

## PART A – Project summary

### A.1 Project identification

<b>Project title</b>	<input type="text" value="Planning for Environment and Resource eEfficiency in European Cities and Towns"/>			77 / 300 characters
<b>Project acronym</b>	<input type="text" value="PERFECT"/>			7 / 22 characters
<b>Name of the lead partner organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Town &amp; Country Planning Association"/>			
<b>Specific objective</b>	<input type="text" value="4.1. Improving natural and cultural heritage policies"/>			
<b>Project duration</b>	<b>Phase 1 Duration</b>	<input type="text" value="36 Months"/>	<b>Project start date</b>	<input type="text" value="01/01/2017"/>
	<b>Phase 2 Duration</b>	<input type="text" value="24 Month"/>		
	<b>Total No. months</b>	<input type="text" value="60"/>		

### A.2 Project abstract

The socio-economic and environmental services provided by the protection, development and exploitation of natural heritage in urban areas are collectively known across Europe as ‘green infrastructure’ and the aim of the PERFECT project is to improve the implementation of regional development policies for the protection and development of natural heritage through the recognition of the multiple benefits of Green Infrastructure by Managing Authorities, partners and stakeholder groups.

In 2013 the European Commission adopted a strategy which recognised that investment in Green Infrastructure enables nature to deliver benefits to ecosystems and to people, including health and quality of life, that are key to driving jobs and growth while tackling our environmental challenges head on. In addition, EU Structural Funding programmes encourage the improved resource efficiency of natural heritage but, despite extensive proven good practices and growing evidence from across Europe, many Managing Authorities, practitioners and politicians, working in the municipalities and public bodies responsible for natural heritage, are unaware of the multi benefits of Green Infrastructure to increase competitiveness. Investment in natural heritage is often overlooked or misunderstood and the PERFECT project aims to redress the balance and raise awareness of the value of the natural heritage through the exchanges of good practice, study visits and peer-to-peer working. PERFECT partners will work with regional stakeholders and inter-disciplinary teams within their organisations to identify and integrate the multi-use of Green Infrastructure into long-term policies and practices, and crucially, investments.






PERFECT outputs will include 8 Action Plans for new and improved GI through maximising its multiple benefits; Expert Paper and Factsheets; Guidance on Green Infrastructure Partnership working, and a MAGIC (Multi-Advantages of Green Infrastructure in Cities) Matrix of good practices.

1,995 / 2,000 characters

### A.3 Project budget summary

Programme Funding			Partner Contributions			Total Budget	
	Amount	Funding Rate	Public Contribution	Private Contribution	Total Contribution		
ERDF	<input type="text" value="1,909,521.60"/>	<input type="text" value="85.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="336,974.40"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="336,974.40"/>	Total eligible to ERDF	<input type="text" value="2,246,496.00"/>
Norway	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	Total Norway	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
INTERREG Europe	<input type="text" value="1,909,521.60"/>	<input type="text" value="85.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="336,974.40"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="336,974.40"/>	Total INTERREG Europe	<input type="text" value="2,246,496.00"/>
						Other Funding	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
						Grand Total	<input type="text" value="2,246,496.00"/>

#### A.4 Overview of project partners

N°	Organisation	Country	Partner Budget		
			Programme Funding	Partner Contribution	Total
1-LP	Town & Country Planning Association	 UK	370,520.10	65,385.90	435,906.00
2-PP	Cornwall Council	 UK	299,548.50	52,861.50	352,410.00
3-PP	Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	 HU	182,979.50	32,290.50	215,270.00
4-PP	Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	 AT	144,784.75	25,550.25	170,335.00
5-PP	City of Amsterdam	 NL	278,979.35	49,231.65	328,211.00
6-PP	Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	 SI	199,823.10	35,262.90	235,086.00
7-PP	Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	 SK	210,982.75	37,232.25	248,215.00
8-PP	Municipality of Ferrara	 IT	221,903.55	39,159.45	261,063.00

#### Lead partner confirmation

By submitting the application form the lead partner hereby confirms that:

- The information provided in this application is accurate and true to the best knowledge of the lead partner.
- The project is in line with the relevant EU and national legislation and policies of the countries involved.
- The lead partner and the project partners will act according to the provisions of the relevant national and EU regulations, especially regarding structural funds, public procurement, state aid, environment and equal opportunities, as well as the specific provisions of the programme.
- No expenditure related to the above mentioned project has been, is or will be funded by any other EU funded programme, except for partners that do not receive funding directly from the Interreg Europe programme.

## PART B – Partnership

### B.1 Partner's details

#### Partner 1

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Lead partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Town &amp; Country Planning Association"/>		
	35 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Town &amp; Country Planning Association"/>		
	35 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Interest group"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="17 Carlton House Terrace"/>		
	24 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="London"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="SW1Y 5AS"/>
	6 / 200 characters		8 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="United Kingdom (UNITED KINGDOM)"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="LONDON"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Inner London - West"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Westminster"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Fiona Howie"/>		
	11 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Jessie Fieth"/>		
	12 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+44 20 3965 5421"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	16 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="jessica.fieth@tcpa.org.uk"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.tcpa.org.uk"/>
	25 / 200 characters		15 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	0 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

**Partner 2**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Cornwall Council"/>		
	16 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Cornwall Council"/>		
	16 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Local public authority"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Strategic Planning, Level 4N, Pydar House, Pydar Street"/>		
	56 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Truro"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="TR1 1XU"/>
	5 / 200 characters		7 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="United Kingdom (UNITED KINGDOM)"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="SOUTH WEST (ENGLAND)"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Cornwall and Isles of Scilly"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Cornwall and Isles of Scilly"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Louise Wood"/>		
	11 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Robert Lacey"/>		
	12 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="01872 224319"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="07814 339813"/>
	12 / 200 characters		12 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="rlacey@cornwall.gov.uk"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.cornwall.gov.uk"/>
	22 / 200 characters		20 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	0 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

**Partner 3**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Somogy Társadalmi Felemelkedéséért Fejlesztési, Kommunikációs, Oktatási Nonprofit Kft"/>		
	85 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Social Ascention of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)"/>		
	89 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Agency (different from business support organis"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Fő u. 10"/>		
	8 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Kaposvár"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="7400"/>
	8 / 200 characters		4 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="Hungary (MAGYARORSZÁG)"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="DUNÁNTÚL"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Dél-Dunántúl"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Somogy"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Mr Márk GÁBOR"/>		
	13 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Mr Márk GÁBOR"/>		
	13 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+36-30-9779033"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	14 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="gabor.mark.01@gmail.com"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	23 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	0 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

**Partner 4**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Abteilung 13, Umwelt und Raumordnung, Referat Bau- und Raumordnung"/>		
	108 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning"/>		
	80 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text" value="Subdepartment for building up law and spatial planning"/>		
	54 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Regional public authority"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Address Stempfergasse 7"/>		
	23 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Graz"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="8010"/>
	4 / 200 characters		4 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="Austria (ÖSTERREICH)"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="SÜDÖSTERREICH"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Steiermark"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Graz"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Mag. Birgit Konecny, head of dep. for environment and spatial planning"/>		
	70 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Christine Schwabberger"/>		
	21 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+43 316 8774197"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+43 676 6664197"/>
	15 / 200 characters		15 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="c.schwabberger@utanet.at"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.verwaltung.steiermark.at"/>
	23 / 200 characters		28 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	0 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

**Partner 5**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Gemeente Amsterdam"/>		
	18 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="City of Amsterdam"/>		
	17 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text" value="Public Health Service"/>		
	21 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Local public authority"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Nieuwe Achtergracht 100"/>		
	23 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Amsterdam"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="1018 WT"/>
	9 / 200 characters		7 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="Netherlands (NEDERLAND )"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="WEST-NEDERLAND"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Noord-Holland"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Groot-Amsterdam"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Paul van der Velpen"/>		
	19 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="mke van Moorselaar (Living Environment Department)"/>		
	50 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+31 20 555 5405"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+31 6 53791666"/>
	15 / 200 characters		14 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="ivmoorselaar@ggd.amsterdam.nl"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.ggd.amsterdam.nl"/>
	29 / 200 characters		20 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="Michaela Schonenberger (Health Activation Department)"/>		
	53 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+31 6 22722893"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="m.schonenberger@ggd.amsterdam.nl"/>
	14 / 200 characters		32 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

**Partner 6**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije"/>		
	54 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region"/>		
	57 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text"/>		
	0 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Agency (different from business support organis"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Tehnološki park 19"/>		
	18 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Ljubljana"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="1000"/>
	9 / 200 characters		4 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="Slovenia (SLOVENIJA)"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="SLOVENIJA"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Zahodna Slovenija"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Osrednjeslovenska"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Lilijana Madjar, MSc"/>		
	20 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Matej Gojčič"/>		
	12 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+386 1 306 1918"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+386 40 840 071"/>
	15 / 200 characters		15 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="matej.gojcic@rralur.si"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.rralur.si"/>
	22 / 200 characters		13 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="Gaja Trbižan"/>		
	12 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+386 1 306 1914"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="gaja.trbizan@rralur.si"/>
	15 / 200 characters		22 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>



**Partner 7**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Mestská časť Bratislava-Karlova Ves"/>		
	35 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality"/>		
	35 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text" value="Head Office of the Executive of the Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality"/>		
	71 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Local public authority"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Námestie sv. Františka 8"/>		
	24 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Bratislava"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="842 62"/>
	10 / 200 characters		6 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="Slovakia (SLOVENSKO)"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="SLOVENSKO"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Bratislavský kraj"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Bratislavský kraj"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Mrs. Dana Čahojová, Mayor"/>		
	25 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Mrs. Lenka Nemcová"/>		
	17 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+421 2 707 11 132"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+421 940 634 108"/>
	17 / 200 characters		16 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="lenka.nemcova@karlovaves.sk"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.karlovaves.sk"/>
	27 / 200 characters		17 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="Mrs. Zuzana Hudeková"/>		
	19 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+421 948 944 966"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="zuzana.hudekova@karlovaves.sk"/>
	16 / 200 characters		29 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

**Partner 8**

<b>Partner role in the project</b>	<input type="text" value="Partner"/>		
<b>Name of organisation in original language</b>	<input type="text" value="Comune di Ferrara – Ufficio di Piano"/>		
	36 / 200 characters		
<b>Name of organisation in English</b>	<input type="text" value="Municipality of Ferrara"/>		
	23 / 200 characters		
<b>Department/unit/division (if applicable)</b>	<input type="text" value="Planning Office Dept."/>		
	21 / 200 characters		
<b>Legal status</b>	<input type="text" value="Public body or body governed by public law"/>	<b>Type of partner</b>	<input type="text" value="Local public authority"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="Piazza Municipale n.21"/>		
	22 / 200 characters		
<b>Town</b>	<input type="text" value="Ferrara"/>	<b>Postal code</b>	<input type="text" value="44121"/>
	7 / 200 characters		5 / 200 characters
<b>Country</b>	<input type="text" value="Italy (ITALIA )"/>		
<b>NUTS 1 level</b>	<input type="text" value="NORD-EST"/>		
<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Emilia-Romagna"/>		
<b>NUTS 3 level</b>	<input type="text" value="Ferrara"/>		
<b>Legal representative</b>	<input type="text" value="Alan Fabbri - Mayor"/>		
	19 / 200 characters		
<b>Contact person 1</b>	<input type="text" value="Silvia Mazzanti"/>		
	15 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone office</b>	<input type="text" value="+390532419299"/>	<b>Mobile (optional)</b>	<input type="text"/>
	13 / 200 characters		0 / 200 characters
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="s.mazzanti@comune.fe.it"/>	<b>Website (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="www.comune.fe.it"/>
	23 / 200 characters		16 / 200 characters
<b>Contact person 2 (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="Antonio Barillari"/>		
	17 / 200 characters		
<b>Phone (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="+390532419255"/>	<b>Email (optional)</b>	<input type="text" value="a.barillari@comune.fe.it"/>
	13 / 200 characters		24 / 200 characters
<b>Partner financed through the Investment for Growth and Jobs programme (article 96 (3d) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)</b>	<input type="text" value="No"/>		
<b>Partnership from</b>	<input type="text" value="05/10/2016"/>	<b>Partnership until</b>	<input type="text" value="31/12/2021"/>

## B.2 Policies addressed and territorial context

Number	Name	Structural funds link	Letter of support required	Responsible Body Name	Country
1	European Regional Development Fund - England Operational Programme 2014 to 2020. Thematic Objective ...	Yes	No	Cornwall Council	 UK
2	Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme (TSD OP) TSD OP Priority axis No 2: En...	Yes	Yes	Managing Authority for Regional Development Programmes, Deputy State-Secretariat of Economic Development Programmes, Ministry for National Economy	 HU
3	The Ferrara Council Structural Plan (CSP) is the urban planning tool which defines the strategic cho...	No	No	Municipality of Ferrara	 IT
4	Spatial planning law of Styria 2010	No	No	Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	 AT
5	Operational Program Quality of the Environment for the 2014 - 2020 period" The OP is to support sust...	Yes	Yes	Ministry of the Environment of Slovak republic, section of environmental programmes and projects	 SK
6	The ERDF Operational Programme (OP) Kansen voor West (Opportunities for West) 2014-2020 supports phy...	Yes	No	City of Amsterdam	 NL
7	Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 (OP); Prior. Axe 6....	Yes	Yes	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Construction and Housing (MESP)	 SI
8	National Planning Policy Framework	No	Yes	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	 UK

**B.2.1 Policy instrument 1**

**B.2.1.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

European Regional Development Fund - England Operational Programme 2014 to 2020. Thematic Objective 6: Preserving and Protecting the Environment and Promoting Resource Efficiency. Investment Priority 6d- Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure.

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

Bring together environmental protection and economic growth objectives, ensuring they complement each other as an integrated approach. Invest in Green and Blue infrastructure supporting provision of ecosystem services on which businesses and communities depend to increase local natural capital and support sustainable economic growth. Add to area's natural capital/ecosystem services and benefits from them. Improve local environment to act as economic growth catalyst by attracting investment, increased visitor spend, reducing costs of adverse environmental conditions, providing health benefits and generating employment. Provide baseline data for GI including development of a national habitat connectivity indicator - connectivity & multifunctional green space  
Why it should be improved: Understand multi-functional benefits and whole life saving opportunity from GI e.g. flood protection and improving health via recreation and nature conservation to promote equal footing for green and grey infrastructure investment; baseline state of natural capital needed to ensure consistent measurement of costs and benefits and opportunities for jobs and growth by preserving and exploiting natural heritage; understand linkages between state of natural heritage and investment decisions/potential for uplift; need catchment Action Plans for sustainable management and exploitation of the natural environment through ecosystem services; communities need to be engaged in audit and decision making

1,498 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

Yes

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

Yes

Name of this responsible body

2-PP Cornwall Council

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

The PI will be improved through improved governance. TO6 of the OP foresees 'Investments in Green and Blue infrastructure and actions that support the provision of ecosystem services on which businesses and communities depend to increase local natural capital and support sustainable economic growth'. Creation of a Regional Action Plan will identify opportunities for multifunctional improvements in natural heritage in devolved decisions, policy and practice to benefit business, health and well-being, cultural distinctiveness and resilience. For instance, changes in the way OP calls are made and awareness raising of investment possibilities. Proposals will develop natural heritage to maximise its contribution to the Jobs and Growth agenda. Decision influencers will learn how a holistic approach and devolution can lead to enhancement of natural heritage networks and new projects. The study of and application of emerging good practice to local projects will increase the value of investment in natural heritage, realising multiple benefits through practical examples from the PERFECT project. Better engagement with communities in auditing and planning for natural heritage will create more understanding of investment opportunities and priorities. Governance and understanding will be improved by learning through regional partnerships, leading to clearer understanding of best value investments in natural heritage through multi-functional GI to deliver the requirements of TO6.

1,490 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

20% increase in bids focused on Green Infrastructure applying for TO6 to benefit from the policy instrument, based on additional Green Infrastructure uses identified through the project

185 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

local

**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

Cornwall has an ESIF, LEP, Green Infrastructure Plan and Local Plan covering the whole area of the project. The decision making structures for Structural Funds and evolving partnerships offer huge potential to share evidence and improve governance to integrate GI decision making across all sectors. Knowledge of the state of the environment and potential effect of investments is not commonly measured in proposals or decision making. Reduced funding, the need for best value from the natural environment and devolved management of GI assets (c.70 in 2015/16) makes investment in the natural environment less coordinated and more challenging. Devolved plan making is expanding in Cornwall (70 in preparation) and has identified the value by communities of 'environment' but not increased recognition of potential of GI to the function of the area or increased investment. The value of natural heritage to Cornwall and the potential for investment to save and build both environmental and cultural resilience needs to be embedded in decision making.

What needs to be improved? Governance and improvement of structural funds, planning and council decision making needs to align thinking and identify priorities for investment in natural heritage alongside jobs and growth. Cornwall is well placed to do this, with access to the Department of Communities and Local Government and influence with the ITI and LEP. Having Natural England as a strategic stakeholder will ensure national prominence as a pilot. Governance of devolved plans and funding mechanisms (e.g. LEADER) to maximise recognition and investment in natural heritage through integrated decision making. Work across sectors/communities to value eco-system services and ability to reduce liabilities, deliver multi-functional benefits and resource efficiency of investment/invest to save opportunities (e.g. improved resilience, reduced health care costs) to improve footing alongside traditional infrastructure investment.

1,989 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

Yes

**If yes, how?**

Local: Future Economy: Develop a sustainable approach to preserve biodiversity and landscape as key economic social and environmental assets. Build on natural resources, innovation clusters and cutting edge infrastructure investments. Develop and enable new technologies, research and innovation that respond to challenges of climate change to secure economic future. Build sustainable infrastructure targeting new market opportunities to deliver region's ambitions to be a 'green and marine' area.

498 / 500 characters

**B.2.1.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 1**

**Partner Relevance 1**

2-PP Cornwall Council

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

The Council is statutorily responsible for the production and implementation of planning policies, including production of the GI strategy. A strategic Green Infrastructure Plan has already been published and local level strategies are under development. The Council hosts and is a key member of the LEP and the ITI has committed to invest in 'the responsible management of our environment that leads to economic growth' in the ESIF. Funding recommendations will be made on this basis.

486 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

The Council Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) Board is responsible for overseeing the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Growth Programme. As the operational partner in distribution of EU Structural Funds, the Council can influence the distribution of the funds and also influence the Managing Authority (DCLG) in terms of how the current and future programmes may operate. Devolution of decision making to Local Action Groups increases potential to influence outputs at local level. (500 characters)

498 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

CC will contribute with a specialist role in the devolution of GI assets, throughout the learning process including an Expert Presentation, Expert Paper and Study Visit. CC will work with Natural England developing guidance and good practice to help embed GI in devolved plan making. We learn from good practice from exchanges to improve policy instrument via the Regional Action Plan to demonstrate the multi-functional benefits of GI to influence decision making and investment choices.

488 / 500 characters

**B.2.1.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 1**

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

Natural England  
Environment Agency  
South West Water  
Local Nature Partnership  
Health and Well-being Board  
Local Economic Partnership Cornwall & Tamar Valley  
AONB Partnerships  
Parish Councils  
Cornwall Rural Community Charity  
Cornwall Wildlife Trust  
National Trust  
Other major land owners and controllers  
UK New Communities Group  
Cherwell District Council and Oxford and South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnerships  
Scottish Natural Heritage

455 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

Natural England and the Environment Agency developed the GI approach and guidance for England and are the key scientific advisor to Government, undertaking national valuation of green infrastructure and continuing to develop green infrastructure thinking and guidance for the UK Government. Whilst they do not own the Instrument they are key to influencing Government policy in relation to GI and in demonstrating the value of Natural Heritage. The Local Nature Partnership and Health and Well-being Board consist of bodies that are instrumental in policy decisions in Cornwall. Alongside the LEP as a key member of the ITI for the Structural funds, their influence is critical in improving the instrument, but also institutionalising the value of natural heritage across the region. The influencing of the boards alongside bodies like South West Water will help to place GI provision higher on the agenda and prioritise it alongside traditional infrastructure provision. The LEP will help to influence current and future structural fund decisions and changes. The engagement of the AONB Partnerships, parish Councils and Cornwall Rural Community Charity will help to influence and lead the development of devolved plans in Cornwall and engage communities actively. The National Trust, major landowners and controllers are influential in the physical management of large areas of land in Cornwall and will help to provide the practical application of natural heritage thinking.

1,481 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

The group will be a learning Partnership, exploring and applying good practice of European Partners. This will allow wider knowledge dissemination across sectors and the institutionalisation of GI Practice in decisions being made in Cornwall. Stakeholders are drawn from across business, public and voluntary sectors and have varying degrees of understanding and involvement in GI. Dissemination of information to the group and collecting of their experiences will provide a practical approach to understanding how natural heritage is valued and interpreted across sectors as well as testing approaches. The application of wider European perspectives and practice relating to natural heritage, particular in relation to multi-functional resilience, healthcare, saving and investment benefits that it can bring and how the infrastructure is planned for, managed, valued and funded will help to develop a Cornwall-wide, cross-sectoral approach to the subject and help demonstrate potential savings and benefits. The New Communities Group (NCG) represents 11 authority areas in England where new settlements are planned; through their involvement, we will be able to learn about planning GI in future settlements and the NCG will benefit from the exchange of experience and study visits to learn about investment opportunities as well as good practice projects. Cherwell District Council and the relevant LEPs (OXLEP and SEMLEP) in particular will be engaged with on the stakeholder group.

1,486 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.2 Policy instrument 2**

**B.2.2.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme (TSD OP) TSD OP  
Priority axis No 2: Entrepreneur friendly, population retaining settlement development  
Thematic Objective 6 (1301/2013/EU Regulation 5. article 6 (e))

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

Main features: Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme (TSD OP) is a centralised regional development OP incorporating territorial development objectives of all regions. The enhancement of environmental friendly urban areas can be an incentive for new business enterprises. The TSD OP recognises the value of maintaining, enhancing and planning the connectivity for green areas, recreation and adaptation to changes in the built and natural environment. Objective: Urban developments to enhance economic activity and retain population. The main characteristics: Liveable cities: climate friendly urban areas to be established via increasing the area of green spaces and quality enhancement of GI. Green spaces needs more strengthening on quality and quantity to provide recreation area for inhabitants and make cities more liveable. Why it should be improved: Densely developed urban areas are in lack of green spaces, so to increase the quality and quantity of green spaces will generate economic development. The improvement of the OP will enable the multi-functional role of natural heritage to be maximised for socio-economic benefit. Hungarian planning systems needs innovative models. Decision makers can accept new solutions if they see the advantages of the non-traditional urban methodology. The maintenance of green spaces is expensive so there is a need for cost efficient maintenance practices and awareness of the multifunctional benefits.

1,477 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

Yes

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

No

Please name the responsible body and provide a support letter from this body

Managing Authority for Regional Development Programmes, Deputy State-Secretariat of Economic Development Programmes, Ministry for National Economy

146 / 300 characters

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

Implementation of new projects and improved governance: TSD OP finances 'green city' development projects that should cover innovative elements of the enhancement of GI. Municipalities require practical solutions to elaborate the integrated urban development projects for GI. Ministry for National Economy as Managing Authority (MA) can find inspiration in PERFECT project and import new ideas to be financed within the TSD OP. The annual reference budget of TSD OP can be formed due to the recommendations of PERFECT Action Plan in 2019 and 2020. Implementation of new projects is the mainstream tool of SASD for improving TSD OP. Municipality of Siófok, Marcali and Tab are interested in the project as they have already initiated the renewal process of their urban green spaces and professional advice would be welcomed by them. New approaches can be adopted from project partners and new methodology for monitoring can be developed within the establishment of new projects financed by Green City call to improve its governance. Green City call asks municipalities to establish innovative GI solutions but gives no further instructions. PERFECT project can therefore bring good practices to municipalities on how to create innovative solutions. Projects financed by TSD OP have a 5 years maintenance period that will start in 2019-2020. Methodology of the obligatory maintenance indicators of the projects can be formed according to the recommendations of PERFECT Action Plan elaborated by SASD.

1,499 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

40% of towns in Somogy county initiated urban development projects that have increased area of green urban space enhancement performance, based on additional benefits identified

177 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

national



**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

The OP is national but the partner role is regional. The protection of natural heritage is under threat and opportunities for enhancement are being missed. South Transdanubian towns are aware of climate change impacts. We can experience dramatic climate changes in Lake Balaton area and along River Danube. Siófok town also faces notable changes in intensity and frequency of rain fall that make problems in drainage networks. Local municipalities should be convinced and promoted to initiate green area related urban development projects to mitigate the effects. Green areas of towns are under pressure from the need of construction developments. The parks and public gardens have insufficient area. In Hungary the average area of green spaces varies between 0.49 and 140 square meters per inhabitant, but the majority value is under 20 square meters. Green sites are very often isolated within the urban built up area and not connected with a green network. Regulations define the need of enhancement of urban green areas including a biological activity value, with a methodology for calculation. These regulations determine the project concepts of any urban development actions. Unfortunately the biological activity value is neglected when new urban development projects are designed, so it would be a great stepforward to set up a similar requirement in Green City calls. What needs to be done is to initiate public-private projects that support the sustainable urban environment. The consideration of biological activity value should also appear in the integrated urban renewal projects not only in spatial planning. Hungarian urban development process needs innovative solutions to regenerate green areas and improve the attractiveness of the built up parts of towns. Innovative green design and maintenance can make responsive environment that reflects to the needs of the inhabitants. PERFECT can bring good practices to Hungarian municipalities to be adapted to their context.

1,986 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

Yes

**If yes, how?**

Smart Specialisation Strategy of South Transdanubia, 3rd horizontal priority (Enhancing environmental sustainability, resource and energy efficiency). The RIS3 deals with economic development, innovation and sustainable, viable environment. The development of a modern economic structure is linked to environmental issues. The enhancement of green areas have influence on quality life of inhabitants living in urban areas. The rehabilitation of urban green spaces also raises health status.

490 / 500 characters

### B.2.2.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 2

#### Partner Relevance 1

3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

Competence: SASD provides professional help for municipalities elaborating their «Green City» projects. SASD gives inputs to MA about establishment of projects and MA revise the criteria of the call accordingly if necessary. SASD is owned by Somogy County Council that participates in the establishment of TSD OP. SASD cooperates with urban planners, experts. Experience: SASD assisted social development, e-learning and urban rehabilitation projects. Also participated in the elaboration of STDOP.

499 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

SASD is owned by Somogy County Council. SASD has the capacity to directly influence the policy instrument, because it gives inputs to the county decision preparatory committee on different urban project proposals, like feedback of the project partners on different regulations and the optimal eligible cost limits. The chief board of Somogy County Council participate in the National Consultancy Forum, responsible for collecting feedbacks from territorial actors and forward them to the national policy makers.

511 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

Contribution: SASD would like to disseminate good practices of Green City projects and also the methodology of integrated urban development experiences to PERFECT project partners. Benefit: SASD intends influencing urban rehabilitation projects in South Transdanubia to put green urban spaces and green area developments into core of urban development projects. Besides adapting and transferring PERFECT good practices, SASD learns different ways of improving STD OP effectiveness on Green City issues.

500 / 500 characters

### B.2.2.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 2

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

Managing Authority for TSD OP, Ministry of National Economics  
Municipality of Somogy County (MSC)  
University of Kaposvár  
Hungarian Society for Urban Planning  
Kapos Holding Ltd.

178 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

The role of MA is the elaboration of call for Green city projects. This organisation is also the owner of STD OP. It has no different priorities opposing SASD's as SASD supports the implementation of STD OP by generating city-town project proposals. The MA is the key decision maker on the issue PERFECT tackles with. Municipality is member of the committee that decides to allocate funding for Green city projects. It is not owner of the policy instrument, but as a formal contributory to STD OP implementation it is position to propose amendments to OP. As Municipality of Somogy County is the owner of SASD, the two organisations do not have different priorities on green city and integrated urban development issues. It is not a key decision maker, but has decision making rights in terms implementing the OP. University of Kaposvár applies the results of PERFECT in the development of curriculums related to countryside planning and development. The university does not own the policy instrument. As a professional higher education stakeholder, it support the priorities of SASD from an theoretic point of view, influencing regional developers of the future in the service of green cities and integrated urban developments. It is netiher a key decision maker. Hungarian Society for Urban Planning disseminates the results of PERFECT among urban development experts. Kapos Holding Ltd. provides the maintenance of public spaces in Kaposvár City, the seat town of Somogy County.

1,483 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

The stakeholders are key to the future success of GI in Transdanubian Region. They will join the study visits, interregional seminars and workshops organised by the partnership not only to learn about good practices, good governance and challenges faced by other partners, but also to share their individual experiences and to voice their opinions. These external players are also offered the opportunity to establish contacts and networking with interregional partners with similar interests through the peer working and work-shadowing. The involvement of these players catalyses the exchange of experience process because it helps to gain better insight into green city and other urban developments, and provides helpful support to identify gaps in the real needs and possibilities of STD OP developments. The stakeholder group meetings will result in a wider dissemination across the stakeholders and different professions related to urban green developments. Stakeholders are drawn from across academic, public and private sectors, so they will represent different views of GI enhancement activities. Stakeholders will meet at least once per semester, during workshops organised to apply the interregional learning to the regional context. These workshops will be merged with regional events to boost effectiveness and promote synergy between regional and interregional activities. The cross-sectoral approach can ensure well-established professional learning processes applying good practices.

1,499 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.3 Policy instrument 3**

**B.2.3.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

The Ferrara Council Structural Plan (CSP) is the urban planning tool which defines the strategic choices of the City for the development of the territory in order to protect the physical and environmental integrity, and natural and cultural heritage of the entire territory (in line with the urbanistic plans of Emilia-Romagna Region).

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

The CSP promotes local development through the protection and enhancement of the landscape and environmental, natural and cultural resources to improve the quality of life of citizens through the promotion of environmental quality and recognizes the strategic role of green infrastructure. The CSP includes 'The Green City' that aims to build and manage green areas with involvement of the local community; manage public green areas; link green areas; promote and support operations in wooded areas and policies for the agricultural peri-urban areas. The CSP needs improvement because it has no GI strategy to deliver the 'Green City' to create jobs and growth by, for example, connecting the land with the Ferrara waterway or improved accessibility along the river to enhance the natural and cultural heritage with positive economic impacts. The CSP could also address using GI for climate mitigation and adaptation to protect citizens and the city from extreme weather impacts. In parallel we intend to influence the Emilia-Romagna policy in this field by addressing the OP ERDF at the 'governance' level. We need to learn about more uses for GI to maximise the impact of the CSP. The improvement of our policy instrument will prepare for the transfer of some PERFECT good practices within the Mainstreaming Programme (OP ERDF) of our region (i.e by addressing applications mainly during the current programming period 2013-2020 as well as in the future regional framework instruments).

1,494 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

No

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

Yes

Name of this responsible body

8-PP Municipality of Ferrara

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

With the project the main challenge for the Municipality of Ferrara is to improve and make effective GI actions described in the "Green City" part of our CSP. The policy tool has been developed to include substantial green infrastructure elements but does not include an effective GI strategy for delivery. An action plan, with detailed new projects to be implemented locally, could give a stronger weight and accelerate the process of implementation. New projects/good practices have to be enabled by the planning instruments. The CSP does not take into account i.e the climate change effects causing 'climate bombs' such as sudden rains, concentrated in short periods; the definition of the economic value of an ecological function and its inclusion in the territorial planning. Also, as no guidelines on how cities should develop GI strategies exist in Europe, PERFECT and the MAGIC matrix will greatly support the Municipality to start drafting our own GI Strategy. The impact of PERFECT locally will influence regional plans through governance actions and Ferrara would suggest to the Regional Managing Authority, responsible for the EU Structural Funds OP, to integrate GI into the OP ERDF Ax 5 with specific actions from our action plan; the MA could subsequently shape its political endorsement and address calls for the concession of grants or negotiating procedures between local authorities and public-private stakeholders for spreading GI within our administrative boundaries.

1,490 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

20% public green space in the City of Ferrara to be enhanced through improved policies in the CSP to deliver additional GI uses based on good practice learnt through PERFECT

173 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

local

**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta, situated within the Emilia Romagna region of Italy, is a remarkable cultural landscape. The area comprises the urban centre of Ferrara and adjoining agricultural lands within the ancient and vast Po River Delta (both declared by UNESCO in 1995 World Heritage Site) a green area ranging from the city limits and running along the Po river to the Adriatic sea. Ferrara is defined the "city of bicycles". It gathers 85 kilometres of cycle paths and 120.000 bicycles, and 27% of people travel by bike (even if the 89.5% of the citizens use the bicycle), which makes Ferrara one of the cities with the highest density of bicycles in the world. The old town, that is one of the largest in Europe, cannot be entered by vehicles, and the city's thick network of cycle paths consists of enchanting greenways that develop from the city centre up to the right banks of the river Po.

Our CSP recognizes the strategic role of the environment system and natural heritage and in particular the "Green City" identifying the different objectives and thus the different modes of management, distinguishing between elements related to water ecosystem on one hand and elements predominantly on land-use ecosystem on the other: ecological nodes, backed areas, primary corridors, secondary corridors, passages for the ecological permeability and lines for ecological connections. However, there is still a lack of connections among the terrestrial ecosystem itself and the different advantages of coordinated green infrastructure strategies linking, say, with the Province of Ferrara cycle tracks for 406.732 km and bike routes for 555.327 km. Ferrara, therefore, through the CSP, has tremendous potential to improve GI for interconnectivity, mobility, SUDs, adaptation and mitigation, tourism and thereby an impact on economy and job creation.

1,875 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

Yes

**If yes, how?**

In the RIS3 of the Emilia-Romagna Region, in the strategic priority C it is possible to identify different thematic themes, among the others, it is clearly defined the importance of the promotion of a sustainable development (green and blue economy) as one of the three regional innovative driver

296 / 500 characters

### B.2.3.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 3

#### Partner Relevance 1

8-PP Municipality of Ferrara

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

The City of Ferrara owns the policy instrument and has the power to prepare, implement, monitor and revise the plan.  
Experience:  
(district) participatory planning (MyFerrara)  
sustainable management of UNESCO Heritage  
implementation of multi-stakeholder processes (LP in the LIFE project CLEAR)  
promotion of Food Forest and protection of Ecological Rebalancing Area (Habitat Directive post-disaster management) (2012 earthquake)  
ISO 14001:04 Promotion of waterways and 'slow tourism' (bikes)

493 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

We have full control of the policy instrument. Within the current Italian context, the City Structural Plan (CSP) is the most important policy instrument to trigger and steer urban transformation and regeneration. Through the CSP the City sets rules and practices for urban planning and includes the possible use of European Union Structural Funds, preparation of infrastructural plan, urban regeneration programmes and investments. The definition of the CSP is based on a participative approach.

496 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

Ferrara offers good practice: participatory planning at district level - sustainable use of green areas (eg testing using sheep to keep greenbelt around the city-walls). Study visit on GI bike infrastructure and intermodality (bike-boat, bike-train), use of waterways and riverbanks for recreational, natural and cultural purposes. The Action Plan will provide new approaches to implement and finance operational objectives and we need to learn how to do this from the PERFECT partners.

486 / 500 characters

### B.2.3.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 3

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

Local Stakeholders (not exhaustive):  
Private-Public Companies shared by the City  
University of Ferrara (Dept of Architecture, Engineer and Economy)  
Municipality Towns of Voghiera and Masi Torello  
public and private stakeholders involved in the SEAP "Terre Estensi"  
Development Agency SIPRO  
Local Community (i.e. organized groups taking part to participative process);  
Multi-utilities; MAB UNESCO (Man and the Biosphere) "Delta del Po"  
Companies established in the chemical site adjacent to the city;  
Regional level (not exhaustive): Region Emilia Romagna, ARPAE (Regional Environmental Agency), ERVET Spa, LEPIDA Spa, Network INFEAS (Education to Sustainability);

671 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

The policy instrument is in the hands of the City Administration but its effective implementation is coordinated with entities responsible for territorial governance. They do not promote priorities in direct contrast with our policy but might implement actions (in compliance with the competencies attributed by national and regional legislation) which can weaken its effectiveness. This is why we have scheduled in the CSP a participatory approach. Of particular relevance is the group of multi-utilities companies (HERA SPA) which manage Water, Gas, Waste within our area. The stakeholders group will include private companies from the chemical site adjacent to the city of Ferrara because cohabitation is a sensitive issue for city policies (environmental). The CSP will be coordinated with Regional legislation and the priority axis outlined by the Regional Growth Strategy. The stakeholders will therefore actively participate in outlining the CSP for adoption by the City Administration.  
Regional and local authorities should be seen as the lead organisation to undertake detailed GI planning, including assessing GI assets, taking into account their location, threats, constraints, priorities, opportunities and regional factors (geographic, environmental, social, political, economic, etc.). The establishment and maintenance of GI will not be possible without the full and engaged commitment of stakeholders and resource holders, associations and interest groups within civil society.

1,494 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

The CSP involves a robust participative process involving the PERFECT stakeholders and other interested parties. The participatiion process has been developed by and for the territory and changes and improvements to the CSP requires the active participation of citizens, businesses and administrative bodies living and working in the City Area. Stakeholders will be fully involved in the project and development of the Action Plan through the City Lab "èFerrara - Urban Center" in which representatives from institutions, associations, social and business community and citizens gather to foster dialogue, sharing objectives and values addressing the multi-faceted aspects of city life: urban, environmental and social. To raise awareness of the potential for GI in Ferrara, Stakeholders will be fully engaged in the interregional learning process amd participate in study visits, workshops, Expert seminars and peer groups, and their experiences and knowledge gained will be used in the participative process for the Action Plan to improve the CSP and meetings at the City Lab "èFerrara - Urban Center". They will also be active in Phase 2 with the implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan.

1,201 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.4 Policy instrument 4**

**B.2.4.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

Spatial planning law of Styria 2010

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

In the Spatial planning law of Styria the rules for spatial planning for the 287 Styrian municipalities are set and the basic principles require spatial planning to ensure that the quality of natural living standards will be kept, and sustainable development and saving natural resources will be achieved. It requires that spatial planning should develop the settlement structures considering the climate protection aims and the ecological, economic and social capacity of the area. Neither the municipality nor the controlling authority is 100% concentrated on these issues right now. Therefore these determinations should be taken more seriously under the aspect of environment. In law the spatial planning instruments such as Local Development Concepts, the Land Use maps and the Zoning maps of the municipalities are declared with a minimum content. This needs to be increased regarding GI environment and natural heritage. For the Styrian Region the benefits from PERFECT are: social, ecological effects and health problems in terms of air quality in small urban areas with particulate matter problems. Greening makes cities more liveable, greening can cool down the cities in the increasingly extreme heat of summer. Greening of urban areas increases the prices of the real estates and bring more people to the cities where they have their jobs. Greening and protecting of natural heritages bring more jobs (taking care of parks, climate- or environment expert)

1,469 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

No

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

Yes

Name of this responsible body

4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Departme

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

The PERFECT project will help improve the policy through improved governance, by providing good practice for additional guidelines on more and different green infrastructure uses in the planning system. The multi-benefits of natural heritage in cities has been minimised in planning policies for decades. In cities, the green 'spots' in sealed areas, ponds, small brooks, alleys etc. are worth protecting because of microclimatic and ecological reasons and this can be done by improving the spatial planning instruments in Styria. At present the municipality development concept, landuse map and zoning map having minimal determined content on GI and the improvement will be that the 10 year cycle of the planning instruments (development concept/landuse map) can increase focus on protecting and improving GI. New projects, guidelines and/or action plans can be established locally through the zoning map to determine more detail on protecting natural. At regional level the policy instrument – the regional development concept with the regional plan – could also be improved by increasing the 'green zones' which prohibit development. This action is very much related to the priority P5 Development of Cities and their environment within the ERDF Measurements for Styria. The cities could be made more attractive and deliver more recreation areas. The strategic basic for this are the regional development concepts (see Policy 2) and regional action plans, which could be adapted in this way.

1,494 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

20% of Green Infrastructure as a minimum in development concepts through the policy instrument for future zoning maps for new areas and new development areas

158 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

regional

**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

State of Play The spatial planning law covers the 287 municipalities of Styria.  
Existing regulations and basic principles: To require spatial planning to ensure that the quality of natural living standards will be kept, and sustainable development by saving natural resources To develop settlement structures considering climate protection, and the ecological, economic and social capacity determinations to achieve climate protection aims. Urban structured areas need more green infrastructures to reduce the pollution.  
What needs to be improved in the territorial situation?  
Action is needed to protect natural heritage in urban and peri-urban areas  
More determinations are necessary on environmental issues, such as keeping natural heritages  
Consideration of climate protection aims, need to be more detailed, especially in terms of air pollution  
Spatial planning instruments need more greening issue as a topic  
Action plans can provide basic ideas as a help for the planners and municipalities  
Raise of awareness of planners and municipalities of the need to protect natural heritage and increase green infrastructure  
A change of the working of managing authority of this policy instrument is needed.  
The department of spatial planning is in charge of controlling the spatial planning instruments of the municipalities and needs to be convinced of the value of environmental expects.  
A manual/matrix could be produced with main important checking points for the instruments.

1,496 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

No



#### B.2.4.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 4

##### Partner Relevance 1

4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

The Department is the controlling authority of the spatial planning instruments of 287 Styrian municipalities and involved in amending the Styrian Planning Law. We advise municipalities and planners in preparing GI or action plans; produce handbooks and guidebooks. After being a partner in the INTERREG IVC project GRABS, the department produced a guidebook: Green and blue infrastructure in the spatial planning in Styria for municipalities and wrote an Expert Paper on GI exemplars in Graz.

497 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

The department for spatial planning is the controlling department of the spatial planning instruments for the Styrian municipalities. The spatial planning law of Styria is made in the department and is afterwards decided by the Styrian government. At the end the decision is of course always depending on the political will. The spatial planning law is covering the whole Styrian region, so the influence is also for regional issues like priority areas for settlements, green zones, etc.

488 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

Regionally and locally Styria has good examples and innovative examples of GI - the Study Tour will focus on Graz and its Green Net project and protecting natural heritage in small urban areas. The GRaBS experience of Adaptation Action Planning and Expert Paper can be expanded and built upon for the multiple benefits. With the exchange of knowledge and participating to other study visits the department will gain benefit and could bring the new ideas and experiences in a regional action plan.

497 / 500 characters

#### B.2.4.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 4

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

S1 Department of building up law and spatial planning in the provincial government of Styria  
S2 Department of natural protection in the provincial government of Styria  
S3 Department for energy technic and climate protection in the provincial government of Styria  
S4 Department for regional planning in the provincial government of Styria  
S5 The Styrian alliance of cities and/or alliance of municipalities  
S6 The chamber for architects and chartered engineering consultants for Styria  
S7 Interested cities and or urban municipalities in the region of Styria  
S8 The spatial planning department in the City of Graz  
S9 The department for greenareas and waterbodies in the City of Graz  
S10 The Karl Franzens University of Graz: Department for Geography and regional science

771 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

S1 Authority for the Styrian municipalities controlling spatial planning instruments according to the Spatial planning law.  
S2 Subdepartment responsible for the natural protection law in Styria with influence in keeping the natural heritage  
S3 The climate protection law and the climate adaptation action strategy for Styria are produced there.  
S4 Provides the regional development concepts for the Styrian regions. In these concepts and plans there are already priority areas determined for green zones in connection with the environmental issues. Action plans can strengthen their determinations.  
S5 This is the representation of interests of the Styrian cities in issues like economy, jobs, spatial planning etc.  
S6 The spatial planning for the Styrian municipalities is done by planners who are mainly belonging to this chamber. There is need to train planners in the issue of GI.  
S7 Some of the Styrian cities are also dealing with the ceiling problem. GI is needed there for the recreation areas and the health issue.  
S8 and S9 These two departments can help with showing up best practise examples for PERFECT. In the city of Graz there is the project "Green Net" an ongoing process for giving more green in the city.  
S 10 The Karl Franzens University of Graz: Department for Geography and regional science are experts in urban climate aspects.

1,361 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

Involvement in the project: Some of these stakeholder groups (The department for Geography and regional science, the two departments of the City of Graz) can provide results of research, best practise examples to the GI issue. They can present solutions in workshops or presentation events during the project phase. During a Project steering meeting they could show up their solutions as well as what they want to learn more about. Some of these groups will get a benefit in participate in some of the European wide study visits or project meetings but of course also on a regional level. Some of these groups (The interested cities and municipalities or at least the representative of their interest), for example participants of city councillors can get new ideas for their spatial planning in the municipalities.

The interregional learning process: If some of the people of the stakeholder groups can also participate in the studyvisits, workshops etc they will benefit on their own a lot but could also spread it to the other members in that group. As it is planned that there will be organized some local events on a regional base the interregional learning process could be high. Participating in workshops for a regional or local action plan some stakeholders can provide good impacts.

1,296 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.5 Policy instrument 5**

**B.2.5.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

Operational Program Quality of the Environment for the 2014 - 2020 period” The OP is to support sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, ensure environmental protection, active adaptation to climate change and promote an energy efficient, low-carbon economy. The specific objective is to reduce risk of flooding and negative effects of climate change and seeks to mitigate further negative effects of climate change by appropriate water retention in the landscape the issues of drought.

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

Investment priority to support GI in the OP 'Quality of the environment' is specific objective 2.1.1: Reducing the risk of flooding and negative effects of climate change. The objective addresses preventive flood protection and water retention in residential areas with a high % of impermeable surface with adverse effects on natural water circulation causing excessive surface and ambient heat in hot summers causing significant deterioration of the local microclimate. The GI strategy/Action Plan could improve the pluvial flood protection by supporting sustainable urban drainage systems; improving the natural values and biodiversity of natural heritage by eco-corridors and multifunctional zones to maintain healthy ecosystems for city resilience. The water retention measures are supported in the OP through bio-retention systems (rain gardens, collection ponds, etc.), green roofs, soaking strips, infiltration trenches, as a part of GI in urban areas. Although GI is included in some sectoral policies, they lack clear definition or sound GI strategy/Action Plan to create an overarching framework for the Municipalities. Such a document will set out the overall approach for delivering an integrated network of high quality green spaces, habitats, and landscapes across the Municipality to enable GI to support the flood protection whilst improving recreation, biodiversity promotion and bring various others benefits, and demonstrate a good practice of multi-use of GI for PERFECT.

1,493 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

Yes

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

No

Please name the responsible body and provide a support letter from this body

Ministry of the Environment of Slovak republic, section of environmental programmes and projects

96 / 300 characters

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

The OP needs improved to meet our performance indicator '20% increase in planned and implemented green infrastructure, benefitting from the policy instrument based on additional Green Infrastructure uses' and we see this being achieved by the awareness raising of the Ministry (MA) as the policy owner as well as the other stakeholders. Through interregional learning, particularly focusing for us on the interrelationship and integration of different types of GI, we will work with the MA and stakeholder group to develop the Action Plan which we will propose to become the Green Infrastructure Strategy. Learning about the different uses, understanding good practice in policies, strategies and governance in GI as well as practical examples, will enable the stakeholders to make informed decision on the development of a GI Strategy.

The elaborated Green Infrastructure Strategy and Management Plan developed in the Action Plan will also act a Guidance for, and help, other Slovak municipalities to apply for new projects – especially in the field of GI and sustainable rainwater management and GI and adaptation to climate change. The project will aim to influence the operation of these programmes to enable better access to the funding available by local and regional municipalities.

1,293 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

20% increase in planned and implemented green infrastructure, benefitting from the policy instrument based on additional Green Infrastructure uses

146 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

national

**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

Although the policy instrument is a national Operational Programme, the partner role is addressing the regional scale. The policy documents related to GI, mentioned in the section 1 (National Adaptation Strategy to the negative impact to climate change (2013), the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy (2014), Act of NC SR No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection) are at the national level. The incorporation and recognition of GI issues at the local level to date, has been very unsatisfactory, particularly the positive impact of GI on sustainable rainwater urban drainage and climate change and the links with other functions of GI such as health. Adaptation to climate change is crucial but there are no legal binding requirements at the local level for the Municipalities to prepare Adaptation Strategies and therefore the role of GI in adaptation, and the GRaBS research is overlooked: PERFECT can help raise awareness of the role of GI and adaptation at the local level..

Green infrastructure in urban areas represents the complex system of the natural, semi-natural as well as man-made elements of our environment (e.g. bioretention rainwater systems, green roofs, parks, trees, biodiversity, eco-systems). The multifunctionality of GI, coming from biodiversity protection and eco-systems to climate change adaptation or health benefits, is not sufficiently understood or tackled because GI issues are divided into different sectoral policies at the national level without a coordinated approach or linkages. Moreover, the relevant policies at the local level lack recognition that GI has the potential to be a very valuable policy tool, especially due to its multifunctionality, that could contribute to the achievement of a number of different related policies including the Growth and Jobs Agenda.

1,855 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

**B.2.5.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 5**

**Partner Relevance 1**

7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

Bratislava Karlova Ves perform a wide range of government competencies and powers transferred from the state government by the cross-cutting and sectoral acts and approved the regulations of the municipality on issues of territorial development, air quality, green spaces and the territorial and sectoral strategy documents. Bratislava City approved the Strategy of Adaptation on Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on the territory of Bratislava, where GI plays the crucial role.

479 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

The partner is able to influence the policy instrument through the active work of the Working Group of the monitoring committee for the promotion of the Green infrastructure through the calls of the operational programme, created by the Minister of the Environment of Slovak Republic. The aim of this working group is to formulate in detail the green infrastructure role, its efficacy and further requirements stemmed from the application of the concept of the green infrastructure.

480 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

Bratislava Karlova Ves could offer some first experiences good experiences in the field of the differentiated green spaces management, due to our expertise we could contribute to the good practice support and Learning platform Bratislava Karlova Ves would benefit especially from the experiences exchange and learning about the green infrastructure good practices via incorporation those in the policy documents or strategic plan.

430 / 500 characters

**B.2.5.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 5**

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

Ministry of the Environment of Slovak republic, section of environmental programmes and projects  
Union of Slovak cities (UMS)  
Nature State Protection Agency of the Slovak Republic (State Nature Conservancy), Regional office Bratislava  
Academic and research sector (Slovak University of agriculture, Horticulture faculty Nitra, Slovak University of technology, Bratislava, Slovak Academy of sciences – departement of landscape ecology)  
non-profit organisations involved in GI issues (Regional ecological center Bratislava, Society for landscape design)

558 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

Ministry of the Environment of Slovak Republic, section of environmental programmes and projects as policy owner the key stakeholder. Communication on GI and its role in climate change adaptation, especially in relation to rainwater sustainable management started during the preparation of the operational programme "Quality of the environment" in 2013-2014. The needs for better understanding of different functions of GI elements has been discussed already and there is need for more detailed description in strategic documents of the infrastructure elements ("green" water retention elements) and their interlinkage. This will be elaborated through the Green infrastructure strategy/Management Plan as one PERFECT aim. The Nature State Protection Agency, Regional office Bratislava is subordinate body of Ministry of Environment, with principal task nature protection of Bratislava city. The Union of Slovak cities would act as "multiplier" of project findings and results. The Union is representing 138 city members, that could use PERFECT knowledge in GI while applying for funding from the structural funds. Academic and research sector will provide the expertise in the field of GI in urbanized environment and in the dissemination process. The NGOs represent the civil society. The role of those organisation is not only to contribute the issues related to the green infrastructure, but as well as the social aspects of the green spaces (accessibility for all, gender aspect, etc.)

1,492 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

We have a diverse stakeholder groups with different levels of knowledge From the Ministry and Managing Authority to non-profit organisations, which means they are focusing on GI in urban areas from different perspectives and with different interests. This combination of different expertise in Slovakia means that the exchange of knowledge and experiences among the members of the stakeholders group could lead to the innovative solutions which have not previously been considered because the group has not discussed them. The opportunity provided by PERFECT for this partnership working and discussion is very welcome. The stakeholder group will be directly involved, particularly during the process of developing the strategic document 'Strategy of Green infrastructure' which is key to the Action Plan at the local level in Phase 2. The interregional learning process will consist of the different learning and educational activities and members of the stakeholder group will be invited to be involved in the development of peer-to-peer working, work-shadowing and mentoring we well as direct involvement in the exchange and learning ny participating on the study visits and attending the workshops, expert presentation and final conference.

1,244 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.6 Policy instrument 6**

**B.2.6.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

The ERDF Operational Programme (OP) Kansen voor West (Opportunities for West) 2014-2020 supports physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban areas. The PERFECT project will strengthen this policy by promoting the health of disadvantaged communities through investments in Green Infrastructure in their neighbourhoods.

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

The effectiveness of OP priority axis 4: promoting social inclusion and combating poverty by providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban areas, needs to be improved to include pro-active and robust investment in Green Infrastructure (GI). Amsterdam faces socio-economic divides between city districts and to uphold social conditions it is crucial to counter spatial segregation by improving the attractiveness of, and access to, GI for promoting physical activity, human contact and physical and mental recovery. To elaborate OP priorities PERFECT will focus on how GI can address health problems connected to high concentrations of communities with low incomes and poor education in the disadvantaged neighbourhoods outside the Ring Zone and the more affluent central city. Investment in GI also improves the implementation of the OP priority by increasing the competitiveness of Amsterdam to attract and sustain businesses through the efficient use of GI in City Parks, open spaces and improved air quality and a healthier environment for everyone leading to a socially inclusive labour market. PERFECT will raise awareness that improved GI will promote Amsterdam as business environment. By promoting GI and its multi-benefits for physical, economic and social regeneration, deprived communities in urban areas will particularly benefit and thereby positively impact on creating a socially inclusive labour market.

1,472 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

Yes

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

Yes

Name of this responsible body

5-PP City of Amsterdam

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

The Integral Territorial Investment Plan EFRO-ESF-GTI 2014-2020 (ITI) elaborates the OP. Social innovation and attractive business climates are two focal points. Health as a precondition is not yet addressed and PERFECT will show that the health benefits of GI are a tangible condition to achieve OP and ITI objectives. PERFECT will elaborate on this in the framework of the Green Agenda 2015-2018. This is a policy instrument of the municipal department for urban planning and sustainability. Green Agenda research proves that GI is a strong location factor for business and residents. Planning and design activities in GI to stimulate active usage by residents and promote public health are not yet documented properly. PERFECT will contribute to fill this gap. Community and stakeholder involvement will be a core delivery mechanism. This could include e.g. schools, sports clubs, community organisations and residents. The Public Health Service will gain more insight in the health impact of planning interventions in the GI. Connected spatial planning, urban design and public health promotion will further OP and ITI objectives. PERFECT will collaborate with area managers, who are responsible for local plans. ITI governance is improved by the following activities:  
Green Agenda activities to contribute to health benefits  
Community and stakeholder engagement to enhance the quality of GI  
Health impact monitoring of planning interventions in GI.

1,455 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

50% reduction of the difference in appreciation of local GI between socio-economically deprived and socio-economically privileged communities in the Ring Zone areas

165 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

regional

**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

The implementation of the OP started in 2015 and PERFECT will contribute to the OP objectives by improving the planning, design and use of GI to enhance social innovation, cohesion and inclusivity and health conditions to create a more attractive and competitive business climate. PERFECT will cooperate with other ITI projects including opportunities to collaborate with a Health Technology Centre in the Southeast City District of Amsterdam, implemented by the Amsterdam Health and Technology Institute to contribute to a higher quality of care, lower healthcare costs and a healthier lifestyle. PERFECT good practice and exchange of information of GI for a healthy lifestyle will lead to mutual reinforcement of both projects, aligning OP and ITI objectives. PERFECT will better connect the Green Agenda and the OP as the core ERDF policy instrument by introducing a physical and mental health perspective resulting in closer cooperation between the municipal departments of planning and sustainability, economy and the Amsterdam health service and improve OP and ITI governance substantially. Green Agenda projects have commenced recently. Future activities are planned e.g. the Ring Zone parks 'Flevopark' and 'Martin Luther Kingpark'. Neighbourhood initiatives will lead to small scale GI improvements in designated areas of the Ring Zone as a first result of the community and stakeholder engagement strategy. Spatial design to improve, adapt, and introduce GI has been prioritized and PERFECT will enable better informed and more profound knowledge about the positive impacts on physical exercise and sports in GI. This will improve the health situation of local disadvantaged communities and promote their employability and availability for a social inclusive local job market; a contribution to OP priorities in axis 4.

1,829 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

Yes

**If yes, how?**

The smart specialization innovation strategy focuses on long-term perspectives and societal challenges in the region that will produce economic added value by top sector development. In this context PERFECT will create added value in the following sector:  
1 Life sciences & health, notably healthy ageing and vitality

320 / 500 characters

### B.2.6.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 6

#### Partner Relevance 1

5-PP City of Amsterdam

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

The City of Amsterdam is the managing authority of the OP in the Amsterdam Region. Its departments cooperate in the production and implementation of planning and economic policies, including on GI. The Public Health Service of Amsterdam is the regional authority on health in the Amsterdam Region. The Municipality has a high standard for employing fully competent staff to execute its politically approved policies. This guarantees adequate professional response to all relevant issues.

487 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

The City of Amsterdam is fully competent to address issues concerning the interrelation between OP policy instruments and other sectorial policies. This includes assessments of ERDF applications in the Amsterdam Region by the Urban Advisory Committee. Progress of ITI projects are regularly monitored in stakeholder meetings. As managing authority the City of Amsterdam has the capacity to adapt and improve the OP within the framework of the established aims and objectives

474 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

The Municipality of Amsterdam will deliver good practice as PERFECT partner and will contribute to all partner activities such as peer reviews, hosting study visits and supporting the Learning Platform. Amsterdam will give advice on health benefits associated with GI. Amsterdam will learn from good practices from the other PERFECT partners, which will lead to better informed policy implementation and incorporation of lessons learned in its own OP and ITI implementation strategies.

485 / 500 characters

### B.2.6.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 6

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

- Department of Urban Planning and Sustainability
- 2-4 area teams in 7 city districts of Amsterdam
- Visitors of 2 to 4 city parks
- Citizens of Amsterdam involved in a minimum of 10 'green' neighbourhood initiatives
- Hogeschool van Amsterdam
- National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
- Academic Collaborative Centre Environment and Health
- Amsterdam Health and Technology Institute (AHTI)

426 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

- City of Amsterdam, department of Urban Planning and Sustainability: responsible for the Green Agenda 2015 – 2018. Establishing connections to the ERDF OP
- Area teams in the 7 city districts of Amsterdam: Participate, advise and contribute to the Green Agenda 2015 – 2018 and the OP.
- Visitors of 2 to 4 city parks: Input and feedback on the use of parks and other green spots for exercise and sports. Beneficiaries of OP policies.
- Citizens of Amsterdam involved in a minimum of 10 neighbourhood initiatives: Initiators of neighbourhood activities. Target groups and primary beneficiaries of OP policies (axis 4)
- Hogeschool van Amsterdam: Contribution to the Green Agenda 2015-2018. Top sector contribution to RIS3 and the OP in general.
- National Institute of Public Health and the Environment: Knowledge partner delivering top sector contribution to RIS3 and the OP in general.
- Academic Collaborative Centre Environment and Health: Partnership between three public health services in the Netherlands (including Amsterdam) and the university Utrecht. Producing knowledge on improvement of health of deprived communities by GI. This knowledge will contribute to the Green Agenda and the RIS3.
- Amsterdam Health Technology Institute: The Amsterdam Southeast Health Technology Centre endorses PERFECT's promotion of a healthy lifestyle in GI, which will lead to alignment OP and ITI objectives.

1,411 / 1,500 characters



**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

Colleagues and experts from the Amsterdam Health Service, the Department of Urban Planning and Sustainability and members of the area teams will participate in study visits, peer to peer work etc. This will lead to: - Insight in best practices of PERFECT partners - Better cooperation between spatial and health professionals - Share experiences on how to involve citizens in spatial and health issues.

The Department of Urban Planning and Sustainability will collaborate with the Public Health Service by providing insight in design and planning of spatial interventions within the Green Agenda, and taking into account the expertise of the Public Health Service in the assessment of neighbourhood initiatives. This will allow wider knowledge dissemination across departments and institutionalise health benefits of green infrastructure in Amsterdam. Area teams in Amsterdam will cooperate by contributing to the establishment of contact with local residents for feedback on the use of green in their area. Citizens of Amsterdam are involved by sharing views on the way they think city green can be optimally utilized (for exercise and sports) and those involved in green infrastructure neighbourhood initiatives will share experiences on the development of local green in their own residential area. Dissemination of knowledge to the group and collecting of their experiences provides a practical approach to understanding how green infrastructure can be best used to optimize health benefits.

1,498 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.7 Policy instrument 7**

**B.2.7.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 (OP); Prior. Axe 6. Improvements of the environment and biodiversity status; Them. Obj. 6.4 Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency. Investment Priority: Taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites, reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

The policy instrument supports efficient land-use within cities and urban areas through physical, social and economic renewal of degraded, vacant and underused urban areas including natural heritage and improving the quality of areas of public use. The policy aims to create conditions for the development of economic and social activities and improve the attractiveness of the urban environment for work and living. It provides measures for physical renovation of urban areas including landscaping, design of new areas of public use and maintenance of existing areas including green space. These actions will be implemented by means of the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) mechanism and based on the sustainable urban strategies.

The policy provides a solid foundation for integrated urban renewal, including green space. But, it could go much further in promoting innovation at the level of utilisation, management and maintenance of urban GI, combining its various environmental, social and economic potential. Another area of potential improvement is broadening the focus of the instrument by adding smaller cities and towns to the currently listed beneficiaries of the 11 largest cities of Slovenia. The Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning is currently undergoing a renewal of the Spatial Planning Strategy of Slovenia (SPRS) where the polycentric development of Slovenia would be emphasised as one of the aims. The Ministry aims at improving the role of the ITI in this manner.

1,500 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

Yes

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

No

Please name the responsible body and provide a support letter from this body

Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Construction and Housing (MESP)

112 / 300 characters

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

The policy instrument will be improved through influencing new project and improved governance. On a national level the OP provides measures for funding urban GI, but only in 11 city municipalities. There is a significant gap in funding GI initiatives in other urban areas. The Ministry aims at improving the sustainable urban strategies approach and PERFECT will help to redefine the polycentric spatial system of Slovenia to include green infrastructure. The good practice and learning of the project will be developed in close cooperation with the Ministry and will be taken into consideration when renewing SPRS and setting the criteria for ITI mechanism eligibility. On a regional level the Regional Development Programme (RDP) represents guiding regional policy and the Agreement on the Development of the Ljubljana Urban Region 2014–2017 represents the key implementing instrument of regional policy. Both documents are in line with the strategic and programming documents on a European and national level and are considered an implementing tool of OP, since they are providing a list of priority investments on a regional level, funded by ERDF, ESF and CF funds. The project goal is to prepare a common regional vision for the development of urban GI, with a focus on its management and maintenance. This way the project will represent a strategic basis for planning and selection of projects funded by our RDP.

1,420 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

10% increase in new green infrastructure projects funded by the policy instrument, as a result of additional opportunities identified by the project

148 / 200 characters

**Territorial context**

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

regional

**What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?**

As European Green Capital 2016, Ljubljana wishes to sustain and improve its 'green' image which has social, economic and environmental benefits for the citizens. It is the economic, administrative, and cultural centre of Slovenia, characterized by the dense urban core of Ljubljana, urban sprawl along major transport routes and smaller historic urban settlements. It has a well preserved natural environment, which is gradually threatened by intensive urbanisation and suburbanisation processes, land reclamation, river regulation and agricultural intensification. Urban centres in particular suffer from decreased quality of living linked to poor open space and green areas. Since the nature itself has been well preserved, the crucial issue is represented by maintenance and managing of existing GI. In line with the aim of the Ministry to promote polycentric development it is planned to address the issue of GI at the regional level in the future because regional level is more appropriate level for strategic planning of GI. Until now, the concept of GI has been mostly included through land use planning on a municipal level (Spatial Plans). In the current programming period GI is still not specifically and holistically addressed or fully funded by ERDF, RDP the region recognised the value of natural heritage, especially in urban context, as they together form the region's green system – GI. Therefore the issue should be reconsidered from the regional perspective to provide ground for additional policies to enable regional authorities to pursue activities that contribute to its implementation and funding. What needs to be done is to prepare a common regional vision and strategy for the development of GI. The Action Plan for active preservation and managing of GI should be adopted, however it should integrate the role of the regions in terms of management and policy making related tasks as a step forward in equipping the regions with policy making capacity.

1,981 / 2,000 characters

**Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?**

Yes

**If yes, how?**

Under the Priority Area 2. Natural and traditional resources for the future the role of GI is mostly linked with the sustainable tourism. A key development priority for Slovenian tourism is the design of a competitive and sustainable tourism product which will place Slovenia on global markets as a green, active and healthy tourist destination. The emphasis is on the development of integrated services by including and taking into account the preservation of nature, natural and cultural resources.

500 / 500 characters

### B.2.7.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 7

#### Partner Relevance 1

6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

RDA LUR is a representative of regional public authority, coordinating 26 municipalities of Ljubljana Urban Region. Among our priority tasks is the strategic and action planning of balanced regional development. RDA LUR has experience in a number of projects either encouraging cooperation among regions: Interreg, AS, CE, SEE programmes or research and innovation programmes: 6FP, 7FP, Horizon 2020. The agency has been conducting projects linking waterways, GI, sustainable recreation and tourism.

499 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

RDA LUR is a member of the Monitoring Committee of the OP for the implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 and responsible for the implementation of OP (through RDP), so monitoring, evaluation and commenting on the document is necessary. RDA LUR also prepares key programme documents on a regional level (RDP), which is coordinated and subordinated with OP. The learnt improvements in terms of governance, measures or projects can be directly implemented in Ljubljana Urban Region's RDP.

497 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

Our Study Tour of the European Green Capital encompass good practices from the region and the knowledge from our past topic-related projects. By promoting and disseminating the project in the region and beyond we will ensure wider acceptance and legitimacy of project activities and results. RDA LUR will benefit from the exchange of knowledge and understanding of innovative practices, methodologies and tools which can serve as basis for the improvement of LUR's own regional policy instruments.

497 / 500 characters

### B.2.7.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 7

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy is the Managing Authority. Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is the responsible organisation for the implementation of OP 2014-2020, Priority Axis 6. Improvements of the environment and biodiversity status; Thematic Objective 6.4 Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency. Municipalities of LUR are local authorities in the region, responsible for land use planning and green space policies; they are also beneficiaries for the instrument funding. Universities and institutes experienced in GI planning and design are of a great technical support in addressing the policy instrument. Relevant enterprises and NGOs from the region can be important for definition and legitimacy of the policy.

810 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is the responsible organisation for implementation of OP 2014-2020 Priority Axis 6. The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation is another partner involved in the preparation of the OP. They are both responsible for identifying key development needs and potential and setting specific objectives to be achieved under the Thematic Objective 6.4. These are institutions dealing with the substantive implementation of the policy instrument on a national level. IRSNC is responsible for the Natura 2000 Management programme for Slovenia 2014-2020, which provides a list of projects of national importance in case of direct project approval. RDA LUR will implement, monitor and evaluate the OP instrument at a regional level and implement policies from the RDP, thus coordinating 26 municipalities towards the common development goal. Municipalities of LUR are local authorities in the region, responsible for land use planning and green space policies and beneficiaries for the instrument funding. Kamnik, Domžale and Dol pri Ljubljani are municipalities along Kamniška Bistrica river, which promote regional GI project - Green Axis of the Region. Universities and institutes experienced in GI planning and design are of a great technical support in addressing the policy instrument. Relevant enterprises and NGOs from the region can be important for definition and legitimacy of the policy.

1,464 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

Stakeholders will be directly and indirectly involved in the project. The stakeholder group would be stimulated to co-research similar policy implementations elsewhere in Europe. They will be invited to all workshops and regional stakeholders' seminars where good practices and individual experiences will be presented. Partners and stakeholders will be able to share their needs, experiences and benefits arising from different innovative approaches and learn from each other. That would enable the group to get familiar with the latest knowledge on GI concept and practice. On the individual level it will enable networking for partners and stakeholders with similar interests. But the project will go beyond gaining and sharing new knowledge - by actively involving stakeholders into the actual designing of the Action Plan. Stakeholders and other key actors will be invited to participate in the process of developing the Action Plan so it will gain wider consensus and legitimacy and will have better possibilities for implementation. With such practice we also hope to stimulate regionally based partnerships and cooperation between policy makers, experts, local community and SMEs.

1,188 / 1,500 characters

**B.2.8 Policy instrument 8**

**B.2.8.1 Definition and Context**

**Definition**

Please name the policy instrument addressed. For Structural Funds programmes, please provide the exact name of the Operational or Cooperation Programme concerned.

National Planning Policy Framework

Please describe the main features of this policy instrument (e.g. objective, characteristics, priority or measure concerned) and the reason(s) why it should be improved.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out policies in England for the future of the built and natural environment. The NPPF guides the development of local plans, masterplans and neighbourhood plans, and has a major impact on the outcomes of decisions affecting the built and natural environment in England.

The focus for the partner is on the green infrastructure (GI) policies of the NPPF. The NPPF is structured in chapters according to key strategic themes - including health, the economy, housing, transport and design. GI is currently referred to as a strategic policy, and under the health chapter, but not in other areas that determine the future outcomes from decisions.

In 2017/18, £6.2bn of investment was secured in contributions from developers across England through implementation of the NPPF. This is managed at a local level using the NPPF as guidance.

The policies in the existing NPPF do not recognise the potential of GI for jobs and growth which has been acknowledged by key stakeholders in recent years and other government strategies such as the 25 Year Environment Plan. The outcome is that decisions made about the future of local areas do not take account of the potential role of GI. Priority is given to other issues such as "grey infrastructure" (e.g. roads, car parks) and housing targets rather than recognising the longer-term benefits of GI which can support wider social and economic aims and create a sustainable future for local areas.

1,490 / 1,500 characters

Is this an operational/cooperation programme financed by Structural Funds? (Only select YES if this policy instrument is one of the Investment for growth and jobs or European territorial cooperation programmes approved by the EC)

No

Is the body responsible for this policy instrument included in the partnership?

No

Please name the responsible body and provide a support letter from this body

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

53 / 300 characters

How do you envisage the improvement of this policy instrument (e.g. through new projects supported, through improved governance, through structural change)?

We envisage the improvement of this policy instrument through both supporting new projects; and through improved governance.

New projects will be supported by strengthening national policy, which will enable local areas to require high quality green infrastructure in new developments and in the local area through developer contributions. It is a vital opportunity to build on the government's 25 Year Environment Plan published recently, which states that "we want to encourage more investment, in part by doing a better job of explaining what 'good' green infrastructure actually looks like". The project will improve the capacity of staff developing the policy instrument to understand what "good" green infrastructure looks like across Europe.

Natural England, the government's official adviser on the natural environment, are working on a set of standards to embed into the policy instrument. The partner will work closely with Natural England to develop these standards using the experiences of other partners in creating similar standards in their areas.

As well as supporting new natural heritage projects, we also aim to create structural change in the way that the planning system addresses green infrastructure. We intend to strengthen the role of local plans in requiring sustainable outcomes for people and ensure economic, social and environmental sustainability. This will be achieved by transferring positive examples of the value of planning for green infrastructure.

1,489 / 1,500 characters

Proposed self-defined performance indicator (in relation to the policy instrument addressed)

10% increase in Local Plans that contain requirements for green infrastructure, amongst local authority members of the New Communities Group

140 / 200 characters

## Territorial context

What is the geographical coverage of this policy instrument?

national

What is the state of play of the issue addressed by this policy instrument in the territory? Why is this particular issue of relevance to the territory and what needs to be improved in the territorial situation?

In recent years, England has developed a better understanding of the multiple benefits that natural heritage can bring for jobs and growth. The term 'green infrastructure' (GI) has been increasingly adopted to raise awareness of the multi-functional role that the natural environment has in urban areas, and make the case for investment. The government's 25 Year Environment Plan is based on the recognition that the country's financial success depends on the 'natural capital', ie that natural heritage provides free of charge - and without which our economy would fail.

However, the planning system, which determines major changes to the built environment in England, has largely failed to catch-up with this new approach. GI is still seen mostly as a luxury provided at a cost resulting and its multi-functional benefits for health, competitiveness, climate change adaptation and sport and inclusivity etc are not taken into account. New housing development is particularly vulnerable to the negative aspects of the viability test resulting in poor quality development without sufficient attention to green infrastructure.

The unique situation in England means that there is no regional tier of government and therefore the content of national policy is of paramount importance to local municipalities in securing investment in natural heritage. The current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is particularly challenging for municipalities because it prioritises the delivery of grey infrastructure and high numbers of housing, rather than focusing on creating high quality places that are economically prosperous and sustainable in the long-term.

In practice, the NPPF is a key feature of national legislation which does not prioritise the delivery of high-quality natural heritage. Crucially, it sees new GI and improvements to natural heritage as challenging to economic viability, rather than promoting the benefits of GI to the economy.

1,954 / 2,000 characters

Is this issue linked to the national/regional innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3)?

No

### B.2.8.2 Partner relevance for policy instrument 8

#### Partner Relevance 1

1-LP Town & Country Planning Association

**What are the partner's competences and experiences in the issue addressed by this policy? In case the partner is involved in several applications / projects, please justify this multiple involvement.**

The TCPA has in-depth knowledge of the multi-use of natural heritage through leading many international and UK based projects including the Regiostars award-winning InterregIVC project GRaBS which pioneered green infrastructure and water management in adapting urban areas to climate change. We advise local authorities and government on holistic planning for new and existing communities including the crucial role of green infrastructure and links to health, biodiversity, climate change, economic viability, cohesion and other key issues. We have published several influential reports in recent years and appeared at committees at government level to give evidence to inquiries on natural heritage.

The TCPA also manages the UK Green Infrastructure Partnership which is a network of over 1,000 organisations and individuals concerned with natural heritage. The group campaigns jointly for changing of national policy to better represent local interests on natural heritage.

980 / 1,000 characters

**What is the capacity of the partner to influence the above policy instrument 1? (e.g. in case the partner is not the policy responsible organisation, what are its links with this organisation? How is the partner involved in the design and implementation of the policy instrument?)**

The TCPA has a strong track record of influencing this policy instrument. The most tangible evidence of this influence is the TCPA's successful campaign for the Garden City Principles (which include provision of green infrastructure) to be reinstated into the most recent version of the NPPF, along with reinstating the requirement for local plans to meet the UK Climate Change Act. These changes to the policy instrument were a direct result of the TCPA's work which included meeting regularly with the Managing Authority to give evidence, and gathering support from key stakeholders from the private and public sectors.

In addition, the TCPA has successfully secured changes to guidance which accompanies the NPPF on green infrastructure through the UK Green Infrastructure Partnership. The TCPA has achieved these changes through providing evidence of the benefits of green infrastructure, using examples of good practices internationally that can be drawn upon to provide inspiration.

990 / 1,000 characters

**How will the partner contribute to the content of the cooperation and benefit from it?**

The TCPA will provide experience about securing investment in natural heritage, and changing policies to promote the jobs and growth agenda with green infrastructure. The TCPA has collected a wealth of information about councils in England and internationally in natural heritage which it will share. The TCPA will learn from other partners about how to convince policymakers about the need for green infrastructure, and will transfer inspirational good practice from the partnership to England.

495 / 500 characters

### B.2.8.3 Stakeholder group relevant for policy instrument 8

**Please provide the indicative list of stakeholders to be involved in the project**

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)  
Natural England (the government's official adviser for the natural environment in England)  
Department of Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)  
Green Infrastructure Partnership  
Environment Agency  
Wildlife Trusts  
Forestry Commission  
Local Government Association  
New Communities Group  
Greater London Authority  
Planning Inspectorate  
Planning Advisory Service  
Planning Officers Society  
Royal Town Planning Institute  
Commission for Planning and Equality  
Sport for all  
Public Health England  
Park Run

563 / 1,000 characters

**Role of these stakeholders in relation to the above policy instrument? (e.g. in the decision making process)**

The stakeholder group is a cross-section of organisations with direct input into the policy instrument, including the Managing Authority. The Green Infrastructure Partnership (GIP) has key advisory organisations instrumental in the formation of national government policy, such as Natural England as the official government advisor, and the Environment Agency. The GIP provides a key foundation for the stakeholder group. The Local Government Association is a cross-party organisation working for councils to ensure local government has a strong, credible voice with national government.

Also included are networks of local municipalities that can provide feedback to the TCPA about what needs to change in the policy instrument to create high-quality outcomes from green infrastructure to boost jobs and growth. The New Communities Group is a network of over 20 municipalities planning to deliver large-scale growth, including multi-use GI. The Greater London Authority is the office of the Mayor of London with the potential to learn from other capital cities in the project about inspirational GI and can be influential with national government on changes required in legislation. Also included are key planning organisations which have a major role to play in changing national planning policy. Key benefits GI include health, leisure and sport and these are represented by Public Health England, Sport for All and Park Run.

1,430 / 1,500 characters

**How will this group be involved in the project and in the interregional learning process?**

The stakeholder group will be closely involved in the project and interregional learning process. Regular stakeholder group meetings will be held and newsletters sent to stakeholder group members, to disseminate the learning from the project and ensure the multi-dimensional impact of the learning process. On an individual level, members of the stakeholder group will be invited to partner meetings to learn about good practices and how to maximise the multiple benefits of green infrastructure through expert presentations, workshops, and study visits. The TCPA will ensure that stakeholders are matched with relevant 'peers' from across the partnership and will also have the chance to take part in work-shadowing and mentoring with stakeholders from other partners. A sub-group of the GIP will be formed to hold focus sessions on different green infrastructure benefits, and the outcomes disseminated by the TCPA to its membership and other stakeholders. Stakeholders from the TCPA and Cornwall will also meet to discuss good practices relevant to England and jointly work with their partners on some aspects of the Action Plans.

1,134 / 1,500 characters



## PART C – Project description

### C.1 Brief history of the project

The PERFECT project was created as a result of the TCPA's management of the Green Infrastructure Partnership (GIP) in the UK. This, combined with the TCPA experience of the GRaBS project and stimulated by the DG-Rural and Urban Policy 'Guide to Multi-Benefit Cohesion Policy Investments in Nature and Green Infrastructure', lead us to believe that the multi-use of green infrastructure could, and should, be a catalyst for Growth and Jobs. The UK GIP identified that, despite considerable evidence on the multiple benefits of GI for Jobs and Growth, there was limited ERDF investment in green infrastructure and that Managing Authorities needed persuasion to make investments in natural heritage. We researched EU Green Infrastructure networks such as the European Green Belt, ENGINE and the Europarc Federation promoted in the EC's Green Infrastructure Strategy, for how jobs and growth can be secured through the multiple benefits of natural heritage. Partners were identified across Europe - from regions with good practice in implementing solutions for natural heritage based on a promotion of specific benefits (health in Amsterdam, GreenNet in Styria) and regions facing specific challenges that natural heritage can help address (pressure on urban green spaces in Ljubljana, access to good quality natural heritage in Cornwall). Three partners were involved in the TCPA lead INTERREG IVC project GRaBS, which has strengthened co-operation. Five of the partners address ERDF OP Policies, each one bringing a different perspective to TO6. As a result, the partnership was formed with specifically chosen challenges and expertise and a partner meeting was held in London, May 2015 but an application was not submitted in the First Call. Partners were actively involved in shaping the direction of the project through regular communication in order to ensure the balance of the partnership and its activities reflected the strengths and unique challenges in each of the regions. Partners were asked to submit early on their proposals for how they would seek to improve policy instruments and the methods to be used, and this was evaluated and revised further as a result of feedback from the lead partner, taking an holistic and balanced approach to the partnership and ensuring a coherence and consistency with the regular input of all partners. The input of partners was also sought on their stakeholder groups to make sure that the full value of this was reflected across the partnership; they also each submitted communications targets and objectives. The partners have been selected as a balance between capital cities (Ljubljana, Amsterdam and Bratislava) as well as the city of Ferrara, and regions (Somogy, Styria, Cornwall), to reflect the ability of green infrastructure to strengthen both urban and wider regional development. From semester 4, the TCPA's role changed from Lead Advisory Partner to Lead Partner to enable a new policy instrument to be addressed.

2,978 / 3,000 characters

### C.2 Issue addressed

The socio-economic and environmental services provided by the protection, development and exploitation of natural heritage in urban areas are collectively known across Europe as Green Infrastructure (GI) and the aim of the PERFECT project is to improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular Investment for Growth and Jobs, through the integration and awareness-raising of the multiple benefits of GI into partner municipalities, Managing Authorities and stakeholder groups. Environmentalists have long argued the crucial role of eco-systems and the need for biodiversity in built-up areas, and although this is a key argument for the protection of natural heritage, in recent years, additional benefits of GI have been identified which can be linked to the Growth and Jobs agenda. From climate change adaptation and mitigation, health and leisure benefits, energy and education, tourism, and economic uplift, urban GI is key to the future viability of European towns and cities.

The resource efficiency and proactive use of GI has the ability to contribute to economic, social and territorial cohesion by improving the lives of people regardless of income, background or status. Investments in nature today can save money and promote economic growth in the medium and long term. It is an integral part of the transition to, and the foundation of, a resource efficient, green economy that leads to jobs and growth. The issue being addressed in PERFECT is the identification of the multi-benefits of GI investment through Structural Funds Operational Programmes and other policy instruments to enable a holistic and integrated approach to the protection and development of the natural heritage. The challenge faced is to raise awareness of policymakers, public professionals, politicians, planners, health, tourist and economic officers, investors, developers, and the community, that natural heritage has many functions and that an holistic approach on the multi-benefits will create Jobs and Growth.

The European Commission produced an EU-wide strategy for GI in May 2013, which responds to the challenge of protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency. A main aim of the strategy is to improve access to finance for GI projects. In line with Europe's 2020 Strategy GI can act as a catalyst to economic growth by attracting inward investments and generate employment and other benefits including reduced environmental and health costs and promoting tourism. Experience has shown that investing in GI can contribute to the recovery of Europe's economy by fostering innovative approaches and creating new green businesses. Green jobs already represent around 5% of the job market. Cohesion Policy has the potential to be a catalyst in developing resource efficient green economies that acknowledge the multiple benefit opportunities that inherently exist as part of investments in nature. The European Commission has long recognised the important role that local authorities play in improving the environment. The European Green Capital Award, awarded to Ljubljana for 2016, has been conceived as an initiative to promote and reward cities that are frontrunners in these efforts. Amsterdam, another PERFECT partner, is the European Innovation Capital of 2016.

Through exchange of experience, peer working, identification of good practices and study visits achieved via interregional co-operation, PERFECT partners will bring their own expertise and competencies on the natural heritage to the project: Amsterdam on health benefits; Bratislava on climate change; Ljubljana on biodiversity, and Ferrara on interconnectivity. For regional partners: Styria is expert on legal structures for multi-use GI; Somogy on monitoring; Cornwall on delivering devolved GI; TCPA on planning. We therefore believe that the InterregEurope programme provides the perfect arena for transfer of good practices across Europe on the multi-benefits of GI.

3,998 / 4,000 characters

### C.3 Objectives

**Programme priority specific objective the project will contribute to**

Improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, in particular Investment for Growth and Jobs and, where relevant, ETC programmes, in the field of the protection and development of natural and cultural heritage.

**Overall objective  
and sub-objectives**

The overall objective of PERFECT is the identification, analysis, dissemination and transfer of good practices and policy experiences in the multi-use of Green Infrastructure (GI) into mainstream Structural Funds programmes. PERFECT aims to demonstrate how the protection, development and exploitation of natural heritage can deliver sustainable, smart and inclusive growth through the exchange of good practice on new uses of GI to blend with, and enhance existing uses. This will be achieved through study visits, seminars, factsheets, stakeholder workshops, good practices (MAGIC Matrix), peer working and practical demonstrations of the value of GI, together with robust data and empirical evidence. The project will maximise the contribution of partners on specialist areas of expertise on GI including physical and mental health improvements, improved air quality, costs savings through climate mitigation and adaptation measures and the economic benefits of eco-systems services.

The sub-objectives are to:

- Identify and analyse good practice in multi-use of GI, such as green transport corridors in Ferrara to boost local business and create economic growth, and the Green Net in Graz to maximise health and climate change adaptation benefits of natural heritage
- Fully engage Managing Authorities on the socio-economic benefits of GI to influence new projects and improve governance of policy instruments, such as driving social innovation and inclusivity in Amsterdam by using GI to reduce socio-economic and health divides, to the benefits gained by the European Green Capital of 2016 Ljubljana in attracting investment by preserving and developing natural heritage
- Increase the professional capacity of key stakeholders in delivering new projects, including integration of environmental issues into the devolution of assets to a local level in Cornwall
- Develop Actions Plans focusing on policy change to influence strategic investment in GI based on its multiple benefits

1,996 / 2,000 characters

#### C.4 Project approach

**Describe the project approach to achieve the project's objective and to produce the intended outputs and results.**

In order to achieve an integrated learning approach, we have adopted a multidimensional project which is both chronological and overlapping. As an Advisory Partner, the LP will develop several sets of Guidance including Monitoring and Evaluation methodologies to ensure partners and stakeholders have a coherent approach to the project's objectives and development of Action Plans. There are 9 elements in Phase 1:

1. Study visits, expert presentations, workshops for partners and stakeholders
2. Partner Literature and baseline reviews
3. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats survey and analysis
4. Peer group working between different partners and stakeholders to develop Action Plans
5. Guidance documents for Action Plans and Good Practices
6. MAGIC Matrix guidance development
7. Green Infrastructure Partnership Guidance
8. Dissemination events
9. Stakeholder engagement meetings at partner level

1. Each Semester in Phase 1 will have a Study Visit for partners and stakeholders to learn at first-hand specific socio-economic and environmental benefits of GI and different policy instruments and legal requirements of partner countries plus expert presentations, practical workshops and facilitated discussions. Partner strengths will be exploited with presentations and good practice on GI identified: P1 Spatial Planning; P2 Devolved policies; P3 Monitoring; P4 Governance; P5 Health benefits; P6 Green Capital; P7 Biodiversity; P8 Participation. The good practices will relate to both policies and practice of GI strategies.

2. In Semester 1 partners will involve stakeholders in: Literature Review of Policy Instruments; two 'before' baseline surveys a) Stakeholder competence and b) partner competence on multi-use and role of GI to deliver Growth and Jobs; and also quantitative audit/gap analysis of existing GI based on methodology developed by the LP with support from P2. The surveys and GI audit will be reviewed in Semester 6 to identify indicators.

3. Based on the surveys the LP, with support from P5, will devise a SWOT analysis study for partners and stakeholders to undertake on the use of existing GI to help identify actions for Action Plans. Partners will review each other's SWOTs.

4. Based on SWOT outcomes, partners and key stakeholders will form peer groups to identify actions for Phase 2 Action Plans and learn from each other's Strengths and Opportunities to face their Weaknesses and Threats. Peer working includes identification and exchange of good practice, work-shadowing/mentoring throughout the project. Each peer group will work directly with at least two other peer groups and plenary discussions held at PSC meetings to ensure maximum information exchange. The LP will provide guidance and facilitate peer working to ensure that action plans are effectively developed and achievable. Peer groups will be reviewed each semester and realigned to achieve maximum benefit in the learning process.

5. To assist in the learning process, the LP will produce Action Plan Development Guidance and Good Practice Criteria for the identification, description and categorization of good practice based on partner needs and requirements, via the SWOTs.

6. To assist with learning across the partnership, the LP will develop a Multi-Advantages of Green Infrastructure in Cities (MAGIC) Matrix comprising categorized good practice as a Guidance document for Action Plan development. All Action plans will be presented at PSC6 and monitoring and evaluation methods agreed to ensure a smooth transition to Phase 2.

7. The LP will develop Guidance on Green Infrastructure Partnerships and work with partners and stakeholders towards achieving the sustainability of the stakeholder groups beyond the project.

8. In Phase 1, partners will hold 4 dissemination events for stakeholders and wider community on different benefits of GI and at least one will be synchronised across the partners with results discussed in a PSC workshop.

9. Partners will hold stakeholder meetings each semester to discuss action plans. Lessons learnt will be disseminated through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder groups and partner staff.

The multidimensional aspects of the learning process:  
Individual partner learning will be achieved through the direct experience of study visits, workshops, and peer working.  
Organisational learning for partner staff will be achieved through internal workshops, work-shadowing, dissemination events and peer groups.

Stakeholder learning comes through in-depth analyses with partners; study visits, workshops, peer working and opportunity for exchanges between the stakeholders from different countries to discuss different policy approaches.  
Externally, the MAGIC Matrix, GIP Guidance, (Expert Papers and Factsheets, see C5) will be disseminated extensively across pan-European networks such as Mayors-Adapt, ICLEI, ECTP-CEU, the Urban Agenda and the Interreg Policy Learning Platform.

4,986 / 5,000 characters

### C.5 Communication strategy

**Describe the communication strategy and the way it will contribute to achieving the project objectives.**

**In the table below, outline your communication objectives, summarise the main target groups and the kind of activities planned to reach each objective. Add line per objective and describe each separately.**

Internal communication will be primarily via email with common circulation lists of primary and secondary contacts. Skype, Webex and other visual and aural telephone systems will be used for conferencing. The website intranet will be a library of all outputs, deliverables and minutes, and the Consortium Agreement will set out Standing Orders on response times etc with time at PPC meetings for informal discussion. The core project objective in C5 is to communicate to the target audience of policy makers the value of investing ERDF in GI by demonstrating the multi-benefits of GI for socio-economic and environmental objectives. Both traditional - Expert Papers, Newsletters, Brochures and Case Studies - as well as more innovative communications such as Twitter, focused events in GI areas, and the MAGIC Matrix, will be used. Communications outputs and deliverables will include the identification, analysis, dissemination and transfer of good practices and policy experiences in the multi-use of GI. PERFECT outputs will be communicated across Europe via pan-European organisations and locally, regionally and nationally by partners. Communicating multi-benefits of GI requires strong messages, to persuade stakeholders to think laterally about the benefits of natural heritage, communication will therefore be carefully targeted using different writing styles, design of materials, and communication channels tailored to suit different audiences. Policymakers will see and learn from good practice that GI can make a real difference to jobs and growth; that house prices, wellbeing, health benefits, biodiversity, eco-system services, water management, carbon reduction and many other benefits are key to the future viability of towns and cities. n-depth feedback has been received from partners on specific target groups and activities required to meet these objectives, which will create the project communication plan.

1,928 / 2,000 characters

Objectives	Target group	Activities
<p>Media coverage to persuade policy makers on the benefits of GI in partner countries and across Europe. Both consumer and trade press will be targeted (depending on the topic) i.e. technical/academic journals in partner countries and across Europe; Environmental and health publications; local papers</p> <p style="text-align: right;">299 / 300 characters</p>	<p>Policymakers in the Managing Authorities of Structural Funds Operational Programmes involved in deciding ERDF investment priorities for the management and development of natural heritage and other policy makers and the stakeholder group directly responsible for the management and delivery of GI and the natural heritage. The media are the tool for conveying the project message through the press releases, and the policy makers as described, above, are the key audience.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">471 / 500 characters</p>	<p>PHASE ONE During Phase One, 19 press releases will be issued on: 1 Project Launch, 7 Study Visits, 4 Expert Papers, 6 Good practices, 1 Magic Matrix launch. These will be targeted, as relevant, as the local, regional, national and/or pan-European media and will be issued electronically, on the website and supported by the Twitter account. The TCPA has extensive experience of successful media coverage and will, with input for all partners as relevant write and disseminate the press releases, and provide templates for all partners to translate into their own languages. Support from pan-European and National organisations will be harnessed to improve dissemination and all partners will upload press releases onto their own websites.</p> <p>PHASE TWO During Phase Two, 11 press releases will be issued on: 1 Launch of Phase Two, 8 Action Plans - aims and objectives, 1 final conference, 1 project closure</p> <p style="text-align: right;">905 / 1,500 characters</p>
<p>To communicate the multi-benefits of GI to policymakers in Managing Authorities and other relevant bodies, beyond the PERFECT project partnership through the awareness-raising of relevant professionals through pan-European organisations who have provided Letters of Support.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">273 / 300 characters</p>	<p>The professionals, such as Town Planners, landscape architects, investors, developers, health professionals, environmentalists, politicians, EC DGs, who can influence the Policymakers in Local Authorities on the need for new and improved GI based on the empirical evidence of the good practices.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">295 / 500 characters</p>	<p>The Good practices, Expert Papers and Factsheets will be communicated via social media, newsletters, project brochure, press releases, memory sticks to pan-european audiences such as ICLEI, ECTP-CEU; IFHP, ISOCARP, LIFE programme, HORIZON 2020, Mayors-Adapt, the Urban Agenda etc. The Lead Partner will communicate directly with the organisations providing Letters of Support to ensure weblinks and further dissemination of the PERFECT outputs, as listed above.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">461 / 1,500 characters</p>
<p>To raise awareness of policymakers across Europe, of the benefits of GI to achieve socio-economic and environmental objectives by demonstrating and communicating the good practices identified.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">193 / 300 characters</p>	<p>Stakeholders, policymakers in Managing Authorities and related professions, responsible for, or with an interest in, sustaining and improving GI in local areas for health, energy, climate change, wellbeing, sports, attractiveness, investment priorities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">253 / 500 characters</p>	<p>PERFECT to be presented at conferences, seminars, workshops, in partner areas and nationally, as well as at relevant Europe-wide events.</p> <p>Final conference: a high level , final conference will be held at the end of Phase Two for the conclusions and final results of the Action Plans. Politicians, especially local mayors, will be encouraged to attend and speak positively about GI in their area and, in particular, the participative involvement of policymakers in developing and implementing the action plans. The event will also include the dissemination of good practice, MAGIC matrix, Factsheets, Expert papers</p> <p style="text-align: right;">612 / 1,500 characters</p>

## C.6 Expected results and outputs of the project

### C.6.1 Overview of the expected outputs and results

Describe in more detail the outputs and results the projects intends to produce. Provide qualitative and quantitative information regarding outputs and results of the project, including those related to management and communication activities.

The usefulness and efficiency of interregional co-operation will be demonstrated through the outputs and results of PERFECT. The project will facilitate new projects to be funded through Structural Funds, as a result of the increased professional capacity of 90 people and improved awareness of the multi-benefits of natural heritage, and the improved potential for partnerships and collaboration to achieve a 'win-win' scenario. Through individual, organisational and stakeholder learning via the project activities 52 case studies will be identified, analysed and transferred across the partner regions for improved governance and policies as well as new projects to be implemented by overcoming silo mentalities and influencing decision-makers. Through 84 media appearances and 2,500 website hits per semester, the profile of green infrastructure and the outcomes of the project will reach a wide multidisciplinary audience across the partnership and contribute to raising awareness of Thematic Objective 6. The governance of Structural Funds programmes and other policy instruments will be improved through influencing Managing Authorities as partners and stakeholders to prioritise investment in natural heritage. Managing Authorities will have improved capacity through 92 policy learning events to enhance the governance arrangements to improve accessibility of funding to key stakeholders in the field of natural heritage. The self-defined indicators resulting from improved policies for implementation in the Action Plans and monitoring in Phase 2, demonstrate the breadth of the multi-benefits of GI in both quality and quantity with one partner seeking an increase in GI bids; two aiming for enhanced uses of GI; four aiming for an increase in GI, and one aiming for a shift in appreciation of GI from the privileged to the deprived. These are all as a result of new projects or a change in governance. Structural Funds and other funds will be influenced through increased awareness of beneficiaries and decision-makers, of how Growth and Jobs objectives can be met through effective planning and investment in natural heritage. 8 Action Plans will be developed to enable monitoring of effective implementation of the lessons of PERFECT in to the policy instruments for solutions to natural heritage, 5 on Structural Funds and 3 policy instruments on Spatial Plans creating the required policy environment for planning and investment in natural heritage. Results will begin to be achieved during the learning phase in Phase 1, to ensure maximum impact on Operational Programmes through new projects and improved governance.

2,640 / 3,000 characters

### C.6.2 Indicators

Result indicators	Target
Number of Growth & Jobs or ETC programmes addressed by the project where measures inspired by the project will be implemented 100% of policy instruments addressed with structural funds link	5
Number of other policy instruments addressed by the project where measures inspired by the project will be implemented 100% of policy instruments addressed without structural funds link	3
Estimated amount of Structural Funds (from Growth & Jobs and/ or ETC) influenced by the project (in EUR)	29,017,000
Estimated amount of other funds influenced (in EUR)	15,000,000

Policies	Self-defined performance indicators	Target
Policy 1	20% increase in bids focused on Green Infrastructure applying for TO6 to benefit from the policy instrument, based on additional Green Infrastructure uses identified through the project	20
Policy 2	40% of towns in Somogy county initiated urban development projects that have increased area of green urban space enhancement performance, based on additional benefits identified	40
Policy 3	20% public green space in the City of Ferrara to be enhanced through improved policies in the CSP to deliver additional GI uses based on good practice learnt through PERFECT	20
Policy 4	20% of Green Infrastructure as a minimum in development concepts through the policy instrument for future zoning maps for new areas and new development areas	20
Policy 5	20% increase in planned and implemented green infrastructure, benefitting from the policy instrument based on additional Green Infrastructure uses	20
Policy 6	50% reduction of the difference in appreciation of local GI between socio-economically deprived and socio-economically privileged communities in the Ring Zone areas	50
Policy 7	10% increase in new green infrastructure projects funded by the policy instrument, as a result of additional opportunities identified by the project	10
Policy 8	10% increase in Local Plans that contain requirements for green infrastructure, amongst local authority members of the New Communities Group	10

Output indicators	Target
Number of policy learning events organised	46
Number of good practices identified	52
Number of people with increased professional capacity due to their participation in interregional cooperation activities	90
Number of action plans developed	8
Number of appearances in media (e.g. press)	84
Average number of sessions at the project pages per reporting period	2,500

### C.6.3 Innovative character

The innovative approach of PERFECT is to stimulate creative thinking amongst policy makers that natural heritage and the multi-benefits of green infrastructure are an asset to, and not a burden on, the regional or local economy. Despite evidence to the contrary, many policy makers have failed to appreciate its contribution to Growth and Jobs and taken a negative approach to new projects and investments. By taking an holistic view to the role of green infrastructure in urban areas, PERFECT will build on the TCPA-led InterregIVc project, GRaBS, by expanding on the use of GI for adaptation to climate change to include several other key functions and benefits of the natural heritage. We will develop further techniques developed in GRaBS, such as peer working, seminars and workshops on Study Visits, expert papers and guidance documents, to create a mixture of methods for interregional learning on the multi-faceted topic of green infrastructure. In particular, the PERFECT MAGIC matrix will expand on the transfer of good practice of the Green Space Factor in GRaBS by including the multiple benefits for health, biodiversity, social cohesion, connectivity, tourism etc. The good practice developed in the INTERREG IVC Green Infra Net project on biodiversity and ecosystems services will be harnessed, and using its results to contribute towards policy making in PERFECT. The ENGINE stakeholder network created by the project will be used to disseminate the lessons of PERFECT. One of the partners in the project is Amsterdam, the European Capital of Innovation for 2016, and the study visit to Amsterdam will enable learning about how innovation has been fostered in the city. The expected results will also resonate with the European Union's own Green Infrastructure Strategy and create innovative solutions to implement its recommendations, in particular to secure investment in the natural heritage.

1,912 / 2,000 characters

### C.6.4 Durability of results

The legacy of PERFECT will be achieved through new Green Infrastructure projects (GI) funded via Structural and other Funds identified and secured through the effective engagement and 'buy-in' of Managing Authorities and other key decision-makers. The interregional learning and good practices will include evidence of the cost-effectiveness of new and improved GI to mitigate concerns that, for example, parks and green spaces are a luxury and not a key part of the Growth and Jobs Agenda. The Action Plans delivery in Phase 2 will establish new projects and policies which will have a lasting impact on the partner regions and provide clear evidence of how interregional learning has impacted on investment and planning for the protection, development and exploitation of natural heritage. The development of Action Plans will also ensure that co-operation across Managing Authorities and stakeholders continues in the preparation and implementation of future Operational Programmes. The development of the MAGIC matrix will contribute to the INTERREG Good Practice database and thereby will be an ongoing legacy so that the multi-benefits of GI continue to be integrated into policies and practices to secure the longer-term future of natural heritage and maximise its potential. As with the GRaBS project, Expert Papers will disseminate the learning from the project into the future along with Factsheets on different aspects of GI, and the identification of good practices that exhibit the different socio-economic benefits to be gained from well planned and multi-faceted GI. PERFECT will also contribute to the development of related Interreg Policy Learning Platforms for continuous policy learning, by sharing its expertise and expanding the network beyond the partnership to contribute to EU wide capacity building.

1,826 / 2,000 characters

### C.7 Horizontal principles

	Type of contribution	Description of the contribution
<b>Sustainable development</b>	Positive effects	<p>The protection, promotion and improvement of Green Infrastructure in urban areas contributes to all three principles of sustainable development: socially through improved health, well-being, enhanced leisure facilities; economically through increased tourism, property values, reduced health costs, and environmentally through carbon reduction, urban cooling, water management, biodiversity and eco-systems services. The activities of the project will therefore contribute towards the sustainable development of the partner regions through improving the implementation of regional policies for the protection and development of natural heritage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">646 / 1,000 characters</p>
<b>Equal opportunities and non-discrimination</b>	Positive effects	<p>Parks and open space in urban areas are open to everyone and the improved and expanded use of GI in urban areas can break down social barriers and, because they are generally free, deprived and sometimes socially alienated groups can have improved access and enjoyment. Wheelchair access, improved lighting and footpaths, green gyms and playgrounds for religious minorities all contribute to decreased discrimination. The PERFECT project seeks to expand this and make it more inclusive and accessible through increased and additional uses, improved access, encouraging outdoor exercise and generally increasing the use of the natural heritage for everyone. P5 City of Amsterdam will specifically address the issue of making parks and open spaces more attractive for deprived communities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">788 / 1,000 characters</p>
<b>Equality between men and women</b>	Neutral	<p>The outcome is neutral</p> <p style="text-align: right;">22 / 1,000 characters</p>
<b>Digital agenda for Europe</b>	Neutral	<p>We do not address the digital agenda with the PERFECT project although we will be using digital monitoring equipment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">117 / 1,000 characters</p>



## C.8 Project management

### C.8.1 Management arrangements

The Lead Partner (LP) will appoint an internal Project Secretariat (PS) for PERFECT comprising a Project Manager responsible for the delivery of the project; a professional Communications Manager responsible for the Communications and Dissemination Strategy, and a Financial Manager responsible for financial reporting, overall project finances and guidance to partners.

The PERFECT Partner Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, comprising one representative per project partner (each partner has only one 'vote').

The LP will chair the meetings and a Consortium Agreement, approved at the first PSC meeting, will outline decision-making responsibilities and partners' roles and obligations; the PSC Terms of Reference/standing orders covering email reply time to, timescale for meeting minutes, voting, respect for deadlines, etc; budgetary principles and financial management.

The Consortium Agreement will also address and agree procedures for Partner underperformance (contingency measures) and resolution of conflicts. The PSC will meet six times in Phase One and twice in Phase Two; in Phase One PSC meetings will include a Study Visit, Expert Presentation, workshop and peer meeting.

All PSC meetings will be participative with each partner presenting to all other partners. We believe that project management will be strengthened through the extended PSC with Study Visits, peer working, expert presentations and workshops by allowing extensive formal and informal discussion leading to a more harmonious and equal partnership.

The LP will produce the six-monthly progress reports professionally, and on time with the full participation and agreement of all partners. Guidelines for partner input will be sent out to ensure consistency and adequate time will be allowed for checking and clarifications.

The LP will have central responsibility for the financial management of the project and implement the following: set up a financial administration system with project specific accounting codes and separate files of invoices and accounting documentation. The PS will advise partner financial managers to set up equivalent systems.

The LP will monitor expenditure against budget and work with partners to ascertain levels of planned expenditure to enable periodic forecasts and, if required, corrective action to be taken. If necessary, the PM will recommend project budget modifications and prepare a 'request for changes' to the JTS within the legal limits. The LP will ensure that the impact on the project of any budget shifts will be fully justified.

The Financial Manager will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time from all partners and provide guidance and support. Following receipt of ERDF payments, the LP will oversee the prompt disbursement of funds to partners.

The LP will lead on Communications and Dissemination and work closely with partners in the analysis of target audiences (stakeholders, citizens, and policymakers); appropriate media and messages; press release, posters and newsletter templates and English editing of public outputs. The Communications Manager will also produce the six-monthly Media Monitoring Report for the whole partnership and coordinate publicity and messages.

In terms of risk, the LP will prepare a Risk Register and Plan for agreement at PSC1 and review regularly throughout both Phases of the project.

3,414 / 4,000 characters

### C.8.2 Project coordinator

Will project management be externalised?

### C.8.3 Finance manager

Will financial management be externalised?

### C.8.4 Communication manager

Will communication management be externalised?

## PART D – Work plan

### D.1 PHASE 1 ‘Interregional learning’ - Detailed work plan per period

#### Semester 1

##### a) Exchange of experience

The project will hold the first PSC, Study Tour, expert presentation and workshop in the first month of the project not only to allow partners get to know each other, but also to ensure that the important baseline surveys, audit and SWOT processes are fully understood. The LP will ensure that partners understand what is expected and have ample time for questions.

The Study Tour in London will visit the Olympic Legacy Green Infrastructure (GI), community parks and regeneration projects featuring GI. Each partner will bring two Stakeholders to the Study Tours, expert presentation and workshops. Stakeholder involvement will be maximised throughout using workshops to enable the different groups to share experiences. The first presentation will be on the Guide to Multi-Benefit Cohesion Policy Investments in Nature and Green Infrastructure 2013, published by the EC DG for Regional and Urban policy (which references the TCPA led GRaBS project). Future presentations will be decided on agreement by the PSC.

All partners will undertake: a Literature Review of their Policy Instruments to analyse the detailed state of play; two baseline surveys a) of Stakeholder capacity and b) of partner staff capacity and knowledge of multi-use of GI; a quantitative audit/survey and gap analysis of existing GI, and a SWOT analysis of the above with common questions and guidance developed by the Lead Partner (LP) with support from P5 Amsterdam on health. The SWOT analyses will be shared to enable mutual learning and by consent three peer groups developed from the SWOTs will be established to form the basis for discussions, exchange of good practice, work-shadowing and mentoring over the remaining five semesters. Each partner will work directly with at least two other partners and partner-wide discussions on action plan development will be held at every PSC meetings. Such detailed working across the partnership creates a robust approach to the exchange of experience.

As an Advisory Partner the LP will produce:  
The LP will work on the Multi-Advantages of Green Infrastructure in Cities (MAGIC) Matrix comprising categorised good practice as a Guidance document for Action Plan development.

2,197 / 3,000 characters

##### b) Communication and dissemination

The LP will appoint a communications manager for the project who will produce a communications plan and GANTT chart based on an extension version of C5.

All partner communications staff will take part in a webinar set up by the LP on the Communication Plan, its delivery and stressing the importance of communication and dissemination, following which all partners will produce an individual communications plan to ensure that communications activities are undertaken regularly to keep the target audience and stakeholders informed.

The LP will design and produce the project brochure and poster in all partner languages, for distribution and maximum exposure to the target audiences.

The LP will provide partners with a design template for press releases and stakeholder newsletters.

The LP will issue a press release on the set-up of the project with an interchangeable paragraph on each partner for distribution in their own country.

Using the template, The LP will write a generic newsletter for the partner stakeholder groups for partners to add their own information and distribute in their area.

The LP will upload the website and set up a twitter account.

Stakeholders will be kept informed via the first newsletter, posters and project brochure, as well as attending the Study Visit and Expert presentation.

All partners will encourage stakeholders to be proactive in comms and dissemination by contributing articles, comments and feedback on the outputs.

1,468 / 1,500 characters

##### c) Project management

The Lead Partner (LP) will appoint a Project Manager responsible for the delivery of the project supported by a Project Assistant.

The LP will also appoint a Financial Manager (FM) with central responsibility for the overall financial management and will set up a financial administration system for the project at lead partner level. Project specific accounting codes will be introduced and separately maintained files of invoices and accounting documentation will be set up and maintained.

The FM will explain the financial reporting, and anticipated budget expenditure for the project at the first PSC.

The PERFECT Partner Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, comprising one representative per project partner (each partner has only one ‘vote’).

The first PSC meeting will be held in London.

The ‘Consortium Agreement’ will be drafted and approved at the first PSC meeting and will outline decision-making responsibilities of the LP and the PSC and partners' roles and obligations, the Terms of Reference for the PC and standing orders, budgetary principles and financial management provisions, procedures to be followed in case of Partner underperformance (contingency measures), resolution of conflicts, and publicity requirements.

The LP will prepare a Risk Register of potential challenges to the project and mitigating actions to be taken. The Register will be reviewed at each PSC meeting.

The FM will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time.

1,495 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

PSC1  
1 Consortium Agreement  
1 UK Study Visit  
1 Expert Presentation and workshop  
7 Literature Reviews  
7 Stakeholder surveys and guidance provided  
7 Staff Surveys and guidance provided  
7 GI audits undertaken and guidance provided  
7 SWOT analyses undertaken and guidance provided  
3 Peer Groups set up and guidance provided  
1 Project brochure  
1 project poster  
8 press releases  
8 stakeholder newsletters  
1 Risk Register  
Website updates

432 / 1,000 characters

**Semester 2**

**a) Exchange of experience**

In Semester Two, all partners and key stakeholders will have a Study Tour to Ljubljana and the region to visit the European Green Capital 2016 to learn at first-hand why Ljubljana was chosen and the challenges and opportunities for multi-use GI. A special presentation will be made by P6 RDA LUR on the legacy of being the 2016 Green Capital and the potential for Managing Authorities to learn from the experiences to influence Structural Funds Operational Programmes.

The Study Visit will include an expert presentation (topic to be agreed) and interactive workshop to include practical exercises and facilitated discussions amongst stakeholders and partners to contribute towards achieving multi-dimensional learning. Three peer-to-peer meetings will be held during the semester with a report, feedback and discussion as part of PSC2. All three peer-to-peer meetings will take place back-to-back with the respective study visit and workshop. Peer groups will discuss each others SWOTs and identify opportunities for work-shadowing and more detailed mentoring on specific uses or policies for GI. The TCPA will issue guidance for the peer working and facilitate the discussions and provide clear pointers on how to begin the Action Plans based on learning from each other.

Lessons learnt from the study visit will be disseminated by partners through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder groups and partner staff.

All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting to discuss the study visit and workshop to identify the lessons learnt for incorporation into the Action Plan to influence new projects and improve governance of their policy instruments.

P2 Cornwall will hold 2 x training sessions with communities and elected members to explore local understanding of GI and perceptions of investment needed. P2 to produce report on this and present to partners at PSC2 about lessons for communicating with local communities on GI and the relationship with Structural Funds.

P7 Bratislava will produce guidance for Managing Authorities and Municipalities in Budapest about natural heritage and green infrastructure values and about the methodology of its Green Infrastructure Strategy, together with a FACTsheet on biodiversity promotion in greenspace management accompanied by a press release. This will be shared with the Peer Groups and presented at PSC2.

The LP will further develop the MAGIC Matrix by adding good practice and developing methodology for use.

The LP will develop Action Plan Development Guidance and Good Practice Criteria for the identification, description and categorisation of good practice based on partner needs and requirements.

2,668 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

All partners will disseminate lessons learnt from the Study Visit to Ljubljana through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder group, partner staff and, where relevant, the community and politicians.

All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting and issue a stakeholder newsletter.

The LP will produce the first Expert Paper (topic and author to be decided)

The LP will issue a press release on key learning to date or data collated from the dissemination events, maintain twitter activity, update the website.

The first 2 of up to 10 factsheets on specific elements of GI benefits and their integration in to Structural Funds Operational Programmes in terms of new projects and improved governance (health, tourism, biodiversity, sports, culture, climate adaptation etc) will be produced by the LP for dissemination by all partners via the website, email and promoted via press releases, other media and twitter.

Partners will continue with individual dissemination and communications events.

1,011 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

PSC2 will take place in Ljubljana and the LP Project Manager will present on the first reporting period including the monitoring of budget spend.

The LP, with support from all partners, will begin the development of the MAGIC Matrix and this will be discussed at PSC2 and an outline agreed.

A Risk Register review will take place as a result of the activities of the project to date

The LP will submit the first progress report and the FM will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time.

515 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

- PSC2
- 1 Slovenian Study Visit
- 1 Expert Presentation and workshop
- 3 Peer Group meetings
- 7 Dissemination events
- 7 Stakeholder meetings
- 1 Outline of MAGIC Matrix
- 1 Action Plan Guidance
- 1 Good Practice Examples Criteria
- 4 Good Practice Examples identified
- 2 Factsheets produced with social media promotion
- 1 P7 Bratislava Guidance for MAs and Municipalities in Budapest
- 1 Progress Report
- Website updates

404 / 1,000 characters

**Semester 3**

**a) Exchange of experience**

In Semester 3, all partners and key stakeholders will have a Study Tour to Amsterdam, the European Innovation Capital 2016 to learn at first-hand about the measures being taken to improve health in deprived areas through the enhanced and multi-use of GI and to hear about the impact of being Innovation Capital on GI and natural heritage in Amsterdam. Partners will learn about the potential for health improvements by adapting GI to needs of local communities to further social innovation and create attractive business environments.

The Study Visit will include an expert presentation on quantifying physical and mental health benefits of GI and an interactive workshop to include practical exercises and facilitated discussions amongst stakeholders and partners. Managing Authorities will discuss the potential through these workshops for integrating the health benefits of GI for Jobs and Growth in to their Operational Programmes through the partner Action Plans.

Three peer-to-peer meetings will be held during the semester with a report, feedback and discussion as part of PSC3. All three peer-to-peer meetings will take place back to back with the respective study visit and workshop. Peer groups will discuss specific new interventions for GI in practice or policy and how to include these into the action plan, building on the opportunities identified in the SWOT analyses to influence their operational programmes and other policy instruments.

Work-shadowing will begin in this semester with specific timings and lessons identified in advance by both the host and the shadow. The LP will provide guidance for the work-shadowing monitoring and objectives and both partners will provide feedback for discussion at PSC4. This will contribute towards achieving organisational learning through internal workshops to disseminate the findings of the project amongst colleagues, to ensure the internal transfer of knowledge to reach a maximum audience to ensure policy change.

Lessons learnt from the Study Visit will be disseminated through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder groups and partner staff.

All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting to discuss the Study Visit and workshop to identify the lessons learnt for incorporation into the Action Plan. This will involve the multidisciplinary stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the lessons learnt in to policy instruments, and to help decide whether the solutions witnessed on the study visit can be incorporated in the partner area to address the problems of effective investment in protection and development of natural heritage.

The LP will use the Action Plan Guidance, and through peer groups, will work with partners and stakeholders towards the sustainability of the stakeholder groups beyond the project.

In Semester 3, the TCPA changed its partner status from Lead Advisory Partner to Lead Partner, to address a new policy instrument using the learning generated by the project so far.

2,994 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

All partners will disseminate lessons learnt from the Study Visit to Amsterdam through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder group, partner staff and, where relevant, the community and politicians.

All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting and issue a stakeholder newsletter to include lessons learnt from across the partnership and good practice.

The LP will produce the second Expert Paper (topic and author to be decided)

The LP will issue a press release on key learning to date or data collated from the dissemination events, maintain twitter activity, update the website.

All partners will identify and write up a Good Practice example for inclusion in the MAGIC matrix, based on guidance and templates produced by LP.

3 of 10 factsheets on specific elements of GI benefits and their integration in to Structural Funds Operational Programmes in terms of new projects and improved governance (health, tourism, biodiversity, sports, culture, climate adaptation etc) will be produced by the LP for dissemination by all partners. These will be disseminated via the website, email and promoted via press releases, other media and twitter.

1,165 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

PSC3 will take place in Amsterdam and the LP Project Manager will present on the second reporting period including the monitoring of budget spend.

The LP will provide partners with mid-project projections on budgets and an update on outputs and results

The LP will undertake a review of the risk register with input from all partners at the PSC3.

The LP will submit the second progress report and the FM will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time.

478 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

- PSC3
- 1 Amsterdam Study Visit
  - 1 Expert Presentation and workshop
  - 3 Peer Group meetings
  - 7 Dissemination events
  - 7 Stakeholder meetings
  - 7 Good Practice examples from partners
  - 4 Good practice examples from LP from outside the partnership
  - 1 Draft MAGIC Matrix including first good practice examples
  - 3 Factsheets with social and other media promotion
  - 1 Progress report
  - Website updates

387 / 1,000 characters

**Semester 4**

**a) Exchange of experience**

In Semester 4, all partners and key stakeholders will have a Study Tour to Graz in Austria, to see the Green Net, inner courtyards and GI adaptation measures. The "Green Net" is an ongoing process to create more green spots and green lines in cities for recreation, social and health reasons. There will also be a study visit to a former brewery area which is now developing as a big new city district in Graz to show how a new settlement area is developing with protection of exiting natural heritage, greening of buildings following detailed climate analyses. The Study Visit will include two expert presentations, firstly on the impact of GI on improving air quality which is a problem in this area of Styria surrounding Graz, and secondly, on the legal frameworks and governance for multi-use of GI. This will be followed by an interactive workshop to include practical exercises and facilitated discussions amongst stakeholders and partners. This will enable Managing Authorities and other decision-makers to discuss the potential for the lessons learnt to be incorporated in to new projects and to improve the governance of their operational programmes and other policy instruments.

Three peer-to-peer meetings will be held during the semester with a report, feedback and discussion as part of PSC4. All three peer-to-peer meetings will take place back to back with the respective study visit and workshop. It is possible that at this stage, the peer groups will be switched around to give more opportunity to learn from each other. Peer groups will discuss specific new interventions for GI in practice or policy and how to include these into the action plan.

Partners will report in writing and in person at PSC4 on the work-shadowing experience and this will continue in this semester with specific timings and lessons identified in advance by both the host and the shadow. This will report back on the organisational learning which has taken place through the work shadowing. Lessons learnt from the Study Visit will be disseminated through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder groups and partner staff. All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting to discuss the study visit and workshop to identify the lessons learnt for incorporation into the Action Plan, to help with advancing stakeholder learning.

Three factsheets on specific elements of GI benefits (health, tourism, biodiversity, sports, culture, climate adaptation etc) and their integration in to Structural Funds Operational Programmes in terms of new projects and improved governance will be produced by the LP for dissemination by all partners. These will be disseminated via the website, email and promoted via press releases, other media and twitter.

All good practice examples to date will be peer-reviewed by partners and stakeholders at this semester's stakeholder meeting. The LP will provide methodology for peer-review.

2,929 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

All partners will disseminate lessons learnt from the Study Visit to Graz through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder group, partner staff and, where relevant, the community and politicians.

All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting and issue a stakeholder newsletter to include lessons learnt from across the partnership and good practice. The LP will produce the third Expert Paper (topic and author to be decided).

The LP will issue a press release on key learning to date or data collated from the dissemination events, maintain twitter activity, update the website.

All partners will identify and write up four Good Practice examples for inclusion in the MAGIC matrix, based on guidance and templates produced by LP.

A questionnaire for local communities about how cities should look like will take place in P4 Styria and a report written and disseminated to partners at PSC4 about local action and securing investment. The objective of this is to raising awareness under the related communication objective that spatial planning can be an effective way to ensure the quality of natural living standards, and that putting more GI through spatial planning instruments can raise the ecological, economic and social capacities of cities. Health problems caused by bad air quality (particulate matter problems) can be solved in protecting natural heritages and increasing GI areas with well chosen greening.

1,437 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

PSC4 will take place in Graz and the LP Project Manager will present on the third reporting period including the monitoring of budget spend.

The LP will provide partners with budget and deliverables projections and an update on outputs and results.

All partners to present draft Action plans at PSC4 - we see this as a project management activity and, at over halfway in Phase 1, we believe partners should have sufficient increased knowledge and capacity to produce draft plans.

LP to provide guidance for Peer-review of good practice examples to date.

Risk Register Review

The LP will submit the third progress report and the FM will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time.

707 / 1,500 characters

### Main Outputs

PSC4  
1 Austrian Study Visit  
2 Expert Presentation  
1 workshop  
3 Peer Group meetings  
7 Stakeholder meetings  
7 Draft Action Plans  
4 Good practice examples from LP from outside the partnership  
1 Updated MAGIC Matrix including first good practice examples  
3 Factsheets with social media promotion  
1 Local community questionnaire and school exercise on the effectiveness of GI in P4 Styria for dissemination to all partners regarding local action on policy makers for investment  
1 Progress report  
Website updates

517 / 1,000 characters

## Semester 5

### a) Exchange of experience

In Semester 5, all partners and key stakeholders will have a Study Tour to Ferrara in Italy, to see good practice: participatory planning at district level and sustainable use of green areas (eg testing using sheep to keep greenbelt around the city-walls). We will also see the GI bike infrastructure (by cycling round the city) and intermodality (bike-boat, bike-train), use of waterways and riverbanks for recreational, natural and cultural purposes.

The LP will make the expert presentation which will be on spatial planning and GI and all partners and stakeholders will participate with a discussion on how their planning systems help or hinder the delivery and improvement of GI. The LP will also present on the principles and practices of the UK Green Infrastructure Partnership so that partners and stakeholders can begin to think about the metamorphosis of their stakeholder groups into a GIP which would last beyond PERFECT and be part of the Action Plan.

Three peer-to-peer meetings will be held during the semester with a report, feedback and discussion as part of PSC5. All three peer-to-peer meetings will take place back to back with the respective study visit and workshop. It is possible that at this stage, the peer groups will be switched around to give more opportunity to learn from each other. Peer groups will discuss specific new interventions for GI in practice or policy and how to include these into the action plan. Partners will report in writing and in person at PSC5 on the work-shadowing experience.

Lessons learnt from the Study Visit will be disseminated through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder groups and partner staff.

Two more factsheets on specific elements of GI benefits (health, tourism, biodiversity, sports, culture, climate adaptation etc) and their integration in to Structural Funds Operational Programmes on new projects and improved governance will be produced by the LP for dissemination by all partners.

The LP will source four more good practice examples.

P8 Ferrara will develop a practical handbook, with close collaboration by the Advisory Partner, on participatory planning at a district level to increase the number of people reached by the message at local level on the multiple benefits of GI, describing technical issues using simple terms that average stakeholders can clearly understand. This development of this handbook will be subject to peer groups assessment and feedback.

Using all individual partner contributions throughout the project, the LP will produce guidance for Managing Authorities on intergrating the multiple benefits of green infrastructure into Structural Funds Operational Programmes, as an update on the European Commission's Guide to Multi Benefit Cohesion Instruments in Nature and Green Infrastructure using the practical experiences of the partners throughout the PERFECT project. This guidance will be used by partners in finalising their Action Plans.

2,974 / 3,000 characters

### b) Communication and dissemination

The Expert presentation will be on spatial planning and GI. The outcomes of these discussions will be disseminated through the stakeholder group meetings to improve awareness of how spatial planning can impact on policy instruments. All partners will disseminate lessons learnt from the Study Visit to Ferrara through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder group, partner staff and, where relevant, the community and politicians.

All partners will hold a stakeholder meeting and issue a stakeholder newsletter to include lessons learnt from across the partnership and good practice. The stakeholder meeting will also discuss the feasibility of GIP development in the Action Plan.

The LP will produce two more Expert Papers (topic and author to be decided).

The LP will issue a press release on key learning to date or data collated from the dissemination events, maintain twitter activity, update the website.

Two more factsheets on specific elements of GI benefits (health, tourism, biodiversity, sports, culture, climate adaptation etc) will be produced by the LP for dissemination by all partners. These will be disseminated via the website, email and promoted via press releases, other media and twitter. This will involve drafting a practical handbook in their national language to increase the number of people reached by the message at local level describing the technical issue using simple terms that average stakeholders can clearly understand.

1,478 / 1,500 characters

### c) Project management

PSC5 will take place in Ferrara and the LP Project Manager will present on the fourth reporting period including the monitoring of budget spend.

The LP will provide partners with budget and deliverables projections and an update on outputs and results.

All partners to present updated draft Action plans at PSC5 based on peer comments and additional learning experiences.

The LP will produce final GIP guidelines for stakeholder groups.

Risk register Review

The LP will submit the fourth progress report and the FM will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time.

The LP, as part of its partner role, will produce a draft action plan by the end of this semester.

692 / 1,500 characters



**Main Outputs**

PSC5  
1 Italian Study Visit  
1 Expert Presentation  
1 workshop  
3 Peer Group meetings  
8 Stakeholder meetings  
7 Updated draft Action Plans  
1 Draft Action Plan (LP)  
4 Good practice examples from LP from outside the partnership  
1 Updated MAGIC Matrix including first good practice examples  
3 Factsheets with social media promotion  
1 GIP Guidance  
1 Practical handbook on participatory planning  
1 Progress report  
Website updates

435 / 1,000 characters

**Semester 6**

**a) Exchange of experience**

In Semester 6, all partners and key stakeholders will have a Study Tour to Budapest to see examples of the challenges of climate change in Hungary and some good practices from the Green City work. There will be no expert presentation at this Study Visit and PSC, instead, each partner will make a presentation on their Action Plans. All Action Plans will be circulated in advance after peer review. This presentation will include a description and explanation of the extent that the policy instrument has begun to be influenced in Phase 1 of the project as a result of the interregional learning and exchange of experience, prior to the monitoring of Phase 2. The presentations will also include descriptions of the extent that the Managing Authorities have benefitted from the transfer of good practice to provide solutions to specific problems with investment in GI in the partner areas. The PSC will be towards the end of the semester, to allow adequate time for final peer meetings, exchanges of information and more good practice examples. Three peer-to-peer meetings will be held to discuss the Action Plans and SWOTs and these will help partners develop their presentations at PSC6. All three peer-to-peer meetings will take place back to back with the respective study visit and workshop. Lessons learnt from the Study Visit will be disseminated through meetings and newsletters to the wider partner stakeholder groups and partner staff. Two more factsheets on specific elements of GI benefits (health, tourism, biodiversity, sports, culture, climate adaptation etc) and their integration in to Structural Funds Operational Programmes through new projects and improved governance will be produced by the LP for dissemination by all partners. Guidance on monitoring and evaluation of Action Plan delivery will be presented by the LP to ensure a smooth transition and full understanding of what is required as part of Phase 2.

1,936 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

At this stage of the project, partners will have much to communicate and disseminate, not only to their stakeholders and main target audience, but also to those outside the partnership. The MAGIC Matrix will be peer reviewed across the partnership and launched as a consultation document for feedback during Phase 2, and partners will reference it in their Action Plans. The MAGIC Matrix will be disseminated beyond the partnership to key EU-wide organisations concerned with GI for comment and feedback during this consultation period. The final Expert Papers will be written and disseminated across Europe using the TCPA communications networks and they will also be uploaded onto the website. The final Factsheets will be written and translated and uploaded onto the website. The LP will produce a newsletter/brochure on Phase One and its outputs as a template with space for individual partner inputs - and translation and distribution in each country. The progress of GIPs will be shared and the Guidance issued for the benefit of municipalities outside the partnership via TCPA EU-wide networks.

1,100 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

PSC6 in Budapest with full financial reporting to date, and monitoring and evaluation of all results and outputs to date. The LP to ensure SWOTs are updated and that they reflect the learning process and exchange of information over the three years of Phase 1. The LP will work with partners to review their original baseline surveys to ensure that the right people are involved in the Action Plan and whether the stakeholder group needs to be strengthened further. The LP to ensure that all Action Plans are completed and that partners understand the processes of Phase 2. The LP to ensure that all relevant materials are uploaded onto the project website and ensure maximisation of the relevant Policy Learning Platforms. The LP will submit the fifth progress report and the FM will ensure that partner FLC reports are completed correctly and on time.

855 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

PSC6  
1 Hungarian Study Visit  
3 Peer Group meetings  
8 Stakeholder meetings  
8 Action Plans  
1 MAGIC Matrix for consultation  
10 Factsheets compiled into one document  
6 Expert papers compiled into one document  
1 Guidance on Monitoring and Evaluation of Action Plans  
1 Progress report  
Website updates

305 / 1,000 characters

**D.2 PHASE 2 - Detailed work plan per period**

**Semester 7**

**a) Action plan implementation follow-up**

Each region starts the implementation of its action plan. The relevant stakeholders for the implementation are mobilised.

Pilot action: PP2 Cornwall Council, UK - Green Schools Initiative

S7 will see the design of the project scheme, including the final choice of around 3 schools to participate and the undertaking of the baseline survey. This will include the development of a survey by pupils of the school of the GI currently on the site, logging of issues (lack of space, need for shade, localised flooding etc) to establish an appreciation of issues and the potential of GI to help resolve them. A survey will be designed and undertaken to establish the baseline of GI and views of the school undertaken with parents and children. An education approach (consisting of the education pack designed alongside the schools through involvement of planners, hydrologists, ecologists and education) will be developed around the issues logged to link into curriculum items such as water cycle and natural science and climate change/resilience. This will develop a series of printed or online materials that help to explain GI, the impact that it can have on climate change, drainage and health and the importance of planning and implementing it. The resource will draw on and adapt the education methodology developed from the Amsterdam model and will be developed using staff drawn from the Planning, Environment, Hydrology, Carbon Reduction and Education services of the Council and an external partner with experience of developing resources for schools. Educational materials such as posters, resources and templates will be produced. A small number of initial sessions will be agreed with the school for pupils to meet the team, learn about GI, carry out a survey of the school grounds and immediate surroundings and start to think about the issues that their area has or creates (such as all drainage to combined sewers, lack of green space for drainage, nature and healthy activity). We envisage 3 – 4 workshop sessions held on different days (potentially linked to consecutive days as a 'green week') increasing in time as pupil's understanding increases. Pupils will be challenged to help explore opportunities and design interventions for their school. A design competition will be held to select the final designs for the interventions.

Pilot action: PP7 Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality, SK - Infiltration swales/raingarden systems in "Kaskady Park"

- Identification of the possible localities and areas for the infiltration of water based on our rainwater modelling.  
- Design the SUDS blueprints and obtain all relevant permissions.

2,647 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

The partners ensure regular updates of the project website with information on the action plan implementation.

110 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

The lead partner prepares the progress report for the joint secretariat.

72 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

Website updates  
1 progress report

Pilot action: PP2 Cornwall Council, UK - Green Schools Initiative

More detailed scope of the scheme established, school partners selected and confirmed, survey undertaken to establish baseline, design for interventions designed and selected. Educational approach and support materials developed and tested for refinement in semesters 8 and 9.

Pilot action: PP7 Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality, SK - Infiltration swales/raingarden systems in "Kaskady Park"

Design the SUDS blueprints. - All relevant permissions obtained (e.g. providing the announcement of the terrain works and getting feedback from the Construction office, obtaining the official statement from the specialized department of the District office).

755 / 1,000 characters

**Semester 8**

**a) Action plan implementation follow-up**

Each partner monitors the action plan implementation by contacting the stakeholders and beneficiaries of the different actions.

All partners meet to learn from each other by exchanging on the success and difficulties met in the implementation of their action plan.

Pilot action: PP2 Cornwall Council, UK - Green Schools Initiative

Following the design competition, schemes will be designed up to full specification in partnership with our external partner and additional engineering support as required comprising a work package of around 5 – 10 working days shared between the external contractor and staff from the Council depending on the complexity of the works and presented back in the form of plans, visualisations and options to the schools (and communities where applicable) through a specially organised workshop arranged and staffed by Council staff and our external partner to demonstrate what can be achieved and to seek feedback. An additional cycle will be added to allow for redesign or amendment of plans following feedback. Construction activities are likely to be limited to smaller scale interventions due to space available in most playgrounds and may typically include rain gardens, small green roofed shelters, natural play opportunities, tree planting and removal of paved areas for planting. Help in the construction of the schemes will be sought from contractors and community members and parents in the locality and funding matches from water companies and others explored to ensure that communities are engaged and best value for money is achieved.

Pilot action: PP7 Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality, SK - Infiltration swales/raingarden systems in “Kaskady Park”  
- Realization of the pilot SUDS – first pilot infiltration swales/raingarden systems in the public open space “Kaskady Park”.

1,822 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

The partners ensure regular updates of the project website with information on the action plan implementation.

110 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

0 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

1 project meeting  
Website updates

Pilot action: PP2 Cornwall Council, UK - Green Schools Initiative

Presentation of concepts back to schools and communities, construction partner selected, construction commenced, including removal of paved surfaces, construction of rain gardens, planting of trees or creation of natural play areas.

Pilot action: PP7 Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality, SK - Infiltration swales/raingarden systems in “Kaskady Park”  
- infiltration swales/raingarden systems in the public open space “Kaskady Park”.

534 / 1,000 characters

Semester 9

a) Action plan implementation follow-up

Each partner continues monitoring the action plan implementation and is in regular contact with the stakeholders and beneficiaries of the different actions.

Pilot action: PP2 Cornwall Council, UK - Green Schools Initiative

Following completion of construction, learning reports will be assembled to show how the scheme can be applied out to a wider cohort of schools. The survey from semester 1 will be undertaken again to understand how pupils and parents appreciate the GI interventions made. Scientific measures will be made by children to show how much water has been saved from direct drainage and how biodiversity has improved across sites. Feedback will be sought from the schools and partners involved in the project to understand how improvements can be made. Following completion of the survey and construction phase the programme will be re-evaluated by Council staff and the external partner and learning passed to the economy, carbon neutral, planning and education teams to identify funding for subsequent phases. If the scheme has been successful or is considered to be replicable at scale, applications will be prepared to extend or replicate the pilot action in other schools exploring the availability of funds in the Community Locally Led Development programme, the Carbon Reduction Programme, planning contributions from the Cornwall Local Plan and other sources. The majority of this work will be undertaken by Council staff, a total of around 40 days for two staff (this allows for interactions with other staff and stakeholders).

Pilot action: PP7 Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality, SK - Infiltration swales/raingarden systems in "Kaskady Park"

- Monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation the effectiveness of such approach will be executed, both by modelling the new situation and the terrain observations.
- Preparation of the plan for taking the measures to ensure durability of the pilot action along with the wide dissemination and advocacy activities to the policies owner (Ministry of the environment of the Slovak Republic). The advocacy and lobbying activities will be realized through the regular meetings of the Working Group on GI, which Mrs. Zuzana Hudekova would attend.
- Based on the previous cooperation with the National Platform for the Covenant of Mayors, the special event for Municipalities with the aim to present the results of the pilot action will co-organised. One part of the event will be dedicated to detailed presentation of the whole process and results gained, another part to the discussions, answers and questions and the consultation for the Municipalities, as well as providing information about the possible financial sources for funding of such activities. The consultancy services would be provided for the possible applicants (emails, phone calls)
- Preparation of the several applications for funding to finance further SUDS interventions based on the results of the pilot action (based on the availability of financial sources).

2,996 / 3,000 characters

b) Communication and dissemination

The partners organise a final dissemination event gathering executives and policy makers from the regions and from other relevant institutions. The aim is to promote the project achievements and to disseminate the results of the action plan implementation to a large audience. The project website is updated accordingly.

320 / 1,500 characters

c) Project management

The lead partner prepares the progress report for the joint secretariat.

72 / 1,500 characters

Main Outputs

1 high-level political dissemination event  
Website updates  
1 annual progress report

Pilot action: PP2 Cornwall Council, UK - Green Schools Initiative

Completion of construction, survey of pupils and communities retaken, feedback sought from partners and schools, learning report completed identifying shape of future programme and sources of funding. Applications made for additional funding where the programme is considered successful/replicable.

Pilot action: PP7 Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality, SK - Infiltration swales/raingarden systems in "Kaskady Park"

- Evaluation of pilot action via electronic form.
- Measures taken to ensure durability of pilot action.
- Dissemination campaign – the co-organization of event with the National Platform for the Covenant of Mayors to present results of pilot action and consultation to the possible applicants from cities/municipalities.
- Cooperation and advocacy through Working Group on GI and National Working Group on biodiversity.

988 / 1,000 characters

**Semester 10****a) Action plan implementation follow-up**

Each partner finalises the monitoring of the action plan implementation.  
Each partner discusses the results of this implementation with the relevant regional stakeholders and beneficiaries.  
All partners meet to exchange and draw conclusions on the two years of action plan implementation.

288 / 3,000 characters

**b) Communication and dissemination**

The partners ensure regular updates of the project website with information on the action plan implementation.

110 / 1,500 characters

**c) Project management**

Each partner summarises the level of achievement of its action plan. The lead partner compiles the information and prepares the last progress report (final report) for the joint secretariat.

190 / 1,500 characters

**Main Outputs**

1 project meeting  
Website updates  
1 annual progress report  
1 final project report

82 / 1,000 characters

**PART E – Project budget**
**E.1 Budget breakdown per budget line and partner**

Partner	Preparation costs	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Revenues	Total partner budget
1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	15,000	310,440	46,566	20,200	43,700	0	0	435,906
2-PP Cornwall Council	0	238,000	35,700	30,260	48,450	0	0	352,410
3-PP Social Ascention of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	0	138,000	20,700	29,070	27,500	0	0	215,270
4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	0	82,500	12,375	14,960	60,500	0	0	170,335
5-PP City of Amsterdam	0	246,358	36,953	25,200	19,700	0	0	328,211
6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	0	147,840	22,176	20,570	44,500	0	0	235,086
7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	0	156,474	23,471	22,270	46,000	0	0	248,215
8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	0	135,116	20,267	30,430	75,250	0	0	261,063
	0.67 %	64.76 %	9.71 %	8.59 %	16.27 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1,454,728</b>	<b>218,208</b>	<b>192,960</b>	<b>365,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,246,496</b>

**Net revenues after project end**

Will any of the partners receiving funding from the programme generate net revenues from the project after the project has ended?

**E.2 External expertise and services**

N°	Type of costs	Description	Contracting partner	Amount
1	FLC costs	Relates to costs for a partner's external first level controlle  0 / 500 characters	1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	12,500
2	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit) in Phase 1.  130 / 500 characters	1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	3,000
3	Publication and dissemination costs	EUR 3,500: Project brochure design and print; project poster design and print; leaflets EUR 4,200: Design and print of six Expert Papers @ 700 euros each EUR 1,500: 750 memory sticks for distribution of Expert papers, MAGIC matrix, good practices, GIP Guidance, Factsheets and transferables deliverables  305 / 500 characters	1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	9,200

4	Meeting costs: dissemination event	Final conference venue, conference programme, catering, a/v hire, reception. This would be held in London and the costs would be kept as low as possible by choosing a public sector venue or open space.  201 / 500 characters	1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	10,000
5	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel for Experts to present at Workshops and seminars at the PSC meetings 4 experts x 1,000.  95 / 500 characters	1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	4,000
6	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting in Phase 2.  45 / 500 characters	2-PP Cornwall Council	1,500
7	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community. each event costing 1,000 euros  150 / 500 characters	2-PP Cornwall Council	2,000
8	Meeting costs: stakeholder group	four local/regional stakeholder meetings including workshops and expert presentations during the lifetime of the project  120 / 500 characters	2-PP Cornwall Council	4,000
9	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – 2 stakeholders to six study visits  79 / 500 characters	2-PP Cornwall Council	7,500
10	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	2-PP Cornwall Council	3,000
11	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit) in Phase 1,  130 / 500 characters	3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	5,000
12	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community. each event costing 1,000 euros  150 / 500 characters	3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	2,000
13	Meeting costs: stakeholder group	four local/regional stakeholder meetings including workshops and expert presentations during the lifetime of the project  120 / 500 characters	3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	4,000
14	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	2,000
15	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	External support for action plan  32 / 500 characters	3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	8,000



16	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – 2 stakeholders to six study visits  79 / 500 characters	3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	6,500
17	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit) in Phase 1,  130 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	5,000
18	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community. each event costing 1,000 euros  150 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	2,000
19	Meeting costs: stakeholder group	four local/regional stakeholder meetings including workshops and expert presentations during the lifetime of the project  120 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	3,000
20	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – stakeholders to six study visits  78 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	3,500
21	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	2,000
22	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	Input from the spatial planning office in the exchange of experience process, to provide input concerning spatial planning and carry out research on existing studies. Further on the department will help organising the meeting and study visit in Graz.  249 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	10,000
23	FLC costs	Relates to costs for a partner's external first level controlle  0 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	10,000
24	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit) in Phase 1,  130 / 500 characters	5-PP City of Amsterdam	5,500
25	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community. each event costing 1,000 euros  150 / 500 characters	5-PP City of Amsterdam	2,000
26	Meeting costs: stakeholder group	four local/regional stakeholder meetings including workshops and expert presentations during the lifetime of the project  120 / 500 characters	5-PP City of Amsterdam	3,000

27	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – 2 stakeholders to six study visits  79 / 500 characters	5-PP City of Amsterdam	7,200
28	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	5-PP City of Amsterdam	2,000
29	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit) in Phase 1,  130 / 500 characters	6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	5,000
30	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community. each event costing 1,000 euros  150 / 500 characters	6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	2,000
31	Meeting costs: stakeholder group	four local/regional stakeholder meetings including workshops and expert presentations during the lifetime of the project  120 / 500 characters	6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	4,000
32	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – 2 stakeholders to six study visits  79 / 500 characters	6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	6,500
33	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	4,000
34	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit)  118 / 500 characters	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	4,500
35	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community  117 / 500 characters	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	2,000
36	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – 2 stakeholders to six study visits  80 / 500 characters	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	6,500
37	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	3,000
38	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	External expertise for the green infrastructure strategy and Action Plan. GIS services, consultancy in the field of the dendrology, biodiversity as well as some landscape design  177 / 500 characters	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	8,000
39	Meeting costs: partner meeting	Organisation of 1 partner meeting (incl steering group meeting, partner workshop, expert presentation and study visit) in Phase 1  128 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	5,000









40	Meeting costs: dissemination event	costs for two local/regional dissemination events in open/green spaces involving stakeholders and the local community. each event costing 1,000 euros  150 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	2,000
41	Meeting costs: stakeholder group	Four local/regional stakeholder meetings including workshops and expert presentations during the lifetime of the project  120 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	4,000
42	Travel & accommodation costs: members of the stakeholder groups and other external bodies	Travel & accommodation costs: stakeholders – 2 stakeholders to six study visits  79 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	7,000
43	Publication and dissemination costs	local publicity materials - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters  68 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	3,500
44	Project and/or financial and/or communication management	External assistance for project and financial management technical assistance  77 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	25,000
45	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	External expert for translation and communication, to professionally translate documents and papers, and as an interpreter for stakeholders, to support the exchange of experience process.  187 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	4,500
46	FLC costs	Relates to costs for a partner's external first level controlle  0 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	9,250
47	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	This consists of: - EUR 6,500: Hiring experts/firm in participation process, linked in particular to the activity of the practical handbook on participatory planning in semester 5. - EUR 8,500: External support for drafting action plan  235 / 500 characters	8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	15,000
48	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	Capitalisation study on green infrastructure in the region. The study will enable a holistic understanding of GI in the region and represent a common foundation for development of the Regional Action Plan – development and managing the GI.  239 / 500 characters	6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	23,000
49	External support for the exchange of experience process, in particular the development of the regional action plan	External support for the exchange of experience methodologies, peer working, baseline surveys, monitoring and evaluation of SWOTs and peer exchanges and facilitation. This expertise is expected to be needed in Semesters One and Two and  234 / 500 characters	1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	5,000
50	Project and/or financial and/or communication management	External office support to assist in project management, such as support in the technical reports for the project  113 / 500 characters	4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	25,000

51	Other	<p>Pilot action: Creation of lesson plan alongside Council staff, using experience of working with schools and opportunities to attract support from external bodies. 2 x staff for approx 4 days</p> <p style="text-align: right;">191 / 500 characters</p>	2-PP Cornwall Council	2,600
52	Other	<p>Pilot action: Preparation of materials as part of the lesson plan - posters, leaflets, guidance, newsletters</p> <p style="text-align: right;">109 / 500 characters</p>	2-PP Cornwall Council	500
53	Other	<p>Pilot action: support for development of designs, including assistance with school workshops, working up of drawings, assessing feasibility and checking on site. Support for feedback of design to schools and revisions to drawings and schemes as a result of feedback. Approx 4 days per school (4 x 3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">299 / 500 characters</p>	2-PP Cornwall Council	7,200
54	Other	<p>Pilot action: delivery of scheme alongside parents and contractors, including supervision of the construction of the scheme and time with children to examine the construction of the scheme. 2 x staff for up to approx 3 days for each school (3x 3), construction costs up to €5,000 per school and time for teachers not employed by the Council.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">342 / 500 characters</p>	2-PP Cornwall Council	20,150
55	Other	<p>Design the SUDS blueprints</p> <p style="text-align: right;">27 / 500 characters</p>	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	4,000
56	Other	<p>Realization fieldwork - building infiltration swales / raingarden systems in the public open space "Kaskady Park"</p> <p style="text-align: right;">113 / 500 characters</p>	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	16,000
57	Other	<p>Conference costs - special event organised with the National Platform for the Covenant of Mayors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">98 / 500 characters</p>	7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	2,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>365,600.00</b>

**E.3 Equipment**

N°	Type of costs	Description	Contracting partner	Amount
<b>Total</b>				<b>0.00</b>

**E.4 Budget breakdown per source of funding and partner**

Partner	Country	TOTAL	Programme funds			Partner contribution		
			ERDF	ERDF/NO rate	Norwegian	Partner contribution from public sources	Partner contribution from private sources	Total partner contribution
1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	 UK	435,906.00	370,520.10	85.00 %	0.00	65,385.90	0.00	65,385.90
2-PP Cornwall Council	 UK	352,410.00	299,548.50	85.00 %	0.00	52,861.50	0.00	52,861.50
3-PP Social Ascension of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	 HU	215,270.00	182,979.50	85.00 %	0.00	32,290.50	0.00	32,290.50
4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	 AT	170,335.00	144,784.75	85.00 %	0.00	25,550.25	0.00	25,550.25
5-PP City of Amsterdam	 NL	328,211.00	278,979.35	85.00 %	0.00	49,231.65	0.00	49,231.65
6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	 SI	235,086.00	199,823.10	85.00 %	0.00	35,262.90	0.00	35,262.90
7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	 SK	248,215.00	210,982.75	85.00 %	0.00	37,232.25	0.00	37,232.25
8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	 IT	261,063.00	221,903.55	85.00 %	0.00	39,159.45	0.00	39,159.45
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,246,496.00</b>	<b>1,909,521.60</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>336,974.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>336,974.40</b>

### E.5 Spending plan

Phase 1							
Partner	Preparation	Semester 1	Semester 2	Semester 3	Semester 4	Semester 5	Semester 6
1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	15,000	54,488	61,027	63,476	65,655	68,924	70,284
2-PP Cornwall Council	0	36,939	41,371	45,065	46,543	48,759	51,714
3-PP Social Ascention of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	0	26,909	30,138	32,829	33,905	35,520	37,672
4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	0	21,292	23,847	25,976	26,828	28,105	29,809
5-PP City of Amsterdam	0	41,026	45,950	50,052	51,693	54,155	57,437
6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	0	29,386	32,912	35,851	37,026	38,789	41,140
7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	0	27,874	31,219	34,007	35,122	36,794	39,024
8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	0	32,633	36,549	39,812	41,117	43,075	45,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>270,547.00</b>	<b>303,013.00</b>	<b>327,068.00</b>	<b>337,889.00</b>	<b>354,121.00</b>	<b>372,766.00</b>
<b>% of Total (programme financed partners only)</b>	<b>0.67 %</b>	<b>12.04 %</b>	<b>13.49 %</b>	<b>14.56 %</b>	<b>15.04 %</b>	<b>15.76 %</b>	<b>16.59 %</b>

Phase 2					
Partner	Semester 7	Semester 8	Semester 9	Semester 10	Total
1-LP Town & Country Planning Association	9,808	6,539	7,628	13,077	<b>435,906.00</b>
2-PP Cornwall Council	25,640	23,425	24,163	8,791	<b>352,410.00</b>
3-PP Social Ascention of Somogy Development, Communication and Education Nonprofit Ltd. (SASD)	4,844	3,229	3,767	6,457	<b>215,270.00</b>
4-PP Provincial Government of Styria, Department for environment and spatial planning	3,833	2,555	2,981	5,109	<b>170,335.00</b>
5-PP City of Amsterdam	7,385	4,923	5,744	9,846	<b>328,211.00</b>
6-PP Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	5,289	3,526	4,114	7,053	<b>235,086.00</b>
7-PP Bratislava Karlova Ves Municipality	13,423	11,752	12,309	6,691	<b>248,215.00</b>
8-PP Municipality of Ferrara	5,874	3,916	4,569	7,832	<b>261,063.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,096.00</b>	<b>59,865.00</b>	<b>65,275.00</b>	<b>64,856.00</b>	<b>2,246,496.00</b>
<b>% of Total (programme financed partners only)</b>	<b>3.39 %</b>	<b>2.66 %</b>	<b>2.91 %</b>	<b>2.89 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>