerned closely with urban open space.

There also seems to be some differences in perception regarding the extent to which it has been implemented in national legislation in some of the countries from which more than one partner is represented within the UrbSpace project, including the Czech Republic, Italy, Poland and Slovakia.

The main relevant responsibilities of signatory states are set out in Articles 5 and 6, and way in which they have been addressed by the member states formed the basis for the first section of the questionnaire.

Article 5a: Recognise landscapes in law

All respondents report that landscapes are in some way recognised in different legal instruments in their countries even the two which have not yet signed the Convention – Austria and Germany. Legal references to landscapes quoted in most cases pre-date the accession to the Convention. For this reason the extent to which these legal instruments really refer to landscapes in the broad sense of the European Landscape Convention is not entirely clear in many cases.

There appears to be a different perception of the situation on the part of the two Slovak partners with regard to whether landscape has been recognised in national legislation.

In the case of Poland, one partner cites only the Environmental Protection Act, while the other only the Nature Protection and Cultural Heritage Protection Acts.

There also appears to be considerable differences with regard to the number of laws which are quoted as being involved in recognising the legal status of the landscape. This is likely to have an impact on the clarity and transparency with which the law can be applied.

Furthermore the role of urban open spaces as landscapes is not apparently specifically recognised in any of the partner countries' legislation, although in terms of designation of land, urban open space issues are dealt with to varying degree within the building and land use planning legislation.

In Austria and Germany, where the Landscape Convention has neither been signed nor ratified, a large number of legal instruments nevertheless exist through which landscapes are recognised. In these countries the federal system also means that the individual federal states are responsible for making their own legislation on issues relating to landscape, planning and the environment on the basis of the subsidiarity principle.

Responsibility for the implementation of the relevant legislation is in the hands of different ministries, which can in the worst case scenario lead to problems of no-one taking an overall lead. In most cases, however, the environment ministry has been given an overall coordinating role.

The relevant legislation implementing the Landscape Convention generally seems to fall between general, but not precise, provisions made in the urban planning legislation, and requirements within environmental legislation relating to the conservation of landscapes from an ecological viewpoint.

Nevertheless, the impression gained from the responses from most partners is that legislation relating to landscapes refers to landscape as 'scenery', as habitat networks or as nature reserves. Some mention is also made of the cultural historic values associated with landscapes, and in the case of Italy there seems to be strong understanding of landscape in cultural historical terms, but even here, the idea that landscape is also to be found in urban areas is not very apparent. This interpretation is supported by the way in which most legislation is in relation to the wider environment and not the landscape or urban and peri-urban areas.

Most responses refer more to the potential and the importance of the Convention in relation to urban open space than to its actual and specific impacts or applications.

Relevant legislation has come into force following the accession to the Landscape Convention in many cases, however earlier legislation is also cited too.

Responsibility for the implementation of the legislation is largely quoted as being with government ministries or agencies; however the situation in relation to urban and peri-urban areas is not clear. The role of local and municipal authorities in relation to the implementation of urban open spaces – a key component of the urban landscape – is not really referred to in any of the responses

Article 5b: Establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning

A wide range of landscape protection, management and planning policies are also claimed to exist in all partner countries. In many cases, however, the references are to nature conservation legislation and it is not entirely clear to what extent this includes landscape in its Landscape Convention sense, and whether or not these apply in urban areas in any meaningful way.

This appears to be the case in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia.

In Germany, where a statutory landscape planning system has been in place for over three decades, there are a large number of policies in existence, albeit they tend to focus very strongly on landscape ecological and nature conservation aspects and above all in a rural context. The instrument of

Responsibility for the implementation of the legislation regarding the Landscape Convention is also distributed amongst various ministries and agencies

Lists of sectoral policies affecting the landscape are given, but it is also not clear to what extent these individual sectoral policies have any overall responsibility for the landscape as a whole. It is also not clear, but implied, that the policies in question are all relating to rural rather than urban areas, despite the fact that the Convention puts specific stress on the importance of urban and peri-urban landscapes. Exceptions exist in Germany with the instrument of the Grünordnungsplan (+/- local open space master plan), although this is not referred to specifically.

In Italy there seems to be a greater understanding of the role of landscape policies as part of cultural heritage policy, and this for urban areas to be more explicitly included, but here too it is apparently the case that there are problems in enforcing landscape protection in urban areas.

Article 5c: Establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest (including urban and peri-urban landscapes)

The competent authority for the implementation of the Convention also reflects the extent to which nature conservation and biodiversity thinking are strongly established in most countries.

Generally speaking there exist some provisions for public participation in the planning process in most of the countries from which the project partners come. The same applies with regard to environmental legislation, although here there are some apparent problems and contradictions relating to the types of organisation which are permitted to participate.

Specific reference is made to the Aarhus Convention. However the application of these policies in practice, and their specific relationship to the purposes of participation set out in the Convention – namely participation in the definition of landscape quality objectives - are harder to find.

Some conflicts in the legislation have also been pointed out, in which participation is called for in one Act and restricted or prevented by another.

In Hungary the relevant legal instrument has only very recently come into force and there, it is difficult to make any judgements yet as to their possible effectiveness.

In Germany the long-established landscape planning system is associated with a long-standing set of public participation procedures.

In principle public participation seems well legislated for and only its effectiveness is unclear from the responses.

Article 5d: integrate landscape into regional and town planning, and all other relevant policies (including urban and peri-urban landscapes)

The extent to which landscape considerations have been integrated into regional and town planning and other policies and fields varies from country to country, but the perception of the situation differs even within countries as to whether this provision has been implemented into law.

Clearly in the majority of cases the implementation is into the respective planning legislation, but the Council of Europe's 'all other relevant policies' leaves much scope for interpretation by governments, let alone respondents to the questionnaire!

The other fields mentioned include nature conservation and social and economic development.

In all cases mentioned landscape is referred to as being the subject of protection of conservation rather than positive development. This implies that the implementation of landscape policies can only be effective where there is landscape of a character and quality worthy of protection. This appears to be in conflict with the overall intention of the European Landscape Convention to promote a comprehensive and territory-wide approach to landscape.

Article 6a: Increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes

One issue raised in response to this question is the matter of access to and freedom of information. While this is clearly an issue of central importance, the passive access to information and the active attempt to provide information, to increase knowledge and understanding and to disseminate this widely throughout the population are clearly two different things.

There are not complete responses on this issue and it can therefore be assumed that awareness raising is not yet an important theme in any of the project partner countries and that this in an area where more could and should be done.

While those responses which have been made refer to the implementation into legislation, the manner in which awareness raising actually takes place in the various partner countries – if at all – is far from clear. This seems to be one of the weakest areas relating to the implementation of the Convention.

Article 6c: Identify its own landscapes throughout its territory (including urban and peri-urban landscapes); Analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them; Take note of changes; Assess the landscapes thus identified, taking all views into account; Take account of exchanges of European experience and methodologies in doing so

Here the situation appears to be different from country to country, while there are also again differences in perception within some countries as well.

Landscape typologies are under preparation in Slovakia, and the Czech Republic, although these are at an early stage and represent scientific studies rather than documents which have been integrated into official policy. In both cases it seems that they are focussed on landscape ecological matters, which means that they neither sufficiently take cultural landscape values into account, nor consider the situation in urban areas.

Because the studies involved have been carried out on an academic rather than a policy basis, they have been the result of international exchange of experience.

In Poland, by comparison no work on the development of landscape typologies of any kind is reported by either respondent. A similar zero response was received regarding the situation in Hungary

Landscape typologies have been used for a considerable time in Slovenia too, but these are at the regional scale and, as is the case in the Slovak Republic, they do not include urban areas.

Article 6d: Define landscape quality objectives; Introduce instruments to put landscape policies into effect;

Although landscape typologies do not exist in Poland or Hungary, the responses suggest that there are quality objectives which have been defined regarding the Hungarian landscape, although there are no such quality objectives reported for Poland.

Despite the well-established landscape planning system in Germany, no equivalent approach to the definition of landscape quality objectives is reported.

The suggestion that quality objectives will be developed in parallel with the establishment of landscape typologies, or are to be dealt with in official programmes, suggests that this would be a matter for specialist evaluation and decision making. This too, however, appears to go against the spirit of the Landscape Convention, which focuses very strongly on the participation of the wider public and especially local people in the definition of quality objectives. Here too there seems to be a problem regarding the treatment of urban and peri-urban areas – the central issue concerning the UrbSpace project.

Article 7: Consider the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes.

The responses regarding the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes are generally positive, where there are responses.

Respondents list the treaties and conventions to which their countries are a part of, but whether the landscape – as it is understood in the context of the European Landscape Convention – is the subject of active and creative interpretation or re-interpretation of these conventions, in order to better include landscape issues, is not really made clear.

The range of different ministries responsible for the implementation of the conventions referred to is wide, also suggesting that a focussed and integrated approach to the inclusion of landscape issues is not likely to be forthcoming unless some special effort is made.

Article 8: Mutual assistance and exchange of experience and specialists in the field

The matter of mutual assistance is clearly not something which can easily be legislated for at national, or for that matter any other level, however attention is drawn to the existence and use of conferences, seminars and the like in order to promote cross border understanding and exchange of information.

The practical impacts of such activities are hard to identify.

3.2 The role of other European Programmes, strategies etc. in the work of planning, designing and managing urban open spaces

The responses to the questions regarding the role of selected European environmental policies are summarised below by policy and country. It must be generally noted, however, that on the whole these responses mostly did not refer directly to their impact – or lack of it – on the planning, design and management of urban open spaces as requested, but rather gave a broad overview of the way in which the policy was being implemented in the country concerned.

Distinctions must be made between the Programmes and Strategies which are broadly advisory in nature and Directives, which member states are required to implement in national legislation.

EU 6th Environmental Action Programme

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/legis.htm>

Slovak respondents report that the 6th Environmental Action Programme is of general relevance to their work, and point out the aspects of the programme which refer to the environmental quality of urban areas.

Czech partners refer specifically to the way in which the programme positively influences the funding basis for the work of NGOs in a wide range of environmental fields, through the way it has been integrated into national policy documents.

The Polish partners point out the fact that as a 'soft law' and as a result has little direct influence on national activities in the field of open space planning and design.

From Hungary there is a detailed report of the way in which this EU Action Programme has been integrated into national legislation affecting a broad range of environmental areas. Municipal government is also bound by these regulations.

In Austria too the impacts indirect, being associated with the way in which the EU Programme has been implemented in national and regional legislation.

The Slovene partner reports no direct influence of the EU Environmental Programme on their day to day activities. This is perhaps the least detailed but perhaps the most realistic response.

From Germany too it is reported that projects generally respect environmental impacts, but makes no specific reference to the role of the Action Programme in this.

The Italian partners report generally that the EU Action Programme affects all their work as environmental organisations. Its role in spreading good practice is pointed out.

Thematic Strategy for the Urban Environment

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/urban/thematic_strategy.htm

In Slovakia an implementation programme for the Thematic Strategy has been prepared but not yet implemented. Otherwise its impact is not specifically identifiable.

Similarly in the Czech Republic instructions regarding the implementation of the Strategy are still awaited. Agenda 21 provides a local means of implementation of its goals, while national support through the Environment Ministry follows its general aims.

The lack of specific implementation requirements is pointed to specifically in the Polish response as a reason why it is having little impact there.

There is no direct impact reported from Austria.

The public transport aspects of the Strategy are highlighted by the German partners.

From Italy it is reported that the Thematic Strategy generally affects all their activities in connection with the urban environment.

Thematic Strategies on Soil Protection

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/three_en.htm

From Slovakia it is reported generally that there are problems with soil protection from development on green field sites in urban fringe areas, while incentives to use brown field sites are missing. No specific impacts are mentioned.

Czech partners reported that this Thematic Strategy has had a positive effect by limiting the development of green field sites on the urban fringe and is thereby having an impact especially at the regional level.

The lack of hard enforceability of this strategy – as the one on the urban environment – is again referred to by the Polish partners.

From Germany it is reported that the partner concerned has only an indirect part to play in projects where this Strategy could have an impact.

Generally the other partners report no impact of this EU strategy on their work. This is to be interpreted as being realistic in terms of the limited way in which it is likely to have an effect on the planning, design and management of urban open space.

Water Framework Directive

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

From Slovakia is reported that the Water Framework Directive has some impact on projects involving public spaces adjacent to water bodies and water courses.

In the Czech Republic legislation has been enacted to implement this Directive (which indeed must be the case with all EU member states). The impact on urban open space planning, design and management is pointed out as relating to the need to create storage areas for flood control beside water courses.

A direct impact on everyday activities at the national and local levels is reported from Poland, but the specific nature of this is not referred to.

In Austria too the integration of the Directive into national and regional legislation can have impacts on the planning, design and management of urban open spaces, but specific examples are not referred to.

Only indirect impacts are reported from Germany, due largely to the nature of the projects undertaken by the German partner.

From Italy it is reported that there is a general effect on the work of the partners in the case of projects involving water management issues.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-support.htm>

The impact of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive on urban projects in Slovakia is pointed out, otherwise no specific examples are given.

The discussion from Czech partners focussed above all on the general nature of the Directive and its implementation rather than discussing any particular implications with regard to the planning, design and management of urban open spaces.

Its broader implications are also the main issue referred to in the Polish response.

The Italian partners also refer to the general relevance of SEA for their work as an environmental organisation without specific reference to its application in the area of urban open space.

Other partners make no reference to the importance of SEA with regard to the planning, design and management of urban open spaces.

Habitats Directive

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

With regard to the Habitats Directive there are detailed references to the way in which it has been enacted into national legislation and regulations in all of the member countries, but there is little idea given of how this does or does not affect the work in planning, designing and managing urban open space.

This applies to the responses from all partners.

The potential role of the Habitats Directive relates to the urban open space function of providing habitats for wild plants and animals. In urban environments, however, the species in question tend not to be the rare ones which are the subject of the Habitats Directive, although the general principles are still applicable.

European Spatial Development Perspective

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm

The European Spatial Development Perspective and its relationship to the European Spatial Planning Observation Network is referred to by most of the partners as an advisory and not an instrument which has a direct impact on legislation and its implementation.

Generally speaking the Spatial Development Perspective is an instrument which operates at the regional level and above and would not be expected to have a direct influence on the planning, design and management of urban open spaces, and this fact is reflected in the responses.

However the issue of the relative role of urban centres within the European space is something which could potentially be addressed by the ESDP and could this have an indirect influence on the issue of urban open space planning, design and management.

Other

Additional European programmes and strategies referred to include the Convention on Biodiversity the Directive on passenger carrying vehicles.

Their specific role with regard to the planning, design and management of urban open spaces is, however, not elaborated.

The Access for All report of the European Commission Expert Group is certainly of potential importance for the planning, design and management of urban open space

4 To what extent do national legislation, guidelines and standards help to determine open space quality by ensuring that urban open space functions are fulfilled?

Legislation, guidelines, policy documents and standards have an important potential to influence the provision and planning of urban open space. The problems which the survey reveals are that the relevant legislation etc. – where it exists – is scattered across a large number of laws and guidance documents and standards, many of which, however, only refer obliquely to urban open space issues.

At the national level, responses to the questionnaire have generally tended to focus strongly on legislation at the expense of other guidelines and standards, and as a result the picture which emerges is less specific to matters of urban open space that might have been otherwise the case.

As is alluded to in the overall introduction, an attempt has been made to overcome the problems of comparing very different systems of legislation and approaches to making policy recommendations, but choosing to focus on the main functional aspects of urban open spaces. These are set out in Chapter XX and elaborated in more detail in the Appendices to this Working Paper.

4.1 Environmental functions

4.1.1 Climatic amelioration

At the national level the relevant legislation and policy documents are, as one would expect very broad in their approach and do not refer directly to the scale which is relevant to urban open spaces.

In Slovakia national legislation requires that existing climatic conditions be taken into account in the context of construction projects, but no reference is made to any need to influence existing climatic conditions through the creation of new or the re-design of existing urban spaces. Similarly in the Czech Republic the legislation referred to appears to focus on the passive protection of existing conditions rather than the use of open space design to improve them. Polish legislation takes a similar approach, however there is apparently a requirement that local plans play a role in climate

protection. In Austria there is extensive legislation at the national level affecting climate protection, but this contains no specific references to the role of urban open spaces. In Slovenia too national environmental protection legislation generally talks about improving environmental quality without any specific reference to local impacts of open spaces on climate. German Federal legislation on clean air is about protecting existing conditions rather than promoting their improvement through the design of urban spaces. Air quality is the subject of legislation in Italy requiring local mayors to take measures to maintain it. This could be interpreted as having an influence on the design of urban spaces. Similarly local urban transport is seen as potentially having a negative impact on air quality in Italy.

4.1.2 Noise screening

Legislation regarding noise protection is generally incorporated within the more general environmental protection legislation.

Slovak legislation requires the collection of environmental information on a wide range of factors, including noise. In the Czech Republic there is a national requirement of health protection legislation to protect against negative impacts of noise and vibration. Similar provisions exist in Poland. In Austria environmental noise is also the subject of national legislation. In Slovenia action to remedy negative impacts is included in overall environmental protection laws, and regulations on noise monitoring and measurement also exist. German federal legislation exists relating to environmental impacts generally, which includes noise effects, but also in relation to maintaining the status quo and not to using urban open space to improve existing conditions. No information is available regarding the situation in Italy.

4.1.3 Hydrological cycle

Water management, water supply, waste water treatment and flood control, in as far as they have an actual or potential impact on the planning, design and management of urban open space, are all relevant under this wider heading, but they tend to be covered by different pieces of legislation. The extent to which any of this legislation has a direct impact on the situation on urban open space is, however, open to question.

Attention is drawn to the aspects of the Slovak Water Act relating to water management, and its potential role in the planning, design and management of urban open spaces. The national implementation of the Water Framework Directive is also referred to, as are the provisions of the flood prevention strategy of the Association of Slovak Towns and Villages in having a potential influence on urban open space design. In the Czech Republic different pieces of legislation affect various aspects of the water cycle, but these appear to be more general in application and seem not to have a particular relationship to aspects of urban open space. In Poland the Water Law regulates public access to public water, but no statement is made about how urban open space should be treated in relation to its hydrological impacts. In Austria too, the legislation relating to water management is general and large scale influencing water courses and pollution prevention, having little direct influence on the treatment of urban open space. Extensive legislation on water management also exists in Slovenia, however this too appears to focus on wider issues on pollution protection for water bodies and watercourses. Nature and environmental protection legislation also considers aspects of the water cycle, but in neither case does it appear that any specific reference is made to the situation relating to urban open spaces. No specific reference to the effect of urban open space design on the hydrological cycle appears to be made in the German federal legislation. The situation in Italy seems to relate to the management of the water cycle in relation to mountains, forests and lakes, but not to refer particularly to any link with the planning, design and management of urban open space.

4.1.4 Flora and fauna

Nature conservation legislation in Slovakia is extensive, and includes important landscape elements and overall landscape structures. This can apply specifically in urban open spaces where protected plant and animal species exist, but whether it can be used to increase the possibilities for their survival if their presence cannot be demonstrated is not clear. Planning and building legislation also contains nature conservation provisions, which can influence open spaces in urban areas. Generally legislation focuses on maintaining the status quo in relation to nature conservation in rural areas. The protection of existing wildlife in rural areas is also the main focus of the Czech nature conservation legislation. In Poland the conservation of wildlife in the rural landscape is also the main focus of legislation. Regulations for the protection of trees and shrubs also exist in Poland and this may have an impact on open spaces in urban areas. Similarly the protection of forests within urban areas is covered in the



legislation. In Austria, nature conservation is treated at the regional (provincial) level and only general environmental legislation exists at the federal level. Slovenian nature conservation legislation focuses on different aspects of the rural landscape, although designed landscapes are included, which could involve urban open spaces. In Germany the Federal Nature Conservation Act provides, amongst other things, the framework legislation for the statutory landscape planning system at the regional level. This also includes the planning of open spaces in urban areas. Italian legislation on nature conservation also focuses primarily on different aspects of the rural landscape.

4.2 Social and societal functions

These are what are generally seen as the ‘classic’ functions of urban open spaces, in particular the provision of space for play, sports and passive recreation. The questionnaire aimed to investigate to what extent functions related to the use of urban open spaces by individuals and groups was the subject of legislation and or regulations in the countries of the consortium members. The overall group of social and societal functions was broken down into four separate function groups as below.

4.2.1 Leisure and recreation

The main idea behind the original provision of parks and green spaces in towns and cities was in order to provide opportunities for all groups of citizens to spend their leisure time in an improving and meaningful manner. In this context it is important that consideration is given to the provision of recreation opportunities for the full range of groups within society.

In Slovakia the urban planning action plans are regarded as being concerned amongst other things with urban open space provision. Special consideration is given to the leisure needs of children and young people. Urban woodlands are also given special mention with regard to their recreation importance. Standards are also set out with regard to minimum infrastructure provision, but whether this includes urban open space is not clear. Mention is also made of the need to provide sports facilities in the context of planning for environmentally friendly tourism. A general policy priority aimed at the improvement of the quality of life in urban areas is also elaborated. In the Czech Republic this issue is covered largely in the context of regenerating system-

built suburban housing estates. Reference is made to the situation in Austria regarding barrier-free 'design for all'. In Germany the Federal Nature Conservation Act is intended to set the provisions for outdoor recreation in the landscape, but urban open space plans are also covered to a different extent at the regional (state) level. Provisions in the Federal Building Act are also referred to. The situation in Italy appears to focus more on the conservation of nature and landscape for recreation rather than the promotion use of urban open space.

4.2.2 Contact and communication

As well as providing physical space for recreation and leisure time, the original public parks and gardens of the industrial cities 19th century were also seen as fulfilling the social role of acting as an integrating force between the different social classes. Parks and public open spaces in general were seen as places for setting an example of good social behaviour and providing an aspirational model for social mobility to the less well-off sections of society.

Today urban open spaces also can still fulfil analogous functions in that they provide the locations where different groups in society can come into informal contact in a relaxed and unstructured manner. This function also relates closely to the concept of social control of the use of urban open space, as the more people using such spaces and interacting with one another, the less likely are the problems of anti-social behaviour and the misuse of such spaces. The question that must be posed, however, is the extent to which this group of functions can be legislated for or regulated at all – at least directly. This fact is understandably reflected in the responses received which are limited in what they have to say on this issue.

Responses to this question from the Slovak partners were broadly comparable to those relating to the provision for leisure and recreation. In the Czech Republic the response suggests that here too the legislation on rehabilitating pre-fabricated suburban housing estates provides the only relevant regulative here. In Italy reference is made to the regulations supporting cooperation between local authorities regarding urban planning issues, as well as the importance of adding value to the landscape in supporting its cultural dimensions, which presumably in turn will influence the extent to which it is used and forms the basis for better social communication – although this aspect is not explicitly referred to. Otherwise there was little further information provided in relation to this question.

4.2.3 Experience of nature

Urban nature is something which can be valued in its own right and this is often the approach that nature conservationists take to the conservation and provision of habitats native flora and fauna in urban areas, but there are other important reasons for encouraging wild plants and animals in urban areas, namely to benefit the human population. The opportunity to see and hear wild plants and animals in the city is something which adds considerably to the quality of life and the sense of local identity for the urban population. The extent to which this can be legislated for, or covered by standards or official policy documents is relatively limited, however.

Experience of nature in the Slovak context is focussed largely on the context of tourism development, whereby it is not clear to what extent this is associated with and improving the quality of life in urban areas could be interpreted as policies having an influence in promoting the experience of nature and landscape in urban areas, even if this was not their original concern. In the Czech Republic the main focus of legislation and policy appears to be on access to the (urban?) landscape and the upgrading of areas of pre-fabricated sub-urban housing. These areas may or may not have a focus relating to the planning, design and management of urban open space with the aim of enhancing the experience of nature and landscape. The Polish legislation appears to focus generally on the issue of environmental protection which also may or may not be seen as a policy which might promote the experience of nature and landscape for the users of urban open spaces. The Austrian legislation quoted is concerned mainly with the heritage issues and the protection of forests, which is only obliquely an issue relating to the urban experience of nature. In Germany the Federal Building Act and the Federal Nature Conservation Act have an impact on the provision of open space generally, but do not regulate provision for the the experience of nature directly. In Italy too, the legislation cited related generally to the protection of landscape and cultural heritage and not to any special aspects of its experience in urban open space, although the integration of the European Landscape Convention into Italian national law appears to offer opportunities for considering ways of increasing the value of urban open spaces to their users, possibly also including the ways in which they offer experience of nature.

4.2.4 Health and well-being

There is new and growing understanding of the importance of the urban open spaces for the promotion of human health and well-being. Of course they can do this indirectly through climatic amelioration, as referred to above, but they also have a direct role to play in providing places which encourage people to take exercise in attractive surroundings. Large scale epidemiological studies have now demonstrated the positive effect of close access to urban open space has on reducing mortality rates.

The psychological benefits of spending time in or close to green outdoor spaces have also been studied and found to be important, affecting aspects such as blood pressure, concentration rates and ability to solve complex tasks.

In the Slovak Republic, this issue is particularly addressed in legislation for the provision of good quality urban living conditions in general. Particular attention is paid to urban open spaces in this context. Attention is also drawn to the policy promoting nature and landscape friendly tourism, as well as for the promotion of sports facilities. In the Czech Republic the legislation referred to is restrictive in terms of what can and cannot be done by the public in forest areas; while other legislation referred to influences the rehabilitation of pre-fabricated housing estates, presumably including the outdoor spaces. The Austrian air pollution legislation will have an impact on the health and well-being of the users of urban open spaces, but this is also concerned primarily with protecting the status quo rather than using the potential or new or enhanced urban open spaces to actively improve the existing situation. In Slovenia the legislation referred to tends to be general health promotion or legislation for the prevention of general health hazards, including those from genetically modified organisms or ionising radiation. The positive effects of urban open space on health are not the subject of these regulations. In Germany too general environmental protection measures are quoted including impact assessment, but no reference is made to regulations which might result in the possible enhancement of existing situations relating to urban open spaces. Similarly in Italy there appears also to be extensive legislation influencing the prevention of the health and environmental effects of pollution, but the idea of pro-active improvement of the existing situation through legislation or policy recommendations is not apparently included, with the possible exception of measures to promote sustainable mobility in urban areas, which could

have a positive impact both on the provision of green and open spaces for movement as well as those health benefits resulting from a more active population.

4.3 Structural and aesthetic functions

What are described here as structural and aesthetic functions are perhaps the hardest functions of urban open space to describe and indeed legislate for through laws and standards, however they are of great importance to the overall quality of towns and cities. Intangible benefits and values are difficult to monitor but no less important than those which can easily be quantified.

4.3.1 Articulating the urban fabric

Open spaces, both individually and in their totality, can play an important role in both dividing and linking different parts of the urban fabric, thereby collectively contributing to the overall structure and organisation of towns and cities.

4.3.2 Legibility and orientation

Being able to navigate and find one's way around an urban area is something to which urban open space can provide an important contribution.

4.3.3 Sense of place

The 'genius loci' of a town or city is frequently defined by its outdoor urban spaces. This sense of place is something which can be experienced by someone visiting the area for the first time, and is something which is almost always a reflection of the character and qualities of the urban spaces which are to be found there.

4.3.4 Meanings and values

There is a further layer of complexity and significance which is added to the sense of place as experienced by the outsider – namely the complex set of associations with which a place is linked. These can be both personal, associated with particular social groups or with society as a whole. The meanings and values, the intangible assets which places acquire over time are a vital part of the considerations which must be taken into account when planning, designing and managing urban open spaces.

The term 'cultural heritage' covers only a part of these meanings and values and represents the area for which it is easiest to legislate.

5 What is the role of institutions and actors in determining the quality of urban open space by ensuring that urban open space functions are fulfilled?

While the previous chapter focuses on the potential roles of the official regulatory system on the planning, design and management of urban open space, Chapter 5 now considers the roles, or potential roles, of the actors and institutions responsible for the application and implementation of the legislation, standards, policies etc. discussed in Chapter 4.

The simple existence of a regulatory system relating to urban open space is not sufficient to ensure that it is actually applied in practice. The best guarantee that this will take place is likely to be provided by a series of institutions and actors whose responsibility it is to actively ensure that regulations influencing urban open are indeed carried out. This is the background to the question relating to institutions and actors.

The extent to which the answers are meaningful, however, is to a large extent governed by the extent to which the institutions and actors named by respondents have the factors influencing the planning, design and management of urban open spaces as part of their main responsibility. The reference to the 'President of the Republic' as having a general responsibility for the fulfilment some urban open space functions is not likely to mean that this role will be given priority among the other responsibilities associated with such an office!



5.1 Environmental functions

5.1.1 Climatic amelioration

At the national level all respondents have cited the relevant ministries as being the responsible institutions for overseeing the climatic amelioration functions of urban open spaces. While this may be technically true, the real question is the extent to which positions exist within these ministries which have the explicit role of undertaking this function, and what is more, whether there are persons appointed to fill these positions.

It is interesting that the ministries responsible vary from country to country. The Ministry of the Environment is quoted as being responsible for climatic amelioration in relation to urban open spaces in the Czech Republic, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, while in Slovenia the Ministry of Spatial Planning is credited with this role. Also co-responsible in Germany is the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, in the Slovak Republic it is the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development which is attributed as having co-responsibility. Other bodies mentioned include the Federal Environment Agency in Germany and the General Director of Environmental Protection in Poland.

5.1.2 Noise screening

Responses to the question regarding the responsibilities at national level regarding the role of urban open space in relation to the promotion of noise screening/reduction, generally also cited ministries as being the relevant bodies. While this is no doubt correct in a narrow sense, the general information that responsibility lies at ministerial level is of limited use in trying to understand exactly how this function might be regulated, and whether there is any particular section or designated role within the ministry in question which has a direct responsibility for the function in question.

5.1.3 Hydrological cycle

Responsible for the water management, water supply, waste water treatment and flood control, in as far as they have an actual or potential impact on the planning, design and management of urban open space, are mainly covered by the ministries of environment in most participating countries. Other ministries such as the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development in Slovakia or the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs in Germany are also part of the institutional background in this field. An exception can be named for Italy, where the responsibility for the hydrological cycle is located directly in the President's office.

5.1.4 Flora and fauna

The aspect of nature conservation in terms of flora and fauna is covered by the Ministry of Environment in all countries that answered this question. Some of the Ministries have a special impact, i.e. in Italy the Ministry for the Environment is also responsible for the protection of the Territory and Sea. In Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Austria the Environment issue in the Ministry is directly linked to the Planning or Construction aspect.

5.2 Social and societal functions

5.2.1 Leisure and recreation

Leisure and recreation are located in different national institutions in the participating countries. In Slovakia, leisure and recreation are part of the Ministry of Economy, whereas in Poland the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and in Italy the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities are responsible for this matter. The location in ministries with such different social focusses indicated a big difference in the orientation towards planning as well.

The Ministry for Environment was named responsible by Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Italy and Germany.

5.2.2 Contact and communication

Parks and gardens in urban areas can fulfill a social role of acting as an integrating force between different social groups. The least they can do is provide the locations where different groups in society can come into informal contact in a relaxed and unstructured manner. The question that must be posed, however, is the extent to which this group of functions can be legislated for or regulated at all – at least directly.

In Italy the question of the responsibility for contact and communication in open space was answered to be located in the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities and in the President´s office as well, whereas in Poland, Slovenia and Germany the Ministries for Environment were named. This seems to be an important difference of instutionalisation of this issue, meaning a different focus on social functions on one and environmental and planning topics on the other side.

5.2.3 Experience of nature

Experience of nature has a culture connex only in Italy, where the Ministry for Cultural Assets has again been described as the responsible institution. Poland, Slovenia and Germany have an environmental aspect in this issue again and therefore named the Ministry for Environment, respectively the Federal Environment Agency.

5.2.4 Health and well-being

Regarding health and well-being as a factor in urban planning, only Slovakia located the responsibilities partly in the Ministry of Health. Italy regards it as part of the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities. All other answers to this questions named the Ministry of Environment to be in charge again.

5.3 Structural and aesthetic functions

5.3.1 Articulating the urban fabric

Open spaces, both individually and in their totality, can play an important role in both dividing and linking different parts of the urban fabric. According to this assumption, the participating countries mostly named the Ministry of Infrastructure, respectively of Construction and Regional Management or Spatial Planning as the responsible institutions in this case. It seems interesting, that in Italy this issue is located in the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, which might mean a more mental and less material idea of the urban fabric in general.

5.3.2 Legibility and orientation

Being able to navigate and find one's way around an urban area is something to which urban open space can provide an important contribution. Again Ministries of Construction and Building were named by Slovakia, Poland, Slovenia and Germany, whereas Italy located this issue again in the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities.

5.3.3 Sense of place

The 'genius loci' of a town or city is frequently defined by its outdoor urban spaces. This sense of place is something which can be experienced by someone visiting the area for the first time, and is something which is almost always a reflection of the character and qualities of the urban spaces which are to be found there.

According to this assumption, Poland, Slovakia and Italy named ministries concerned with cultural agendas as the institutions in charge. Only Slovenia and Germany see the Ministry for Environment, respectively Nature Conservation Acts or Federal Building Acts as the main institution in this field.

5.3.4 Meanings and values

There is a further layer of complexity and significance which is added to the sense of place as experienced by the outsider – namely the complex set of associations with which a place is linked.

Except for Slovenia and Germany, all other answering countries named their Ministry of Culture as the main institution that is concerned with the question of production of meanings and values through urban space. Slovenia and Germany located these affairs in their ministries for Spatial Planning, resp. Regional Planning and Building and Urban Affairs

Appendices:

Section 1: Implementation of International and European legislation relating to urban space at the national level2

Section 2: Requirements of national, regional and local legislation, guidelines, standards with regard to the provision and treatment of urban open space.....11

Section 3: Institutional framework, main actors and divisions of responsibilities for urban open space at national, regional and local levels.....49

Appendices

These appendices take the form of a compilation of the responses to questions 3, 4 and 5 of Questionnaire One, sorted according to the defined urban open space functions. These tables form the basis for the analysis in the main body of this working paper.

Section 1: Implementation of International and European legislation relating to urban space at the national level

EU 6th Environmental Action Programme

PP 01	REC Slovakia	The chapter addressing climate changes, nature protection, biodiversity conservation, the environment, health and quality of life is especially important to our work and for implementation of the UrbSpace project. E.g., Article 7 stresses the importance of achieving a higher quality of life through an integrated approach to urban areas.
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	We have been respecting this document because the Ekopolis Foundation is the environmental organisation.
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	<p>6th action program "Community environment" no.. 1600/2002/ES: Implementation of principles on the level of national policy within individual programs and strategic documents, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § National Environmental policy § Sustainable development strategy § National strategic plan of country-side development <p>Implementation of principles is supported on basis of EU funding and is secured by:</p> <p>1. Environmental operational program (valid till 2013), operated by Ministry of environment and implemented by the national Environmental in the following 7 priority axis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ameliorations of water management infrastructure and lowering of flood risk • Ameliorating of Atmosphere quality and emission cuts • Sustainable use of energy sources • Improving of waste management quality and removal of old ecological burdens • Limiting of industrial pollution and environmental risks • Amelioration of Nature and landscape status • Environmental education and consultancy infrastructure development <p>2. and further by national programs: recently by the program Green light to saving (valid till 2012) – supporting sustainable resources and energy saving measures for family and residential houses. In 2009 within the following::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. Heating energy saving • B. Support of newly built passive residential developments • C. Use of renewable energy resources for water and general house heating <p>3. Swiss funds – Swiss-Czech cooperation program entitles the Czech republic to acquire within the next 5 years, i.e. till 2012, in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal and modernisation of a basic infrastructure and amelioration of environment • Environment amelioration <p>4. in the past by Infrastructural operational program and Cohesion fund (within 2004-2006)</p> <p>Many NGOs have actively taken part in implementation of these programs.</p>
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/

PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	As soft law it only can present opinion and point development direction on European Union in perspective 2002-2012. It is although important, that this document projects priorities and time bounds for further legislative actions in environmental protection. Therefore programme's priorities: Kyoto Protocol, Nature 2000 and wastage; shall be used as direction of next European and national legislation. The programme also gives directions for regional and local actions.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	<p>Act LIII of 1995 on the General Rules of Environmental Protection National Environmental Programme Section 40</p> <p>(1) The basis for environmental planning shall be the National Environmental Programme to be renewed every six years and approved by Parliament (hereinafter: Programme).</p> <p>(2) With respect to the duration of the Programme, the Programme shall include:</p> <p>a) the presentation of the state of the environment;</p> <p>b) the environmental goals and target states to be attained;</p> <p>c) the tasks to be performed in order to attain the goals and the target states, the order and deadline of the implementation;</p> <p>d) the means for the attainment of the goals set, including the indication of the planned sources of the financial needs;</p> <p>e) the designation of areas in which special environmental measures are required as well as the contents of the measures.</p> <p>(3) When submitting its proposal for the renewal of the Programme, the Government shall report to Parliament on the implementation of the Programme and on the experiences gained in the course of the implementation.</p> <p>(4) The contents of the Programme shall be enforced during the drawing up of the social and economic plan of the country [Constitution, Section 19, subsection (3), paragraph c)], the development of the decisions on economic policy, regional and locality development, regional planning, furthermore, the planning and execution activities carried out in any sector of the national economy by the state.</p> <p>(5) Regional and county environmental protection programmes are to be prepared in harmony with the Programme, in accordance with the provisions of a separate act. (Act LIII of 1995 on the General Rules of Environmental Protection Section 40.)</p> <p>Section 48</p> <p>(1) The legislature of the municipal local governments or, in the case of the Metropolitan Government of Budapest, the Metropolitan General Assembly may only lay down regulations regarding environmental protection in a municipal by-law - and in a manner and to the extent specified in an Act or government decree - for its area of competence, which are more restrictive than the provisions contained in other legal rules.</p> <p>(2) Municipal local governments shall send the drafts of their by-laws and decisions regarding environmental protection, the drafts of its plans affecting the state of the environment and the environmental protection programme [Section 46, subsection (1), paragraph b)] to the neighbouring and affected local governments and the regional environmental protection authorities [Section 65, subsection (1), paragraph a)]. The regional environmental protection authorities shall inform the municipal local governments about their professional opinions within thirty days.</p> <p>Section 48/E</p> <p>Municipal local governments shall act a local environmental program based on the Act LIII of 1995.</p>
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Our organisation is working on different - wide areas, but the Urban space project is the first project from environmental field that we cooperate in. Our daily work is not linked to any of environmental laws and legislation as we are working on projects, consultation for different groups.

PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	The Transport and Spatial Planning Institute serves practice-oriented, interdisciplinary academic research as well as the transfer of know-how in the fields of transport and spatial planning. Major aspects of the work are the exploration of traffic causes and impacts, general interference of geography, mobility and traffic behavior as well as towns and country development. Besides that it offers concrete investigations of space, analyses of accessibility or methods of assessment. Every project in the field of passenger or freight transport considers also the conservation of natural resources. Generally the Institute estimates the possible environmental impacts of proposed solutions. All in all the Institute strengthens the position of public transport as well as pedestrian and bicycle traffic in order to reduce the individual motor car traffic, which has positive effects for the environment.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	As environmental association, this programme affects all our activities.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	The 6th EU Environmental Action Programme affects Lamoro work to the extent of information concerning the spreading of good practices in the field of sustainable planning, creation of partnership to manage tourism in a sustainable way. All issues concerning territorial management at regional and local level.

Thematic Strategy for the Urban Environment

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment is a part of the 6th Environmental Action Programme. In 2007, the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic prepared a National Programme for implementation of this Strategy. This draft has not been, however, implemented yet.
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Through the Public Spaces programme because open spaces play an important role in urban environment.
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	The EU council instruction is being awaited. Implementation is being carried out on the local councils level as part of Local Agenda 21 etc. The Czech Republic has been playing an active role on this field for a long time through the Environment operational program (EOP). Activities are steered by the Ministry of environment and carried out by the National environmental fund (NEF), which is distributing urban environment amelioration funds (ex. EOP's Support area 6.5. Support of urban landscape regeneration, (NEF) A. Heating energy saving support).
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	The Strategy as soft law is being only opinion-making document not known well in Poland.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/

PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	One philosophy of the Transport and Spatial Planning Institute is to strengthen the position of public transport as well as pedestrian and bicycle traffic in order to reduce the individual motor car traffic. For example the Institute advises municipalities in preparing Sustainable Urban Transport Plans.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	The strategy affects above all our campaigns linked to air pollution, quality of life, Co2 emissions. We are directly involved in activation of citizenship, information and education.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	The project URB-AL develops communication instruments, exchange and cooperate with local governments of Europe and Latin America to prevent the urban disorders and criminality, through urban design. In particular, the aim of the project is to re-define the urban security by proper environmental planning policies, with a social, economic, political point of view.
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	The aim of this strategy is at improving the quality of urban life, increasing cities attractiveness and the coordination among different policies. This is a core output of Lamoro activities. Directives and strategies proposed are the basis for Lamoro project proposals and implementation. They represent the guidelines for territorial sustainable development.

Thematic Strategies on Soil Protection

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Despite the protection provided by the Act 219/2008 on the protection and the use of agricultural soil, the protection of agricultural soil against unauthorised use for non-agricultural purposes is not sufficient. There are extensive building activities and other investments being carried out on so called greenfields. Definition of brownfields is missing, there are no registers of such brownfields. This issue is addressed in the Action Plan for sustainable development (priority 6.3 Regeneration of brownfields).
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	No
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Thematic strategy on soil protection (SEK(2006)620}: In spite of the fact that a consensus has not yet been reached on the European level, a certain form of ratification is being reached. An amendment of law no. 334/1992 Coll. on soil protection has been passed in 2008. Thanks to this amendment green field construction is burdened. The amendment is aimed against the excessive expansion of built up area and at the prevention and soil protection against pollution and erosion. The term 'Brownfield' („sites for redevelopment or reuse of degraded areas") is cited in the ordinance no. 500/2006, annex 1, part. A (to Construction act no.183/2006 Coll.), evidence management and reclamation thereof is executed by regional councils, regional development agencies and by the 'Czech Invest' agency.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	The both Strategy and project of Directive Com (2006) 232 are still just soft law mostly presenting postulates of real actions.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/

PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	The Transport and Spatial Planning Institute only deals indirect with these topics. For example when the Institute is working on transportation projects, it develops measures also taking into account the limitation of sealing.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	In specific our proposal of regional law of preventive ecological compensation is affected by these strategies. We are going to finish the collection of subscriptions by the end of July.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	This strategy doesn't impact on Lamoro work directly but just to the extent Lamoro works with Piedmont Region in a project connected to biological resources.

Water Framework Directive

PP 01	REC Slovakia	The Act on water 364/2004 deals with measures against water pollution which has also impacts on open public spaces, especially river banks and lakesides.
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Yes, partially. Through the Public Spaces programme and the programme Claiming the Public Spaces.
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	The parliament passed an amendment of the Water act (no.181/2008 Coll.), 269/08 (1st July 2008 in force), which accepts important means of water resources protection and flood prevention (enables development of flood water retention in conveniently situated polders along water courses by means of managed spill-out). It primarily deals with preventive measures against floods and water pollution, which can also contribute to amelioration of urban environment including their open spaces. Due to the economic crisis new fees introduction and existing fees change proposals were taken out from the amendment. Secondly, the directive can lead to change in uses of potable water within open (public) spaces – either in use or management (perhaps motivating to use supply water in place of potable as is the practise now).
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	The Framework Directive implicates many actions of European Union on that field, also presenting Leeds toward national and local acts. It is being used on daily bases in regular work.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	The Transport and Spatial Planning Institute only deals marginal with these topics mainly in the field of tourism (touristic use of water areas).
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	All our "water" sector is affected by this directive: educational activities, campaigns and so on.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Any impact at the moment. Lamoro has got any project dealing with water management.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

PP 01	REC Slovakia	The SEA Directive is applied in assessing development documents and land-use plans which relates to the urban environment and to the areas addressed by the UrbSpace projects.
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	No
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	The directive 2001/42/EC is taken into account in the environmental impacts assessment documentation – do not mix with EIA - (ex. Territorial energy concept of the capital Prague, from 22.10. 2003) In 2006 and 2007 (by force of laws no. 93/2004 Coll., no. 163/2006 Coll., 186/2006 Coll. and 216/2007 Coll.), the parliament passed an amendment of Law no. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental impacts assessment, which governs EIA processes (plan evaluation) and the SEA process (concept evaluation) Public participation within EIA has many weak points in the Czech Republic. The public gets its go only in the end of the decision process by which potential conflicts may (and are) be made worse rather than solved.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	The Directive as a part of European legal system is present also in catalogue of law used for substantiation of administrative decisions. It has also many implications to national legislation.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	The Transport and Spatial Planning Institute doesn` t use the Strategic Environmental Assessment directly, but between 2002 and 2004 it made an investigation about Strategic Environmental Assessments in regional planning.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	As environmental association, this directive is essential for our work
PP 12	RISSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	It is important as Lamoro is involved in many project funded by European funds. ERD funds are evaluated under the Strategic Environmental Assessment. It means that in preparing project proposal Lamoro has to respect all directives at environmental level.

Habitats Directive

PP0 1	REC Slovakia	The Habitats Directive, the Birds Directive and the ZOOs Directives have been transferred into the Act 543/2002 on nature and landscape protection as amended. The Act is supported by the Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic 24/2003 and by tens of general legally binding instruments in the area of nature and landscape protection, especially those designating protected sites (national parks, protected landscape areas, natural monuments, natural reserves) and protected trees. In the strongly urbanised environment (open urban spaces) the protection pursuant to this Directive is not applied practically, except for fringe of the city (e.g., floodplain forests „Bratislavský luh“ in Devín).
PP0 2	Ekopolis Slovakia	No
PP0 3	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	The directive (92/43/EHS): Czech Republic has adopted the European habitat protection system Natura 2000 and has incorporated its principles into its means of nature protection and territorial planning systems. In case of protected habitat within urban environment or in its vicinity these means are being used also within the field of public spaces. It mainly concerns mainly development areas (intended for construction) as well as non built up areas (generally along the edges of an urbanised area).
PP0 4	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP0 5	Municipality of Sopot, PL	The Directive is used as a source of law for the bill on „nature conservation“ and other regulation concerning Nature 2000 system. That system has an serious impact on investment process while 17,57 % of Poland belongs to Nature 2000. It is being used on daily bases as source of European law.
PP0 6	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP0 7	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP0 8	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP0 9	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Our organisation is working on different - wide areas, but the Urban space project is the first project from environmental field that we cooperate in. Our daily work is not linked to any of environmental laws and legislation as we are working on projects, consultation for different groups.
PP1 0	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	This topic doesn` t affect our work.
PP1 1	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Our “biodiversity” sector is directly affected by this directive: denounces, proposals, projects, education, conservation programmes....
PP1 2	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP1 3	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

European Spatial Development Perspective

PP 01	REC Slovakia	The main principles of ESDP have been transferred into the Slovak Spatial Development Perspective which constitutes a national level of land-use planning. The national coordinator is the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development. Its representatives take part in CEMAT (European Conference of Ministers responsible for regional/spatial planning).
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Through the Public Spaces Programme we try to contribute to harmonic and balanced development of urban environment.
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	In accordance with the ESDP (European Spatial Development Perspective from 1999) the Czech Republic takes part in the ESPON (European Spatial Planning Observation Network). National co-ordinator is the Ministry for local development, and further in the INTERREG IIc, IIIb, CADSES programs.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	The Perspective as soft law is being only opinion-making document not known well in Poland.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Our organisation is working on different - wide areas, but the Urban space project is the first project from environmental field that we cooperate in. Our daily work is not linked to any of environmental laws and legislation as we are working on projects, consultation for different groups
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	The Transport and Spatial Planning Institute works in many fields that affect the goals of the Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the EU, for example: - balanced and sustainable spatial development - polycentric spatial development and a new urban-rural relationship - parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge - transnational co-operation between the Member States and - cross-Border and interregional co-operation
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	The aim of the project Street Life Training is to prevent anti-social behaviour and criminality in the urban open space, in particular as regard the prevention of children and young people victimization, through their direct participation. The focal point of the project is the definition of the strategies and the policies that guarantee their security in the urban open space, through the vitality of the streets.
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	This is the framework in which Piedmont Region creates and produces all regional laws. As Lamoro works in the framework of European, national and regional projects is affected by the spatial development perspective as it has an influence on the choice of Piedmont Region policies and directives.

Other

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Convention on biological diversity Within our work we deal with biodiversity protection in the urbanised environment (e.g. the competition "Capital of Biodiversity")
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Generally, for planning and landscape protection in Poland European and national legislation of environmental protection is used mostly.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	DIRECTIVE 2001/85/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL relating to special provisions for vehicles used for the carriage of passengers comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and amending Directives 70/156/EEC and 97/27/EC 2010: A EUROPE ACCESSIBLE FOR ALL - Report from the Group of Experts set up by the European Commission Equal opportunities for people with disabilities: A European Action Plan
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Section 2: Requirements of national, regional and local legislation, guidelines, standards with regard to the provision and treatment of urban open space

Section 2.1. National legislation, guidelines, policy documents, standards:

2.1.1 Environmental functions (national)

Climatic amelioration

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Act 543/2002 on nature and landscape protection: Article 47 lays down general technical requirements for drafting construction structures. Moreover, it lays down that the construction has to be embedded into the territory in accordance with architectonic and environmental principles, requirements of nature and landscape protection, monuments' protection so as to eliminate adverse impacts of a construction structure from the point of view of health and environmental protection. Climate conditions of a construction site should also be taken into consideration. (Act 24/2006 on environmental impact assessment): Annex 5 to the Act - when assessing the impacts of municipal land-use plans on the environment , the impacts on structure, type, scenery, stability and protection of landscape have to be assessed
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Law No. 50/1976 Coll. on Territorial Planning and Building Order (Building Law): § 47 sets general technical requirements for planning of constructions. According to it the construction shall be incorporated in the territory "in compliance with urban planning, architectural and environmental principles and requirements for nature, landscape and monument conservation in the manner excluding negative impacts of the construction on the surroundings from the point of view of health and environmental protection." For example climate conditions of the construction site should also be taken into account. Responsibility: Building Authorities (regional; on the local level – municipalities), Self-Governing Regions and municipalities as the holders of original competencies in the field of territorial planning Expert document, April 2007 The document deals with the analysis of floods origination and as one of the reasons it defines extensive asphalt of concrete areas in towns. Responsibility: ASTV, i.e. the association of all self-governments in Slovakia. It pushes he principles forward during the legislation preparation. ASTV: Strategy in the Field of Flood Prevention and Protection of Towns and Villages against Floods
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 86/2002 Coll. On Atmosphere protection: §3 Statutory duties of individuals and corporate bodies §11-13 Statutory duties of operators of sources of pollution §19-21 Charges for pollution Ordinance No.137/1998 Coll.,, on general technical requirements on construction: Defines limits to construction in terms of technical requirements, environmental impact, public health, public space etc..
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 86/2002 Coll. On Atmosphere protection: §3 Statutory duties of individuals and corporate bodies §11-13 Statutory duties of operators of sources of pollution §19-21 Charges for pollution Ordinance No.137/1998 Coll.,, on general technical requirements on construction: Defines limits to construction in terms of technical requirements, environmental impact, public health, public space etc..

PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	“Environmental protection law”: Presents aims and tools for climate and air protection. Names Minister of Environment responsible for publishing further ordinances on quantity of prohibited substances, quality and monitoring as well as for preparing bill’s projects. After the bill was amended some of that duties were moved to General and 16 Regional Director of Environmental Protection.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Requires that local spatial planning development study of town must (among others) provide: - the complex idea of public communication and green spaces systems - policies for protection of landscape values and climate Local spatial plan must incorporate and include regulations concerning: - Landscape Parks, Areas of Protected Landscape and Natural Landscape Complexes (if applies)- Landscape protection
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention: Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region Federal Law Gazette World Heritage: Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List Forestry Law 1975: Law concerning the sustainable cultivation, maintenance and protection of forests Waste Management Law 2002: Waste management is to be in line with Sustainability and precautionary measures Air Pollution Law: Durable protection of health, reducing Emission and preserving air quality Ozone Law: Measures to defend ozone contamination and to inform the population about dangers Environmental Impact Assessment Law: Declaring, describing and evaluating the impact of a Project on natural habitat Danube Pollution Control Agreement: Preservation, improvement and rational utilization of surface and ground water Environmental Control Law 1999: Tasks and activity of the Federal Environmental Agency Maximum amount of Air Pollution Law: Restricting harmful substances in the air by declaring national maximum amounts
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	The Environment protection act: Environmental protection objectives shall be in particular:1. to prevent and reduce environmental burdens,2. to conserve and improve the quality of the environment,3. to use natural resources sustainingly,4. to reduce the use of energy and increase the use of renewable energy sources,5. to remedy the consequences of environmental burdens, to improve the disrupted naturalequilibrium and recover its regeneration capacity,6. to increase material efficiency of production and consumption, and7. to abandon and substitute hazardous substances.
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Nature Conservation Act: Principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation/management Federal Immission Protection Law: clean air plan Spatial Planning Act: Spatial planning principles Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment (UVPG): Ensuring that effective environmental protection be taken into account as early as possible by certain public and private projects as well as certain plans and programs in accordance with uniform principles Federal Building Act: Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/

PP 12	RISSC, Italy	Decree of 27 March 1998 of the Ministry of Environment "Sustainable mobility in urban areas: Mayors should take the appropriate measures , under the health laws, for the prevention and reduction of pollutant emissions, if it is established or predicted an overcoming of the limits and objectives of quality of the air.
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Decree of 27 March 1998 of the Ministry of Environment "Sustainable mobility in urban areas: Mayors should take the appropriate measures , under the health laws, for the prevention and reduction of pollutant emissions, if it is established or predicted an overcoming of the limits and objectives of quality of the air.

Noise screening

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Act 205/2004 on collection, storage and distribution of environmental information: Article 2 defines that environmental information is constituted by each piece of information on environmental components, on factors (including the Noise), health state Annex 5 to the Act - when assessing the impacts of municipal land-use plans on the environment , the impacts on structure, type, scenery, stability and protection of landscape have to be assessed
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	§ 2 letter. a) – defines that environmental information is any information on environmental components, factors (including noise) and state of health
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 258/2000 Coll. on Protection of Public health: Protection against noise and vibration Government Ordinance No. 502/2000 Coll., on health protection against negative effects of noise and vibration
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 258/2000 Coll. on Protection of Public health: Protection against noise and vibration Government Ordinance No. 502/2000 Coll., on health protection against negative effects of noise and vibration
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	"Environmental protection law": Presents aims and tools for soil protection and their natural character as well as quality. His duty is passed to starosta (in county) and city president (in cities).
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Act on Environment Protection: Requires that local spatial planning development study of town must (among others) provide: - the complex idea of public communication and green spaces systems - policies for protection of landscape values and climate. Local spatial plan must incorporate and include regulations concerning: - Landscape Parks, Areas of Protected Landscape and Natural Landscape Complexes (if applies)- Landscape protection
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Environmental Control Law 1999 §6 Tasks and activity of the Federal Environmental Agency Federal Ambient Noise Protection Law §11 Methods of investigation and limitation regarding ambient noise

PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	<p>The Environment protection act: Environmental protection objectives shall be in particular: 1. to prevent and reduce environmental burdens, 2. to conserve and improve the quality of the environment, 3. to use natural resources sustainably, 4. to reduce the use of energy and increase the use of renewable energy sources, 5. to remedy the consequences of environmental burdens, to improve the disrupted natural equilibrium and recover its regeneration capacity, 6. to increase material efficiency of production and consumption, and 7. to abandon and substitute hazardous substances.</p> <p>The purpose of environmental protection is to promote and direct such social development that ensures long-term conditions for human health, well-being and quality of life, and conservation of biological diversity.</p> <p>Regulations on Initial Measurement of Noise and Operational Noise Monitoring for Sources of Noise and on Conditions for Their Execution: The present regulations shall stimulate the range of noise properties that are subject to initial measurements and operational monitoring of noise levels resulting from noise load on an area from a noise source (hereinafter: operational monitoring), the methodology of measurement and calculation of noise, the contents of the report on initial measurements and operational monitoring and the method and form of reporting data to the ministry responsible for environmental protection (hereinafter: the ministry). The present regulations shall also stipulate the conditions that must be fulfilled by a person carrying out initial measurements or operational monitoring.</p>
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	<p>Federal Nature Conservation Act § 1, 2 Principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation/management; Federal Immission Protection Law Part 6, §47d Noise abatement plan; Federal Building Act: Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans and clarification of the legality of building in outer zones;</p> <p>Spatial Planning Act: Spatial planning principles</p> <p>Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment (UVPG): Ensuring that effective environmental protection be taken into account as early as possible by certain public and private projects as well as certain plans and programs in accordance with uniform principles</p>
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Hydrological cycle

PP 01	REC Slovakia	<p>Annex 5 to the Act - when assessing the impacts of municipal land-use plans on the environment, the impacts on structure, type, scenery, stability and protection of landscape have to be assessed</p> <p>Act 364/2004 on water (Water Act): Articles 17 and 18 deal with water management, protection of water against pollution, etc. Water component often plays an important role in urban open spaces</p>
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	<p>Law No. 50/1976 Coll. on Territorial Planning and Building Order (Building Law) CAUTION – the complex amendment of legislation in this field is in the process: § 39 + § 39 a – conditions for the location of constructions in urban environment shall be defined by the Building Authority</p> <p>The law implements the Water Directive. § 15 par. 2 - reduction of negative impacts of floods and droughts (also in urban environment)</p> <p>ASTV: Strategy in the Field of Flood Prevention and Protection of Towns and Villages against Floods: The document deals with the analysis of floods origination and as one of the reasons it defines extensive asphalt of concrete areas in towns.</p> <p>Association of Slovak Towns and Villages (ASTV): Principles of Integrated Water Sources Management at the Territory of Towns and Villages and Their Catchments</p>

		(expert document): Principle 1 – precipitation or surface water shall be retained “in situ” Principle 2 – the principle of respecting the significance of precipitation and landscape role in rain water distribution Principle 4 – the principle of impact assessment of planned construction investment and economic activities in the territory on water circulation
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 14/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection: Defines basic protection of wild life. States conditions under which legal bodies can perform activities in forestry agriculture, construction and water works. Law No. 285/1995 Coll. Forestry Law: Defines melioration conditions and torrent control Law No. 254/2001 Coll. Water law: Rights to water bodies, conditions of water body use; Govern permissions needed for defined human operations, construction permits, sewerage water release, Defines restrictions in protected areas of water accumulation
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 14/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection: Defines basic protection of wild life. States conditions under which legal bodies can perform activities in forestry agriculture, construction and water works. Law No. 285/1995 Coll. Forestry Law: Defines melioration conditions and torrent control Law No. 254/2001 Coll. Water law: Rights to water bodies, conditions of water body use; Govern permissions needed for defined human operations, construction permits, sewerage water release, Defines restrictions in protected areas of water accumulation
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	“Environmental protection law”: Presents aims and tools for noise protection. According to it Minister of Environment Has a right to publish ordinances with noise limits, ways of monitoring and counting it. Jointly with Minister of Infrastructure the Minister of Environment regulates law regarding noise in planning and development.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Water Law: Regulate public access to public water and Act on Environment Protection: Requires that local spatial planning development study of town must (among others) provide: - the complex idea of public communication and green spaces systems - policies for protection of landscape values and climate. Local spatial plan must incorporate and include regulations concerning: - Landscape Parks, Areas of Protected Landscape and Natural Landscape Complexes (if applies)- Landscape protection
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region; Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List; Water Law 1959 §30 Legal quality characteristics of waterbodies, Waste Management Law 2002 I§1 Waste management is to be in line with Sustainability and precautionary measures; Environmental Impact Assessment Law §1(1) Declaring, describing and evaluating the impact of a Project on natural habitat; Danube Pollution Control Agreement Art.2 Preservation, improvement and rational utilization of surface and ground water; Environmental Control Law 1999 §6 Tasks and activity of the Federal Environmental Agency
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Waters act: The objective of the management of waters and water and waterside land is to achieve a good condition of waters and other water-related ecosystems, to ensure protection against the adverse effects of waters, to preserve and balance water quantities, and to promote the sustainable use of waters for various types of use, facilitating a variety of types of water use by taking into account the long-term protection of available water sources and their quality. Nature conservation act: Valuable natural features shall include all natural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. (2) In addition to a rare, valuable or well-known natural phenomenon, a valuable natural feature shall be any other valuable phenomenon; component or part of the living or non-living nature; nature area or part thereof; an ecosystem; landscape; or designed landscape. (3) Valuable natural features referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be in particular geological phenomena; minerals and fossils and mineral and fossil sites; surface and subsurface karst features; caves; gorges and other geomorphological phenomena; glaciers and glacial forms; springs; waterfalls; rapids; lakes; bogs; brooks and rivers with banks; sea-

		<p>shore; plant and animalspecies and exceptional specimens and habitats thereof; ecosystems; landscape; and designedlandscape.(4) With the system for the protection of valuable natural features the conditions for thepreservation of characteristics of valuable natural features or natural processes generating orpreserving these characteristics and the conditions for the restoration of valuable natural featuresshall be ensured.</p> <p>The Environment protection act: Environmental protection objectives shall be in particular:1. to prevent and reduce environmental burdens,2. to conserve and improve the quality of the environment,3. to use natural resources sustainingly,4. to reduce the use of energy and increase the use of renewable energy sources,5. to remedy the consequences of environmental burdens, to improve the disrupted naturalequilibrium and recover its regeneration capacity,6. to increase material efficiency of production and consumption, and7. to abandon and substitute hazardous substances.</p> <p>The purpose of environmental protection is to promote and direct such socialdevelopment that ensures long-term conditions for human health, well-being and quality of life,and conservation of biological diversity.</p>
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	<p>Federal Nature Conservation Act § 1, 2 Principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation/management; Federal Nature Conservation Act § 18 clarification of interventions in landscapes. Federal Immission Protection Law Part 6, §47d Noise abatement plan; Federal Building Act: Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans and clarification of the legality of building in outer zones; Federal Water Act (WHG)</p> <p>Spatial Planning Act: Spatial planning principles</p> <p>Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment (UVPG): Ensuring that effective environmental protection be taken into account as early as possible by certain public and private projects as well as certain plans and programs in accordance with uniform principles</p>
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	<p>Decree n. 42 "Code for cultural goods and landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about:- montains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea);- glaciers;- natural parks; - woods and forests.</p> <p>Decree n. 157 "Corrective dispositions and integrations to n. 42 related to landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933.</p> <p>Decree requiring the approval of Parliament n. 63 - Cultural and landscape heritage Act: The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933.</p>
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	<p>Decree n. 42 "Code for cultural goods and landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about:- montains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea);- glaciers;- natural parks; - woods and forests.</p> <p>Decree n. 157 "Corrective dispositions and integrations to n. 42 related to landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933.</p> <p>Decree requiring the approval of Parliament n. 63 - Cultural and landscape heritage Act: The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933.</p>

Flora and fauna

PP 01	REC Slovakia	<p>Act 543/2002 on nature and landscape protection: They include the protection of important landscape components, creation of territorial systems of ecological stability, protection of especially protected sites. Articles 4, 33, 34, 35 deal with overall protection of plants and animals; In open urban spaces it is possible to use where protected plant and animal species can be found; Article 5 and Article 6 deal with favourable conditions and protection of biotopes (especially as regards NATURA 2000 sites) Articles 47 and 49 deal with woody species which are an important natural part of open urban spaces</p> <p>Act 50/1976 on land-use planning and building code</p> <p>Act 351/2004 on support of regional development: The mentioned articles are describing the Program of Social and Economical Development of the region and of the municipality, that includes an analysis of economic, social, cultural and environmental development of a municipality as well as tasks and priority needs in these areas. Open urban spaces, their quality and accessibility are often defined among the tasks of an Action Plan which is a part of these documents.</p> <p>Article 14: This Article deals with green areas along roads which is a linear part of green spaces</p> <p>Slovak Technical Standard STN 83 7010 – Conservation, maintenance and protection of trees</p> <p>Decree 27/2003 implementing the Act on nature protection</p> <p>Task 10 Protection and rational use of nature and the landscape (partly) The protection and rational use of nature and the landscape in short-term policies and implementation of commitments in this area into Slovakia's long-term strategic documents and economic policy.</p>
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	<p>Law No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection: The law objectives include i.a. the obligation to create conditions for the preservation of characteristic landscape features. The law concerns protected animal species and parts of the landscape where these species occur. In open spaces the law can be implemented just partially e.g. in parks where protected animal species have been living (§ 35)</p> <p>Law No. 50/1976 Coll. on Territorial Planning and Building Order (Building Law): § 12 – Zonal territorial plan – defines what the plan, as the binding document, should include and why it is elaborated. It includes also such terms as “plots that should not be built-up” and “integration of buildings into surrounding developed area”</p>
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	<p>Law No. 14/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection: Defines basic protection of wild life. States conditions under which legal bodies can perform activities in forestry agriculture, construction and water works. Defines protection of important bird areas. Defines special wild life protection</p> <p>Forestry Law: Defines basic conditions of plots with forest cover</p>
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	<p>Law No. 14/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection: Defines basic protection of wild life. States conditions under which legal bodies can perform activities in forestry agriculture, construction and water works. Defines protection of important bird areas. Defines special wild life protection</p> <p>Forestry Law: Defines basic conditions of plots with forest cover</p>
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	<p>“Environmental protection law”: Presents aims of nature conservation and send to specific bill on „nature conservation”.</p>
		<p>Bill on “Nature conservation”: Entitles Minister of Environmenta jointly with Minister of Infrastructure/Agriculture to publish ordinances with conditions for new trees plants on pass of road/non – agriculture land. Such ordinances were not presented yet. Presents financial penalty for illegal disposal of such trees. Presents procedure of paying such fees. Presents definition of „park” as „united land covered by trees and not covered by the conservation”.</p>
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	<p>Act on Nature Protection: Nominates: Landscape Parks, Areas of Protected Landscape and Natural Landscape Complexes as forms of areas of formal (legal) protection</p> <p>Regulate issues concerning Lanscape Parks</p> <p>Requirement of elaboration of protection plan for Landscape Parks</p>

		<p>Regulate issues concerning Areas of Protected Landscape Regulates issues concerning Nature Monuments Regulate issues concerning Natural Landscape Complexes Regulates issues concerning removal of trees and shrubs Regulates management responsibilities on Landscape Parks, Areas of Protected Landscape and Natural Landscape Complexes Act on Environment Protection: Requires that local spatial planning development study of town must (among others) provide: - the complex idea of public communication and green spaces systems - policies for protection of landscape values and climate Local spatial plan must incorporate and include regulations concerning: - Landscape Parks, Areas of Protected Landscape and Natural Landscape Complexes (if applies)- Landscape protection Act on Forests: Forests located within towns administration limits should be particularly protected and are called: "protecting forests" When forests located within town administration limits is offered for sale, local administration have a right to buy it first.</p>
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	<p>Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List Forestry Law 1975 §1/1 Law concerning the sustainable cultivation, maintenance and protection of forests Waste Management Law 2002 I§1 Waste management is to be in line with Sustainability and precautionary measures Air Pollution Law §1/1 Durable protection of health, reducing Emission and preserving air quality Environmental Impact Assessment Law §1(1) Declaring, describing and evaluating the impact of a Project on natural habitat; Environmental Control Law 1999 §6 Tasks and activity of the Federal Environmental Agency Maximum amount of Air Pollution Law §1 Restricting harmful substances in the air by declaring national maximum amounts</p>
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	<p>Nature conservation act: Valuable natural features shall include all natural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.(2) In addition to a rare, valuable or well-known natural phenomenon, a valuable natural featureshall be any other valuable phenomenon; component or part of the living or non-living nature;nature area or part thereof; an ecosystem; landscape; or designed landscape.(3) Valuable natural features referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be in particulargeological phenomena; minerals and fossils and mineral and fossil sites; surface and subsurfacekarst features; caves; gorges and other geomorphological phenomena; glaciers and glacial forms;springs; waterfalls; rapids; lakes; bogs; brooks and rivers with banks; sea-shore; plant and animalspecies and exceptional specimens and habitats thereof; ecosystems; landscape; and designedlandscape.(4) With the system for the protection of valuable natural features the conditions for thepreservation of characteristics of valuable natural features or natural processes generating orpreserving these characteristics and the conditions for the restoration of valuable natural featuresshall be ensured. The Environment protection act: Environmental protection objectives shall be in particular:1. to prevent and reduce environmental burdens,2. to conserve and improve the quality of the environment,3. to use natural resources sustainingly,4. to reduce the use of energy and increase the use of renewable energy sources,5. to remedy the consequences of environmental burdens, to improve the disrupted naturalequilibrium and recover its regeneration capacity,6. to increase material efficiency of production and consumption, and7. to abandon and substitute hazardous substances. The purpose of environmental protection is to promote and direct such socialdevelopment that ensures long-term conditions for human health, well-being and quality of life,and conservation of biological diversity.</p>

PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Nature Conservation Act § 1, 2 Principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation/management; §25 Definition of biosphere reserves as landscapes with a traditional variety of use Federal Building Act: Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans and clarification of the legality of building in outer zones; Bundesartenschutzverordnung (BArtSchV) Spatial Planning Act: Spatial planning principles Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment (UVPG): Ensuring that effective environmental protection be taken into account as early as possible by certain public and private projects as well as certain plans and programs in accordance with uniform principles
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	Decree n. 42 "Code for cultural goods and landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about:- montains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea);- glaciers;- natural parks; - woods and forests. Decree n. 157 "Corrective dispositions and integrations to n. 42 related to landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933. Decree requiring the approval of Parliament n. 63 - Cultural and landscape heritage Act: The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933.
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Decree n. 42 "Code for cultural goods and landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about:- montains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea);- glaciers;- natural parks; - woods and forests. Decree n. 157 "Corrective dispositions and integrations to n. 42 related to landscape": The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933. Decree requiring the approval of Parliament n. 63 - Cultural and landscape heritage Act: The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures:- the provisions of the lake area, included the area who is depth 300 m. to the "battigia line", and even for the areas on the lakes;- the provisions of rivers, torrents, provided for the decree n. 1775, on 11th decembre 1933.

2.1.2 Social functions (National)

Leisure and recreation

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Act 50/1976 on land-use planning and building code: They include the protection of important landscape components, creation of territorial systems of ecological stability, protection of especially protected sites. Act 351/2004 on support of regional development: The mentioned articles are describing the Program of Social and Economical Development of the region and of the municipality, that includes an analysis of economic, social, cultural and environmental development of a municipality as well as tasks and priority needs in these areas. Open urban spaces, their quality and accessibility are often defined among the tasks of an Action Plan which is a part of these documents. New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013 (indirect) and State Health Policy: Priority 3: Health of the Youth- to create the conditions for free-time opportunities of children and youth, Priority 8: Healthy and safely environment: living conditions improving in urban and rural environment, safely environment; Act 326/2005 on forests: This Article describes special-purpose forests as "suburban forests and other forests fulfilling important health, cultural or recreational functions. Suburban forests are included in open urban spaces. Minimal infrastructure standards for municipalities – a Methodology guideline for contractors and authors of land-use planning documentation. Slovak Spatial Development Perspective: A polycentric urban settlement structure has to be developed in accordance with the Slovak Spatial Development Perspective (6.1) and suburban recreation of inhabitants has to be supported (9.6).
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Slovak Republic Action Plan for Sustainable Development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 10 Protection and rational use of nature and landscape (partially) The protection and rational use of nature and landscape in short-term policies and implementation of commitments in this area into Slovakia's long-term strategic documents and economic policy. Creation of a "symbiosis" between the interests of businesses and nature protection. New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013, UV-8319/2007: - strategical document on national level which creates conditions for „nature and landscape friendly“ forms of tourism- financial sources will be directed i.a. to construction of sport areas and equipment for effective free time activities where open spaces belong indirectly. State Health Policy - indirectly: Priority 3: Health of the Youth - creation of conditions for free-time activities of children and youth. Priority 8: Healthy and Safely Environment- improvement of living conditions in urban and rural environment
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	"Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	"Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	/
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region. Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List. Forestry Law 1975 §1/1 Law concerning the sustainable cultivation, maintenance and protection of forests. Austrian Code Barrier-Free Building B1600 Design principles for building without barriers.

PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Nature Conservation Act §56, 57 Regulation of the right to walk on the meadow for recreation. Federal Building Act §1 Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans, § 5(2)Nr.5 Principles/contents of land use planning. Federal Building Act §35 clarification of the legality of building in outer zones. § 5(2)Nr.5: Principles/contents of land use planning. § 9: Contents of land development plan. Spatial Planning Act § 2 Spatial planning principles .
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Decree 22 January 2004 n°42 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations: Decree 24 March 2006 n° 157 and Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63: Art.2 The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' establishes that the cultural heritage is made up of cultural and landscape goods. Landscape goods are buildings and areas of historical, cultural, natural, morphologic and aesthetic value. Art.131 Landscape increase in value contributes to promote cultural development. The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations define landscape as territory expressing its own identity, whose character comes from the action of natural and human factors and their interrelation (art. 131 as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63). The Code defines principles and discipline to protect landscape goods, as identified by the article 134. Art.132 Art.133 This article has been modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, ratifying the European Landscape Convention. The first phrasing of the article 'Cooperation among public administration' (132) provided for cooperative approaches among public authorities in order to define guidelines and criteria of sustainable development to address protection, planning, recover, increase in value activities. The Code, as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, provides for the same article (now it is the number 133) that Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces define policies to increase in value and protect landscape, and together define guidelines and criteria for the territorial planning. The other public authorities have to conform their provisions to those provided by regions with the Ministry. Art.135 Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape, together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces, define regional landscape plans which fix specific land use rules for areas of landscape value. These plans overpass all the other territorial plans provided by local authorities. Art.146 The Decree requires for landscape licences related to interventions involving buildings and areas of public interest: landscape goods are identified by articles 136-142. The landscape licence is an autonomous act, condition for the building licence or other mandates for urban interventions. A specific Decree from the Ministries' President (12 December 2005) fixes the necessary documents to verify the landscape compatibility of interventions in areas of recognised landscape value.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Contact and communication

PP 01	REC Slovakia	/
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013, UV-8319/2007: - strategic document on national level which creates conditions for „nature and landscape friendly“ forms of tourism- financial sources will be directed i.e. to construction of sport areas and equipment for effective free time activities where open spaces belong indirectly. State Health Policy - indirectly: Priority 3: Health of the Youth - creation of conditions for free-time activities of children and youth. Priority 8: Healthy and Safely Environment- improvement of living conditions in urban and rural environment
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection §70: Governs public participation in environmental matters. “Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates” - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection §70: Governs public participation in environmental matters. “Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates” - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	/
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region. Austrian Code Barrier-Free Building B1600 Design principles for building without barriers.
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Building Act §1 Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Decree 22 January 2004 n°42 ‘Code for cultural goods and landscape’ and following integrations: Decree 24 March 2006 n° 157 and Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63: Art.2 The ‘Code for cultural goods and landscape’ establishes that the cultural heritage is made up of cultural and landscape goods. Landscape goods are buildings and areas of historical, cultural, natural, morphologic and aesthetic value. Art.131 Landscape increase in value contributes to promote cultural development. The ‘Code for cultural goods and landscape’ and following integrations define landscape as territory expressing its own identity, whose character comes from the action of natural and human factors and their interrelation (art. 131 as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63). The Code defines principles and discipline to protect landscape goods, as identified by the article 134. Art.132 Art.133 This article has been modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, ratifying the European Landscape Convention. The first phrasing of the article ‘Cooperation among public administration’ (132) provided for cooperative approaches among public authorities in order to define guidelines and criteria of sustainable development to address protection, planning, recover, increase in value activities. The Code, as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, provides for the same article (now it is the number 133) that Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces define policies to increase in value and protect landscape, and together define guidelines and criteria for the

		territorial planning. The other public authorities have to conform their provisions to those provided by regions with the Ministry. Art.135 Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape, together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces, define regional landscape plans which fix specific land use rules for areas of landscape value. These plans overpass all the other territorial plans provided by local authorities. Art.146 The Decree requires for landscape licences related to interventions involving buildings and areas of public interest: landscape goods are identified by articles 136-142. The landscape licence is an autonomous act, condition for the building licence or other mandates for urban interventions. A specific Decree from the Ministries' President (12 December 2005) fixes the necessary documents to verify the landscape compatibility of interventions in areas of recognised landscape value.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about: - mountains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea); - glaciers; - natural parks; - woods and forests. The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the cooperation between national, regional and local institutions as regard the environmental damages and protection, in all the actuation steps of the project (in particular, the communication and information steps). The valorisation of the landscape encourages the development of the cultural aspects. The public administrations promote and support information, formation and quality activities. Decree n. 157 "Corrective dispositions and integrations to decree n. 42 related to landscape" Decree requiring the approval of Parliament. n. 63 - Cultural and landscape heritage Act
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about: - mountains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea); - glaciers; - natural parks; - woods and forests. The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the cooperation between national, regional and local institutions as regard the environmental damages and protection, in all the actuation steps of the project (in particular, the communication and information steps). The valorisation of the landscape encourages the development of the cultural aspects. The public administrations promote and support information, formation and quality activities. Decree n. 157 "Corrective dispositions and integrations to decree n. 42 related to landscape" Decree requiring the approval of Parliament. n. 63 - Cultural and landscape heritage Act

Experience of nature

PP 01	REC Slovakia	New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013 (indirect) and State Health Policy: Priority 3: Health of the Youth- to create the conditions for free-time opportunities of children and youth, Priority 8: Healthy and safely environment: living conditions improving in urban and rural environment, safely environment;
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013, UV-8319/2007: - strategical document on national level which creates conditions for „nature and landscape friendly“ forms of tourism- financial sources will be directed i.a. to construction of sport areas and equipment for effective free time activities where open spaces belong indirectly. State Health Policy - indirectly: Priority 3: Health of the Youth - creation of conditions for free-time activities of children and youth. Priority 8: Healthy and Safely Environment- improvement of living conditions in urban and rural environment
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection §63,64: Governs general public landscape access. Law No. 285/1995 Coll, Forestry law §19: Defines use of forests including public access. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.

PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection §63,64: Governs general public landscape access. Law No. 285/1995 Coll, Forestry law §19: Defines use of forests including public access. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	"Environmental protection law"§ 101-111: Presents aims and tools for water protection, including rain water protection.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region. Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List. Forestry Law 1975 §1/1 Law concerning the sustainable cultivation, maintenance and protection of forests. Austrian Code Barrier-Free Building B1600 Design principles for building without barriers.
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Building Act §1 Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans. Spatial Planning Act § 2 Spatial planning principles.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Decree 22 January 2004 n°42 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations: Decree 24 March 2006 n° 157 and Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63: Art.2 The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' establishes that the cultural heritage is made up of cultural and landscape goods. Landscape goods are buildings and areas of historical, cultural, natural, morphologic and aesthetic value. Art.131 Landscape increase in value contributes to promote cultural development. The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations define landscape as territory expressing its own identity, whose character comes from the action of natural and human factors and their interrelation (art. 131 as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63). The Code defines principles and discipline to protect landscape goods, as identified by the article 134. Art.132 Art.133 This article has been modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, ratifying the European Landscape Convention. The first phrasing of the article 'Cooperation among public administration' (132) provided for cooperative approaches among public authorities in order to define guidelines and criteria of sustainable development to address protection, planning, recover, increase in value activities. The Code, as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, provides for the same article (now it is the number 133) that Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces define policies to increase in value and protect landscape, and together define guidelines and criteria for the territorial planning. The other public authorities have to conform their provisions to those provided by regions with the Ministry. Art.135 Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape, together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces, define regional landscape plans which fix specific land use rules for areas of landscape value. These plans overpass all the other territorial plans provided by local authorities. Art.146 The Decree requires for landscape licences related to interventions involving buildings and areas of public interest: landscape goods are identified by articles 136-142. The landscape licence is an autonomous act, condition for the building licence or other mandates for urban interventions. A specific Decree from the Ministries' President (12 December 2005) fixes the necessary documents to verify the landscape compatibility of interventions in areas of recognised landscape value.

PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Health and well-being

PP 01	REC Slovakia	Act 503/2001 on support of regional development: The mentioned articles are describing the Program of Social and Economical Development of the region and of the municipality, that includes an analysis of economic, social, cultural and environmental development of a municipality as well as tasks and priority needs in these areas. Open urban spaces, their quality and accessibility are often defined among the tasks of an Action Plan which is a part of these documents. State Health Policy: Priority 3: Health of the Youth- to create the conditions for free-time opportunities of children and youth, Priority 8: Healthy and safely environment: living conditions improving in urban and rural environment, safely environment; Decree 532/2002 establishing details on general technical requirements for building activities.
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013, UV-8319/2007: - strategical document on national level which creates conditions for „nature and landscape friendly“ forms of tourism- financial sources will be directed i.a. to construction of sport areas and equipment for effective free time activities where open spaces belong indirectly. State Health Policy - indirectly: Priority 3: Health of the Youth - creation of conditions for free-time activities of children and youth. Priority 8: Healthy and Safely Environment- improvement of living conditions in urban and rural environment. Law No. 288/ 1997 Coll. on Body Culture – indirectly: support of building and operation of sports facilities at schools in cooperation with municipalities and associations, including the sport infrastructure in the region / community. Law No. 24/2006 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment: Annex 10 – one of the criteria for the decision if a construction is subject to EIA is “the location and nature of the proposed activity” (namely affecting the wellbeing). Decree No. 532/2002 of MoE SR setting forth the details of general technical requirements regarding the construction of buildings: § 58 par. 5 and Annex 1 of the Decree on the access of persons having limited ability to move in a public area, sport ground, garden or park
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Forestry law §20: Defines actions prohibited in forests. Law No. 258/2002 Coll, on Public health protection §30-36: Protection against noise and vibration. “Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates” - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Forestry law §20: Defines actions prohibited in forests. Law No. 258/2002 Coll, on Public health protection §30-36: Protection against noise and vibration. “Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates” - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Bill on „Planning and development“§ 1-2: States that, planning and development must consider values of architecture and landscape.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region. Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List. Forestry Law 1975 §1/1 Law concerning the sustainable cultivation, maintenance and protection of forests. Maximum amount of Air Pollution Law §1 Restricting harmful substances in the air by declaring national maximum amounts. Environmental Control Law 1999 §6 Tasks and activity of the Federal Environmental Agency. Air Pollution Law §1/1 Durable protection of health,

		reducing Emission and preserving air quality. Austrian Code Barrier-Free Building B1600 Design principles for building without barriers
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	3. The Environment protection act: Article 2: to conserve and improve the quality of the environment. Management of Genetically modified organisms Act: 1) This act regulates management of genetically modified organisms (hereinafter: GMO) and determines measures for preventing and reducing possible adverse environmental effects, especially in relation to preserving biological diversity, and on human health, which could occur during contained use of GMOs, the deliberate release of GMOs into the environment or placing on the market GMOs or products containing GMOs or consisting of them or their combinations. Act on protection against ionising radiation and nuclear safety: (1) This Act shall regulate protection against ionising radiation, with the aim of reducing the detrimental effects on health and reducing to the lowest possible level radioactive contamination of the environment due to ionising radiation resulting from the use of sources of ionising radiation (hereinafter: radiation source), while at the same time enabling the development, production and use of radiation sources and practices involving radiation. With regard to radiation sources intended for producing nuclear energy, this Act shall regulate the implementation of nuclear safety measures and also, in the case of the use of nuclear materials, special protection measures.
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Building Act §1 Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans, Federal Building Act §35 clarification of the legality of building in outer zones. Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment (UVPG) §2 Ensuring that effective environmental protection be taken into account as early as possible by certain public and private projects as well as certain plans and programs in accordance with uniform principles.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Decree 22 January 2004 n°42 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations: Decree 24 March 2006 n° 157 and Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63: Art.2 The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' establishes that the cultural heritage is made up of cultural and landscape goods. Landscape goods are buildings and areas of historical, cultural, natural, morphologic and aesthetic value. Art.131 Landscape increase in value contributes to promote cultural development. The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations define landscape as territory expressing its own identity, whose character comes from the action of natural and human factors and their interrelation (art. 131 as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63). The Code defines principles and discipline to protect landscape goods, as identified by the article 134. Art.132 Art.133 This article has been modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, ratifying the European Landscape Convention. The first phrasing of the article 'Cooperation among public administration' (132) provided for cooperative approaches among public authorities in order to define guidelines and criteria of sustainable development to address protection, planning, recover, increase in value activities. The Code, as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, provides for the same article (now it is the number 133) that Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces define policies to increase in value and protect landscape, and together define guidelines and criteria for the territorial planning. The other public authorities have to conform their provisions to those provided by regions with the Ministry. Art.135 Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape, together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces, define regional landscape plans which fix specific land use rules for areas of landscape value. These plans overpass all the other territorial plans provided by local authorities. Art.146 The Decree requires for landscape licences related to interventions involving buildings and areas of public interest: landscape goods are identified by articles 136-142. The landscape licence is an autonomous act, condition for the building licence or other mandates for urban interventions. A specific Decree from the Ministries' President (12 December 2005) fixes the necessary documents to verify the landscape compatibility of interventions in areas of recognised landscape value. Decree 16 January 2008 n°4'Integrative and corrective dispositions to the Decree 3 April 2006 n°152 on: The environmental assessment of plans, programs and project should consider the possible effects of plans and programs relating to biodiversity, population, human health, flora



		and fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material goods, cultural – architectural - archaeological heritage, landscape and interrelation among all these mentioned factors. It's functional to the sustainable development, such as to grant high standards of environmental protection.
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	Decree of 27 March 1998 of the Ministry of Environment "Sustainable mobility in urban areas" Art. 2 .1 Mayors should take the appropriate measures , under the health laws, for the prevention and reduction of pollutant emissions, if it is established or predicted an overcoming of the limits and objectives of quality of the air. Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces.
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Decree of 27 March 1998 of the Ministry of Environment "Sustainable mobility in urban areas" Art. 2 .1 Mayors should take the appropriate measures , under the health laws, for the prevention and reduction of pollutant emissions, if it is established or predicted an overcoming of the limits and objectives of quality of the air. Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces.

2.1.3 Structural and aesthetic functions (National)

Articulating the urban fabric

PP 01	REC Slovakia	<p>the Act 50/1976 on land-use planning and building code: Article 11 par.5 described in section I, part 5a last part. Article 12 described in section I, part 5a. Article 13 described in section I, part 5a</p> <p>Article 39 + Article 39 a – a building authority lays down conditions for location of constructions in the urban environment</p> <p>Article 47 lays down general technical requirements for drafting construction structures. Moreover, it lays down that the construction has to be embedded into the territory in accordance with architectonic and environmental principles, requirements of nature and landscape protection, monuments' protection so as to eliminate adverse impacts of a construction structure from the point of view of health and environmental protection. Climate conditions of a construction site should also be taken into consideration. Act 351/2004 on support of regional development Article 9, Article 10 The mentioned articles are describing the Program of Social and Economical Development of the region and of the municipality, that includes an analysis of economic, social, cultural and environmental development of a municipality as well as tasks and priority needs in these areas. Open urban spaces, their quality and accessibility are often defined among the tasks of an Action Plan which is a part of these documents. Action Plan for sustainable development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration: The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures and systems in the territory. Act 24/2006 on environmental impact assessment</p> <p>Annex 5 Annex 5 to the Act - when assessing the impacts of municipal land-use plans on the environment, the impacts on structure, type, scenery, stability and protection of landscape have to be assessed. National Strategic Reference Framework for the period of 2007 – 2013 generally Through: Regional operational program (Strategic priority Infrastructure and regional accessibility: to improve availability of regional infrastructure and effectiveness of related public services. Act 219/2008 on the protection and the use of agricultural soil Articles 12 - 16 These Articles deal with protection of agricultural soil in land-use planning. The Act 49/2002 on protection of monuments: Article 2, par. 4 defines the notion of an urban monument territory in cities and sets possibilities to designate a territory as a monument reserve or a monument zone. Slovak Spatial Development Perspective: A polycentric urban settlement structure has to be developed in accordance with the Slovak Spatial Development Perspective (6.1). Methodological principles for elaboration of land-use general plans of green areas in settlements. Land-use general plans belong to land-use planning documents in accordance with the Act 50/1976 on land-use planning and building code. The general plan of green areas analyses the current situation and drafts the development of green areas in a given territory. These documents are being worked out rarely in practice. Methodological instructions specify area standards of green areas per capita. Minimal infrastructure standards for municipalities – a Methodology guideline for contractors and authors of land-use planning documentation. Particular standards have been worked according to the size of a settlement. Areas of vegetation components have been proposed in area indicators in connection to functional category of green area, functional zone of settlement and to accessibility for a user. The area units are calculated per capita (inhabitant or user of the green area). Public spaces are mentioned here which are perceived in their broader meaning.</p>
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	<p>Slovak Republic Action Plan for Sustainable Development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration. The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures</p>

		and systems in the territory. National Strategic Reference Framework for the period of 2007 – 2013 generally Regional Operational Programme (Strategic priority Infrastructure and Regional Accessibility: to improve availability of regional infrastructure and effectiveness of related public services. Law No. 503 / 2001 Coll. on the Support of Regional Development § 9, 10 Programme of Economic and Social Development (PESD) is a document, which should be worked out by public participation and should involve all interested subjects. It includes the Analytic Part, the Strategic Part and the Action Plan. SWOT analysis includes strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the town, city or villages. Mostly the problems of unaesthetic and neglected open spaces and areas are defined as weaknesses. The Action Plan includes the list of projects and activities. Many projects include creation of open spaces and reconstruction of towns' and villages' centers. Law No. 50/1976 Coll. on Territorial Planning and Building Order (Building Law):§ 12 – Zonal territorial plan – defines what the plan, as the binding document, should include and why it is elaborated. It includes also such terms as "plots that should not be built-up" and "integration of buildings into surrounding developed area". Decree No. 532/2002 of Moe SR setting forth the details of general technical requirements regarding the construction of buildings: § 8 par. 5 - parking spaces and garages shall be arranged in such a way their utilization will not be detrimental to health and does not disturb work, living and leisure. Association of Slovak Towns and Villages (ASTV): Principles of Integrated Water Sources Management at the Territory of Towns and Villages and their Catchments : Principle 4 – the principle of impact assessment of planned construction investment and economic activities in the territory on water circulation. Slovak Spatial Development Perspective: According to the Slovak Spatial Development Perspective a polycentric system of urban settlements should be developed (6.1)
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ordinance of the Ministry of local development No. 369/2001 Coll., on general technical requirements securing the use of structures by persons with disabilities §1,3-5. Law No. 128/2000 Coll on Municipalities §34 Defines Public Space. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ordinance of the Ministry of local development No. 369/2001 Coll., on general technical requirements securing the use of structures by persons with disabilities §1,3-5. Law No. 128/2000 Coll on Municipalities §34 Defines Public Space. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Bill on "Nature conservation": § 80, 1-2 Entitles Minister of Environmenta jointly with Minister of Infrastructure/Agriculture to publish ordinances with conditions for new trees plants on pass of road/non – agriculture land. Such ordinances were not presented yet. § 81 Presents definition of „park“ as „united land covered by trees and not covered by the conservation“. § 82 Describes ways of soil actions by the trees. § 83, 1-9 Describes ways of trees' disposal for the property, after city president's permission, as well as procedure of receiving it. § 84 Refers to fees for trees' disposal. § 85 Refers to calculating such fee. § 86 Presents exceptions form § 85. § 87 Presents procedure of paying such fees. § 88 Presents financial penalty for illegal disposal of such trees. § 89 Presents administrative penalty for illegal disposal of such trees. § 90 Presents duties of city president regarding above.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Act of Spatial Planning and Management: 10 Requires that local spatial planning development study of town must (among others) respect requirements of spatial order, environment condition and values of landscape. 15 Indicates elements of local spatial development plan that (among others) should include requirements of spatial order, environment condition and values of landscape and formulate detailed building and open space policies. 39 Requires that regional spatial development plan should (among others) respect values of cultural landscape that are mentioned in regional development strategy. Building Law: Regulates overall rules regarding construction projects of buildings and installations, including some rules of mutual relation of buildings, distances, etc. Act on Cultural Heritage Protection 7 Nominates Cultural Park as a form of formal (legal) protection area: 17 Regulates what sort of constrains can be

		implemented for Cultural Park. 19 Requires that local spatial development study and local plans the information concerning Cultural Parks should be included. 77 Regulates what sort of investments (including urban open spaces) may apply for resources of Heritage Protection Fund.
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Territory Settlement Plan (no special urban spaces section)
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Nature Conservation Act: § 1, 2 Principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation/management. § 18 clarification of interventions in landscapes. Federal Building Act §1 Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans. §35 clarification of the legality of building in outer zones. Spatial Planning Act § 2 Spatial planning principles.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Law n. 183, 18 May 1989 and following integrations 'Rules for the organizational and functional reorganization of soil defence'
PP 12	RISSC, Italy	Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces.
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces.

Legibility and orientation

PP 01	REC Slovakia	the Act 50/1976 on land-use planning and building code:Article 11 par.5 described in section I, part 5a last part. Article 12 described in section I, part 5a. Article 13 described in section I, part 5a Article 39 + Article 39 a – a building authority lays down conditions for location of constructions in the urban environment. Action Plan for sustainable development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration. The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures and systems in the territory. The Act 49/2002 on protection of monuments: Article 2, par. 4 defines the notion of an urban monument territory in cities and sets possibilities to designate a territory as a monument reserve or a monument zone.
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Slovak Republic Action Plan for Sustainable Development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration. The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures and systems in the territory. Law No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites: § 2 ods. 4 - Defines the term "historic site in a town" and the possibilities of a site declaration as historic reserve or historic zone.
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	"Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	"Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.

PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	/
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Territory Settlement Plan (no special urban spaces section)
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Austrian Code Barrier-Free Building B1600 Design principles for building without barriers. Guidelines and Regulations Road Construction: Outline to particular traffic areas in Road construction
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Building Act §35 clarification of the legality of building in outer zones. Spatial Planning Act § 2 Spatial planning principles.
PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Sense of place

PP 01	REC Slovakia	the Act 50/1976 on land-use planning and building code: Article 11 par.5 described in section I, part 5a last part. Article 12 described in section I, part 5a. Article 13 described in section I, part 5a. Article 39 + Article 39 a – a building authority lays down conditions for location of constructions in the urban environment. Action Plan for sustainable development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration. The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures and systems in the territory. New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013 (indirect)- strategic document on national level which creates the conditions for „nature and landscape friendly“ forms of tourism - financial sources will be directed i.a. to the building of sport areas and equipments for effective free time activities where indirectly belong the open spaces. There is a substantially settled coexistence between state interests in the area of nature and landscape conservation and interests in the sustainable development of tourism. - Slovakia has the preserved natural potential, flora and fauna, for holidays that offer a healthy environment and a high degree of nature and landscape conservation
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	New Strategy for Tourism Development by 2013, UV-8319/2007 generally - strategical document on national level which creates conditions for „nature and landscape friendly“ forms of tourism- financial sources will be directed i.a. to construction of sport areas and equipment for effective free time activities where open spaces belong indirectly
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 14/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection: Secures protection of landscape character. “Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates” - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.

PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 14/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection: Secures protection of landscape character. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	/
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Act on Cultural Heritage Protection 7 Nominates Cultural Park as a form of formal (legal) protection area: 17 Regulates what sort of constraints can be implemented for Cultural Park. 19 Requires that local spatial development study and local plans the information concerning Cultural Parks should be included. 77 Regulates what sort of investments (including urban open spaces) may apply for resources of Heritage Protection Fund.
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Territory Settlement Plan (no special urban spaces section)
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List.
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Nature conservation act 4 (1) Valuable natural features shall include all natural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.(2) In addition to a rare, valuable or well-known natural phenomenon, a valuable natural feature shall be any other valuable phenomenon; component or part of the living or non-living nature; nature area or part thereof; an ecosystem; landscape; or designed landscape. (3) Valuable natural features referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be in particular geological phenomena; minerals and fossils and mineral and fossil sites; surface and subsurface karst features; caves; gorges and other geomorphological phenomena; glaciers and glacial forms; springs; waterfalls; rapids; lakes; bogs; brooks and rivers with banks; seashore; plant and animal species and exceptional specimens and habitats thereof; ecosystems; landscape; and designed landscape. (4) With the system for the protection of valuable natural features the conditions for the preservation of characteristics of valuable natural features or natural processes generating or preserving these characteristics and the conditions for the restoration of valuable natural features shall be ensured. 6. Spatial planning Act 2,3 1. Comprehensive renewal is a set of different activities aiming to improve the functional, technical, spatial-design, housing, economic, social, cultural and ecological conditions in a certain area by applying adequate spatial planning, and which ensure the preservation of constructed structures and the revival of urban and other areas. Comprehensive renewal in areas of cultural heritage is carried out along with the preservation of notable characteristics of the space and the cultural values of the protected area; (1) The objective of spatial planning is to enable coherent spatial development by the consideration and harmonisation of different development needs and interests with public benefits in the areas of environmental protection, the conservation of nature and cultural heritage, the protection of natural resources, defence and protection against natural and other disasters.
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Nature Conservation Act: § 1, 2 Principles of nature conservation and landscape conservation/management. § 18 clarification of interventions in landscapes Federal Building Act §1 Consideration of several statutory provisions within the preparation of urban land-use plans. §35 clarification of the legality of building in outer zones. Spatial Planning Act § 2 Spatial planning principles.

PP 11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	<p>Decree 22 January 2004 n°42 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations: Decree 24 March 2006 n° 157 and Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63: Art.2 The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' establishes that the cultural heritage is made up of cultural and landscape goods. Landscape goods are buildings and areas of historical, cultural, natural, morphologic and aesthetic value. Art.131 Landscape increase in value contributes to promote cultural development. The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations define landscape as territory expressing its own identity, whose character comes from the action of natural and human factors and their interrelation (art. 131 as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63). The Code defines principles and discipline to protect landscape goods, as identified by the article 134. Art.132 Art.133 This article has been modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, ratifying the European Landscape Convention. The first phrasing of the article 'Cooperation among public administration' (132) provided for cooperative approaches among public authorities in order to define guidelines and criteria of sustainable development to address protection, planning, recover, increase in value activities. The Code, as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, provides for the same article (now it is the number 133) that Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces define policies to increase in value and protect landscape, and together define guidelines and criteria for the territorial planning. The other public authorities have to conform their provisions to those provided by regions with the Ministry. Art.135 Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape, together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces, define regional landscape plans which fix specific land use rules for areas of landscape value. These plans overpass all the other territorial plans provided by local authorities. Art.146 The Decree requires for landscape licences related to interventions involving buildings and areas of public interest: landscape goods are identified by articles 136-142. The landscape licence is an autonomous act, condition for the building licence or other mandates for urban interventions. A specific Decree from the Ministries' President (12 December 2005) fixes the necessary documents to verify the landscape compatibility of interventions in areas of recognised landscape value. Decree 16 January 2008 n°4</p> <p>'Integrative and corrective dispositions to the Decree 3 April 2006 n°152 on: The environmental assessment of plans, programs and project should consider the possible effects of plans and programs relating to biodiversity, population, human health, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material goods, cultural – architectural - archaeological heritage, landscape and interrelation among all these mentioned factors. It's functional to the sustainable development, such as to grant high standards of environmental protection.</p>
PP 12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP 13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Meanings and values

PP 01	REC Slovakia	<p>Action Plan for sustainable development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration. The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures and systems in the territory. National Strategic Reference Framework for the period of 2007 – 2013 generally Through: Regional operational program (Strategic priority Infrastructure and regional accessibility: to improve availability of regional infrastructure and effectiveness of related public services. The Act 49/2002 on protection of monuments: Article 29 defines that documents laying down principles for functional use of territory, conservation, maintenance and regeneration of other cultural values of territory have to be worked out for the monument territory. Decree 532/2002 establishing details on general technical requirements for building activities: Article 4, par. 3 lays down a ban</p>
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		on placement of a temporary structure in an area important from urban planning point of view if such a structure could adversely affect such a territory. Slovak Spatial Development Perspective: Reviving and respecting monuments' reserves and zones, historic city centres (4.2.6) and where new architectonic and urban works can be found (4.2.7.).
PP 02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Slovak Republic Action Plan for Sustainable Development for the years 2005 – 2010: Task 6. Urban renewal and landscape regeneration. The aim of urban renewal is the targeted regeneration of urban structures of the territory leading to a higher standard and accessibility of basic services, enhancement of the development potential of territories, improvement of the attractiveness and value of the territory by implementing integrated projects of landscape regeneration, selected zones, structures and systems in the territory. Law No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites: § 29 - defines that for a historic site documents must be worked out, which set principles for the functional use of the territory, for the conservation and regeneration of other cultural values of the territory. Decree No. 532/2002 of Moe SR setting forth the details of general technical requirements regarding the construction of buildings: § 4 par. 3 – in sites significant from the urbanistic point of view it is prohibited to place a temporary construction that could cause the degradation of the site. Slovak Spatial Development Perspective: Revitalisation and taking into account monument reserves, monument zones and historical cores of towns (4.2.6.) and sites with modern architectural and urban constructions (4.2.7.).
PP 03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ordinance of the Ministry of local development No. 369/2001 Coll., on general technical requirements securing the use of structures by persons with disabilities §1,3-5. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ordinance of the Ministry of local development No. 369/2001 Coll., on general technical requirements securing the use of structures by persons with disabilities §1,3-5. "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP 05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Bill on „Planning and development“ § 1-2 States that, planning and development must consider values of architecture and landscape.
PP 06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Act on Cultural Heritage Protection 7 Nominates Cultural Park as a form of formal (legal) protection area: 17 Regulates what sort of constrains can be implemented for Cultural Park. 19 Requires that local spatial development study and local plans the information concerning Cultural Parks should be included. 77 Regulates what sort of investments (including urban open spaces) may apply for resources of Heritage Protection Fund. Act on Public Roads: 20 Delegates responsibility for planning and maintenance of public roads (different level of administration) including planting and green stripes
PP 07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Territory Settlement Plan (no special urban spaces section)
PP 08	TU Vienna, Austria	Alpine Convention I.1 Holistic Policy to protect and develop in a sustainable way the alpine region. Federal Law Gazette World Heritage Part III Announcement of the admission to the World Heritage List.
PP 09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP 10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Building Act §35 clarification of the legality of building in outer zones. Spatial Planning Act § 2 Spatial planning principles.

<p>PP 11</p>	<p>Legambiente Lombardia, Italy</p>	<p>Decree 22 January 2004 n°42 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations: Decree 24 March 2006 n° 157 and Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63: Art.2 The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' establishes that the cultural heritage is made up of cultural and landscape goods. Landscape goods are buildings and areas of historical, cultural, natural, morphologic and aesthetic value. Art.131 Landscape increase in value contributes to promote cultural development. The 'Code for cultural goods and landscape' and following integrations define landscape as territory expressing its own identity, whose character comes from the action of natural and human factors and their interrelation (art. 131 as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63). The Code defines principles and discipline to protect landscape goods, as identified by the article 134. Art.132 Art.133 This article has been modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, ratifying the European Landscape Convention. The first phrasing of the article 'Cooperation among public administration' (132) provided for cooperative approaches among public authorities in order to define guidelines and criteria of sustainable development to address protection, planning, recover, increase in value activities. The Code, as modified by the Decree 26 March 2008 n° 63, provides for the same article (now it is the number 133) that Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces define policies to increase in value and protect landscape, and together define guidelines and criteria for the territorial planning. The other public authorities have to conform their provisions to those provided by regions with the Ministry. Art.135 Ministry for Cultural Assets and Landscape, together with Regions and Autonomous Provinces, define regional landscape plans which fix specific land use rules for areas of landscape value. These plans overpass all the other territorial plans provided by local authorities. Art.146 The Decree requires for landscape licences related to interventions involving buildings and areas of public interest: landscape goods are identified by articles 136-142. The landscape licence is an autonomous act, condition for the building licence or other mandates for urban interventions. A specific Decree from the Ministries' President (12 December 2005) fixes the necessary documents to verify the landscape compatibility of interventions in areas of recognised landscape value. Decree 16 January 2008 n°4 'Integrative and corrective dispositions to the Decree 3 April 2006 n°152 on: The environmental assessment of plans, programs and project should consider the possible effects of plans and programs relating to biodiversity, population, human health, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material goods, cultural – architectural - archaeological heritage, landscape and interrelation among all these mentioned factors. It's functional to the sustainable development, such as to grant high standards of environmental protection.</p>
<p>PP 12</p>	<p>RiSSC, Italy</p>	<p>Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces. Decree n. 42 "Code for cultural goods and landscape" 2.5 The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about:- montains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea);- glaciers;- natural parks; - woods and forests. Decree of 27 March 1998 of the Ministry of Environment "Sustainable mobility in urban areas" Art. 2 .1 Mayors should take the appropriate measures , under the health laws, for the prevention and reduction of pollutant emissions, if it is established or predicted an overcoming of the limits and objectives of quality of the air. Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces.</p>
<p>PP 13</p>	<p>La.Mo.Ro., Italy</p>	<p>Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces. Decree n. 42 "Code for cultural goods and landscape" 2.5 The Code for cultural goods and landscape assures the provisions about:- montains, as regard Appennini range (up 1.200 m. on the level of the sea) and Alpi range (up 1.600 on the level of the sea);- glaciers;- natural parks; - woods and forests. Decree of 27 March 1998 of the Ministry</p>

		<p>of Environment "Sustainable mobility in urban areas" Art. 2 .1 Mayors should take the appropriate measures , under the health laws, for the prevention and reduction of pollutant emissions, if it is established or predicted an overcoming of the limits and objectives of quality of the air. Law 5 February 1992 n 104 Art.24 This article is important as it forces public authorities to eliminate architectonic barriers in favour of handicap people. It could have important influence on some public buildings and on some open urban spaces.</p>
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Section 2.2. Regional legislation, guidelines, policy documents, standards: 2.2.1 Environmental functions (regional)

Climatic amelioration

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Development Plan - City of Graz 2005 §2/4, Upper-Austrian Environment Protection Law 1996 §1(2), Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	/
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPIG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz; Thuringian Nature Conservation Act (ThürNatG) §§1,3ff
Hungary	/
Italy	/
Poland	Regional Operational Program for Lower Silesia Region 2007-2013
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

Noise screening

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Environment Protection Law 1996 §1(2)
Czech Republic	Sewerage (and drainage) and water-pipes development plan of Jihomoravský region (south Moravia)
Germany	Thür. Verordnung zur Regelung von Zuständigkeiten und zur Übertragung von Ermächtigungen auf den Gebieten des Immissionsschutzes und des Treibhausgas-Emissionshandels (TEHGZustV TH); Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPIG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz; Thuringian Nature Conservation Act (ThürNatG) §§1,3ff
Hungary	/
Italy	/
Poland	Strategy of Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for 2009-2012 § 7.2
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

Hydrological cycle

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Styrian Land Use Planning Law 1974 §3(1)1, Styrian Environment Protection Law 1976 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Environment Protection Law 1996 §1(2), Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPlG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz, Thuringian Nature Conservation Act (ThürNatG) §§1,3ff; Thuringian Nature Conservation Act (ThürNatG); Thuringian building regulations (ThürBO)§9
Hungary	/
Italy	P.I.T. – Landscape Plan of Tuscany Region; Regional Decree n. 2 – “Execution of Code for cultural goods and landscape in Abruzzo Region”; Decree of the Ministry Council’s President 12 December 2005 in Abruzzo Region
Poland	Regional Operational Program for Lower Silesia Region 2007-2013, Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region Regional Policy for Environmental Protection for Pomorskie Region for 2007-2010 § III ; Strategy of Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for 2009-2012 § 7.1
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

Flora and fauna

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Styrian Building Law II/I/§8, Styrian Land Use Planning Law 1974 §3(1)1, Styrian View of a place Law 1977 §1/1, Styrian Environment Protection Law 1976 §1/1, Development Plan - City of Graz 2005 §2/1, Upper-Austrian Environment Protection Law 1996 §1(2), Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42; Sewerage (and drainage) and water-pipes development plan of Jihomoravský region (south Moravia)
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPlG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz; Thuringian Nature Conservation Act (ThürNatG) §§1,3ff; Thuringian building regulations (ThürBO)§9
Hungary	/
Italy	P.I.T. – Landscape Plan of Tuscany Region; Regional Decree n. 2 – “Execution of Code for cultural goods and landscape in Abruzzo Region”; Decree of the Ministry Council’s President 12 December 2005 in Abruzzo Region; Preliminary document of Regional Landscape Plan and start-up of VAS procedures in Umbria Region
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region, Development Strategy for Lower Silesia Region till 2020, Sustainable development and protection program for Lower Silesia Region Regional Policy for Environmental Protection for Pomorskie Region for 2007-2010 § III ; Strategy of Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for 2009-2012 § 7.4
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

2.2.2 Social functions (regional)

Leisure and recreation

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	Thuringian Nature Conservation Act (ThürNatG) §34 ; Thuringian Water Act (ThürWG) §37 ; Thuringian building regulations (ThürBO) §9
Hungary	/
Italy	/
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region, Sustainable development and protection program for Lower Silesia Region, Program for tourism development in Lower Silesia Region, Regional Operational Program for Lower Silesia Region 2007-2013
Slovak Republic	Programme of Social and Economic Development, 2007 – 2013 Zilina Region, Tourism Development Strategy, General territorial plans of regions Regulation 55/2001, Territorial plan of Bratislava Self-Governing Region, Territorial plan of Trenčín Self-Governing,
Slovenia	/

Contact and communication

Austria	Styrian View of a place Law 1977 §1/1
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	Thuringian building regulations (ThürBO) §9
Hungary	/
Italy	Piedmont Regional Law 14/2008 "Standards for the enhancement of landscape" Art. 2.1b; Piedmont Regional Law 14 October 2008, n.30 "Standards for the protection of health, environmental rehabilitation, reclamation and disposal of asbestos" Art.2-f; Decree of the Ministry Council's President 12 December 2005 in Abruzzo Region; Decree of the Ministry Council's President 12 December 2005 in Abruzzo Region
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region, Sustainable development and protection program for Lower Silesia Region Regional Policy for Environmental Protection for Pomorskie Region for 2007-2010 § II ; Strategy of Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for 2009-2012 § 7.4
Slovak Republic	Programme of Social, Economic and Cultural Development, 2007 – 2013 Banska Bystrica Region
Slovenia	/

Experience of nature

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Styrian Environment Protection Law 1976 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	/
Hungary	/
Italy	Decree of the Ministry Council's President 12 December 2005 in Abruzzo Region
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region Strategy of Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for 2009-2012 § 7.3
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

Health and well-being

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Styrian Environment Protection Law 1976 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2), Styrian Land Use Planning Law 1974 §1(2), Upper-Austrian Environment Protection Law 1996 §1(2)
Czech Republic	/
Germany	Thuringian building regulations (ThürBO) §9
Hungary	/
Italy	Piedmont Regional Law 14 October 2008, n.30 "Standards for the protection of health, environmental rehabilitation, reclamation and disposal of asbestos" Art.2-a
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region, Regional Operational Program for Lower Silesia Region 2007-2013 Regional Policy for Environmental Protection for Pomorskie Region for 2007-2010 § I
Slovak Republic	Programme of Social, Economic and Cultural Development, 2007 – 2013 Banska Bystrica Region, Programme of Social and Economic Development, 2008 – 2015 Nitra Region, Tourism Development Strategy,
Slovenia	/

2.2.3 Structural and aesthetic functions (regional)

Articulating the urban fabric

Austria	Lower-Austrian building regulation 1996 §10-13, Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Styrian Land Use Planning Law 1974 §3(1)2, Styrian View of a place Law 1977 §1/1, Development Plan - City of Graz 2005 §2/5
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPIG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz
Hungary	/
Italy	Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory" §18; Piedmont Regional Law 14/2008 "Standards for the enhancement of landscape" Art. 2.1b
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region, Regional Operational Program for Lower Silesia Region 2007-2013
Slovak Republic	Programme of Social and Economic Development, 2007 – 2013 Bratislava Region, Programme of Social and Economic Development, 2007 – 2013 Trnava Region, Programme of Social and Economic Development, 2008 – 2015 Nitra Region, Tourism Development Strategy, General territorial plans of regions Regulation 55/2001, Territorial plan of Bratislava Self-Governing Region,
Slovenia	/

Legibility and orientation

Austria	Lower-Austrian building regulation 1996 §31, Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPIG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz
Hungary	/
Italy	Piedmont Regional Law 14/2008 "Standards for the enhancement of landscape" Art. 2.1b; Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory" §18
Poland	/
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

Sense of place

Austria	Lower-Austrian Land Use Planning Law 1976 §1/1, Styrian View of a place Law 1977 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	/
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPlG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz
Hungary	/
Italy	Piedmont Regional Law 14/2008 "Standards for the enhancement of landscape" Art. 2.1a; Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory" §18
Poland	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region Regional Policy for Environmental Protection for Pomorskie Region for 2007-2010 § III
Slovak Republic	Tourism Development Strategy
Slovenia	/

Meanings and values

Austria	Styrian View of a place Law 1977 §1/1, Upper-Austrian Nature and Landscape Protection Law §1(2)
Czech Republic	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
Germany	Thuringian Planning Act (ThürLPlG) Thüringer Landesplanungsgesetz
Hungary	/
Italy	Piedmont Regional Law 14/2008 "Standards for the enhancement of landscape" Art. 2.1c; Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory" §18; P.I.T. – Landscape Plan of Tuscany Region
Poland Brzeg Dolny	Regional Spatial Development Plan for Lower Silesia Region Regional Policy for Environmental Protection for Pomorskie Region for 2007-2010 § III
Slovak Republic	Tourism Development Strategy, Territorial plan of Bratislava Self-Governing Region, Territorial plan of Trenčín Self-Governing, Territorial plan of Trnava Self-Governing Region
Slovenia	/

Section 2.3. Local legislation, guidelines, policy documents, standards: 2.3.1 Environmental functions (local)

Climatic amelioration

Austria	Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg
Czech Republic	City of Brno By-law No. 2/2007 by which the actualised Program of emission reduction and the Integrated program of air quality improvement of the statutory city of Brno are published Art. 1.-3.
Germany	clean air plan for the city of Erfurt; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	Municipality Decree 39/2007. (X.05.) on accepting the territory settlement plan in the administrative territory of Nagykálló and on the stating of Local Architect Policy, Municipality Decree 20/2008. (III.28.) on protecting local built environment, Municipality Decree 21/2008. (III.28.) on declaring the local Mall building local protected, Municipality Decree 9/2007. (III.15.) on declaring Nagykálló-Ludastópark territory protected, Municipality Decree 2/1999. (III.09) on declaring the building of ex agricultural vocational school and its environment protected, Municipality Decree 2/1998. (II.14.) on declaring Harangod Holiday Resort local protected
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention; Execution and planning of the activities of PPB document for Biella District
Poland	/
Slovak Republic	/
Slovenia	/

Noise screening

Austria	Outdoor Dining Area Decree of Friesach, Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg, (Decisions of the Ecological Senate)
Czech Republic	Municipal ordinance of the city of Brno No.17/2005 on public music production regulation Art. 1.-3.
Germany	noise action plan for the city of Erfurt; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 4.2
Slovak Republic	Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of open spaces, in compliance with the Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities Example : GBR No. 34/1996 of the Zvolen Municipality on Public Order at the Town 's Territory
Slovenia	Ordinance on public order of Municipality of Hrpelje - Kozina Article 1

Hydrological cycle

Austria	Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg
Czech Republic	Municipal ordinance of the city of Brno No.15/2005 of city green areas Art. 1.-7.
Germany	3 nature protection areas; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention
Poland	/
Slovak Republic	Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of open spaces, in compliance with the Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities Example : GBR No. 34/1996 of the Zvolen Municipality on Public Order at the Town 's Territory
Slovenia	Ordinance on protection of local waters sources – Municipality of Sežana Article 1

Flora and fauna

Austria	Green Area decree of Graz, Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg, (Decisions of the Ecological Senate)
Czech Republic	Municipal ordinance of the city of Brno No.15/2005 of city green areas Art. 1.-7.
Germany	4 landscape conservation areas; 3 nature protection areas; lyceum for nature conservation "fox farm"; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention ; Execution and planning of the activities of PPB document for Biella District
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 4.3
Slovak Republic	Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of open spaces, in compliance with the Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities Example : GBR No. 34/1996 of the Zvolen Municipality on Public Order at the Town 's Territory , Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of particular open spaces Example: GBR No. 79/2003 of the Zvolen Municipality on Green Spaces Creation, Maintenance and Protection

2.3.2 Social functions (Local)

Leisure and recreation

Austria	Green Area decree of Graz, Camping Ground Law of Salzburg, Outdoor Dining Area Decree of Friesach
Czech Republic	City of Brno By-law No. 2/2007 by which the actualised Program of emission reduction and the Integrated program of air quality improvement of the statutory city of Brno are published Art. 1.-3.
Germany	4 landscape conservation areas; lyceum for nature conservation "fox farm"; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	/
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 5.1
Slovak Republic	Programme of Economic and Social Development of a Town / Village, Conception of the Town Development, Conception of the Development of Playgrounds in a Town, Territorial plans of towns and villages (in general) Regulation 55/2001 on territorial-planning materials and territorial-planning documentation, Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of particular open spaces
Slovenia	/

Contact and communication

Austria	Camping Ground Law of Salzburg, Decency Decree of Klagenfurt
Czech Republic	Municipal ordinance of the city of Brno No.16/2005 on the Specification of conditions for public sport and cultural events organisation, including dance events, discotheques, in order to maintain public order Art. 1.-3
Germany	lyceum for nature conservation "fox farm"; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention; Project of the lake's landscape of Salto and Turano areas as an instrument for the turistic and economic development of Rieti District; Execution and planning of the activities of PPB document for Biella District; Execution of the RECEP Standards of the Ascoli Piceno District, Execution of the RECEP Standards of the Milan District
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 5.1
Slovak Republic	Programme of Economic and Social Development of a Town / Village, Conception of the Town Development, Conception of the Development of Playgrounds in a Town, Generally binding regulations of municipalities – Municipal Bylaws issued in compliance with the Law 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities, Example: Bylaws of Zvolen municipality
Slovenia	Ordinance on public order of Municipality of Hrpelje - Kozina Article 1,5

Experience of nature

Austria	Green Area decree of Graz, Camping Ground Law of Salzburg
Czech Republic	/
Germany	lyceum for nature conservation "fox farm"
Hungary	see above
Italy	Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"; Execution and planning of the activities of PPB document for Biella District
Poland	/
Slovak Republic	Programme of Economic and Social Development of a Town / Village
Slovenia	Ordinance on obligatory economic public services for collecting and transport of wastes Article 3

Health and well-being

Austria	Green Area decree of Graz, Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg, (Decisions of the Ecological Senate)
Czech Republic	City of Brno By-law No. 2/2007 by which the actualised Program of emission reduction and the Integrated program of air quality improvement of the statutory city of Brno are published Annex 1,2.
Germany	lyceum for nature conservation "fox farm"; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	/
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention ; Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 5.1
Slovak Republic	Programme of Economic and Social Development of a Town / Village, Conception of the Town Development, Conception of the Development of Playgrounds in a Town, Landscape Spatial Planning Document Law No. 369/1990 Coll.on Municipalities, Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of open spaces, in compliance with the Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities, Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of particular open spaces
Slovenia	Ordinance on public order of Municipality of Hrpelje - Kozina Article 1,5

2.3.3 Structural and aesthetic functions (Local)

Articulating the urban fabric

Austria	Green Area decree of Graz
Czech Republic	/
Germany	integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 4.5
Slovak Republic	Programme of Economic and Social Development of a Town / Village, Conception of the Town Development, Conception of the Development of Playgrounds in a Town, Landscape Spatial Planning Document, Territorial plans of towns and villages (in general), Regulation 55/2001 on territorial-planning materials and territorial-planning documentation Law No. 369/1990 Coll.on Municipalities
Slovenia	/

Legibility and orientation

Austria	/
Czech Republic	/
Germany	integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"
Poland	/
Slovak Republic	Conception of the Town Development, Law No. 369/1990 Coll.on Municipalities
Slovenia	/

Sense of place

Austria	Decency Decree of Klagenfurt, Cemetery Decree of Villach, Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg
Czech Republic	/
Germany	integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above

Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention ; Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"
Poland	Environmental Protection Programme with waste management plan for city of Sopot for years 2001-2007 including perspective of years 2008-2011 § 4.4
Slovak Republic	Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities, Generally binding regulations of municipalities – Municipal Bylaws issued in compliance with the Law 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities Example: Bylaws of Zvolen municipality
Slovenia	Ordinance on taxes for environmental burdens in Municipality of Sežana Article 1, Ordinance on public order of Municipality of Hrpelje - Kozina Article 1

Meanings and values

Austria	Decency Decree of Klagenfurt, Cemetery Decree of Villach, Pollution Control Decree Wolfsberg, Outdoor Dining Area Decree of Friesach
Czech Republic	Municipal ordinance of the city of Brno No.15/2005 of city green areas Annex 1.
Germany	integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
Hungary	see above
Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"; Execution and planning of the activities of PPB document for Biella District
Poland	/
Slovak Republic	Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities, Generally binding regulations of municipalities – Municipal Bylaws issued in compliance with the Law 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities, Example: Bylaws of Zvolen municipality, Generally binding regulations (GBR) of municipalities on the use of open spaces, in compliance with the Law No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipalities, Example : GBR No. 34/1996 of the Zvolen Municipality on Public Order at the Town's Territory
Slovenia	/

Section 3: Institutional framework, main actors and divisions of responsibilities for urban open space at national, regional and local levels

Section 3.1. National institutions, organisations and actors responsible for the provision and treatment of urban open space

3.1.1 Environmental functions (regional)

Climatic amelioration

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Environment , Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Czech environmental inspection, Czech commercial inspection
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Czech environmental inspection, Czech commercial inspection
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry for Environment, General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea

Noise screening

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Environment , All state authorities including subjects established by the government
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Environment
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of public health, Ministry of regional development, Transport department (Ministry of traffic)
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of public health, Ministry of regional development, Transport department (Ministry of traffic)

PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry for Environment, General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea

Hydrological cycle

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Environment , Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Czech environmental inspection
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Czech environmental inspection
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry for Environment, General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	President of the Italian Republic
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	President of the Italian Republic
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	President of the Italian Republic

Flora and fauna

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Environment , Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Czech environmental inspection
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ministry of Environment, Czech environmental inspection
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry for Environment, General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea, Ministry for Environment and Planning, President of the Italian Republic
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea, Ministry for Environment and Planning, President of the Italian Republic
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Territory and Sea, Ministry for Environment and Planning, President of the Italian Republic

3.1.2 Social functions (national)

Leisure and recreation

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/

PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, Ministry for Environment and Planning

Contact and communication

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Law No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection §70; "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Law No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape protection §70; "Regeneration of prefabricated housing estates" - Program of Ministry of local development in accordance with Governmental ordinance no. 494/2000 Coll.
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry for Environment, General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, President of the Italian Republic
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, President of the Italian Republic
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, President of the Italian Republic

Experience of nature

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry for Environment, General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Environment Ministry (BMU), Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities

Health and well-being

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Environment , Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	General Director of Environment Protection
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning

PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities

3.1.3 Structural and aesthetic functions (national)

Articulating the urban fabric

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Environment , Ministry of Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Slovak Environmental Agency – Centre of the Urban Environment Protection, Urbion – Institute of Urban and Spatial Planning
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Slovak Environmental Agency – Centre of the Urban Environment Protection, Urbion – Institute of Urban and Spatial Planning
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities

Legibility and orientation

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities

Sense of place

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning

PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG)§2, 18; Federal Building Act §1 (5), 35(3); Spatial Planning Act (ROG) §2
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities

Meanings and values

PP01	REC Slovakia	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Culture
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Ministry of culture
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Ministry of culture
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS), Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, President of the Italian Republic
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, President of the Italian Republic
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, President of the Italian Republic

Section 3.2. Regional institutions, organisations and actors responsible for the provision and treatment of urban open space

3.2.1 Environmental functions (regional)

Climatic amelioration

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/

PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Directorate of Natural Environment Protection, Regional Directorate of Public Forests
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and the Environment (TMLNU), Thuringian State Institute for Environment and Geology (TLUG)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector, Lombardy Region Territory and Urban planning Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector, Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPA)
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority

Noise screening

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Sewerage (and drainage) and water-pipes development plan of Jihomoravský region (south Moravia)
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Sewerage (and drainage) and water-pipes development plan of Jihomoravský region (south Moravia)
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Directorate of Natural Environment Protection, Regional Directorate on National Roads and Motorways, Regional Board on regional roads
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and the Environment (TMLNU), Thuringian State Institute for Environment and Geology (TLUG)

PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Territory and Urban planning Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector, Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPA)
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority

Hydrological cycle

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities, Regional Environmental Offices
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities, Regional Environmental Offices
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly, Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Directorate of Natural Environment Protection, Regional Board of Water Management
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and the Environment (TMLNU), Thuringian State Institute for Environment and Geology (TLUG)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Territory and Urban planning Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector, Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPA)
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority, – Regional Direction for Cultural and Landscapes Goods of the Ministry for Environment and Planning, Ministry Council's President
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority, – Regional Direction for Cultural and Landscapes Goods of the Ministry for Environment and Planning, Ministry Council's President

Flora and fauna

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities, Regional Environmental Offices
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities, Regional Environmental Offices
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42; Sewerage (and drainage) and water-pipes development plan of Jihomoravský region (south Moravia)

PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42; Sewerage (and drainage) and water-pipes development plan of Jihomoravský region (south Moravia)
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly, Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Directorate of Natural Environment Protection, Regional Directorate of Public Forests
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and the Environment (TMLNU), Thuringian State Institute for Environment and Geology (TLUG)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector, Lombardy Region Territory and Urban planning Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector, Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPA), Regional Agency for Agricultural and Forestal Services (ERSAF)
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority, – Regional Direction for Cultural and Landscapes Goods of the Ministry for Environment and Planning, Ministry Council's President, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, SIRA- Regional Environmental Information System, ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Management, Piedmont Environmental Authority, – Regional Direction for Cultural and Landscapes Goods of the Ministry for Environment and Planning, Ministry Council's President, Ministry for Environment and Planning

3.2.2 Social functions (regional)

Leisure and recreation

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Forest Offices, Regional Building Authorities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Forest Offices, Regional Building Authorities
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	/
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Ministry for Environment and Planning

PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and the Environment (TMLNU)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning

Contact and communication

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly, Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian State Institute for Environment and Geology (TLUG)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry Council's President
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry Council's President

Experience of nature

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM), Thuringian Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and the Environment (TMLNU)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Ministry Council's President
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Ministry Council's President

Health and well-being

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Director of Environmental Protection, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/

PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning

3.2.3 Structural and aesthetic functions (regional)

Articulating the urban fabric

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Land Offices , Regional Building Authorities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Land Offices , Regional Building Authorities
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Conservator of Heritage , Regional Directorate on National Roads and Motorways, Regional Board on regional roads
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector, Lombardy Region Territory and Urban planning Sector, Lombardy Region Environmental Quality Sector
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning

Legibility and orientation

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Building Authorities
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42

PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Conservator of Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	/
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector

Sense of place

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Monuments Board, Regional Building Authorities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Monuments Board, Regional Building Authorities
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Conservator of Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector

Meanings and values

PP01	REC Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Monuments Board, Regional Building Authorities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	Self-Governing Regions, Regional Monuments Board, Regional Building Authorities
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Principles of regional development (Regional development plans) §36-42
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	Marshal and Regional Assembly , Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Regional Conservator of Heritage
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Thuringian Ministry of Construction, Land Development and Media (TMBLM)
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Lombardy Region Agriculture Sector
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	Piedmont Region – Territory and Environment Sector, Ministry for Environment and Planning

Section 3.3. Local institutions, organisations and actors responsible for the provision and treatment of urban open space

3.2.1 Environmental functions (local)

Climatic amelioration

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Association of Slovak Towns and Villages
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	Municipalities (councils of "amplified territorial scope") Regional municipalities
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	/
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	/
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Environmental and Nature conversation office
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Municipal Eco-front office, Biella District and Piemonte Region
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Noise screening

PP01	REC Slovakia	/
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Regional municipalities
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/

PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Environmental and Nature conversation office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Municipal Eco-front office
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Hydrological cycle

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Association of Slovak Towns and Villages
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Regional municipalities
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Environmental and Nature conversation office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Municipal Eco-front office
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Flora and fauna

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Municipalities (councils of “amplified territorial scope”)
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Environmental and Nature conversation office, Urban Development and Planning Office, Garden and Cemetery office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Municipal Eco-front office, Dept. for Environment and Planning, Biella District and Piemonte Region
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

3.2.2 Social functions (local)

Leisure and recreation

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Departments of Communal Services, Contributory organisations of towns (e.g. for communal services, green spaces and parks maintenance etc.), Community foundations, Local NGOs
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/

PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Municipality of Sežana, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Divača, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina, Dep. For environment and space
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Environmental and Nature conversation office, Garden and Cemetery office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Contact and communication

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Departments of Communal Services, Contributory organisations of towns (e.g. for communal services, green spaces and parks maintenance etc.), Community foundations, Local NGOs
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Municipality of Sežana, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Divača, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina, Dep. For environment and space
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Environmental and Nature conversation office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Biella District and Piemonte Region, District Council of Ascoli Piceno, District Council of Milan
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Experience of nature

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	/
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Biella District and Piemonte Region
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

Health and well-being

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Departments of Communal Services, Contributory organisations of towns (e.g. for communal services, green spaces and parks maintenance etc.), Community foundations, Local NGOs
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	/
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	/
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Dept. for Environment and Planning

PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Municipality of Sežana, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Divača, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina, Dep. For environment and space
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	lyceum for nature conservation "fox farm"; integrated city development concept for the city of Erfurt 2020
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	/
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	/

3.2.3 Structural and aesthetic functions (local)

Articulating the urban fabric

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Association of Slovak Towns and Villages, Departments of Town Development , Building Authorities as a part of Municipal Offices
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Urban Development and Planning Office, Garden and Cemetery office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Dept. for Environment and Planning
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	

Legibility and orientation

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Departments of Communal Services, Building Authorities as a part of Municipal Offices
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	/
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	/
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	

Sense of place

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Departments of Town Development, Building Authorities as a part of Municipal Offices
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Municipalities (councils of "amplified territorial scope")
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/

PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Municipality of Sežana, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Divača, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina, Dep. For environment and space
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment, Dept. for Construction and Transport, Urban Development and Planning Office, Garden and Cemetery office
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	"Biella Landscape Project"- policy documents, to put in practice European Landscape Convention ; Law Decree n°488/2007 "Law for planning and government of the territory"
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	

Meanings and values

PP01	REC Slovakia	Communities, Building Authorities as a part of Municipal Offices
PP02	Ekopolis Slovakia	
PP03	Nadace Partnerství, CZ	Municipalities (councils of "amplified territorial scope")
PP04	Municipality of Brno, CZ	
PP05	Municipality of Sopot, PL	County Council and Starosta, City Council and City President
PP06	Municipality of Brzeg Dolny, PL	/
PP07	Municipality of Nagykallo, H	/
PP08	TU Vienna, Austria	/
PP09	Karst-Brkini, Slovenia	Municipality of Sežana, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Divača, Dep. For environment and space, Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina, Dep. For environment and space
PP10	Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany	Dept. for Urban Development and Environment
PP11	Legambiente Lombardia, Italy	Environment Sector of Provinces, Environment Sector of Municipalities, Biella District and Piemonte Region
PP12	RiSSC, Italy	
PP13	La.Mo.Ro., Italy	