

Vides aizsardzības un
reģionālās attīstības
ministrija

ESPON GRETA sākotnējais projekts

Kristīne Kedo,

Telpiskās plānošanas un zemes pārvaldības departamenta, Telpiskās plānošanas politikas nodaļas vadītāja

03.11.2023



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GRETA projekts īsumā

Projekta norise: 2017.-2019. gads

Projekta rezultāti:

- Eiropas zaļās infrastruktūras (ZI) tīkla kartējums
- Detalizēts apskats 12 reģionos, piemēram Ziemeļvidzeme-Dienvidiaunija, Malta, Alpu makroreģions u.c.
- ZI Ekosistēmu pakalpojumu apskats plūdu riska pārvaldībai, tūrismam un atpūtai, augsnes erozijas ierobežošanai, ūdens kvalitātes uzturēšanai
- ZI pieejamība ES pilsētās
- Apskats par ZI veidiem un veiksmīgiem piemēriem
- Apskats par ZI sasaisti ar Stratēģisko Vides Novērtējumu
- ZI plānošanas atbalsta materiāls: metodes ZI ieviešanai

Box 3. In Practice – Tailored management practices for enhanced green Infrastructure

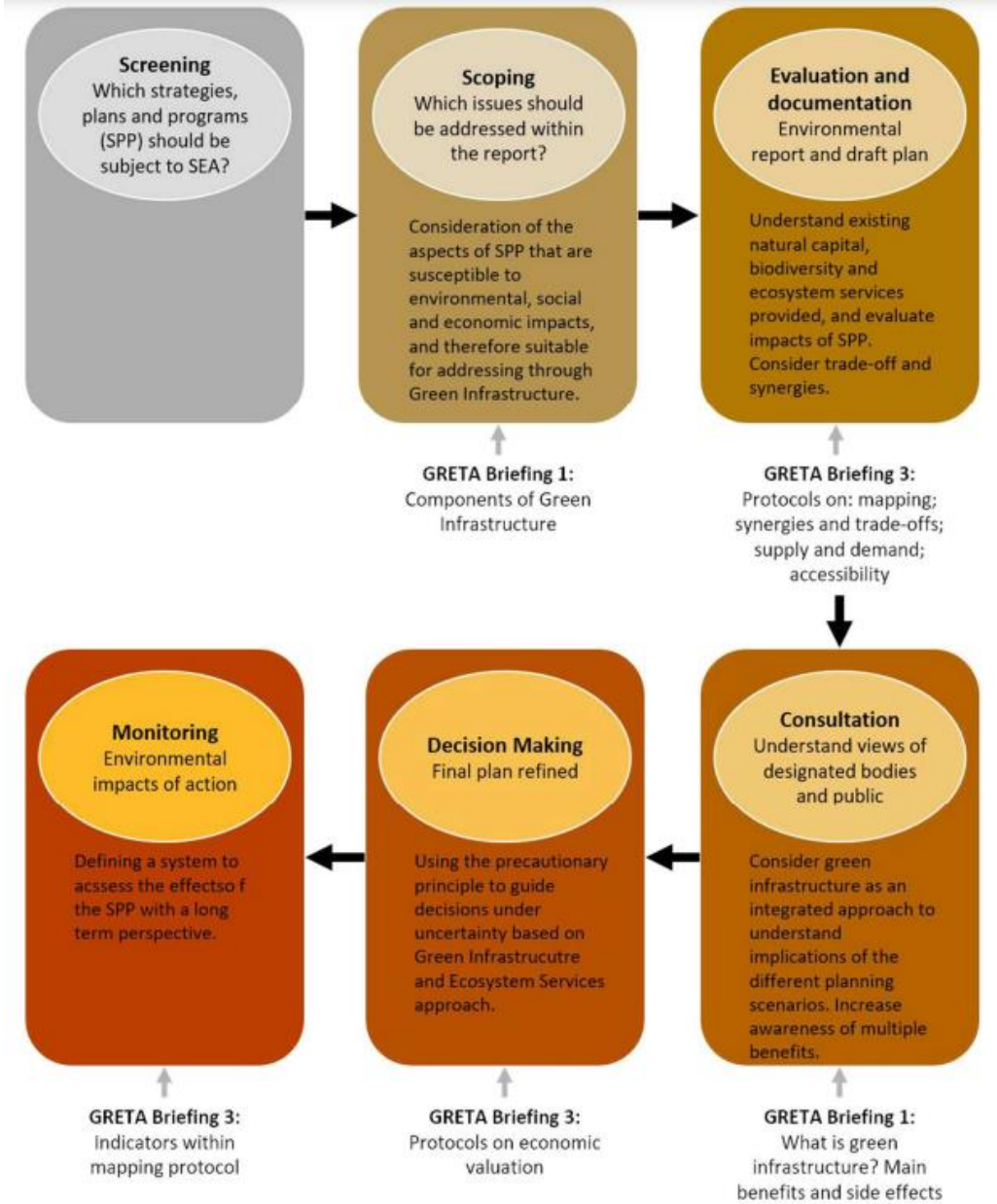
Bratislava Karlova Ves District, Slovakia



[Image source: CEE web for Biodiversity (2018) Smart and Green: The future of Visegrad cities]



In 2016, new practices were adopted for the maintenance and management of public green spaces such as city parks and those integrated into residential areas and administrative buildings. Lawn mowing routines, especially during the summer heat and dry seasons, now include leaving some areas that are less mown than others, and flowering meadows are being formed. These actions aim to provide food, shelter and 'travel corridors' for insects and pollinators, and are considered also a valuable way to increase the visual attractiveness of the area, decrease CO₂ emissions (e.g. from mowers) and keep more humidity. Additional actions include: (i) building 'insect hotels' (wooden structures of logs and other materials with holes for nesting, hibernation, etc.); (ii) creating herb and insect spirals (walls of dry stones built in a spiral shape which helps warm and dry light soil); (iii) creating piles of boughs, stones, hay, dead leaves for hibernation of hedgehogs, and heaps of stones and sand for lizards and slow; (iv) using native species and eliminating the use of invasive species of plants and trees; (v) planting trees and providing relevant tree care; and (vi) creating wet areas and water retention and infiltration areas.





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Dalība GRETA projekta atbalsta komandā

Project Support Team

- Blanka Bartol, Slovenia
- Julie Delcroix, EC DG Research and Innovation
- Kristīne Kedo, Latvia
- Josef Morkus, Czech Republic

2017

- Dalība tehniskās specifikācijas izstrādē
- Dalība iesniegto piedāvājumu vērtēšanā



2018

- Metodoloģijas komentēšana
- Iesaiste Latvijas-Igaunijas gadījuma izpētē – Ziemeļvidzemes biosfēras rezervāta



2019

- Gala ziņojuma un secinājumu komentēšana
- Līdzdalība informatīva materiāla satura veidošanā

Unpacking Green Infrastructure

August 2019

<https://www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure>



What is Green Infrastructure?

The European Union defines this as a **strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services. It incorporates green spaces (or blue if aquatic ecosystems are concerned) and other physical features in terrestrial (including coastal) and marine areas¹. See Box 1 for key features and see Figure 1 (next page) for an illustration of green infrastructure elements and services.**

Green infrastructure includes natural elements (e.g. forests, grasslands, linear vegetation elements, single trees, rivers, ponds) and artificial features (e.g. fauna tunnels and fish passes) that ensure structural and functional connectivity of species and habitats². On land, green infrastructure is present in urban, peri-urban and rural settings.

This briefing is a resource for those interested in understanding and integrating the benefits and challenges of green infrastructure into decision making. It is of relevance for individuals making decisions for the monitoring, planning, and development of green infrastructure at all scales – urban, peri-urban and rural settings.

¹ European Commission, 2012. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, The Council, The European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) – Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital.

² Structural connectivity is a property of the landscape features and their spatial arrangement, whereas functional connectivity refers to the behaviour of species and ecological processes across the landscape. European Commission, 2012. In depth report by the DG Environment News alert Service, 'The Multifunctionality of Green Infrastructure'.

Box 1. Key Features of Green Infrastructure

- **Connectivity** – creating networked geographical areas.
- **Multifunctionality** – performing several functions while also providing valuable ecosystem services.
- **Multi-scale approach** – integrating spatial planning across urban, peri-urban and rural settings.

Relating Green Infrastructure to the Strategic Environmental Assessment

August 2019

<https://www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure>



The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an administrative procedure and an instrument that accompanies the approval and adoption of strategies and plans (SP) with a potential environmental impact.

The SEA aims to provide a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of all SP. It is applicable at various planning scales (i.e. national, regional, local).

The GRETA project sought to explore concepts and methods for the integration of the benefits and challenges of green

infrastructure into decision making and to inform planning (see Briefing 1 and 3).

The purpose of this briefing is to reflect on:

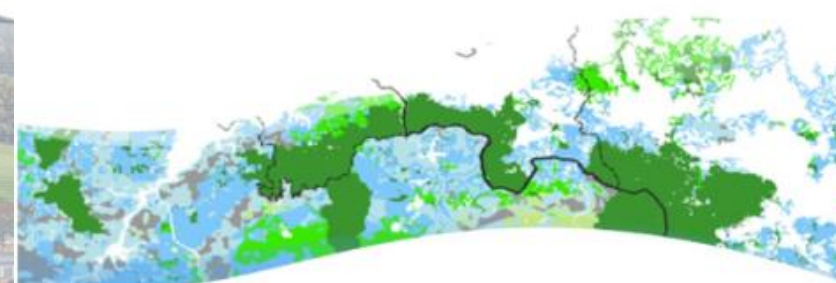
- How to think more strategically about green infrastructure and ecosystem services to **inform spatial and urban planning.**
- To what extent is there any room for the concepts of **green infrastructure and ecosystem services in the context of the SEA.**

The thoughts and suggestions made in this briefing are based on the future opportunities that the SEA procedure could offer, rather than on assumptions or learnings from its current practice. Good practice examples are illustrated in boxes.

Planning for green infrastructure: Methods to support practitioners and decision-making

August 2019

<https://www.espon.eu/green-infrastructure>



Imagine you are responsible for planning an area (either in the countryside or within an urban area) and you are faced with specific challenges which require the prioritization of certain ecosystem services), such as flood risk mitigation, effects of climate change, or supporting biodiversity. You would like to assess the potential of green infrastructure to provide such a service and the best way to manage this green infrastructure to fulfil this need.

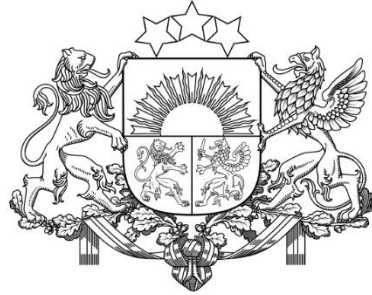
How would you do this?

This briefing offers a series of steps that can be followed to help with such an assessment. It aims to provide an overview of the methods developed for and used in the GRETA project, which are applicable for considerations around green infrastructure

and ecosystem services. It will be relevant for practitioners involved in green infrastructure planning and management who are looking for existing and accessible methodological frameworks to guide their decision making.

Decisions made for green infrastructure planning can impact green infrastructure itself (accessibility or the current state, e.g. through the creation of new green areas) or the enabling factors by affecting the institutional framework (e.g. new legal context, increased political commitment and social awareness).

Figure 1 provides an outline of the steps one might consider when seeking to assess the potential of green infrastructure to provide ecosystem services) and how one might manage the green infrastructure to fulfil these needs.



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ESPON GRETA Latvijas apskats

Anita Līvija Rozenvalde,

Telpiskās plānošanas un zemes pārvaldības departamenta, Telpiskās plānošanas politikas nodaļas vecākā eksperte

03.11.2023

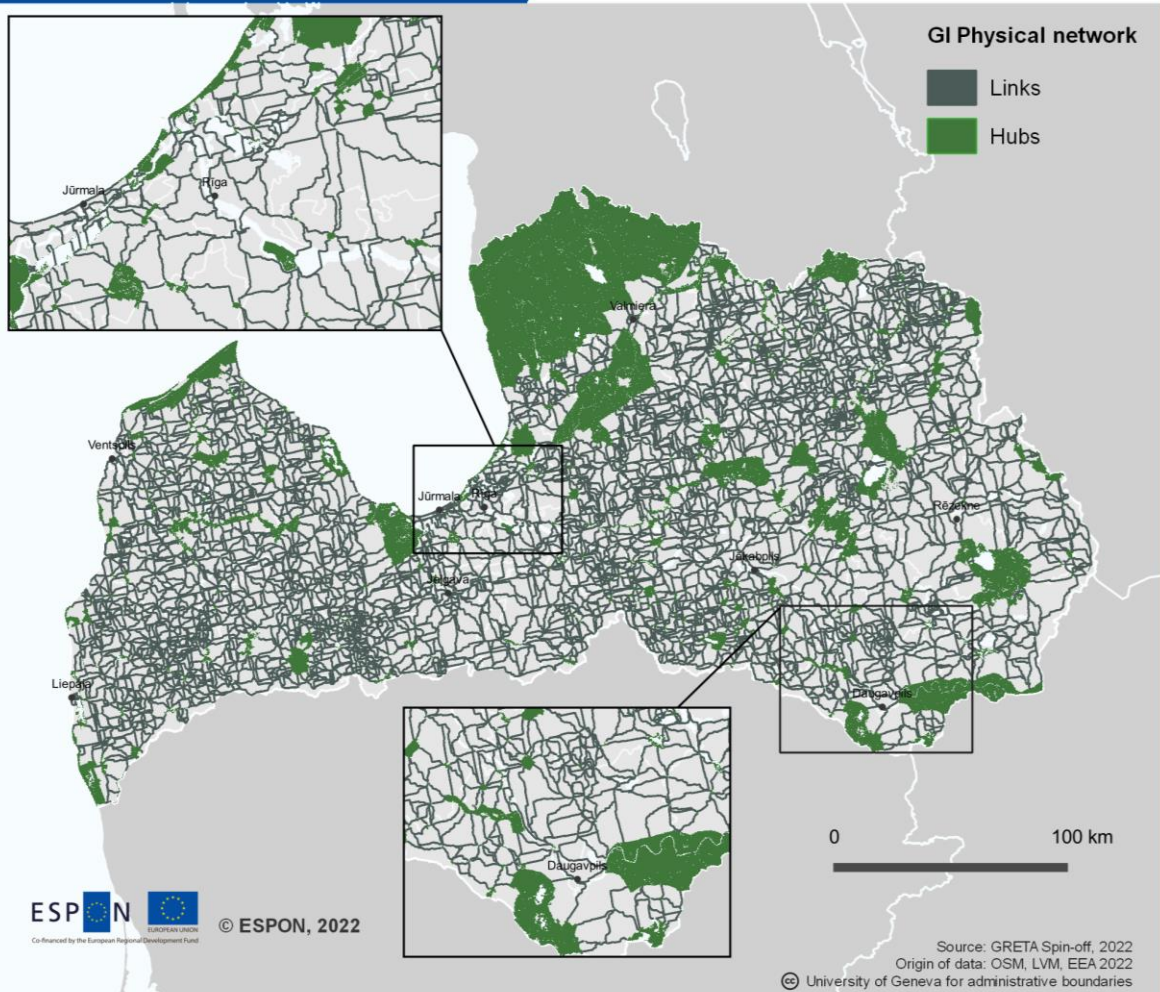


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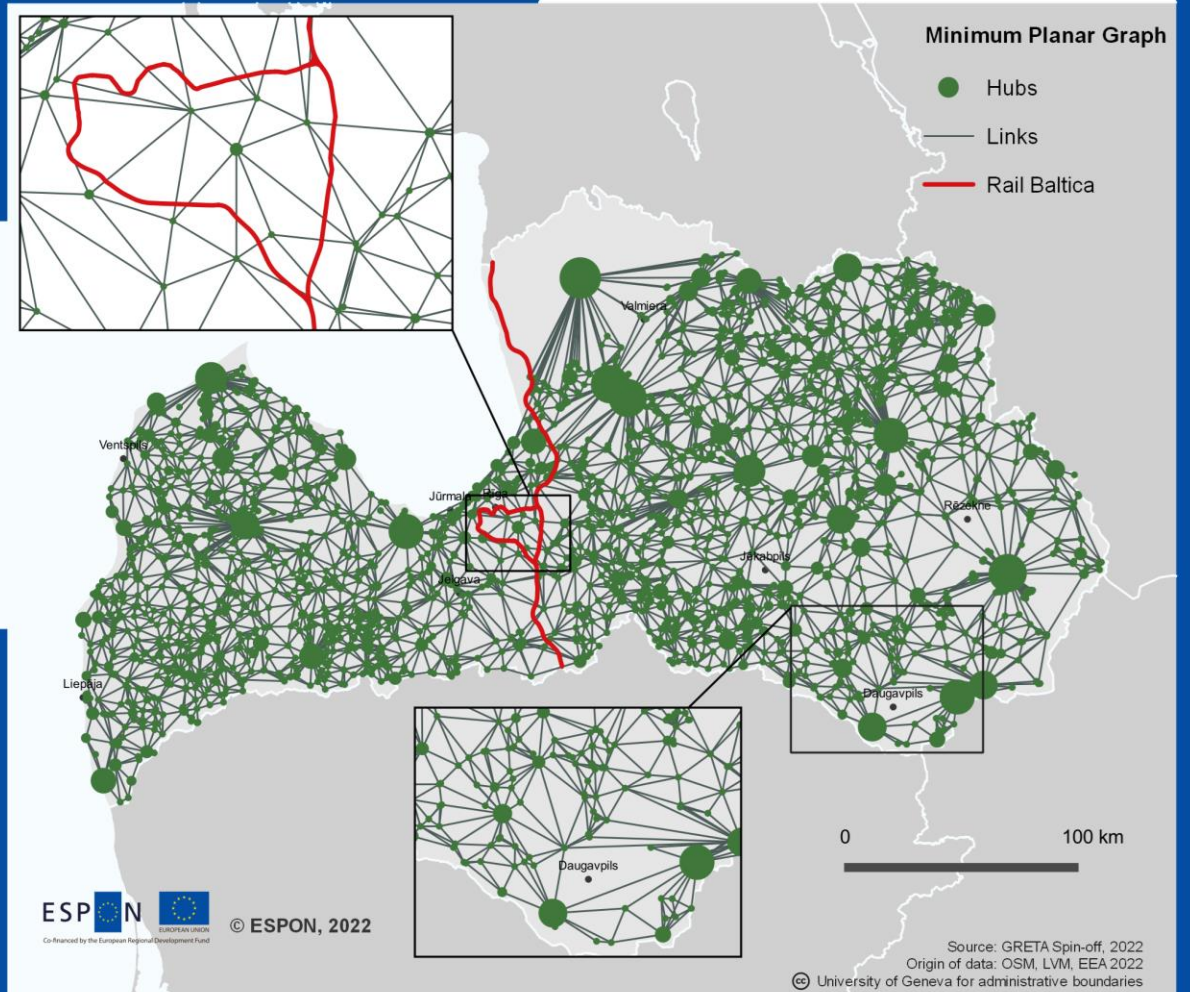
GRETA Latvijas apskats: no iespējas līdz papildprojektam

- ESPON 2020 programmas ieviešanu neparedzēti ietekmēja **COVID-19**
- ESPON 2020 noslēgumā tikai veikts apskats par **katras valsts saņemtajiem datiem, pētījumiem** - identificēti robi
- Latvijas papildprojekta process:
 - VARAM ietvaros apskatītas teritoriālās aktualitātes
 - Izskatīti nesen publicētie ESPON materiāli
 - Uzrunāti projekta ESPON GRETA pētnieki
 - Latvijas ZI tīkla potenciāla izpēte
 - ZI ekosistēmu pakalpojumu pieprasījuma un piedāvājuma analīze
 - ZI pieejamības apskats
 - Politikas rekomendāciju koprade

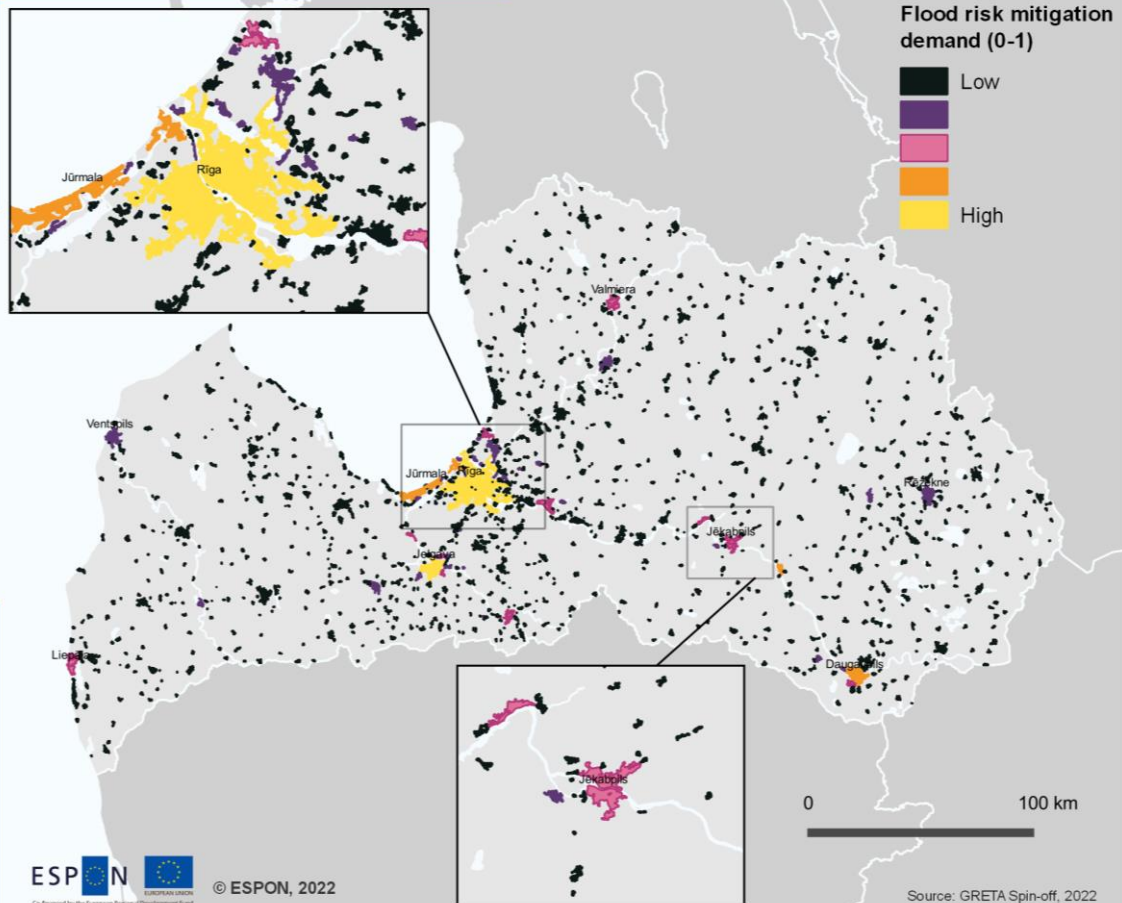
GI physical network: Hubs + Links



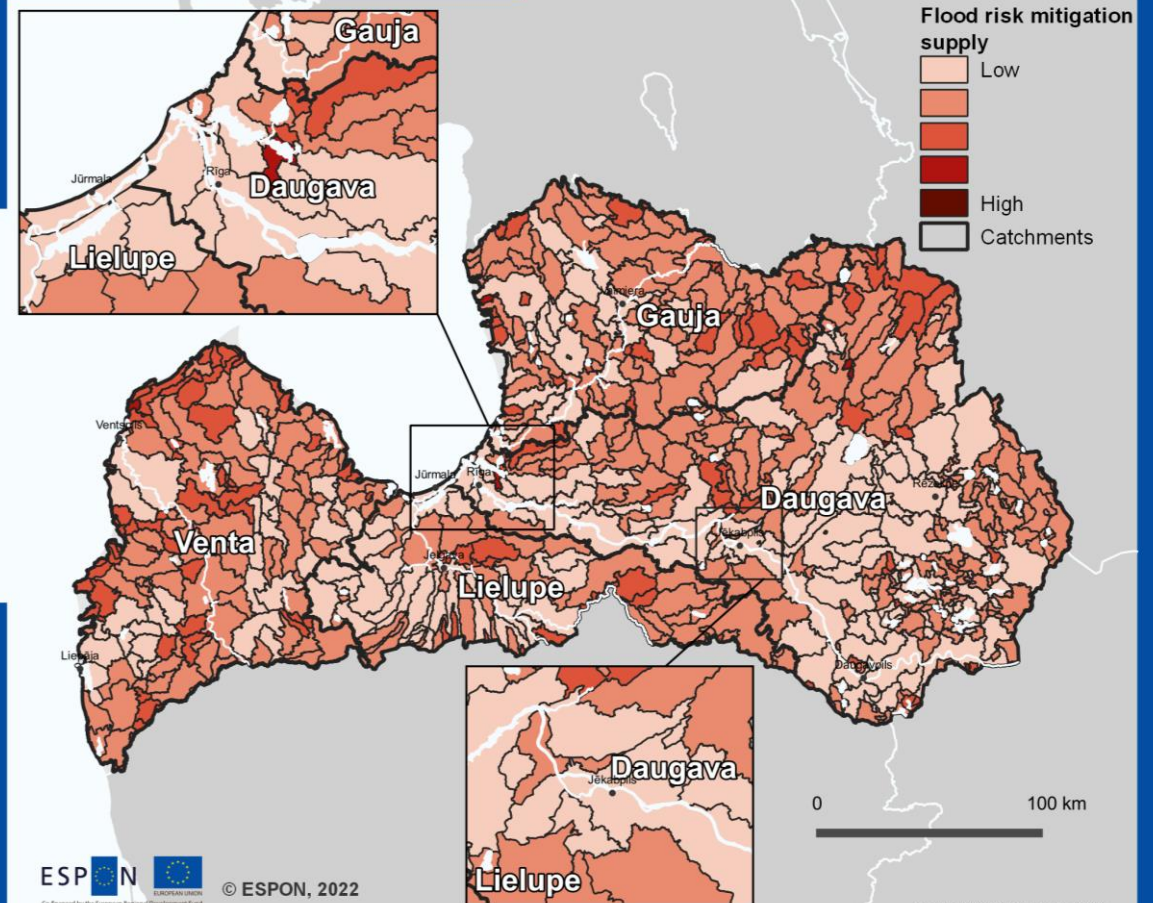
Minimum planar graph of area weighted hubs (nodes) and links.



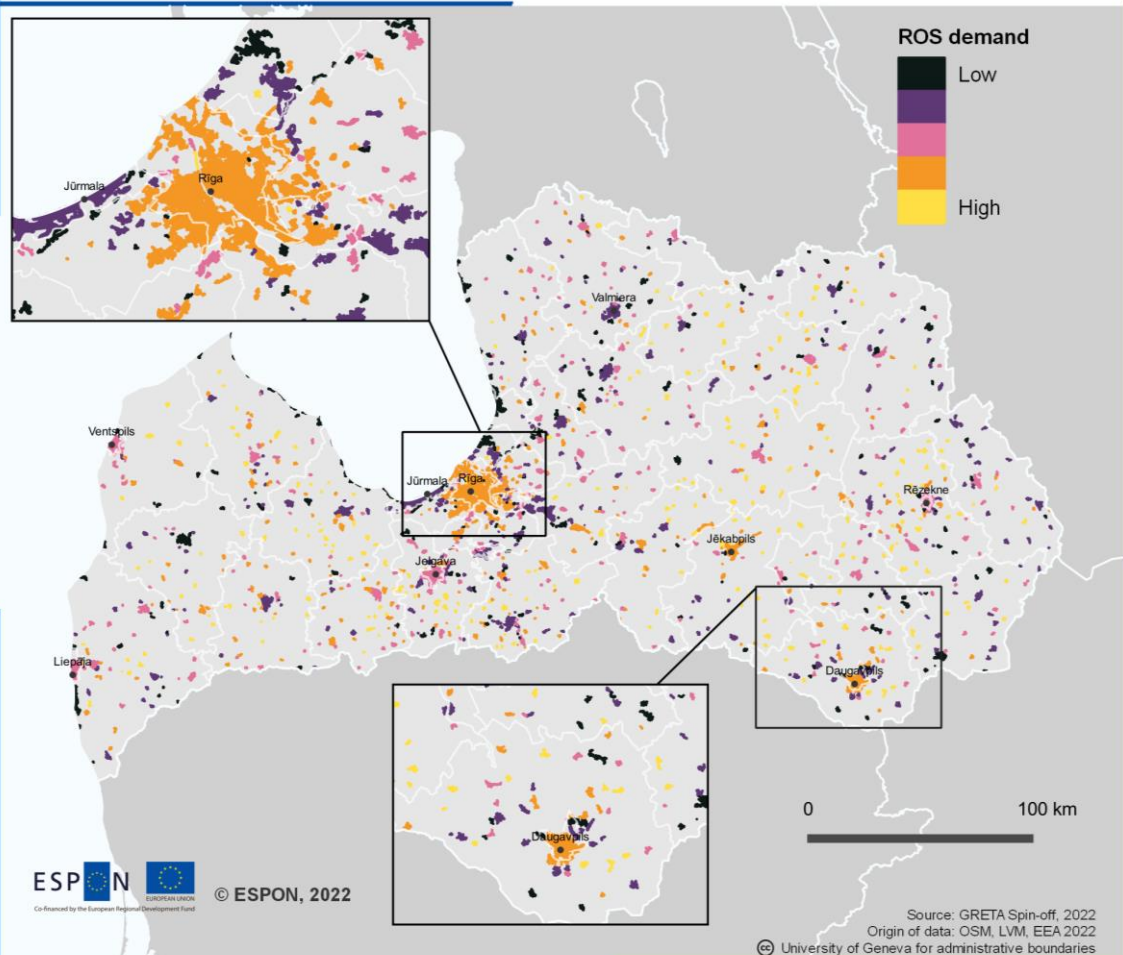
Flood Risk Mitigation Demand



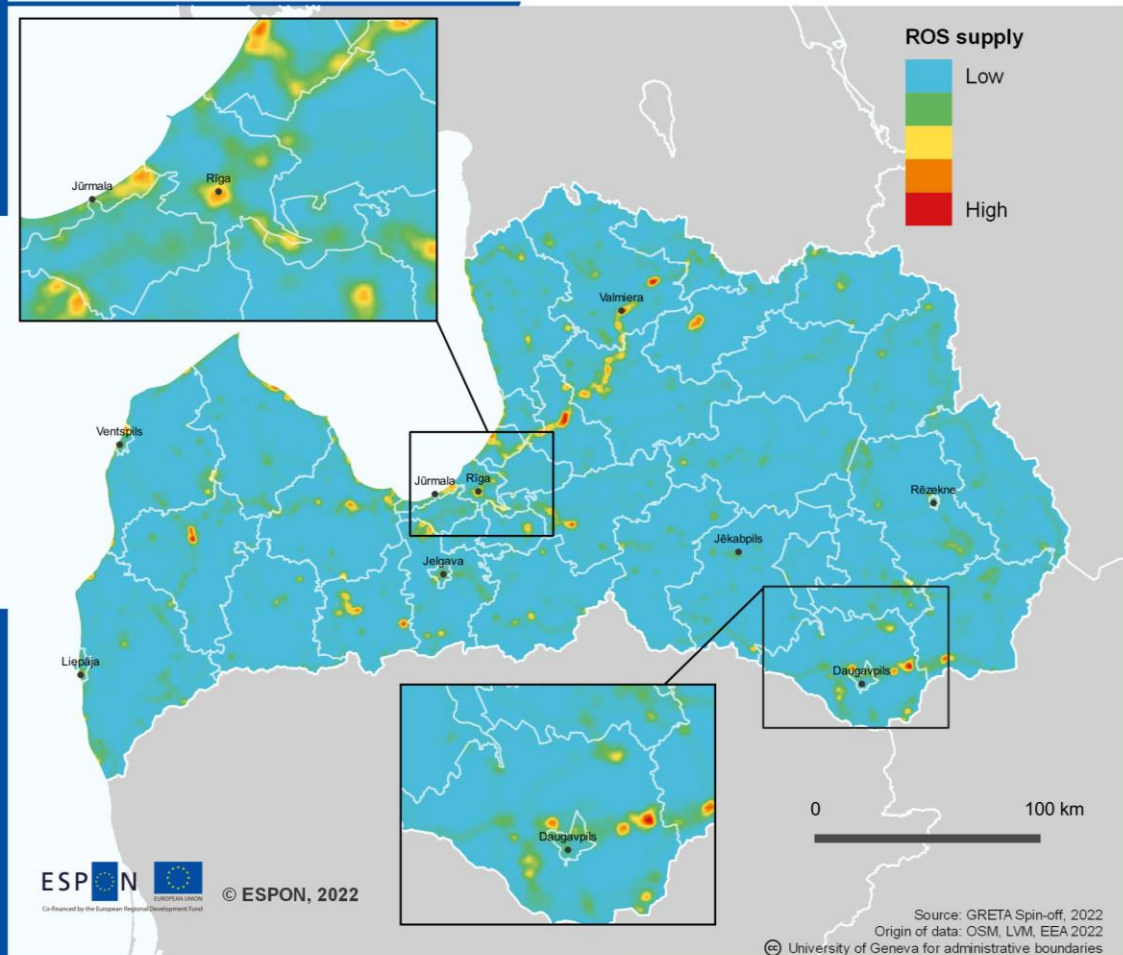
Flood Risk Mitigation Supply



Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Demand



Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Supply





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Galvenās politikas rekomendācijas

Datu un informācijas produkti par
ZI īpašībām un radītajiem
ieguvumiem



PR01: izveidot augstas kvalitātes atvērtos datus un ģenerēt vienotus digitālo datu pakalpojumus

Vīzija, kopīgi standarti un mērķi



PR02: izveidot vienotu un stratēģisku ZI vīziju, vienotus standartus un mērķus

Atbalsta instrumenti plānotājiem



PR03: sastādīt vadlīnijas ZI pieejas iestrādei regulējumā un telpiskajā plānošanā

PR04: strukturēt ilgtermiņa uzraudzības un novērtēšanas sistēmu

PR05: Savienot un pielāgot tādas eksistējošas datu infrastruktūras kā OZOLS un TAPIS

ZI ieviešanas atbalsta mehānismi



PR06: izveidot vertikālas un horizontālas sadarbības tīklus, kas tiešā veidā veicina ZI tīkla attīstību

PR07: integrēt Stratēģisko Ietekmes uz Vidi Novērtējumu telpiskajā plānošanā

PR08: finansēt pilotprojektus un pieredzes apmaiņas, replikācijas

PR09: prioritizēt dabā balstītus risinājumus attīstībā



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GRETA izmantošanas piemērs: LIFE LATESTadapt projekts

Īstenošana 2022-2026

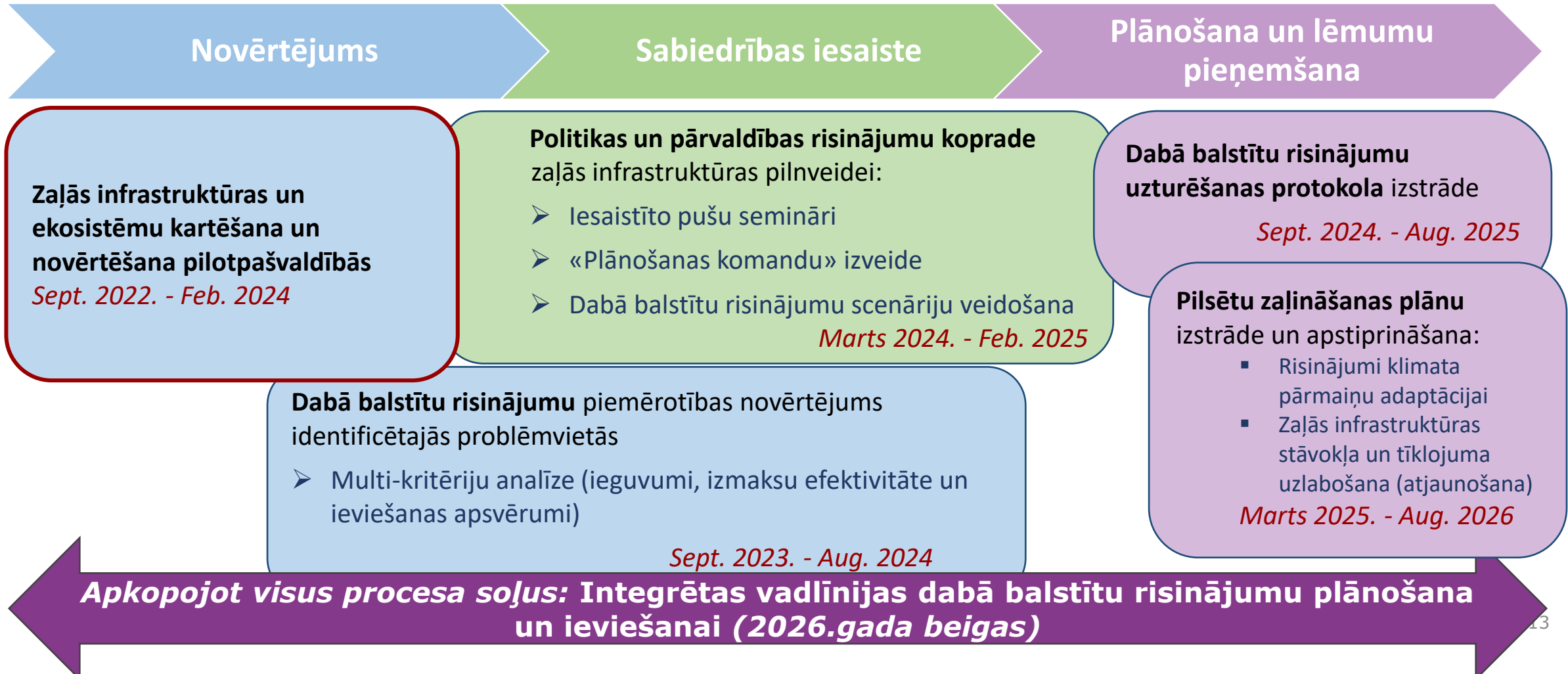
Projekta partneri Latvijā: VARAM, BEF, RTU, Rīgas, Valmieras un Cēsu pašvaldības, Vides risinājumu institūts un Biedrība «Baltijas Krasti»

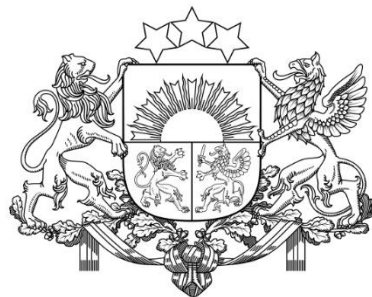
Projekta mērķis: Paaugstināt Latvijas un Igaunijas pilsētu pielāgotību ekstremāliem laikapstākļiem, veicinot dabā balstīto risinājumu izmantošanu, digitālo risinājumu ieviešanu un kapacitātes paaugstināšanu pašvaldībās, sekmējot pašvaldību spēju funkcionēt ekstremālos laikapstākļos (karstuma viļņi, lietusgāzes, vējuzplūdi u.c.) ar zaļās infrastruktūras risinājumu palīdzību.



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Process pilotpašvaldībās – Valmierā, Cēsis un Rīgā





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Paldies par uzmanību!