

Recovery of degraded and transformed ecosystems in coal mining-affected areas

847205-RECOVERY-RFCS-2018

Deliverable 3.5 Assessment of scenarios for Janina Mine







Authors

Dr. Łukasz Pierzchała, Central Mining Institute Dr. Adam Hamerla, Central Mining Institute Dr. Eng Ewa Janson, Central Mining Institute Dr. Eng Mariusz Kruczek, Central Mining Institute Prof. Dr. Eng Alicja Krzemień Central Mining Institute Dr. Eng Robert Frączek, Tauron Wydobycie S.A.





Deliverable 3.5									
Due date of Deliverable	30.09.2021								
Start - End Date of Project	01.07.2019 - 30.06.2023								
Duration	4 years								
Deliverable Lead Partner	GIG								
Dissemination level	Public								
Work Package	WP 3								
Digital File Name	D3.5 Assessment of scenarios for Janina Mine								
Keywords	Assessment, scenarios, landscape planning, Janina Mine, mine waste heap								





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within this Deliverable, alternative land rehabilitation and ecological restoration actions were defined for Janina Mine (GIG-TWD) case studies.

Considering the recommendations for future planning and development of the postmining landscape from the blueprint instrument/indicator with the cooperation of UBER, as well as the need to improve socio-economic outcomes and taking into consideration local circumstances, different types of land rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration actions are proposed in order to generate different scenarios.

In the formulation of alternative revitalisation actions, the stakeholders were involved via the development of a survey.

Taking into consideration the Janina mine local circumstances (results of WP2) and long term development of the Libiąż district landscape (results of WP3) and as well as the results of the stakeholder survey, several future land use types were considered.

Based on this assumptions, future scenarios for Janina Mine Waste Heap were considered, based on the three different focus of the future land use types that were considered (natural, recreational and economic):

- Scenario I. Increasing the natural and recreational potential,
- Scenario II. Increasing the economic potential,
- Scenario III. Increasing the natural, recreational and economic potential.

For each scenario potential for delivering ecosystem services were calculated. The values were compared to the current status of Janina Mine Waste Heap to evaluate the influence of different revitalization approaches on each ecosystem indicators value.

The results of the analysis show that the Ecosystem Services concept could effectively support the decision-making process in the post-mining area.





1 Introduction

Work Package № 3 focuses on the generation of scenarios for each case-study, in order to enable the analysis of changes in services delivery which are required for quantifying trade-offs among them. Specific objectives are:

- 1. To develop a blueprint instrument/indicator for both coal mining impact assessment and post-mining landscape (e)valuation: a feasible ex-ante impact assessment planning instrument to make recommendations for future planning and development of post-mining landscapes.
- 2. To develop artificial substitutes for soils suitable to several types of plant communities that provide a wide range of ecosystem services, addressing "difficult terrains" in coal mining waste heaps.
- 3. To propose suitable land rehabilitation techniques that allow successful environmental and vegetal developments in coal mining waste heaps.
- 4. To formulate alternative land rehabilitation and ecological restoration actions for the case-studies, with special emphasis on stakeholder consultation, in order to guarantee the success of the scenario's generation process.
- 5. To map and quantify the new ecosystem services provision of the different scenarios.
- 6. To expand the GIS web interface with the different scenarios. In order to achieve the higher degree of standardisation and to avoid any overlapping or redundancy within the different categories, the hierarchical structure of the Common

The importance of using scenarios in ecosystem services assessments is beginning to be realised, as early assessments presented a static picture in a changing world.

The necessity of providing counter-facts is now being demanded in conservation research and will become the norm in ecosystem services research as well.

The generation of different con- and diverging scenarios is particularly important for monetary valuation, since scenarios enable the analysis of changes in services delivery which are required for quantifying trade-offs among them.

Within this task, and leaded by GIG, alternative land rehabilitation and ecological restoration actions were defined for Figaredo Mine (Deliverble 3.4), Janina Mine (Deliverble 3.5), Chabařovice Mine and Most-Ležáky Mine (Deliverble 3.6), and Terezie – Ema mine dumps complex (Deliverble 3.7).

Considering the recommendations for future planning and development of the postmining landscape from the blueprint instrument/indicator with the cooperation of UBER, as well as the need to improve socio-economic outcomes and to catalyse the development of new jobs, different types of land rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration actions will be proposed in order to generate different scenarios, e.g.:





- 1. Recolonisation of the site by local vegetation.
- 2. Commercial forestry plantations and secondary forests using local plant species.
- 3. Development for agriculture (arable land and pasture).
- 4. Installations for leisure and recreational purposes.
- 5. Space for wildlife and nature conservation including forms of "bad land sites".
- 6. Development of artificial water bodies, e.g., reservoirs, streams, cascades, etc.

Special emphasis was given to consultation of scenarios with stakeholders (local authorities, neighbourhood associations, coal mining industry, trade unions and environmental NGOs), in order to guarantee the success of the whole process.

Each partner was responsible for the involvement of stakeholders from his case-study areas.

Finally, the new ecosystem services provision of each generated scenario was mapped and quantified, in order to enable the analysis of changes in services delivery which are required for quantifying trade-offs among them.

Deliverable 3.5 will undergo the assessment of scenarios for Janina Mine, property of Tauron Wydobycie S.A. in Poland.





2 Alternative land rehabilitation and ecological restoration actions for Janina Mine: Development of scenarios

As previously stated in D3.1 Blueprint instrument/indicator, scenarios of land cover change inform the future pathways of development of the post-mining landscapes. The development of scenarios is a projection of future land rehabilitation and restoration.

The energetic valorisation of mining wastes, the extraction of valuable substances, or its use in the process of obtaining crushed road and construction aggregates, natural aggregates, raw materials for the cement industry, void backfilling, etc., were not considered, as these valorisation processes are previous to the development of any land rehabilitation and ecological restoration action.

During the 6th Microsoft TEAMS meeting of the Recovery Project (May the 25th, 2021), in a workshop for selecting the different types of land rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration actions that can be proposed to generate different scenarios in mining-affected areas was discussed.

Special emphasis was given to consultation with stakeholders (local authorities, administrative bodies, neighbour associations, coal mining industry, trade unions and environmental NGOs), in order to guarantee the success of the whole process.

A survey was developed among the stakeholders, and it is presented in ANNEX I. Twenty three answers were obtained, representing quite a substantial interest of the stakeholders.

2.1 Restoration alternatives for Janina Mine

Considering the Janina mine local circumstances (results of WP2) and long term development of the Libiąż district landscape (results of WP3) and as well as the results of the stakeholder survey, the following future land use types were considered:

- 1. Recolonization of the site by local vegetation.
- 2. Leisure and recreational purposes: education and recreation areas.
- 3. Areas for physical recreation.
- 4. Space for wildlife and nature conservation.
- 5. Development of artificial water bodies, e.g., lakes, reservoirs, streams, etc.
- 6. Renewable energy generation: photovoltaic and wind power.
- 7. Industrial areas and business facilities.

Based on this assumptions, the following future scenarios for Janina Mine Waste Heap were considered, based on the three different focus of the future land use types that were considered (natural, recreational and economic):





- Scenario I. Increasing the natural and recreational potential
- Scenario II. Increasing the economic potential
- Scenario III. Increasing the natural, recreational and economic potential

2.1.1 Scenario I: Increasing the natural and recreational potential

Figure 2-1 presents the scenario corresponding to increasing the natural and recreational potential.



Figure 2-1. Scheme of the Janina Mine Heaps scenario development aimed on increasing its natural and recreational potential

The scenario assumes an increase in the natural values of the area of waste heap by recreating plant communities close to natural, i.e. bushes and low vegetation of dryloving grasslands and flower meadows. In order to ensure high landscape values, shrub vegetation will be introduced in the lower part of the slopes of the dump and in places exposed to water erosion. The top of the dump and the upper parts of the slopes will be covered with low vegetation of high species diversity and a large participation of flowering herbaceous plants. The sedimentation tank will be transformed into a semi natural water reservoir. Wetland vegetation will be initiated on the banks of the reservoirs and in places where rainwater accumulates.

Within the reclaimed area, elements will be introduced to enable the recreational and educational use of the study site. The elements of small infrastructure will provide opportunities for active recreation (walking and cycling paths, sports fields and outdoor gyms). The area in the northern part of the heap is intended for places to spend free time and contact with nature (resting places, hiking paths made of natural materials,





bird observation posts, piers) and educational elements presenting information about the history of mining and methods of reclamation of post-mining areas. The activities carried out will ensure integration in with the surrounding landscape and the negative impact on the environment will be decreasing.

2.1.2 Scenario II: Increasing the economic potential

Figure 2-2 shows the scenario corresponding to increasing the economic potential of the analysed area.



Figure 2-2. Scheme of the Janina Mine Heaps scenario development aimed on increasing its economic potential

The scenario for the development of the plateau and slopes of the Janina Mine Heap, focused on increasing its economic potential, as a result of location advantages and the possibility of using large areas with solar energy plants (photovoltaic panels), as well as the available capacity for locating mining waste. The production of solar energy will be the main assumption of the proposed scenario (approximately 40 ha of land in total), which will be able to generate electrical energy from renewable sources in the next several decades. The estimated efficiency of energy production for areas available for the development of a photovoltaic installation is about 0.66MW / 1ha. In addition, this scenario also assumes the possibility of using the space for depositing mining waste (in the area of the reservoir located on the north part of the dump) - the approximate





capacity possible for waste management is approximately 380,000 m³. The areas already transformed by mining activities with relatively small changes in land elevation will be use for location facilities with a service and industrial function. This infrastructure simultaneous should have great demend for use renewable energy produced from a PV installation (high energy consumption commercial activity). An additional advantage for developing the area in this direction is good communication between the northern part of the area, also with roads of supra-regional importance.

2.1.3 Scenario III. Increasing the natural, recreational and economic potential

Figure 2-3 shows the scenario corresponding to increasing the natural, recreational and economic potential.



Figure 2-3. Scheme of the Janina Mine Heaps scenario development aimed on increasing its natural, recreational potential and economic potential

Scenario III assumes the developing a multifunctional area constituting the basis for establishing a business, producing energy from renewable sources as well as spending free time in areas with specific natural values. This scenario assumes the use of southern slopes for energy production from photovoltaic panels (a total of about 2 ha). The solution is dictated by the highest efficiency of installation on slopes with such exposure (even up to about 1MW per ha). The zone of facilities for service and production purposes was located in the northern part of the dump. IT will be using the existing connection of the area with the local road network, as well as limiting vehicle traffic in the other parts of the area. The rest of the area will be used as a recreation and nature zone with educational elements. Scenario III considers the possibility of transforming





the sedimentation tank into a semi-natural water reservoir, as well as creating spaces occupied by low vegetation and shrubs. The scenario has all the features of sustainable development. By using previously lost land for business, it is shown that resources, including space, are saved. Energy consumption by newly constructed facilities is balanced by energy production on-site in a zero-emission manner. Also, sealing the area through the construction of production and service facilities, as well as communication elements will be balanced by increasing the retention capacity of the area by creating a water reservoir that can collecting and storage and pre-treating rainwater. The construction of a natural and recreational zone will provide access to additional green areas for the inhabitants of Libiąż, but will also increase the attractiveness of jobs to people employed in the industrial and service zone as well as to their clients, increasing the prestige of the location of enterprises and the value of the area.

The share of CLC types on each scenario is presented in Table 2-1.

Land Use	Area [ha]	Share [%]
Current state		
Dump sites	68,5	100
Scenario I		
Water bodies	15,72	22,9
Green urban areas	5,52	8,1
Transitional woodland-shrub	19,96	29,1
Natural grassland	19,97	29,1
Sport and leisure facilities	7,34	10,7
Scenario II		
Dump sites	11,99	17,5
Construction sites	50,1	73,1
Industrial or commercial units	6,42	9,4
Scenario III		
Green urban areas	7,36	10,7
Industrial or commercial units	4,45	6,5
Transitional woodland-shrub	18,97	27,7
Construction sites	4,55	6,6
Sport and leisure facilities	6,14	9
Water bodies	9,96	14,5
Natural grasslands	17,09	24,9

Table 2-1. Share of CLC types on each scenario





Rules and conditions for the future land use changes were gathered in Table 2-2.

Land use t ₀	Land use t ₁	Condition 1	Condition 2
	Natural grasslands	Develop soil conditions appropriate for semi-native low vegetation growth	Scenario I Scenario III
	Transitional woodland/shrub	Develop soil conditions appropriate for semi-native shrub vegetation growth	Scenario I Scenario II Scenario III
Land without current use (waste heaps)	Sport and leisure facilities	Develop a flat and stable and save area	Scenario I Scenario III
	Green urban areas	Develop stable and save area with soil conditions appropriate for vegetation growth	Scenario I Scenario III
	Industrial or commercial units and public facilities (solar panels)	Develop stable geotechnical condition on waste heap area	Scenario II Scenario III
	Industrial or commercial units and public facilities (commercial buildings)	Develop stable geotechnical condition on waste heap area	Scenario II Scenario III
Land without current use (sedimentation reservoir)	Water bodies	Remediation and restoration of mine water pond (removal of ochre precipitates and other suspended matter)	Scenario I Scenario III

Table 2-2 Rules and conditions for the future land use changes

2.2 Consultation with stakeholders

The study invited a wide range of experts representing scientific units, mining and mining-related companies, local government units, including in particular the City of Libiąż and mining municipalities in the Silesian Voivodeship.

The survey questionnaire covered the following thematic areas:

- correctness of the developed scenarios,
- probability of implementation of revitalisation scenarios,
- potential for development of ecosystem services based on a specific scenario

Survey participants mainly represented the environmental protection (57.1%) and mining (42.9%) sectors (Figure 2-4).







Figure 2-4. Responders to the survey by sectors

Respondents to the survey indicate that ecosystem services most frequently contribute to the following benefits: prevent flooding and drought (water retention), purify water, air and soil, regulate the climate, improve the landscape (potential for tourism and recreation) and provide economic benefits (Figure 2-5).



Figure 2-5. Impact of ecosystem services

The respondents, when assessing the impact of the Janina heap development, did not agree on the impact of the form of development on the potential of ecosystem services and the demand of adjacent areas. The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 2-3.





Ecosystem service	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	
2.2.1.3 Water flow regulation	3,428	2,857	3,571	
2.2.6.2 Regulation of temperature	3,286	2,428	3,143	
2.3.5.2 Air quality regulation	3,500	3,336	3,167	
3.1.1.2 Interactions with natural environment	4,000	2,713	3,285	
4.3.2.4 Solar power	1,429	3,428	3,146	
5.1.1.2 Mediation of waste	3,857	7,000	3,428	

Table 2-3. Evaluation of scenario influence on ecosystem services (in scale 0-10)

The results of the survey are evidence for following statement:

- There are no specific comments to developed scenarios, but a lot of factors could influence the risk during their implementation.
- The highest probability of realization has scenarios 3 (average 58%), and the lowest scenario 2 (average 46%).
- The result didn't show significant difference between each scenario for water flow regulation, regulation of temperature and air quality regulation.
- The potential of each scenario to deliver ecosystem services was evaluated by each expert in very different ways (e.g. one expert was pointing high of 1 scenario in water retention, the other evaluate that this scenario with very low impact on ecosystem services in water flow regulation).

The highest difference between scenario was indicate by experts for potential to mediation of waste and solar power.

In the next step, the potential of each ES has been assessed base on the methods developed in task 2.2.





3 Assessment of scenarios for Janina Mine

For each scenario potential for deliver ecosystem services were calculated. The values were compared to current status of Janina Mine Waste Heap to estimate the influence of different revitalization approaches on ecosystem indicators values. The results of the analyses show that 1 scenario has the strongest positive impact on regulation survives by decreasing rainwater runoff and temperature during heat waves, as well as increases ability to air pollution removal. This scenario generate also the better biophysical characteristics that enable activities promoting health, de-stressing and nature-based recreation, but has no positive impact on provisioning services (solar power and mediation of waste). Scenario 2 has a great positive impact on provisioning services but has a negative impact on water flow regulation, and could cause to increase of temperature on hot days. This scenario will not increase also the ability to air quality regulation and not improve the condition for citizens interactions with the natural environment. The scenario 3 has a positive impact for all regulation services, deliver condition for nature-based recreation (cultural services) and has also ability to deliver solar power. The ES indicators values of each scenario and current status as the calculation of this analysis are gathered in Table 3-1.

Ecosystem service	Current state	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
2.2.1.3 Water flow regulation	0	9,36	0	8,74
2.2.6.2 Regulation of temperature	0	0,66	0	0,91
2.3.5.2 Air quality regulation	3	7,07	2,26	6,83
3.1.1.2 Interactions with natural environment	0	6,70	0	5,57
4.3.2.4 Solar power	0	0	6,58	0,63
5.1.1.2 Mediation of waste	10	0	1,75	0

Table 3-1. The ES indicators values for each scenario and current state





4 Conclusions and lessons learnt

The generation of different scenarios improves the decision process as it helps foster openness to different perspectives.

In the case of Janina Mine Waste Heap, alternatives of revitalization actions were developed based on the Janina mine local circumstances, the long term development of the Libiaz district landscape, as well as the results of the stakeholder survey.

The stakeholders survey questionnaire result shows that knowledge about the ecosystem services concept is not widespread, and assessment of revitalization action to deliver ecosystem services based on experts opinion could give different results than evaluation based on developing it in the frame of project approach.

The scenarios covered a range of future development options that are the most feasible, taking into consideration the alternatives of revitalization previously selected: Scenario I was designed aiming at increasing the natural and recreational potential; Scenario II focus on increasing only economic potential; and Scenario III was developed to support both economical and natural and recreational potential.

Using the Ecosystem Services (ES) approach allowed a detail exploring of consequences of each scenario taking into consideration not only typical economic gains but also other benefits that could be generated by ecosystem, as well as negative consequences of intensive economic growth. The specialists dealing with post-mining area problems are interested in the implementation of these elements for their decision-making process.

The results of the analysis show that the sustainable development concept could be also applied to the post-mining area. The comparison of ES indicators of each scenario with current status shows that economic growth should be combined with ecosystem services support. This synergy allows to deliver a wide range of benefits and limit the negative impact of redevelopment action.





5 Glossary

- CICES Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services
- CIF Common Implementation Framework
- CLC CORINE Land Cover
- CORINE Coordination of information on the environment
- ES Ecosystem Service
- GIS Geographic information system
- MAES Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystem Services
- SEEA System of Environmental and Economic Accounting





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7 Annex I: Survey







Scenariusze zagospodarowania obiektu unieszkodliwiania odpadów wydobywczych Janina w Libiążu
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Scenariusze zagospodarowania obiektu unieszkodliwiania odpadów wydobywczych Janina w Libiążu
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Scenariusze zagospodarowania obiektu unieszkodliwiania odpadów wydobywczych Janina w Libiążu
Badania anklatowa Ceen migianggo badania jast ocena gotançalu zaprezentowanych zonanizary zagosodarowania obieku, indezisodi wykódywczych Janina dla świadzenia różnych usług eksaptamowych orez identyfikacja zapotrzebowania na tego typu usługi na termench przylegających, informacje te zostaną wykozystane do opracowania narzędzi wykozystane do gotowania kadycji w zukrasa wykozy kierunku zagosodarowania obieku, indezisiodi wykożywczych Janina dla świadzenia różnych usług eksaptamowych orez identyfikacja zapotrzebowania na tego typu usługi na termench przylegających, informacje te zostaną wykozystane do opracowania narzędzi wykozystane do starowania wykozy kierunku zagosodarowania obieku, interzech zaprezedowania miestych zaprezedowania na tego typu usługi na termench przylegających, informacje te zostaną wykozystane do opracowania narzędzi ANICETA, JEST ANOINACUNA.
1. Proszę podać jaki obszar wiedzy teoretycznej (praktycznej Panil Pan reprezentuje:
Planovanie przestrzenne
Inzymeria środowiska
2aządzanie w sektorze publicznym
Biologia
Ekologia
inne, jakie?
2. Jak ceselle Pen/Pan works znadmekż zajądnień związanych z twesami opodmiczymi
O Bartes holes O Bartes
⊖ Mata znajomość
3. Jak osenia PlaniPlan svoja znajomość zapadnień zwiazawych z terenami popómiczymi (proszę wrakzadę przwsizający charatker w każdej parzę):
а на осна кана на на упорти и продати и предати и продати и права и права и права и права и права и права и пра О на осна кана на права на права и права
a)
amatoraki 🗣 profesionalny
b)
sensityczny
c)
ngularry 🕘 diagonality



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4. Czy spotkał(a) się Pani/Pan z pojęciem: usługa ekosystemowa?				
🔿 tak				
O nie				
O nie jestem pewny(a)				
5. Proszę zaznaczyć, które z niżej wymienionych elementów, dosta	rczają – według Pani/Pana – usług ekosystem	owych.		
🗋 lasy				
Skwery, parki (miejskie, przydworskie, itp.)				
sady, ogrody				
kępy drzew i krzewów				
🗌 pasy drzew i krzewów (w tym szpalery przy drogach, aleje, i	tp.)			
🗋 łąki i pastwiska				
🗋 rzeki i potoki				
zbiorniki wodne				
mokradla				
pozbawione roślinności zwałowiska pogórnicze				
zabudowa poprzemysłowa				
🗋 drogi				
 Jakie korzyści – według Pani/Pana – przynoszą usługi ekosyster zapobiegają powodziom i suszy (retencja wodna) 	nowe na terenach poprzemysłowych społecze	nstwu r		
oczyszczają wodę, powietrze i glebę				
🗌 regulują klimat				
zapoblegają erozji wietrznej i wodnej gleby				
 stabilizują stoki (zapobiega powstawaniu osuwisk) 				
chronią gatunki pożyteczne dla człowieka (np. owady zapyla –				
poprawiają walory krajobrazowe (potencjał do rozwoju turys –	lyki i rekreacji)			
sprzyjają utrzymaniu relacji społecznych				
 dostarczają korzyści gospodarczych 				
inne, jakie				
7. Czy uważa Pani/Pan, że usługi ekosystemowe na terenach popr	zemysłowych mają wpływ na zrównoważony re	ozwój lokalny w Państwa gminie?		
🔿 tak				
🔿 nie				
🔿 nie mam zdania				
 Czy uważa Pani/Pan, że przedsiębiorstwa wydobywcze mają wp 	ływ na jakość usług ekosystemowych?			
🔿 tak				
🔿 nie				
🔿 nie mam zdania				
9. Czy uważa Pani/Pan, że lokalne władze samorządowe mają wpł	yw na usługi ekosystemowe terenów poprzem	/słowych w gminie?		
⊖ tak				
🔿 nie				
O nie mam zdania				
0. Czy właściwe kształtowanie terenów poprzemysłowych w Pańs	twa gminie mogłoby pozytywnie wpłynąć na po	prawę jakości Pani/Pana życia?		
⊖ tak				
🔘 nie				
🔘 nie mam zdania				
11. Proszę ocenić jak zagospodarowanie w każdym z zaproponowa	anych scenariuszy wołynie pa potenciał usług -	kosystemowych zwalowiska Janies oraz oce	nić zapotrzebowanie na wyszczególpione usługiu	pa ferenach przylegiych
skala wpływu: 1 – brak wpływu, 2 – znikomy wpływ, 3 – nieznaczny skala zapotrzebowania: A – brak zapotrzebowania, B – znikome za	wpryw, 4 – znaczący wpływ, 5 – bardzo znacz potrzebowanie, C – nieznaczne zapotrzebowa	ący wpryw nie, D – znaczne zapotrzebowanie E – bardzo	o duże zapotrzebowanie	
	Scenariusz I*	Scenariusz II ^{xx}	Scenariusz III***	Zapotrzebowanie na usługe ekosystemowa na terenach przylegiych
Retencia wód				
				Wybierz 🗸
Regulacja temperatury	Wybierz 🗸 🗸	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸 🗸
Oczyszczanie powietrza	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸 🗸
Zapewnienie mieszkańcom interakcji z przyrodą	Wybierz 🗸 🗸	Wybierz 🗸 🗸	Wybierz 🗸 🗸	Wybierz 🗸 🗸
Neutralizacja odpadów	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 👻	Wybierz 🗸
Energia ze słońca	Wybierz 🗸	Wybierz 🗸	- Wybierz V	Wybierz 🗸
Energia ze słońca * Szenanuz (– zwiększenie połencjek przyrodniczo-włorescywego * Szenanuz II – zwiększenie połencjek ekonomiczno-gospozarczego ** Szenanuz II – zwiększenie połencjek przyrodniczo-włerescynego i ekonomic ** Szenanuz II – zwiększenie połencjek przyrodniczo-włerescynego i ekonomic		Wybierz 💌	- Wybierz 🗸	- Wybierz - V





* Scenariusz I – zwiększenie potencjelu przyrodniczo-rekreacyjnego ** Scenariusz II - zwiększenie potencjelu ekonomiczno-gospodarczego *** Scenariusz III – zwiększenie potencjelu przyrodniczo-rekreacyjnego i ekonor

13. Na wybór ostatecznego kierunku zagospodarowania zwałowiska Janina ma wpł zaproponowanymi scenariuszami.

Oceń prawdopodobieństwo realizacji poszczególnych scenariuszy w skali od 0% do 100% (0 % - scenariusz piemożliwy do realizacji 100% - realizacja scenariusza barrzo prawdopodobn

0 % - scenariusz niemozliwy do realizacji 100% - realizacja scenariusza bardzo prawdopodobna)												
	Prawdopodobieństwo realizacji scenariusza										Uwagi	
	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Gwagi
Scenariusz I*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Scenariusz II**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Scenariusz III***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

14. Jakie jest PanilPana zdanie na ternał zaproponowanych w ramach projektu RECOVERY scenariuszy? Czy widzi PaniPan inne scenariusze możliwe do zastosowania na ocenianym terenie? (będziemy wdzięczni za podanie przykładów takich rozwiązań)
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335.

Scenariusze zagospodarowania obiektu unieszkodliwiania odpadów wydoby wczych Janina w Libiążu

(100

Dziękujemy!

Dziękujemy za wypełnienie naszej ankiety. Twoja wiedza jest dla nas bardzo ważna

