

Thematic axis workshops

- complementary partner -

Name of the Project: **OSDDT- MED**

Name of the Partner: **Province of Turin**

Name of the speaker: **Simonetta ALBERICO**

Main conclusions from OSDDT-Med Project on:

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Environmental functions of soil are very important for a good management of natural resources and to preserve biodiversity and it does not matter if soil is or is not in a protected and natural area. Therefore one of the conclusion of our project is that it is fundamental to avoid soil sealing.

To find a solution to the problem is necessary:

- acquire adequate knowledge of the extent and evolution of the entity of the phenomenon of soil consumption
- to identify operational tools to reduce it

Main conclusions from OSDDT-Med Project on:

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

It 'very important to raise awareness on this topic.

The subjects to be involved and informed on the subject are:

- politicians and administrators because they are the ones who decide the transformations of the territory
- technicians and experts who prepare and apply the operational tools (plans, projects, actions ...)
- all citizens

It is important to use tools of consultation to make people understand the significance of land use policies and decisions aimed to limit soil consumption and to enhance the natural heritage and landscape

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Operational tools:

The project has identified specific “indicators” to measure the status and trends of land use. Among them are significant for the Topic 1:

First group of indicators: Land consumption rate

-Indicator 1: percentage of used territory on the space in reference: *urbanized surface /artificial up to a given date for the total reference in % (to the province, Department, Council, etc...)*

$$C=Su/S$$

C= soil consumption

SU = urbanized or artificial surface

S= surface for total reference

-Indicator 4: Consumption of fertile soil: *fertile soil consumed in a given period in absolute value to the surface in reference of fertile soil, brought to the knowledge (at departmental level, province, council etc..) expressed in %*

$$Csf=SU_{sf}/S$$

Csf= consumed fertile soil

Susf= surface of consumed fertile soil for urbanisation

S= surface of fertile soil in reference

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Operational tools:

- **Indicator 7: Indication of environmental protection (%)**: indicates the percentage of consumed territory within the protected areas (natural parks, Nature 2000, etc...)

$$Ipa = Csa/S * 100$$

Csa = consumed territory in protected areas

S = surface area of the zone in reference

Second group of indicators – the sprawl

- **Indicator 11: Indicator of dispersion of buildings:**

$$Sprawl = Csl$$

Csl = consumed territory in not urbanized areas

According to the PTC of the province of Turin, the definition of not urbanized areas corresponds to those zones, essentially agricultural or natural spaces, where there are no buildings or the density of building is very low

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Best practices:

PEMBROKE	Planification et gestion sites natura2000
TERNI	Dynamiques de fragmentation des unités paysagères
MURCIA	Concours pour la rédaction du Plan directeur des parcs intégrés d'Alcantarilla
MURCIA	Amélioration et sensibilisation paysage Lorca
TURIN	projet stratégique "Couronne Verte" phase 2
HERAULT	ENS : Espaces Naturels Sensibles
HERAULT	SIF schéma d'intervention foncière en zone littorale
TURIN	PTC - Plan Territorial de Coordination 2: règles pour limiter la consommation des sols
HERAULT	SCOT : les schémas de cohérence territoriale
CRETE	PEP : zone de protection spéciale

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Linked with the [Data base](#)

Operational Tools:

inside the document “*Instruments de suivi et de mesure de la consommation des sols - Document de synthèse* » are the values, calculated by each partner of the project OSDDT, related to:

First group indicators – Land consumption rate

- Indicator 1: percentage of used territory on the space in reference
- Indicator 4: Consumption of fertile soil
- Indicator 7: Indication of environmental protection

Second group indicators– the sprawl

- Indicator 11: dispersion of buildings - sprawl

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Linked with the [Data base](#)

Best practices:

Inside the document “*Outils opérationnels de gestion et d’aménagement du territoire dans l’optique de la préservation des sols - Document de synthèse* » is the description of best practices used by the partners of OSDDT project to limit soil consumption

http://www.osddt.eu/uploadfotos/OSDDT_OUTILS_OP_Rappot_Final_Mai2013.pdf

Methodological recommendations from OSDDT-Med project on:

Topic 1: Integrated management of natural protected areas

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Governance: The project highlights that the activities of planning territory should be done by organism which manage wide area, above municipalities.

Operational: an EU directive would be useful to reduce the use of land for urban purposes.

Target group: the direct involvement of policy-makers, technicians and public awareness are fundamental to raise awareness about the necessity to limit natural resources and soil consumption.

Financial: building tax more expansive if new soil is used could be an effective tool to reduce natural resources and soil consumption

Main conclusions from OSDDT-Med Project on: Topic 2: Natural risks management, especially wildfires

Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection of European Commissions - [COM\(2006\) 231](#) def.- underlines that soil is subject to a series of degradation processes or threats. These include erosion, decline in organic matter, local and diffuse contamination, sealing, compaction, decline in biodiversity, salinisation, floods and landslides.

Soil degradation is a serious problem in Europe. It is driven or exacerbated by human activity such as inadequate agricultural and forestry practices, industrial activities, tourism, urban and industrial sprawl and construction works. These activities have a negative impact, preventing the soil from performing its broad range of functions and services to humans and ecosystems.

Need of European, national and international policies to contribute to soil protection, particularly environment (e.g. air and water) and agricultural (agri-environment and cross-compliance) policy. Agriculture can have positive effects on the state of soil. For instance, land management practices such as organic and integrated farming or extensive agricultural practices in mountain areas can maintain and enhance organic matter in the soil and prevent landslides respectively.

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 2: Natural risks management, especially wildfires

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Operational tools:

The project has identified specific “indicators” to measure the status and trends of land use. Among them are significant for the Topic 2:

First group of indicators: Land consumption rate

-Indicator 1: percentage of used territory on the space in reference: urbanized surface /artificial up to a given date for the total reference in % (to the province, Department, Council, etc...)

$$C=Su/S$$

C= soil consumption

SU = urbanized or artificial surface

S= surface for total reference

-Indicator 5: Consumption of territory by altitude (%)

$$Fx= \sum CS \text{ in } Fx$$

Fx= altitude for a definite part

CS in Fx= consumed territory of a part with a definite height

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 2: Natural risks management, especially wildfires

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Operational tools:

- **Indicator 8: Installation risks (%)**: indicates the rate of constructions within territories classified as potentially exposed to natural risk

$$Cri = Cs/Ari$$

Cs = consumed territory

Ari = surfaces exposed to natural risk

Best practices :

- Province of Turin Territorial Coordination Plan - PTC, with reference to the following documents: Implementation rules; Map 5.1: hydrogeological instability; *Paper Ds5*: The maintenance of the territory; Paper DS6: Rules on Soil Protection

Operational tools and best practices from OSDDT-Med project

Topic 2: Natural risks management, especially wildfires

Linked with the [Data Base](#)

Operational Tools:

inside the document “*Instruments de suivi et de mesure de la consommation des sols - Document de synthèse* » are the values, calculated by each partner of the project OSDDT, related to:

First group indicators – Land consumption rate

- Indicator 1: percentage of used territory on the space in reference;
- Indicator 5: Consumption of territory by altitude
- Indicator 8: Installation risks

Best practices:

- creation of a shared DB of information in the field of hydrogeological risks by the Working Group constituted by Piedmont Region, Provinces of Piedmont, Po Basin Authority, Interregional Agency for the Po River - AIPO, Regional Agency for Environmental Protection - ARPA

Methodological recommendations from OSDDT-Med project on:

Topic 2: Natural risks management, especially wildfires

Linked with the [e.Book contents](#)

Governance: The creation of a DB of risk areas available to all local authorities can be a valuable support to the choices of land use planning

Operational: a comprehensive EU strategy for soil protection is required. This strategy should take into account all the different functions that soils can perform, their variability and complexity and the range of different degradation processes to which they can be subject.

Target group: the direct involvement of policy-makers, technicians and public awareness are useful elements for the achievement of results

Financial: The impact assessment, carried out in accordance with the Commission's guidelines and on the basis of available data, shows that soil degradation could cost up to €38 billion a year. The costs directly derived to carry out the identification of risk areas and the inventory of contaminated sites, are estimated to be up to €290 million a year in the first five years and up to €240 in the following 20 years. These costs will drop to less than €2 million per year thereafter and will mainly be borne by public administrations.

A large, light green, semi-transparent globe is centered on the page. The continents are visible in a darker shade of green. The text 'Thank you' is superimposed on the globe in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Thank you