

WP7 results



Overview

Comments on the final report

Results and perspectives

Revision of the report

WP7 results



Steps done in WP7

- 08/05 Overview of existing concepts
Investigation of already existing indicator systems
- 09/05 Discussion on main trends
Development and refinement of the conceptual model
- 01/06 Weighting of preliminary phenomena lists
Working on methods of aggregation
- 02/06 Interpretation of the weighting results,
partly reformulation of main trends,
partly reformulation of phenomena
- 03/05 Meeting Ljubljana
Search for indicators
- 06/06 Revision of main trend paper
- 07/06 Working with the concept of urban areas
- 08/06 Finalization of the final report

Open questions we had to face

What shall be actually indicated?

What will be our main trend to be further elaborated?

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Objectives, contents of WP7

Definition of indicators for the most relevant factors influencing sustainable regional development in the Alpine space, identification of promising data sources

Identification of quantitative indicators for the specific sector determined in WP6, identification of promising data sources

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Comments on the final report

EURAC team:

**final report too much focussed on methodological explanations,
results should be more emphasized**

critical remarks concerning the indicator fact sheets

ifuplan team:

mainly semantic annotations

Sigrun:

**aspects of the main trend “local centres and fringes...” as e.g.
central functions have not been considered**

**selection of main trends for which indicators have been
elaborated is not transparent, level of elaboration is different**

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Comments on the final report

Vincent:

critical remarks concerning the differentiation and definition of identification and evaluation indicators

doubts about the possible interpretation of the proposed indicators

detailed comments on each indicator

high number of non-prioritized indicators (key, core, proxy)

Mimi:

How to bridge the gap between sophisticated indicator system and the reality, i.e. how to implement it?

Can we get more concrete comments on the proposed indicators?

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Comments on the final report

**No fundamental criticism concerning the methodology
(main trend, dimension, phenomena, indicator)**

**Doubts about the usefulness of the indicators and the possibility
to interpret them against the main trends and phenomena**

**Open questions concerning the further role of indicators in
DIAMONT, especially regarding the work in the test regions**

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Problems



Data investigation was not included in WP7

⇒ **indicators could not be tested within WP7**

Data availability seems strongly limited

⇒ **only few indicators based on often used data can be implemented**

Data investigation in WP8 has not been focussed on WP7 indicators

⇒ **only few indicators can be implemented based on WP8 data**

At the moment further discussion on indicators seems halted due to urgent decisions for WP9, 10 and 11

WP7 results

Results

Main trends

Input: Results of Delphi (WP6)
Literature studies

Results: List of main trends
Description of main trends

Attempt to operationalize
the selected main trend by
referring to urban areas
and their dynamic, stagna-
ting or losing development

**Local centres and fringes between
competition and co-operation**

Marginalisation of rural areas

Congestion of transport system

Tourism: towards the Alpine experience

Innovation and competitiveness:

- **Modernisation of agriculture in favoured
areas**
- Increasing importance of innovative
technologies

Impacts of climate change

**Increasing importance of energy from
renewable sources**



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Results

Main trends



Perspectives for main trend discussion / Decisions to be taken

- ? Only the main trend “urbanisation” will be used in further project steps; the work on the other main trends ended with WP7.
- ? We will continue to interpret the main trend “urbanisation” in a broad way and use it as headline for classification experiments and problem discussions. We will not specify it any further.
- ? The main trend descriptions will be handed over to SOIA as ideas for focussing future Alpine status reports.

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Results - excursion

Urban areas

Input: Dissertation of M. Perlik

Results: Selection of “identification indicators” for delineating the urban areas according to the concept of M. Perlik

Proposition of “identification indicators” and methodological steps for characterizing the urban areas with respect to the dynamics of their development



Pillar	Phenomenon	Indicator Title
Identification indicators to delineate the urban area		
Economy	Strong labour market	Number of employees
	Strong functional interrelation between municipalities	Outbound commuter ratio (to core city and/or in a inner-periurban zone)
Society / Culture	Provision of central and administrative functions	District capital
	High attractiveness of town as place of residence	Resident population
Identification indicators to characterise the urban areas and the single municipalities with respect to the occurrence of the main trend		
Economy	High importance of branches of an urban economy	Location quotient of branches of an urban economy
	Increasing land take for infrastructure and settlement	Land take for settlement and infrastructure
	Increasing competition of land use	Change of intensively used and profitable agricultural land
		Change of average real estate price
	Strong labour market	Change of employment-to-population ratio
High density of communication infrastructure	Connections to telephone and internet	
Society / Culture	High attractiveness of town as place of residence	Migration balance
	High potential for social interactions	Population density
	Population growth in the core city	Change of resident population in the core city
	Urban renewal	Election behaviour in core cities and their surroundings
	Increasing cultural relevance	Cultural events

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Results - excursion

Urban areas

Urban areas are problem neutral !

**Perspectives for references on urban areas /
Decisions to be taken**

- ? The urban areas define the “format” of the test regions.**
- ? The delineation of the urban areas can be refined by reflecting the relevant delineation indicators. It can be updated in the test regions.**
- ? Characterizing the urban areas by using the identification indicators contributes to the selection of the test regions. But it is also seen as an independent project output.**
- ? The results of the rough characterization of the urban areas can be checked by analyzing the real situation in detail.**

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Results

Phenomena

Input: Results of Delphi (WP6)
Literature studies

Results: Assignment of phenomena
to main trends

Example:

Increasing land take for
infrastructure and settlement



For clarifying:

Phenomena serve as methodological support, they prepare the indicator selection.

Phenomena are broadly formulated without intending that all detailed aspects of the main trend are already addressed with them.

Phenomena group thematically similar indicators.

Phenomena formulation gives input for the indicator interpretation against the main trends.

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Phenomena

Selection of phenomena to be indicated

Steps:

weighting and adding by partners

some (but not systematic) input of the mayors inquiry

give rationales to the selection process



Pillar	Phenomenon	Indicator development
Environment	Soil sealing in areas, where open spaces are already rare	Substituted by the phenomenon "Increasing land take for infrastructure and settlement"; indicator(s) to be discussed
	Fragmentation of natural biotopes by construction	Indicator(s) to be discussed
	Loss of green corridors and open space	cp. "Lack of recreational areas"; Indicator(s) to be discussed
	Loss of typical natural biotopes of Alpine valleys due to high competition of nature protection and agriculture with urban uses	Indicator(s) to be discussed
	Loss of fertile soils of Alpine valleys due to high competition of agriculture with urban uses	Substituted by the phenomenon "Increasing competition of land use"; indicator(s) to be discussed
	LAYOUTS REGULATING SPACE CONSUMPTION	To be discussed in WP 9
	Loss of species adapted to extensive non-fragmented areas	Not evaluated as being of high importance by experts and DIAMONT partners; substituted by the phenomenon "Declining species diversity"

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Phenomena



Perspectives for further working with phenomena / Decisions to be taken

- ? Within the work in the test regions, further specifying work on phenomena could be done. Phenomena will possibly be perceived in a different form on the local level than with an Alpine-wide focus (completing the top-down by a bottom-up approach).**
- ? Results of the mayors inquiry can be / should be cross-checked with the phenomena coming from WP6 and 7.**

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Results

Indicators

Input: mainly studies of other indicator systems

Results: proposals of indicators to describe the four main trends

documentation

Local centres and fringes between competition and co-operation

Congestion of transport system

Modernisation of agriculture in favoured areas

Increasing importance of energy from renewable sources

Orientation on thematically related Indicator systems already existing

Detailed discussions with M. Perlik

rough estimations on data availability

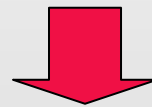
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Indicators



“the work undertaken resulted in proposing finally large sets of indicators, in order to reduce risks of leaving out indicators [...]. Thus we have to question on focusing on certain indicators that could deliver a clear message in assessing the occurrence of the main trends and their meaning in terms of sustainability, and that should be privileged since there is a risk that only a limited set of indicators could be established in practice.”



Until now no decision in terms of classification of indicators as key, core or proxy indicators.

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Indicators - Categories

Identification indicators

- shall identify the occurrence of a main trend
- are not designed for being interpreted against sustainability
- can be interpreted without any references on development objectives

Change of length of high-ranking road network

Land take for infrastructure

Road density

Investments to road network

Likelihood of traffic jams

Traffic loads on high-ranking roads (total)

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Indicators - Categories

Evaluation indicators

- **investigate possible sustainability problems arising from the occurrence of the main trend**
- **need additional value references (e.g. clear environmental objectives)**
- **in test regions: inform on specific aspects to which regional policies pay attention**

“That is why we would consider as evaluation indicators those which can be interpreted without ambiguity as revealing steps in the direction of sustainability, likewise progress in designating hazardous zones or change in modal split of freight transport in favour of less polluting and less energy consuming options.”



Indicators - Categories

Evaluation indicators

- **investigate possible sustainability problems arising from the occurrence of the main trend**
- **need additional value references (e.g. clear environmental objectives)**
- **in test regions: inform on specific aspects to which regional policies pay attention**
 - Air quality index for traffic related sites (short term)
 - Effective mesh size
 - Population exposed to noise
 - Modal split of infrastructure investment
 - Road freight transport

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Indicators - Documentation



Use a formula-editor !

Change the formulation !

DIAMONT Alpine Convention Indicators	
Indicator title	Change of natural and semi-natural areas
Indicator purpose	Evaluation
Indicator formula	[Area covered by natural and semi-natural biotopes (CORINE): pastures, forests, wetlands and other natural and semi-natural areas (moors, heathland, ..) in present year / Area covered by natural and semi-natural biotopes (CORINE): pastures, forests, wetlands and other natural and semi-natural areas (moors, heathland, ..) in base year] * reducing factor (considering part of natural and semi-natural area per urbanisation zone) reducing factor: area of natural and semi-natural biotopes > 50%: 1 area of natural and semi-natural biotopes > 40-50%: 0,9 area of natural and semi-natural biotopes > 30-40%: 0,8 area of natural and semi-natural biotopes > 20-30%: 0,7 area of natural and semi-natural biotopes > 10-20%: 0,6 area of natural and semi-natural biotopes < 10%: 0,5
Indicator unit	%
	Indicator type 2) Process
Data origins	CORINE
Maintrend	1) Local centres and fringes between competition and cooperation info
Phenomenon	Loss of typical natural biotopes of Alpine valleys
Editor	Andrian
Assessment	The smaller the value, the higher the risk of a non-sustainable development.
Pillar	1) Environment
Dimension	EN-1) Structure
Topic	environment
Metadata date Stamp	2006-08-08
Contact	Bosch & Partner GmbH : Stefan , v. Andrian-Werburg show hide
Distributor Contact	Bosch & Partner GmbH : Stefan , v. Andrian-Werburg show hide
<i>Reporting</i>	
Objectives Alpine Convention	2) remarkable (the facts described by the indicator is literally mentioned in the AC)
Sub-objectives Alpine Convention	Protocol Nature Conservation: art. 13(1)
<i>Work progress</i>	
State of advance	1) first draft
<i>Comment</i>	
Background + Recommendation	To maintain ecological functions, e.g. in terms of biotope networks, a minimum of areas dedicated for natural structures and processes is required. The development of settlements and infrastructures generates pressures to utilise these natural habitats for other purposes. In this context, the indicator shows the loss of natural and semi-natural biotopes and to a certain extent the ability of spatial planning to preserve natural and semi-natural biotopes.
References	EURAC: indicators of WP8 Wrbka et al. n.d.: http://library.wur.nl/frontis/landscape/11_wrbka.pdf (loaded: 24.07.2006)

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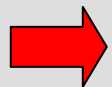
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Indicators - Perspectives



? **A contribution to discussions in workshops can be given by providing indicator-based information on recent developments**

- Results of the Alpine-wide characterization of the urban areas
- Results of cluster analyses
- Results of the calculation of additional identification indicators
- Results of the calculation of selected evaluation indicators (depending on regional data availability)
- Indebtedness-by-revenues-ratio
- Educational attainment of labour force
- Long-term unemployment rate
- Access to public transport
- Employment in business related services
- Employment in educational sector
- Employees in branches of a high added value and high innovative potentialities
- Participation in local elections
- Visitors of cultural attractions



Impulses for discussions on development problems in urban areas and single municipalities



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Indicators - Perspectives

- ? **Additional indicators have to be identified for assessing the efficiency of SD instruments (within WP9).**
- ? **Some selected (innovative) indicators (also from other main trends) could be calculated as pilots, also in view of the “atlas”.**

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Revision of the report

- **Including results of urban areas characterization**
- **Shortening methodological explanations**
- **Considering remarks on indicators**
- **Using experiences to classify the indicators with respect to their calculability**

