**Output factsheet: Strategies and action plans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project index number and acronym</th>
<th>CE394 GreenerSites</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead partner</td>
<td>City of Venice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output number and title</td>
<td>O.T4.1 Strategic Action Plan (FUA Warsaw)</td>
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<td>Responsible partner (PP name and number)</td>
<td>Mazovia Development Agency Plc PP4</td>
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<td>Project website</td>
<td><a href="https://www.interreg-central.eu/GreenerSites">https://www.interreg-central.eu/GreenerSites</a></td>
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<td>Delivery date</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
</tr>
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**Summary description of the strategy/action plan (developed and/or implemented)**

FUA (English) = WOF (Warsaw Functional Area)

The Strategic Action Plan for Warsaw envisages three main actions:

- Analysis of the resource diversity and delimitation of the brownfield functional zones
- Identification of deficits and formulation of the development programmes for the industrial functions
- Identification of deficits and formulation of the development programmes for the housing functions

The project, of an international nature, concerned the issue of restoring utility of degraded post-industrial areas within the Functional Urban Areas (FUAs).

The Pilot Activities allowed to gather and organise information regarding the pilot areas and to activate institutions, communities and people interested in their transformations. These activities have been summed up in the guidelines for further proceedings and possibilities of using the indicated areas for the needs of the social and economic development of the Warsaw Functional Area.

The WOF area approved by a resolution of the Masovian Management Board in October 2014 on the grounds of the delimitation included Strategy Principles of the Warsaw Area Functional Integrated Territorial Investments (Założenia Strategii Warszawskiego Obszaru Funkcjonalnego Zintegrowanych Inwestycji Terytorialnych, ZIT). It is part of the Warsaw Functional Urban Area, defined in the document “Criteria for the Delimitation of Functional Urban Areas of the Voivodeship Centres, MRR, Feb, 2013” (Kryteria delimitacji miejskich obszarów...
funkcjonalnych ośrodków wojewódzkich), as well as part of the Warsaw Metropolitan Area (Obszar Metropolitalny Warszawy), adopted by the Masovian Management Board in January 2006. Basically, the WOF is also comprised in the delimitation of the Urban Functional Area of the Voivodship Centre (Miejski Obszar Funkcjonalny Ośrodka Wojewódzkiego, MOF OW) included in the draft regulations on determining the conditions of functional areas and their boundaries by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development.

The main issue in Warsaw development is the competition for free land in the city between the housing construction (new function) and the industrial zone (often historical function). Despite the high value of the land, the buildings are quite often not optimally scattered, blocking mutual development. Defined SAP plays the role of an ancillary document that highlights the sensitivity of the analysed area. Nevertheless, neither SAP or any other strategic document can guarantee perfect execution of a defined plan as focus on these areas generates different purposes and ideas of use.

Implementation of SAP will be monitored and supported by ARMSA. The crucial role of SAP is to structure meetings with local NGO’s and lead internal discussions about how to reach a consensus in construction development and social support initiatives using different sources of funding for soft measures.

### NUTS region(s) concerned by the strategy/action plan (relevant NUTS level)

- Żerań (Praga Północ and Białołęka) 00-001 Warsaw
- Ironworks (Lucchini Ironworks, Bielany), 00-001 Warsaw
- Mechanical works ‘Ursus’ (‘Ursus’ Factory), 00-001 Warsaw
- Żoliborz Przemysłowy (Industrial), 00-001 Warsaw
- Czyste and Odolany (Wola), 00-001 Warsaw
- Targówek Fabryczny (Industrial), 00-001 Warsaw
- Służewiec Przemysłowy (Industrial). 00-001 Warsaw

### Expected impact and benefits of the strategy/action plan for the concerned territories and target groups

The City of Warsaw has defined the need to take the measures listed in SAP as a complement to the infrastructure activities described in the Integrated Warsaw Revitalization Program until 2022. Currently, work is underway to update the Plan in the context of Structural Funds for the coming years 2021-2027. The results of the GreenerSites expertise are consistent with the city development strategy, bringing additional concrete action at the local level and knowledge about proven methods of engaging the community and co-creating a complementary vision with many entities (residents, local government, cooperatives, private companies, associations).
Selected results of the Strategic Plan for Warsaw which are expected to be enhanced by the results of the GreenerSites project analysis:

- Improvement of spatial order and organization of key public spaces for revitalization
- Improving the energy performance of buildings
- Increase in the number of green plantings
- Greater emphasis on the use of local initiative mechanisms and participatory budget in improving access to aesthetic and functional public space.
- An increase in the number of commercial premises used for socio-cultural purposes in the revitalized area in TBS resources (flat for rent)
- An increase in the number of events, meetings and cultural institutions co-organized by local residents
- Increasing the number of local organizations or groups of inhabitants involved in the implementation of cultural and social activities in cooperation with cultural institutions

The SAP role is to facilitate the change process, supplementing inflexible strategies with a broader methodological approach and concrete solutions. This allows for a more complementary approach to the city's development issues, and proven social consultation tools will be extremely valuable in a situation where city put great emphasis on stimulating and using its citizens.

Sustainability of the developed or implemented strategy/action plan and its transferability to other territories and stakeholders

Activity 1.
Medium-term perspective

1. Determining, with the participation of the stakeholders, the conditions for the functional diversification and the strategic vision for the brownfield development, as well as variant scenarios for their transformations, taking into account external connections and detailed requirements for industrial large-scale facilities.

2. Determining the directions of the road and rail system modernisation as well as connections with the public transport network for the industrial area in order to improve the management services for the areas designated for communication functions, in particular railways.

Long-term perspective

3. Separation of production and logistics zones for the improvement of local residents' living conditions and for having an appropriate equipment in green areas and public spaces, as isolation barriers from negative impacts of the industrial activity.

4. Preparation of the guidelines for updating the spatial policy and local zoning plans for the brownfields and their surroundings.

Activity 2.
Medium-term perspective
1. Determining the desired brownfield economic profile. Taking into account the possibilities, traditions, current economic and investment trends as well as the strategic preferences of social, economic and spatial policy.

2. Assessment of the main investment attractiveness of the post-industrial areas and the selection of methods to influence the investors’ interest and to stimulate their involvement.

**Long-term perspective**

1. Developing the programme and spatial basis as well as a framework concept for co-ordinating the industrial function transformation along with establishing the organisational structures for co-ordinating the process, especially in railway areas.

2. Developing the rules for the co-ordination of the remediation and reclamation process of the valuable natural areas, and the use of the brownfield cultural heritage for the public functions, in relation to the surrounding areas.

**Activity 3.**

**Medium-term perspective**

1. Assessment of the functionality and performance of the brownfield technical infrastructure network in terms of supplying residential and service areas.

2. Participatory determination of needs and expectations related to the development of public spaces, with particular emphasis on the functional and environmental connections and services.

**Long-term perspective**

3. Organisation and implementation of the designated activities in the field of remediation and remediation as well as achieving predefined indicators for improving the environmental conditions.

4. Functional integration of existing and planned housing enclaves with the isolation of the public spaces in the buffer zone between industrial and residential buildings.

**Lessons learned from the development/implementation process of the strategy/action plan and added value of transnational cooperation**

In Warsaw (and the rest of Mazovia as well), information about post-industrial areas and the state of their environment are dispersed, incomplete and fragmentary. It is also very difficult to obtain reliable data on the degree of a given area degradation, among others. Comprehensive information on the environmental hazards caused by industry and the category of utility for future, broadly understood, economic use are lacking as well. The Pilot Actions partly filled that gap, as the dispersion of knowledge about post-industrial areas makes managing their development difficult.

In the case of post-industrial areas, the lack of a consolidated system of social and economic development planning is also a challenge. Currently, the development aspects of brownfields are included in many strategic documents, e.g. in the City Development Strategy, the Environmental Protection Programme, Study of the conditions and directions of the municipal spatial development and the Urban Regeneration Programme. Each of these strategic documents in a different way treats degraded post-industrial areas as well as designs development directions and tools that are devoted mainly to the local government, which acts as a host of development processes. In practice, such approach limits the possibilities of using other financial sources, and in the case of private ownership there is
no legal basis for the rehabilitation of the post-industrial areas by public institutions. There is also a lack of good practices regarding urban regeneration management processes in degraded post-industrial areas.

References to relevant deliverables and web-links
If applicable, pictures or images to be provided as annex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D.T3.4.3</th>
<th>Public Participation Guide and best practices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.T3.4.4</td>
<td>Report on economic potential and investment possibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.T3.4.5</td>
<td>Brownfield regeneration strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.T3.12.5</td>
<td>Report on ex-post transnational evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.T3.13.3</td>
<td>Collection of economic sustainability measures</td>
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<td>Collection of institutional sustainability measures</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Collection of environmental sustainability measures</td>
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<td>D.T3.13.6</td>
<td>Collection of social sustainability measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.T4.1.3</td>
<td>Strategic Action Plans for the FUAs of Radom, Warsaw, Plock</td>
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</tbody>
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