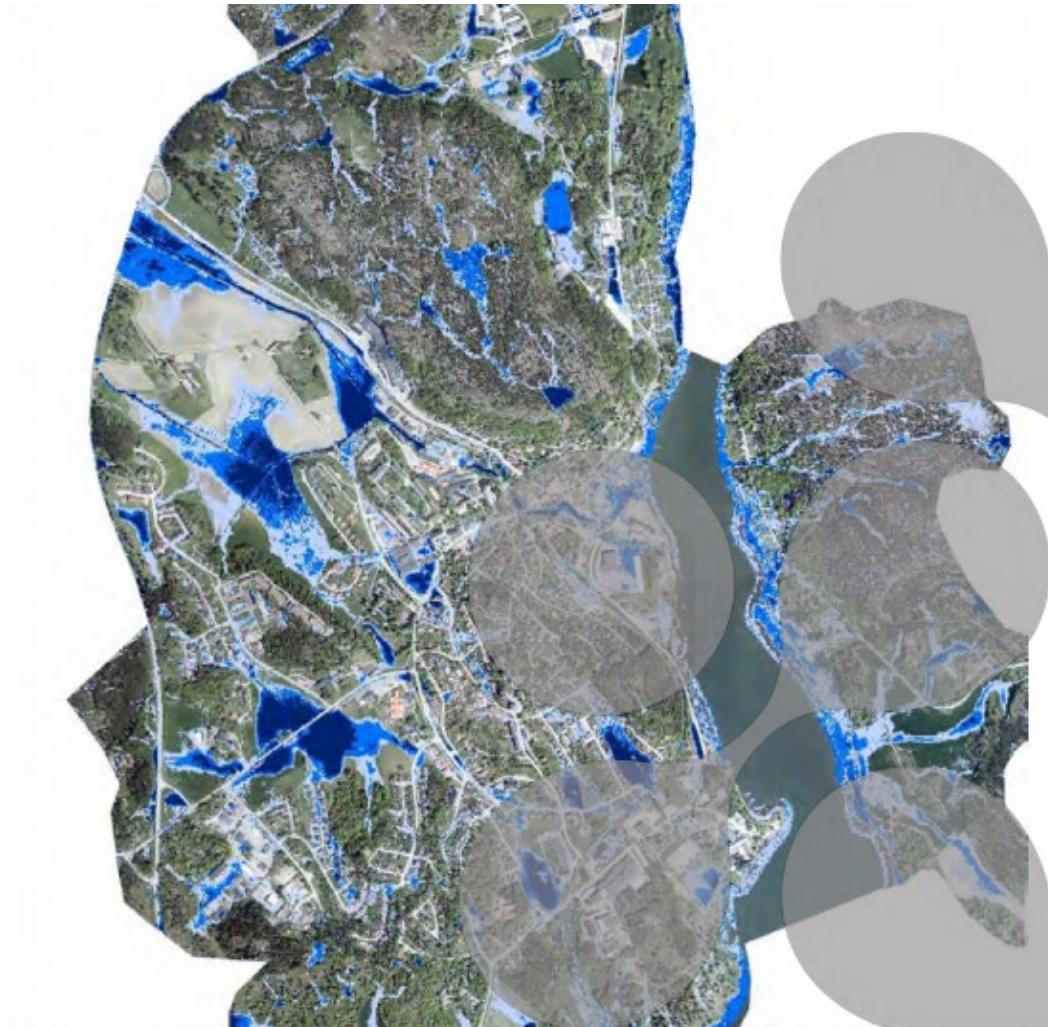




Spatial Planning in Agricultural Landscapes – Methods and processes in Municipality of Västervik



Rainstorms Analysis, Spatial Plan of Gamleby Area Västervik Municipality

ecoloop

Fredrik Meurman and Sandra Frosth, Ecoloop
Anders Fröberg and Gun Lindberg, Municipality of Västervik
May 14th, 2020

Table of content

Context 3
 "The Västervik method" 3
 Purpose and aim of the report 4
 Implementation 4
 Methodology 4
 Approach 4
 Delimitation 4
 Spatial planning in Sweden..... 5
 A municipality has different tools in terms of spatial planning:..... 5
 Open maps on Västervik Municipality Website 8
 Good examples and networks in other swedish municipalities..... 10
 Interviews 11
 Conclusions..... 15
 Recommendations..... 15
 References 16
 Annex 1 – STAKEHOLDER OPINION ASSESMENT (SOA)..... 18
 ANNEX 2 – STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONARY 19



City of Västervik with the archipelago and the Baltic

Context

The water and natural ecosystems in the Baltic Sea region are negatively affected by high nutrient loadings, eutrophication, drought, and flooding. The WATERDRIVE project founded by EU, Interreg Baltic Sea Region enhances local implementation practices for responsible water management by providing tools and training for rural communities around the Baltic Sea. The aim is to establish innovative cross-sectoral cooperation among local authorities, farming communities, agricultural advisory services, and other water- and land managers in the topics of high ecosystem productivity, resource efficient growth and risk management. Around 20 rural communities from Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, and Sweden are directly involved in the project. Västervik Municipality is one of the project partners.

In recent years, several studies have described how measures can be placed more optimally in the landscape to reduce the nutrient load to lakes and coastal waters. Ongoing climate change increases the risks of drought and floods and is also a driving force for more optimal implementation of measures from a landscape perspective. This requires cross-sectoral cooperation and a toolbox that enables planning and implementation in a river basin/catchment area and a landscape perspective.

Since 2011, the municipality has a cross-sectoral internal network called Team Water (Tema Vatten). Team Water handles water issues in Västervik Municipality that ties together various municipal "roles" of authority, development, wastewater treatment, etc. TW was formed in 2011 and includes the leading politicians in the Board of the Municipal Government, the Department of Environment and Planning and Västervik Environment & Energy Ld. (owned by Västervik municipality) together with the department managers and project leaders for municipal water projects.

"The Västervik method"

Västervik has been working for many years in a holistic way to reduce the nutrient load. Västervik has successfully implemented several large projects and local measures together with farmers. Some examples are construction of wetlands, liming to improve soil structure, and two-stage ditches, mussel farming, etc. The aim is to improve the water quality and at the same time increase the agricultural production. Advisory service to landowners, local projects, high requirements in wastewater treatment and the agricultural sector has been the method. All in collaboration with stakeholders, farmers, landowners, and NGO: s.



Meeting with local stakeholders

Purpose and aim of the report

Västervik Municipality is working for a better integration of rural areas into spatial planning based on strategic municipal documents such as Master plans, Detailed development plans, Stormwater Strategy and Local Action plans to reduce eutrophication.

The purpose of the report is primarily to strengthen the rural-urban-recipient link through spatial planning. The aim is to formulate recommendations on how to strategically use spatial planning to link measures in rural and urban areas with effects on recipients. The idea is to use the potential in Theme Water to expand and develop cooperation on issues of spatial planning and water. The climate change makes it even more important to work with measures to prolong the retention time for water in the landscape.

Implementation

Methodology

Interviews and workshop with members in Theme Water have been implemented to identify how the cooperation within the network is today and about the challenges in spatial planning and about rural areas and water quality. The method includes interviews with members of "Theme Water" and spatial planners and other officials at the municipality. The method "Stakeholder Opinion Assessment" (SOA) is used for the interviews. Interviews and workshops with the municipality are used as a method to develop conditions and challenges. In an SOA, the interviewee (ii) tries to clarify the interviewee's (current) perception of different general questions/challenges in connection with the survey, (iii) to clarify how the person views a project or phenomenon or situation more specifically.

In a workshop were challenges and ideas for change discussed in small groups and all together. The result of the interviews and the workshop is presented in this report. Recommendations to develop Theme Water in Västervik and other municipalities has been formulated.

Approach

1. Identify conditions and challenges

Identify conditions and challenges in the work with spatial planning, related to rural areas and recipients. This was done in interviews with politicians in the municipality and municipality officials who are part of Theme Water as well as spatial planners and project managers at Department of Environment and Planning.

2. Test and process set-up

Based on conditions and challenges, a proposal for a plan was drawn up for the municipality's continued work with water planning. The arrangement also provided suggestions for content, working methods and use of the municipality's GIS unit for analysis and follow-up. The structure was tested and processed in a workshop with relevant officials in the Municipal Executive Board Department, Department of Environment and Planning and Västervik Environment & Energy Ld.

3. Formulate recommendations

Based on the workshop, recommendations and results were formulated

Delimitation

Västervik municipality is used as a case, however, the description in strategy papers and recommendations are made in general terms to facilitate that the results can be used in other municipalities and countries participating in the Waterdrive project and by other concerned.

Spatial planning in Sweden

In Sweden, according to the provisions of the Swedish Planning and Building Act, the municipality is the legal authority to be responsible for spatial planning. It means all planning of land and water within the geographical boundaries of the municipality. It is only the municipality that has the authority to approve plans and decide whether the plan should be implemented or not.

Planning is a powerful tool that can help to steer development in a direction that is sustainable.

Link to [The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning](#).

A municipality has different tools in terms of spatial planning:

The Master plan (comprehensive plan) shall cover the entire area of the municipality and be kept up to date. The purpose is to provide guidance and support in making decisions on the use of land and water areas and how the built environment is to be developed and protected. It must be up to date to be able to provide guidance in subsequent planning and reflect the political will of the municipality. It includes what consideration is to be given to public interests; and what the intention is regarding how national interests and environmental quality standards are to be served. The master plan guides detailed planning and building permits but is not legally binding.

The Master Plan is translated into **Detailed development plans and permits** on land and water use, which are legally binding. Detailed plans are generally drawn up when new areas are to be developed, mostly in urban areas. They regulate in more detail where new buildings may be placed and how they are to be designed. A detailed plan covers normally one or a few blocks. It is legally binding

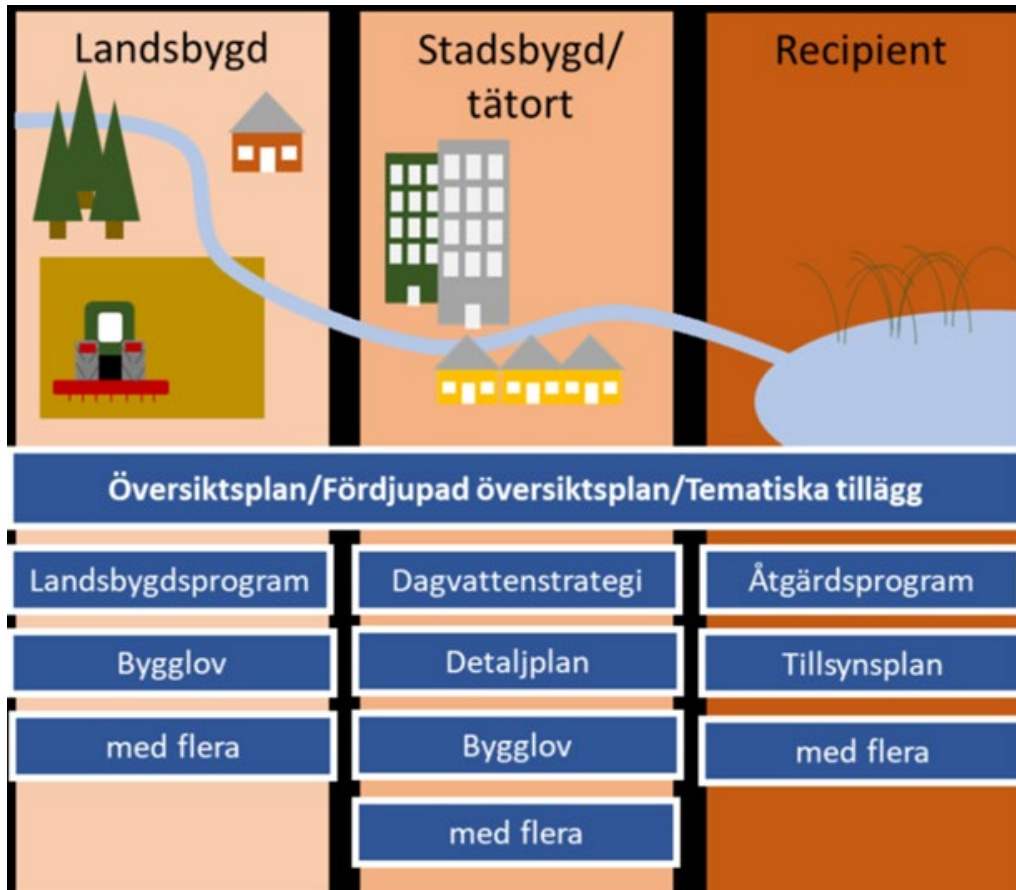
Här kan du se alla detaljplaner som vunnit laga kraft de senaste två åren. Att planen vunnit laga kraft innebär att planen nu är en giltig handling. Det är därmed möjligt att söka bygglov och få detta beviljat utifrån planen. I kartan nedan kan du zooma och klicka på de färgade ytorna för att få mer information kring planerna som nyligen vunnit laga kraft. Du kan även söka på den adress du är intresserad av i sökrutan.



Sidan senast granskad den 8 juli 2019
Innehållsansvarig: Fanny Hansson

Example from Västervik municipality. On the website you can read about ongoing detailed plans and the master plan. Link : <https://www.vastervik.se/Bygga-bo-och-miljo/Kommunens-planarbete/Detaljplaner/Pagaende-planarbete/>

Area regulations are plans with legal status between the master plan and the detailed plan. With Area regulations, the municipality can regulate the basic structures of land and water use. Area regulations are used in case it is necessary to ensure the purpose of the master plan or satisfy a national interest. They may also regulate the maximum area of for example holiday houses and, to the extent, building permits are required for certain measures. However, area regulations do not provide for a legally building right.



Various planning issues related to the water's path through the landscape Illustration Ecooop 2019

Construction, demolition, and soil measures in general can be divided into three categories:

- measures requiring planning permission, demolition permits or land permits.
- measures requiring notification and
- measures that do not require permission or notification.

Real estate measures are also of importance for spatial planning. Land Survey is the national authority that maps Sweden. The national Land Survey is obliged to consult the municipality on various real estate measures, both in rural and urban areas. Real estate measures are required to build and develop real estate and community infrastructure, buy, and sell properties and search, find and use geographic and real estate information <https://www.lantmateriet.se/en/>

The planning committee of Västervik is a political advisory committee appointed by the Municipal Executive Board. The aim of the committee is to prepare and coordinate the municipality's spatial planning. Coordination shall be carried out with other municipal planning related to spatial planning. The Secretary is an official from the Department of Environment and Planning.



Newly constructed Stormwater dam with multiple functions close to Gamleby constructed 2019-20. The multiple functions are Nutrient retention, Irrigation, Discourage flooding, Recreation area.



Reconstructed wetland in farmland close to Västervik City constructed in 2017. The multiple functions are Nutrient retention, Biodiversity Bird land, Recreation area (bird watching),

Geographical Information System as a tool

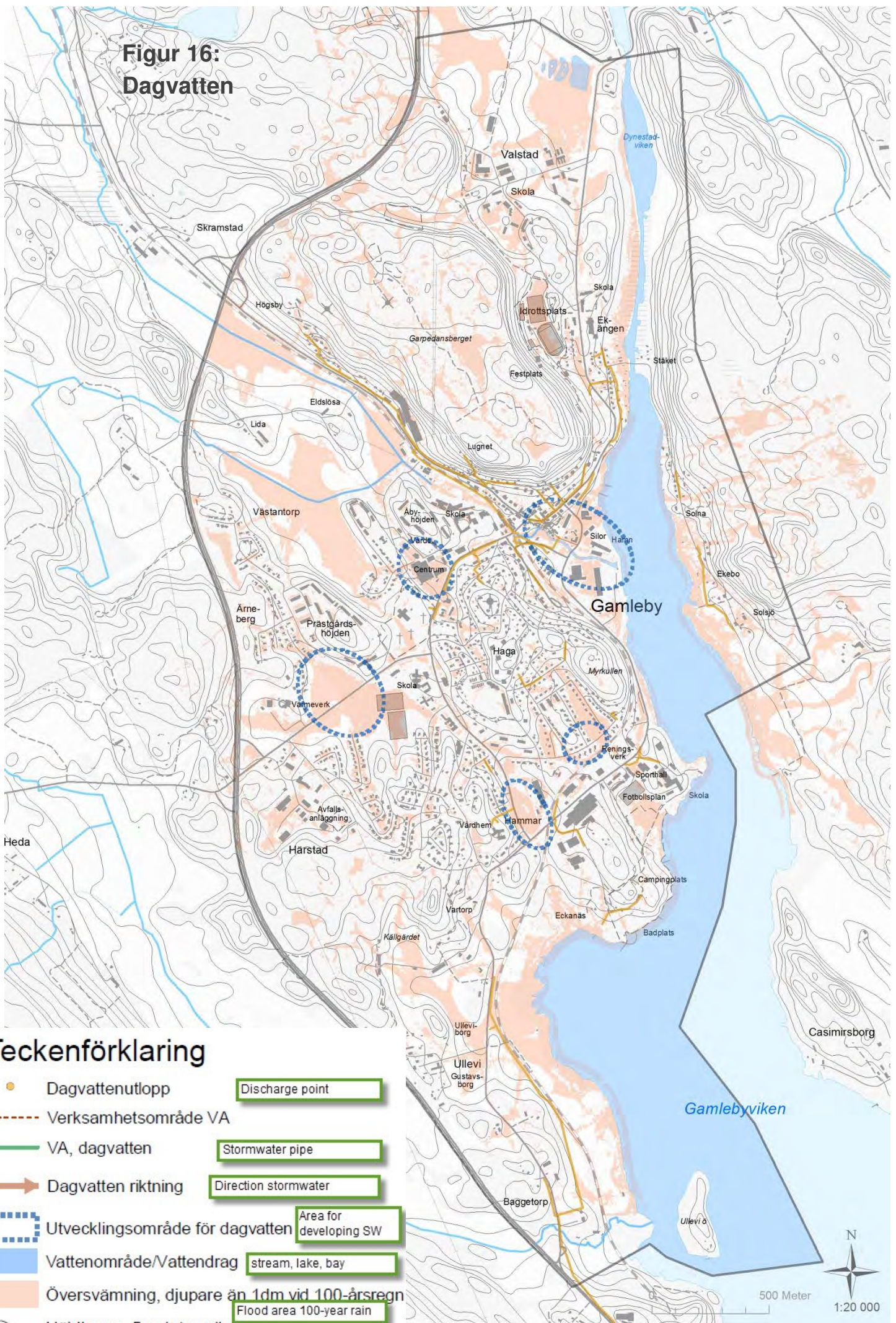
GIS-system is important for the collaboration between sectors and for understanding of waterflows and the environment. A survey of GIS documents for stormwater management has been carried out, with the aim of supporting the planning and implementation of measures to reduce eutrophication pressure from stormwater. (Table 1) This has been checked with GIS-officers and spatial planners at Västervik municipality. Planning officers in Västervik municipality is already working on these documents as support in the Municipal used GIS system Geosecma.

Information about local physical information	Information about the technical system	Information about the recipient (stream, lake, bay)
Catchment area	Sewage and stormwater system (pipes, wells etc)	Water area, status
Quantum of rain	Discharge points of stormwater	Sensibility
Land use	Register of clients	Ditches
Statistic about traffic	Floods affecting houses	Recipient further down
Polluting activities (industrial and other)	Maintenance of the stormwater system	Infiltration
Hard areas covered by asphalt etc.	Treatment and depollution	Discharge point
Available green areas	Actions for delaying the stormwater	Owner of area
Polluted areas	No common system for stormwater	
Waterflows, low areas		
Altitude line		

Open maps on Västervik Municipality Website

Link: <https://www.vastervik.se/Kommun-och-politik/Kartor-och-geografisk-information-GIS/kartor/>

**Figur 16:
Dagvatten**



Teckenförklaring

- Dagvattenutlopp Discharge point
- Verksamhetsområde VA Stormwater pipe
- VA, dagvatten Direction stormwater
- ➔ Dagvatten riktning Area for developing SW
- ⋯ Utvecklingsområde för dagvatten stream, lake, bay
- Vattenområde/Vattendrag Flood area 100-year rain
- Översvämning, djupare än 1dm vid 100-årsregn Altitude line
- ~ Höjdkurva, 5 m intervall

500 Meter
1:20 000



Good examples and networks in other swedish municipalities

Eskilstuna Municipality has included water issues in the master plan. They have a water plan from 2015 and interesting connection to food supply and food strategy. The municipality has adopted a comprehensive document, Eskilstuna Agenda 2030, which among other things highlights water issues in a good way. The municipality also has a map system with clear roles that improve the usability of databases.

Norrtälje municipality is similar in various ways to Västervik, has large rural areas and several urban areas. The municipality has a forward-thinking approach with its Water plan, participates in several Baltic Sea projects and has hired water coordinators.

Uppsala municipality has produced good planning and policy documents, including a water program. The municipality hires environmental coordinators to increase cross-sectoral work within the municipality.

Interviews

There have been ten interviews in the municipality organisation, including three politicians and the seven officials. The target group has been members of Theme Water but also some outside the group have been interviewed. The questionnaire has provided a basis for a conversation of about one hour. It has been a commitment from all those involved. It is obvious that water issues are important in Västervik. The answers to the questions below are presented as *an Answer/Average*: since we agreed not to disclose individuals' answers, something that is necessary for the method, Stakeholder Opinion Assessment (SOA), shall work. However, the last part of this section follows some comments that may be of interest.

Question 1. Are You Male/Female Answer/Average: 50/50

Question 2. What is your age: Answer/average: 40

Question 4. How long have you been in your position? Answer/average: 3-5 years

Question 5. How long have you worked in Västervik Municipality? Answer/average: 3-5 years

Question 7. How do you assess global development? Is the Less Durable Response/Average: (3)

Question 8. In your opinion, what are the risks of social development having a catastrophic impact on the earth's climate? Answers/average: Very large (9)

Question 9. How do you assess your personal lifestyle? Answer/Average: Durable (6-7)

Question 10. Theme Water started in 2011. How long has your board/administration/organisation been involved in the group? Answer/average: Since the start

Question 11. To what extent has your board/management/organisation been able to influence the content of your participation in Theme Water? Answer/average: To a large extent (7)

Question 15. The objective "to be a cross-sectoral body for water issues within the municipality and to link the different roles of the municipality (authority, development, water treatment, etc.)", how important is it in your view? Answer/average: Super important (9)

Question 16. The goal "to deal with strategic issues", how important is it for your board/management/organization? Answer/average: Super important (9)

Question 17. The goal of "Reduced eutrophication", how important is this? Answer/average: Important (8.5)

Question 18. To what extent has Thematic Water contributed to the development of your activities in relation to the cross-sectoral approach? Response/average: To a significant extent (7)

Question 20. To what extent does your activity work with spatial planning with regard to the rural - urban/urban link - Recipient? Response/average: To a significant extent (8)

Question 21. What do you think about using spatial planning to strengthen the link between rural areas, urban areas/urban areas and recipients? Answer/average: Both yes and no (5.5)

Several of the issues have developed reasoning that applies both to personal positions and to the role of decision-makers and administrators. It expresses that municipality (like all municipalities) has its eyes on it and must set an example. It is also commented that the municipal companies, such as Västervik Environment and Energy (VMAB) and the municipality's housing companies, do not always move in pace, or have quite the same objectives as the municipality in general.

Other environmental issues, such as the sorting of household waste at source, are also linked to water issues. Several also comment on the weak growth in the municipality and that a municipality must have the resources to work with water issues in the long term. The reasoning around the spatial planning shows that questions about building permits and advance notice should be more clearly linked to the FÖP work, where Västervik municipality has come a long way.

A few selections:

- Developing a detailed plan is a very time-consuming process, everyone knows that...
- It is important to obtain better documentation for building permits and advance notices.
- The municipality should sit in a "water house".
- More field trips!

Workshop

A workshop was held on December 4, 2019 at which 14 participants worked in groups and individually. The questions for the workshop were:

1. What competences, input and organizational improvements are needed to develop and link planning issues clearly to the work in Theme Water?
2. What is the most important thing about the water work in Västervik municipality?
3. What can I do in the short and long term to get stronger connection to spatial planning in Theme Water?

Question 1 was discussed in groups of four, question 2 in groups of two while question 3 was answered individually.

Question 1: What competences, input and organizational improvements are needed to develop and link planning issues clearly to the work in Theme Water?

The responses were divided into the areas of *competence, input* and *organizational improvements* as well as *information*.

In terms of *skills*, many of the groups found that they consider themselves to have the right skills in the group and that the group is an important forum for knowledge exchange. It was also found that spatial planning is represented in the group. In addition, on the grounds that the opportunity for transfer of competence at meetings should be used to make maximum use of the opportunity for transfer of competence at meetings, it was discussed that there should be formal measures in the event of absence, so that replacements are coming.

As it comes to *light*, it was highlighted that investigations are often developed under time pressure and that this leads to difficult coordination and use of dossiers at later times. In addition, better cooperation in the development of strategic plans was discussed and that project-specific (e.g. development of Västervik's water supply in the future) documentation was discussed as a cost basis, identification of stakeholders, sampling and alternative investigation, etc.

As far as *organisation* is concerned, it was discussed which complementary forums would be of interest for knowledge exchange, mention was made, among other things, of the municipality's planning preparation, where water issues can be developed. In addition, it was highlighted that the purpose of Theme Water should be formulated and communicated even more clearly both internally and externally. It was also stressed that it is important to identify who in the organization will manage and manage facilities after they have become final in the planning process. This is in order to allow for an organised and well-planned management procedure. The development of Västervik's water supply in the future was highlighted in the sense that a consensus is needed in Theme Water and that it should be possible to make demands at an early stage.

As the discussions went on, it was noticed that there was a willingness to communicate and inform about Theme Water's work. Thus, these parts were collected under the heading *Information*. It was highlighted that it is important to improve the dissemination of knowledge within each organisation, including through the newsletters made in the framework of the work with the group, and to spread and promote how the municipality works.

Question 2: What is the most important thing about water work in Theme Water?

The responses were broken down into the headlines *For Me*, *For My Organization* and *For The Society*.

For me (Individually) the genuine interest and knowledge building was mainly highlighted. An important thing was that during the meetings you can "test talk" which means that the points and questions discussed are tested with regard to how they are received and what needs to be described in more detail.

For my organization (At the organizational level) cooperation and communication was mentioned, but mainly to create good conditions for sustainable social development and that Tema Vatten has an

important political role. Water work has a public interest and there are major coordination effects. In addition, it was highlighted that the grouping clarifies the importance of waterwork within the municipality group.

For society, it was highlighted that the most important thing is a long-term sustainable water supply, including that water is a crucial food, how the water issue is managed in a changing climate and security of water supply at good quality and price.

Question 3: What can I do in the short and long term to bring more strongly link to spatial planning into Theme Water?

This question was answered individually and written down on 2 notes; one that was collected, and one that each participant shall keep himself in an appropriate manner in order to be able to carry out what the participant has decided to do. We have chosen to reproduce this as thoughts of the participants themselves.

What can I do in the short term?

Attend each meeting

Attend each meeting

Spread knowledge about what Theme Water works with in spatial planning

Invite more officials on specific cases

More often tell about what is happening within my area of responsibility – challenges and projects

Streamline the management of referrals and consultations

Pick up important issues and push them forward towards decisions

Be informed

What can I do in the long term?

More study visits

Invite spatial planners

Create clear directives on how to cooperate on stormwater

Clarify the role of Theme Water

Promote long-term strategic plans for long-term water environment work
Develop thematic work in the master plan

Inform citizens

Invite more officials on specific cases

Conclusions

The management-wide approach

Västervik municipality has long worked administratively with water issues, which, in a Swedish context, is still relatively rare. It provides opportunities to ventilate and prepare many issues before they are to be handled in the municipality's routines and processes. Theme water is important for knowledge exchange. However, a management-wide approach must be maintained and developed. Our interviews and exercises show that more administrations/functions need to be involved and that the group's meetings may need elements of informal exercises to develop the way of working.

Involve more administrations/functions

Involving officials working with planning or building permits issues as well as the municipality's planning preparation or equivalent can enable an even greater understanding of the different processes that are carried out in each sector. *Getting questions earlier in the planning process* is a frequent desire that is rarely caught by common processes. In the second scale is that the group should not become too large.

Communicate inwards and outwards (work and benefits)

The work of an administrative body means that many officials and politicians with an interest in the various issues dealt with are heard, expressing their thoughts and opinions. A strategy is needed on how to disseminate information internally among the relevant administrations and companies. It is also important to communicate the benefits with the municipality's work on water issues externally, where the work in Theme Water is one of the pillars.

Joint learning in the group

In addition to the exchange of experience and knowledge that takes place within the framework of a cross-sectoral work, joint study visits and visiting speakers can provide inspiration and understanding of processes and related work.

Tie formal tasks to the group

Theme Water acts as a referral body in some cases, such as the stormwater strategy. It has been mentioned during the discussions that it would be possible to link a more formal task to the group, if this would bring more stability and higher status. No more concrete proposal has been made, but the issue is well worth considering.

Recommendations

The conclusions have been elaborated and formulated in the following recommendations:

Prioritizing and deepening the management-wide work

Västervik Municipality has long worked with all-purpose water issues, which has proved successful. However, space should be created for informal exercises where the way of working is further developed, for example through different types of petitions tested before they are to be handled in the municipality's procedures and processes.

Involve spatial planning and planning prioritization

Involving officials working with planning or building permits issues as well as the municipality's planning preparation can enable a greater understanding and impact of the different processes that affect water work. It also leads to getting questions earlier in the planning process. is a frequent desire that is rarely caught by common processes.

Communicating work and benefits

Develop and agree on a simple strategy for disseminating information internally among the relevant administrations and companies. In the case of Västervik Municipality, which is a famous summer town with many seasonal guests and tourists, the work on water is also important for the municipality's brand. Therefore, it is also recommended to communicate the benefits with the municipality's work on water issues externally, where the work in Theme Water is one of the pillars.

Prioritize joint learning in the group

In addition to the exchange of experience and knowledge that takes place within the framework of a cross-sectoral work, joint study visits or visiting speakers can also provide inspiration and understanding of processes and related works. It is suggested that this could be a way of further consolidating the group and increasing engagement.

References

Below we present a selection of projects and indicate, its purpose, methodology and the customer's reference person. Common to these is the approach of collecting data through SCA/SOA methodology.

BATSECO-BOAT - Customer of Turku University, Reference Veijo Pönni

BATSECO-BOAT is a 3-year EU-funded interregional project, "best available technologies of sewage collecting for boat tourism" aimed at improving service for recreational boat tourists travelling between the coast and archipelago in Sweden, Finland and Estonia by renovating existing emptying stations and building new ones. Project managers are The University of Turku, Finland and partners are Keep the archipelago clean, Finland, Keep the archipelago clean, Estonia, Viimsi municipality, Estonia, Norrtälje municipality, Sweden, Campus Roslagen, Sweden and Ecoloop, Sweden. The National Transportation Safety Board is an associate partner. Ecoloop was invited after an initial application failed, and added depth to the project by contributing several pre-trial parts: mapping of the movements of recreational craft, analysis of the content of the boat latrine, a mapping of relevant actors and legislation, etc. Ecoloop is also the WP leader in "implementation".

IPHS -Customer City of Stockholm, Reference Sofie Pandis Iveroth

Ecoloop through Kristina Lundberg carried out a project aimed at evaluating and providing support and support of the municipality's work to the management team and steering group for the Innovation Platform for a Sustainable Stockholm (IPHS). The project conducted interviews to government-wide groups related to the exploitation process and examine whether, and how the different groups can be developed to better integrate innovation with a view to sustainable urban development. The project interviewed twelve groups at the Development Office, the Environment Administration, the Traffic Office and the City Planning Office. Based on the interview results, the recommendations were developed for how a system for an improved innovation process can be established within the city.

Green BoStad Stockholm - Customer KTH Stockholm, Reference Erik Stenberg

The vision of Grön BoStad Stockholm is to shape cross-sectoral collaboration within quadruple helix with the goal of creating growth in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and to contribute actively to a regional low-carbon economy and reduced segregation.

By clearing barriers for SMEs, highlighting examples, strengthening processes and building knowledge, Grön BoStad will influence the enormous power in the housing sector and thus contribute to long-term, low-carbon and sustainable urban development.

Ecoloop, through Björn Frostell and Fredrik Meurman, has conducted follow-up research with the overall goal of assisting project management in implementing a successful project and where the experience can be generalized and contribute to increased learning about change processes. Specific milestones are to:

- Assist project management in documenting, compiling, analysing and communicating completed activities in the project (follow up the project);
- Assist project management in continuously inventorying, documenting, compiling, evaluating and communicating the project's results and effects (evaluating the project);
- Act as a glue between project management and project participants in order to ensure a well-functioning internal dialogue and communication in the project.
- Carry out targeted research-based actions that contribute to knowledge building.
- Contribute to a good dissemination of specific and generalisable knowledge to actors outside the project.

Ports of Sweden - Customer Ports of Sweden, Cementa, Reference Stig Jansson and Erik Simonsen:

Three regular interview studies over 8 years regarding the situation of new and rebuilding in ports with SOA have been conducted by Åsa Erlandsson, Ecoloop.

Food waste as a resource in a circular system with insects as fish feed and blockchain for quality assurance - Customer Vinnova, Reference Thomas Bjelkeman

Objectives of the project: Increase the circularity of an aquaponic by using insects bred on food waste for fish feed. Increase quality assurance in the process through digitisation.

Method: Stakeholder Opinion Assessment (SOA). Key players in the food waste value chain for food production have been identified based on their functions in society. These have since been engaged in dialogue through semi-structured interviews, based on the business concept and opportunities and challenges for scaling up the concept. This has been carried out by Fredrick Regnell, Ecoloop.

Annex 1 – STAKEHOLDER OPINION ASSESSMENT (SOA)

Background

Description of Rural areas - Urban/urban areas - Recipient

Within the framework of the EU project Waterdrive, Ecoloop is working on behalf of Västervik Municipality in the sub-project WP3.3: Spatial planning in Agricultural landscapes – methods and process.

Ongoing climate change increases the risks of drought and floods and is a driving force for implementing measures in a landscape perspective. Measures should be placed more optimally in the landscape to have a greater environmental impact. Increased cooperation is required across sectoral boundaries and a toolbox that enables planning and implementation in a river basin and landscape perspective.

Purpose

The purpose of the assignment is primarily to strengthen the rural-urban/urban-recipient link through spatial planning. The aim is to formulate recommendations on how to strategically use spatial planning to link measures in rural and urban areas with effects on recipients.

Water theme

Tema Vatten is a cross-sectoral body for water issues within the municipality and connects the different roles of the municipality (authority, development, water treatment, etc.). In Tema Vatten, municipal politicians and municipal officials participate.

Participants

This survey focuses on the work of the group Theme Water and respondents will be the participants in the group that answers parts A-B-C-D in the questionnaire. The aim is to investigate different perspectives on these issues and to identify ways to strengthen the link Rural areas – Urban /urban area – Recipient. The questionnaire is answered during interviews that are either held in a meeting or over the phone. Other people with important knowledge and experience on the subject will also be interviewed. The basis for these conversations is parts A and D of the questionnaire.

The questions are sent out in advance, but the respondent does not have to answer them in advance. The results of the survey will be presented and discussed during a workshop on December 4, the work will then be reported in a memo.

ANNEX 2 – STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Questions about the interview

Question 1. Are you a man/woman?

Man

Woman

Question 2. What is Your age:

Under 30 years

30 - 40 years

40-50 years

50 - 60 years

Over 60 years

Question 3. What is Your position?.....

Question 4. How long have you been in your position?

1-3 years

3-5 years

5-10 years

>10 years

Question 5. How long have you worked in Västervik Municipality?

1-3 years

3-5 years

5-10 years

>10 years

Question 6. How do you assess your knowledge of Sustainable Development? Do you have

Very little knowledge

Little knowledge

Some of the

Good knowledge

Very good knowledge

Question 7. How do you assess global societal development? Is it

Totally unsustainable

Less sustainable

Normal

Sustainable

An example of sustainability

Question 8. In your opinion, what are the risks of social development having a catastrophic impact on the earth's climate? Are they

Very small

Small

Is there

Large

Very large

Question 9. How do you assess your personal lifestyle? Is it

Totally unsustainable

Less sustainable

Normal

Sustainable

An example of sustainability

B. My board/management/organisation's involvement in Theme Water

Question 10. Theme Water started in 2011. How long has your board/administration/organisation been involved in the group?

- Not participating
- Since its inception
- Since 2012-2013
- Since 2014-2015
- Since 2016-2017
- Since 2018-2019

Question 11. To what extent has your board/management/organisation been able to influence the content of your participation in Theme Water?

- Not participating
- Not at all
- To a small extent
- Has been involved
- To a large extent,
- To a very large extent,

Follow-up question A. What do you consider to be the most important strength of Theme Water?

.....

Follow-up Question B. Do you see any weakness in Theme Water?

.....

Question 12. What is the most important contribution to your board/management/organisation's activities that you have received from Tema Vatten so far?

.....

.....

.....

Question 13. What has your board/administration/organisation contributed?

.....

.....

Question 14. How can, in your opinion, develop the work of Theme Water?

.....

.....

C. The work in Theme Water

Question 15. The objective "to be a cross-sectoral body for water issues within the municipality and to link the different roles of the municipality (authority, development, water treatment, etc.)", how important is it in your view?

- Less important 1
- Super important 10

Follow-up question: Can you give examples? Does the work contribute to the fulfilment of the objective?

Question 16. The goal "to deal with strategic issues", how important is it for your board/management/organization?

- Less important 1
- Super important 10

Follow-up question: Can you give examples? Does the work contribute to the fulfilment of the objective?

Question 17. The goal of "Reduced eutrophication", how important is this?

- Less important 1
- Super important 10

Follow-up question: Can you give examples? Does the work contribute to the fulfilment of the objective?

Question 18. To what extent has Thematic Water contributed to the development of your activities in relation to the cross-sectoral approach?

- To a very limited extent,
- To a limited extent,
- Like that
- To a significant extent,
- To a decisive extent,

D. Spatial planning and rural link - Urban/urban area - Recipient

Question 19. How do you see the relationship between Rural areas - Urban/urban area - Recipient? (see description in the introduction)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 20. To what extent does your activity work with spatial planning with regard to the rural - urban/urban link - Recipient?

- To a very limited extent,
- To a limited extent,
- Like that
- To a significant extent,
- To a decisive extent,

Question 21. What do you think about using spatial planning to strengthen the link between rural areas, urban areas/urban areas and recipients?

- Not at all possible
- Cannot use
- Both yes and no
- It is possible to use
- It is possible to use

Follow-up question: Can you give examples of documents (knowledge base, planning documents, plans) that might be useful?

.....

Follow-up question: What competencies and roles should what involved in such a process?

.....

Follow-up question: What do you think are the difficulties in using spatial planning to strengthen the link between rural, urban, and recipient areas?

.....

Follow-up question: Do you have any examples of areas of work or initiatives where spatial planning has been worked to strengthen the link between rural areas, urban/urban areas and recipients?

.....