TP Lab
Territorial Planning Laboratory

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TERRITORIAL PLANNING LABORATORY – DATA NEEDS ASSESMENT

- Summary Report –

31st May 2021.

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Content

Introduction

Within the framework of the TP LAB project a data and information service platform will be established for the area of the Counties Győr-Moson-Sopron, Pozsony and Nagyszombat (Szigetköz and Csallóköz as a sample region) in cooperation with the Institute of Spatial Planning (IPP) and the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava (STU), West-Pannon Nonprofit Ltd. and the Lechner Knowledge Centre in Hungary with the help of the Slovakia-Hungary Interreg V-A Programme.

The objective is the coordination of spatial planning and harmonization of decision-making between regions closely related to each other but being divided by the border, and to improve communication and the availability of information online.

In the first phase of the implementation of the project being completed in the framework of the Slovak-Hungarian Cross-Border Cooperation Programme, the project partners, the implementing West-Pannon Nonprofit Ltd. contacted the potential stakeholders and users of TP LAB services with a questionnaire survey in April 2021. On the Hungarian side, 45 organisations responded to the questions related to the web service (spatial data, tools), and training, as well as usage needs. This paper contains the results and evaluation of this survey. The partnership plan of the project, as well as the wide local embeddedness, and the existence of close and living relationships with local and county institutions of West-Pannon Nonprofit Ltd., project partner served as a basic starting point, resp. in this context during the sending of the questionnaire and the assessment of the potential stakeholder group, which greatly facilitated the reach of the potential target group. This - as well as the active strategic support of the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Local Government - can be attributed to the fact that the needs assessment is based on extensive and meaningful data provision (see later in the detailed analysis of the answers).

I. Respondent organisations

List and types of the respondent organisations

Responds of 45 organisations through a total of 48 respondents were received of the TP LAB's needs assessment questionnaire on spatial data, web services and capacity building. The majority of the respondents (almost 90%) are settlement municipalities, but also from EGTC, civic organisations, national parks and urban planning companies answered the questions:

1. Figure: List of the respondent organisations

	Respondent organisation
1.	Municipality of the Village of Fertőendréd
2.	Municipality of the Village of Nagybajcs
3.	Municipality of the Village of Győrladamér
4.	Municipality of the Village of Kunsziget
5.	Municipality of the Village of Rábacsécsény
6.	Municipality of the City of Csorna
7.	Municipality of the Village of Dunaszentpál
8.	Municipality of the Village of Dunaszeg
9.	Municipality of the Village of Nagybajcs
10.	Municipality of the Village of Öttevény
11.	Municipality of the Village of Mecsér

| 12.	Municipality of the Village of Tényő
13.	Municipality of the Village of Abda
14.	Municipality of the Village of Rajka
15.	Község Municipality Rábacsécsény
16.	NagyMunicipality of the Village of Szany
17.	Municipality of the Village of Dunakiliti
18.	Municipality of the Village of Rábapatona
19.	Municipality of the Village of Lövő
20.	Municipality of the Village of Halászi
21.	Győrújbarát Mayor's Office
22.	Municipality of the Village of Sopronkövesd
23.	Municipality of the City of Pannonhalma
24.	Municipality of the Village of Kimle
25.	Municipality of the Village of Hegyeshalom
26.	Municipality of the Village of Tárnokrét
27.	Municipality of the Village of Nagyszentjános
28.	Municipality of the City of Beled
29.	Municipality of the Village of Hegykő
30.	Municipality of the City of Fertőd
31.	Municipality of the Village of Bogyoszló

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32.	Municipality of the Village of Ravazd
33.	Municipality of the Village of Iván
34.	Municipality of the Village of Mosonszentmiklós
35.	Municipality of the Village of Kisbodak
36.	Municipality of the Village of Bőny
37.	Municipality of the Village of Dunasziget
38.	Municipality of the Village of Ágfalva
39.	Municipality of the City of Jánossomorja
40.	Municipality of the Village of Feketeerdő
41.	Szigetköz Nature Park Association
42.	Fertő-Hanság National Park Directoriat
43.	Dro Stúdió Bt.
44.	Arrabona EGTC
45.	Hungarian Village Assocation

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2. Figure: Territorial location of the responding municipalities
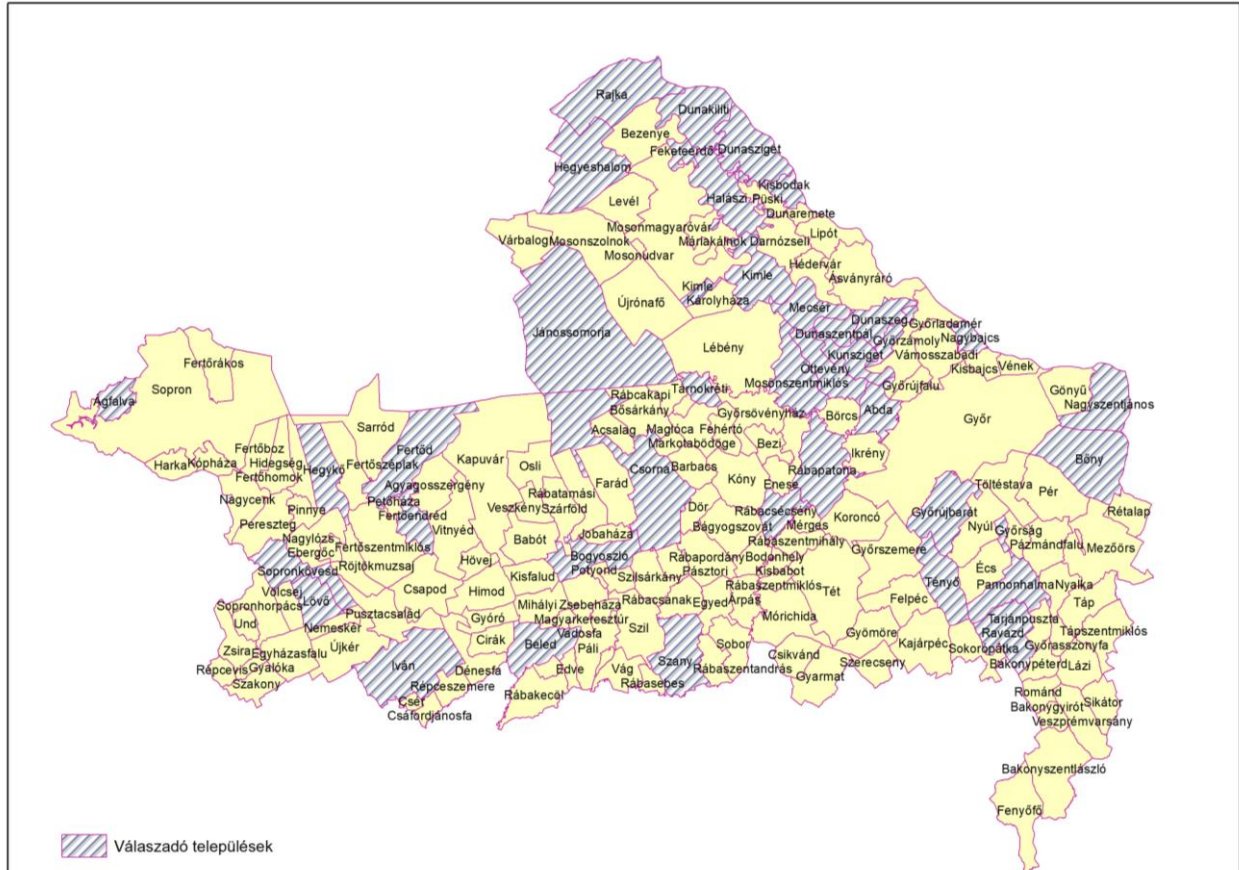
According to the orientation and the nature of the project, where the municipality sphere is the primary target group, the typical responding organisation was the settlement municipality - however, (substantive) responses were received from other types of organisations during the data collection:

3. Figure: Types of the respondent organisations
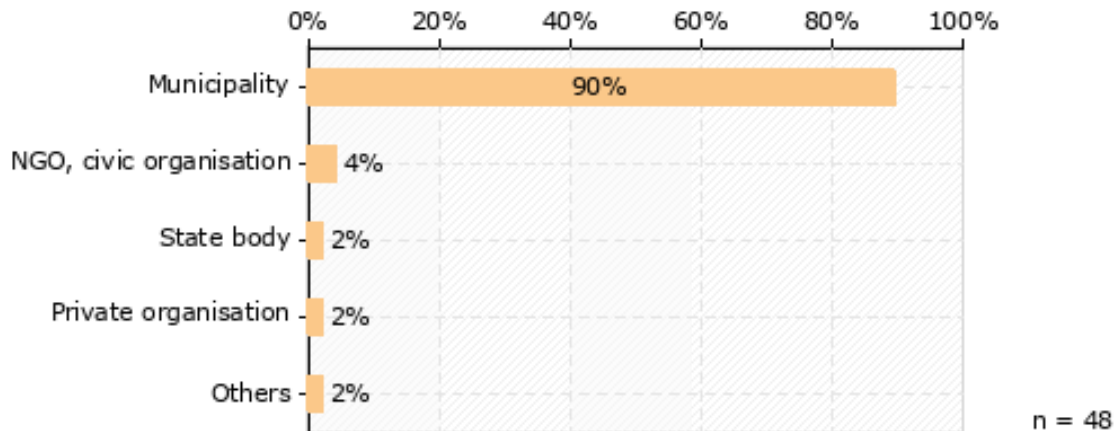
Basic activities of the respondent organisations

The question focused on the main activities of the responding organisation. As the majority of the organisations are settlement municipalities, the majority of the responses related to tasks concerning municipal administration. In addition, environmental protection, consultation, and research were included as typical activities:

4. Figure: Basic activities of the respondent organisations – word by word responds

governmental public administration, public services
settlement development, settlement renewal, protection of the built and natural environment
local public services
local municipality
environmental protection
7112\08 engineering activities, technical support, 7220\08 social sciences, humanities research and development
settlement management, completion of tasks within the domain of settlement rights
settlement management and development

compulsory tasks defined by the Act on Local Governments of Hungary voluntary municipality tasks
settlement municipality
municipality
self-government
public services
8411 general public services
managerial activities
public activities
settlement municipality development, settlement management
municipality tasks defined by law, as well as area development projects
completion of compulsory municipality tasks
general public services
generation of projects, preparation of applications, project management
Act on Local Governments of Hungary. §13.
local public services
managerial activities of the local municipalities and associations
municipality tasks
local public issues (constitution, Article 32.)
municipality representation
public services, settlement development
completion of public tasks concerning local public institutions, and enterprises
local municipality, public services
municipality public administration
services
settlement management, settlement development

1) the municipality completes the tasks defined in the Act of Hungary No. 2011./ CLXXXIX about the local municipalities (later: Act on Local Governments of Hungary.), the way of completion is defined in its own scope of rights.

2) the continuous basic activities having to be completed by the municipality by government functions: - 011130 municipalities and municipality offices legislation

II. Territorial context of the respondent organisations' activities

Respondent organisations development objectives

The question focused on the development objectives of the organisations visited. The most common development objectives were the settlement development, the infrastructure development (mainly transport infrastructure) and tourism. At the same time, some respondents also identified the development of habitats and green spaces as an important objective.

5. Figure: Respondent organisations development objectives – word by word responds

1.	development of the settlement's infrastructural, educational, touristic, cultural, spare time and sport activities, assurance of the conditions, cooperation with the civic organisations, entrepreneurs, churches, and institutions.
2.	village municipalities' representation
3.	development of the road system, development of accommodations, development of daytime care of the elderly people, development and expansion of the institutions
4.	renewal of the suburban/rural roads, expansion of the playground, purchase of machines for public areas' maintenance, renewal of the pavement, construction of an urn wall, creation of a CCTV observing system, renewal of the public buildings...

5.	rainwater drainage, renewal of the pavement and the road, bus stop construction in the residential park, renewal of the crematorium
6.	development of transport and tourism, building connections via the Danube Bridge and the related cycle path, strengthening the quality of life of the population, promoting the development opportunities of industrial plants, high level cultural programmes.
7.	tourism plays an important role in the Hegykő thermal bath, development of cooperation in the area of tourism, expanding connections in the area of Fertő /Neusiedlersee cultural area
8.	- development of habitat, habitat protection – environmental monitoring, and research and development, development of eco-touristic services
9.	settlement development
10.	land development, renewal of the nursery, restart of the elementary school, Fertőendréd - Vitnyéd bike path
11.	development of the local public services
12.	development of the infrastructure
13.	settlement development
14.	construction of roads, pavements, energy efficiency investments, construction of buildings, environmental protection,
15.	Development of the settlement's infrastructure, touristic, educational, cultural, spare time and sport activities, and assuring their necessary conditions
16.	strengthening touristic attractiveness of Alpokalja
17.	construction of a nursery, renewal of the road through the village, renewal of the pavements (paved), renewal of the municipality roads
18.	creation of connections between the two regions
19.	infrastructure, culture, tourism, economy
20.	developing the city's infrastructure, creating jobs, helping the socially deprived, protecting the environment
21.	settlement development, development of public services, development of sports and culture

22.	preserving and developing the existing values in order to make our settlement as attractive as possible for young people, our objective is for the people living in the settlement to feel at home, to love living here
23.	sewerage network investment, renewal of the pavements and the roads, renewal of the public institutions, land development, public space design
24.	touristic (bicycle, walking, horse riding, wine etc.) cultural cooperation, settlement development,
25.	ensuring the basic needs of the population and quality improvements.
26.	The main objectives of the municipality of Ravazd are: expansion of the surgery, renewal of the public spaces, construction of a nursery, development of the kindergarten, renewal of the school, renewal of the rainwater drainage, constructions, traditional public programmes (sister settlement relations), job creation, residential real estate ...
27.	development of the municipality institutes, development of the road system
28.	operation and development of the settlement
29.	development of the tourism
30.	nature park camp, Kimle accommodation development, touristic equipment acquisition
31.	construction of an indoor public space and local producer market, residential park, and the construction of a cycle path connected to Eurovelo 6, a railway crossing for footpaths and cycle paths to the cemetery. further development of the inland water and rainwater drainage system, establishment of a rainwater reservoir and a welfare lake, construction of a nursery and a school gymnasium.
32.	ensuring the high quality of municipal operations and the functioning of municipal institutions.
33.	improving the quality of life of those who live here
34.	preserving the balance between nature and people
35.	settlement development. community organisation. increasing the quality of local public care. development of official tasks.
36.	support for green development, development of active and ecotourism

37.	real estate development to further expansion, maintaining sister settlement relationships.
38.	implementation of a liveable small-town settlement in the region
39.	tourism development
40.	finding and applying more efficient, effective and successful planning methods.
41.	rainwater drainage, village centre, road construction, construction of the pavement, development of basic services
42.	institutional system and infrastructure development
43.	job creation, touristic development to provide services
44.	continuous development of the settlement image and infrastructure
45.	infrastructural developments (road development, residential park development), development of the educational institutions, touristic developments

Cross-border social and economic and environmental tendencies (changes) relevant of the respondent organisations

The question concerned the typical socio-economic-environmental trends faced by the organisations visited. The topics had been given in advance, but it was also possible to indicate additional aspects. The questions are of fundamental importance in connection with the design of the territorial "services" targeted in the project, i.e. determines the (spatial) cross-border environmental trends that emerge at the local level, and for which data requirements may arise accordingly.

The topic of *Ecological status of landscape GI* received the most votes. The issue of *the quality of the urban and rural environment and green infrastructure* is also considered as important. In addition to the above, respondents indicated other important aspects, such as:

- Energy consumption

- Settlement management

- Local identity

- Cross-border commuting

- Tourism

6. Figure: Topic areas important for the respondents
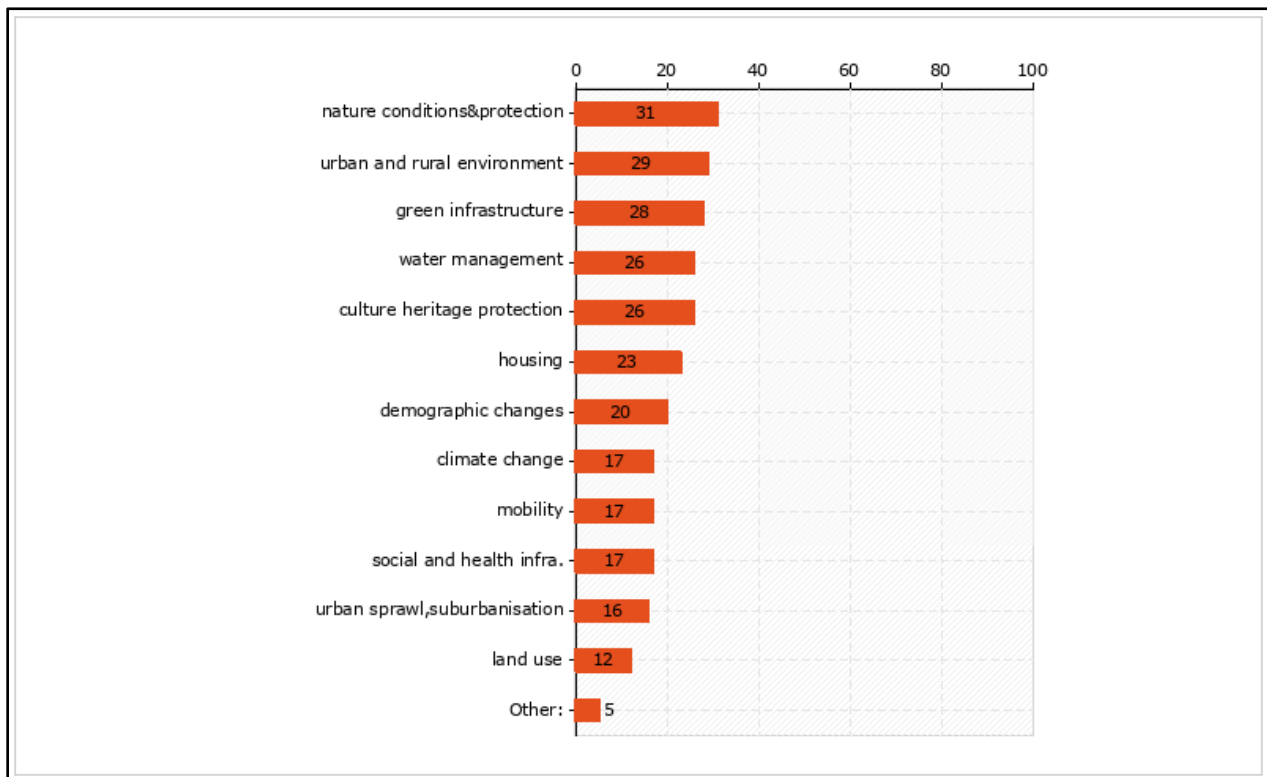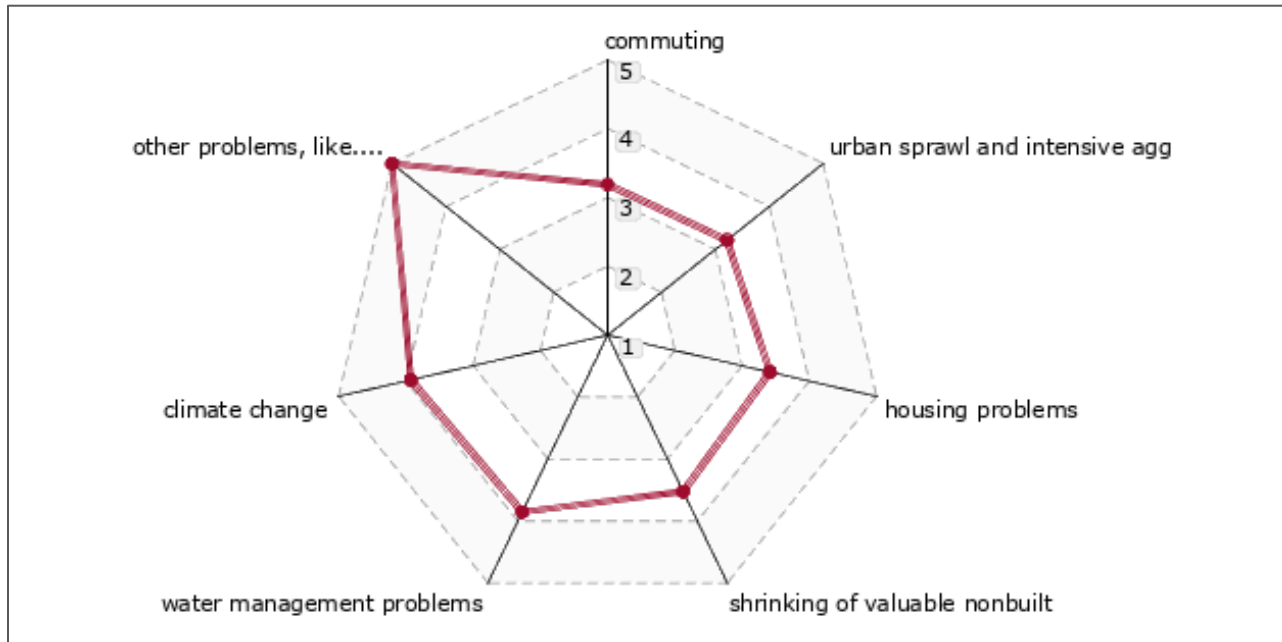

Possible threats and challenges in the area

Climate change and water management problems received the highest scores of the predetermined potential threats. The expansion of urban areas and the problems associated with commuting were assessed as less severe by the organisations involved. However, respondents also identified other problems and threats in the area, such as:

- quality of transport infrastructure,

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- intensive use of chemicals in agricultural areas.

7. Figure: Importance of threats and challenges

Knowing the characteristics of the geographical target area of the project - ie. it is a landscape rich in significant natural and landscape values, defined in many respects by water and its immediate proximity - the ranking of climate change and water management in the first place among problems is evident, but the high score of the two factors in absolute terms is surprising. In contrast, in many respects, the expansion of urban areas and, in this context, the issue of housing problems, received lower scores than expected, despite the fact that significant agglomeration can also be observed in the area.

The region - resp. also from the point of view of the project and the survey as a whole - its landscape and surface geographical features of great importance are also well illustrated by the map prepared within the framework of the Corine Land Cover system (2018), which emphatically shows the green corridors and the high proportion of surface waters, but also the types of agglomerations in some areas:

8. Figure: The Corine Land Cover surface coverage map and the area of the project
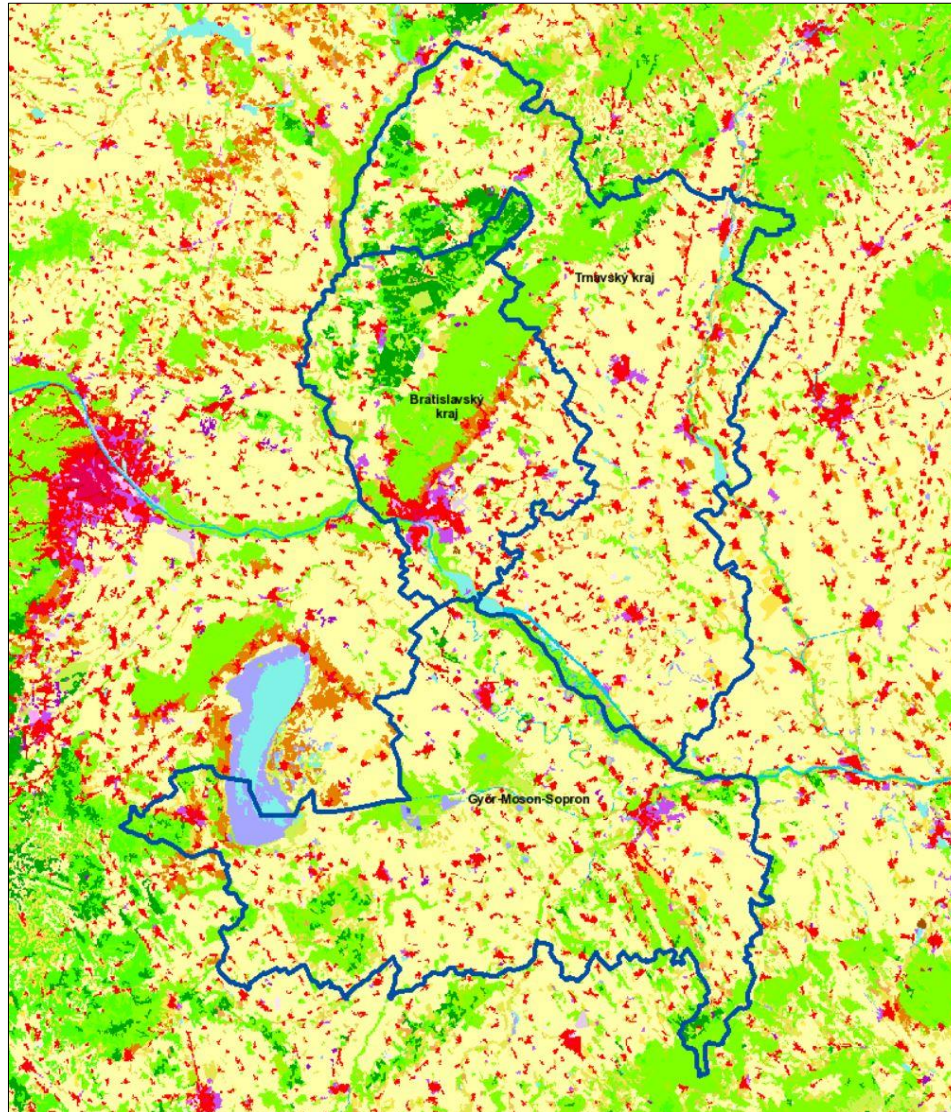
Opportunities in the area

In this case as well, predefined topics had to be chosen from. The scores for the given topics were relatively balanced. In connection with what was written in the previous point, the highest points were given to the favourable geographical location, natural values and economic growth. No other topics were given by the respondents.

9. Figure: Evaluation of the opportunities
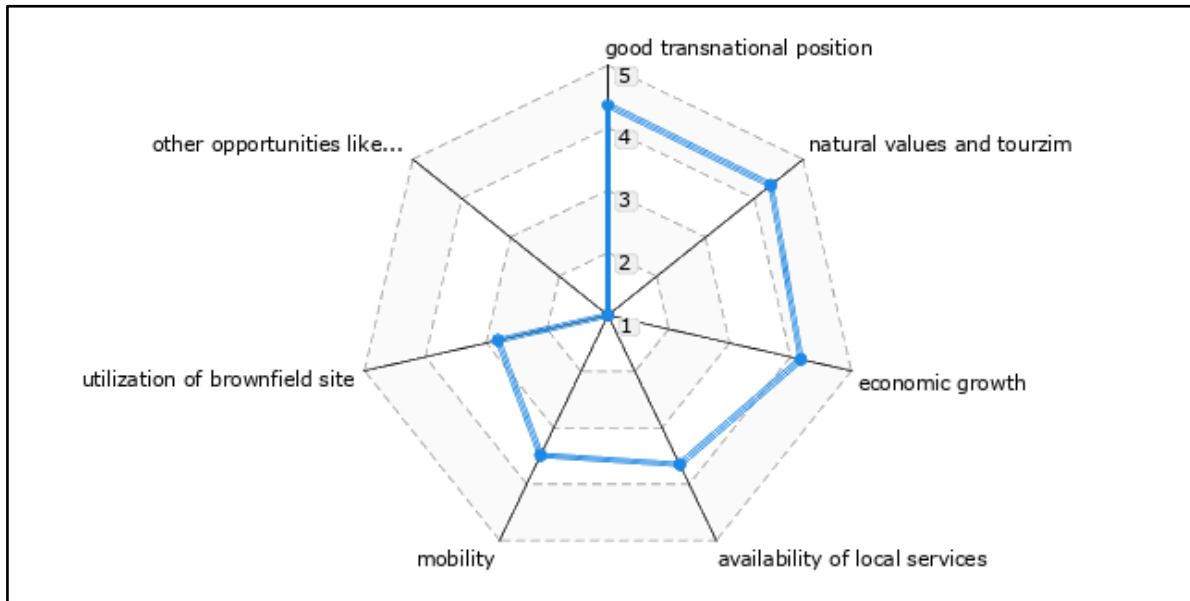
The evaluation of the options clearly showed a high score on the aspects related to the exploitation of economic potential, including tourism, all of which carry important information for the future IT system, as it is necessary to include relevant data (also available in a cross-border way).

Partner organisations

Regarding the partner organisations the respondent is related to, 23 responses were received. The word-by-word responds are listed in the table below.

10. Figure: Partner organisations defined by the respondents

1.	sister settlements:1 Slovakia-Alsóbodok, 2. Serbia-Tóthfalu
2.	Slovak sister settlement Vásárút
3.	Municipality of County Győr-Moson- Sopron, settlements of the area, Arrabona EGTC, TÖOSZ, MUT,

4.	local civic associations, associations outside the settlement that the village is a member of, the Austrian Somfalva and the German Schefflenz from abroad.
5.	Sopron-Fertő Touristic Ltd., Fertő-táj World Heritage, Fertő-Hanság National Park
6.	municipalities of the settlements in the region, governmental office, Hungarian State Treasury, Municipality of County Győr-Moson- Sopron, Danube Region Water-touristic Association, Kisbodak Foundation
7.	county municipality
8.	local touristic associations, other municipalities, Leader association, the settlement's civic organisations, transnational relations (sister settlements)
9.	TOP and MFP tenders' participating institutes, Mosonmagyaróvár Regional Association, Arrabona EGTC, Rába-Danube-Vág EGTC, West Pannon Regional and Economic Development Ltd., Municipality of County Győr-Moson- Sopron, Nature Park in Szigetköz Association, Szigetköz-Moson Plain Leader Association, Szigetköz Development Organisation
10.	governmental institutions, municipalities of the local settlements and the settlements over the border
11.	Mosonmagyaróvár micro-region association
12.	government, MP, Bakony-ér association, Arrabona EGTC, Pannónia Kincse Leader association, Győr micro-region association, Győr macro-region waste management association, Pannon-víz Ltd. Would be necessary: the City of Győr, local civic organisations and foundations, local enterprises
13.	ministeries, other municipality associations
14.	26 Szigetköz settlement, Szigetköz-Moson Plain Leader Association, Fertő-Hanság National Park
15.	National Park Neusiedlersee-Seewinkel, Sopron University, ÉDUVIZIG, Kaeg Ltd., MVH, GY-M-S county governmental offices, and their different authorities (e.g. green authorities)

16.	local population and civic organisations, neighbouring municipalities, sister settlement, Municipality of the City of Győr, county public service organisations
17.	settlement and county municipalities
18.	Arrabona EGTC Szigetköz Regional partners, Dobrohošť settlement in Slovakia
19.	municipalities of Győr, Mosonmagyaróvár, Nagymegyer, Dunaszerdahely, Somorja,
20.	neighbouring municipalities
21.	associations working in the village, Rábapart Wellfare Service Foundation
22.	Szigetköz-Moson-plain Leader Association, Szigetköz Nature Park Association, the City of Bős, Cartigliano Italian sister settlement, German and Croatian National municipality (local, county and national organisations), regional settlement municipalities, Ministry of Agriculture, Municipality of County Győr-Moson- Sopron
23.	Leader Association, Mosonmagyaróvár Micro-region Association, Szigetköz Nature Park Association

Reviewing the above - in many respects diffuse - data communication, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The issue of partnership is an important aspect for the respondents (mostly municipalities).

- Existing partnerships are driven on the one hand by practical aspects (see e.g. the participating organisations of tenders, geographical proximity aspects) and on the other hand - fortunately - the need for cross-border connections can be identified as a significant factor.

- Concerning the latter, besides the more distant countries, the location of the region and the proximity of the triple border appear to be fundamental factors, thus the Slovak and Austrian sister settlements were mentioned above all.

- The main form of cross-border relations is the (sister) settlement relationship established with specific settlements.

- The Arrabona EGTC, the Fertő-Hanság National Park and the Szigetköz Nature Park Association can also be considered as some of the key players.

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III. Data needs

 (Territorial) data preferences of the respondent organisations regarding social and economic data

In the field of economy and society, the individual data sets (sub-themes) received a relatively balanced score. The responding organisations considered the role of basic data and indicators related to economic development potential to be particularly important of the seven aspects specified in advance. Indicators and input data related to public and private settlement services and demography also received high scores.

11. Figure: Evaluation of data concerning society and economy

(Territorial) data preferencies of the respondent organisations regarding the field of land usage

Respondents considered settlement organisational information and the proportion of undeveloped valuable areas, as well as landscape features to be significant of the nine pre-specified criteria. The proportion and type of brownfield sites were among the less important factors. The latter is understandable if (in the region at least) the problems of the brownfield are strongly concentrated in the city areas (see above all Győr and Mosonmagyaróvár), however, these settlements were not among those who filled in the questionnaire.

12. Figure: Evaluation of data related to land/territory usage
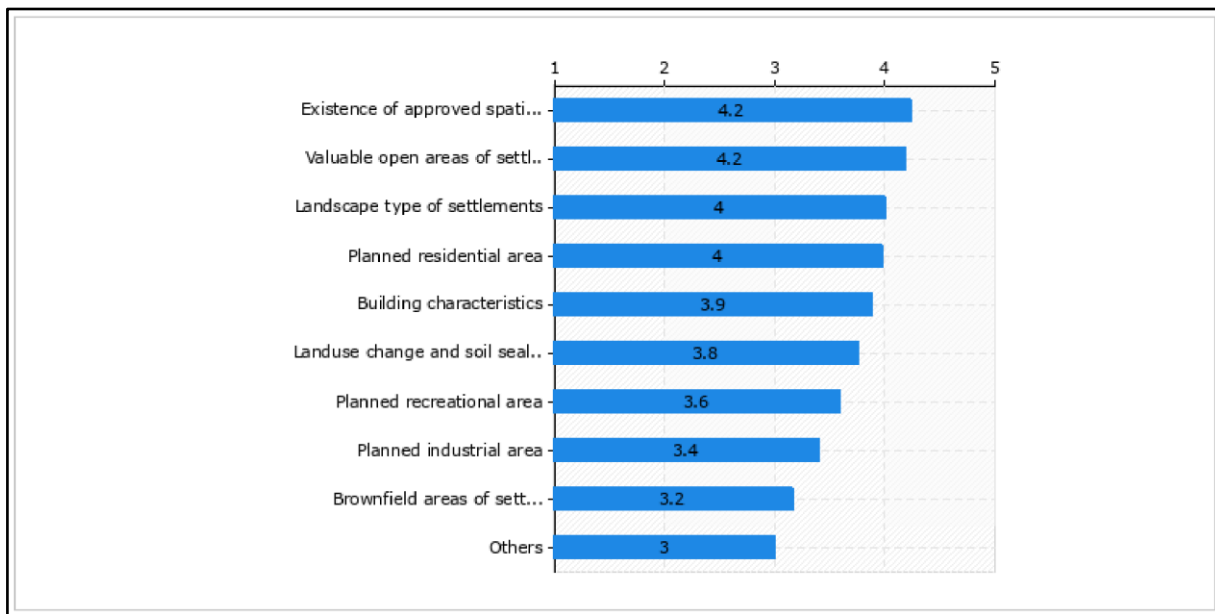
The data in the tables of Figure No.s No.11 and 12, and their rankings, also show the direction in terms of which types of data have the strongest local data demand and which have less interest - all of which have strongly influence when designing the IT system, as it is an aspect to be taken into account.

(Territorial) data preferencies of the respondent organisations regarding natural environment and green infrastructure data

Respondents considered data and indicators related to environmental protection and climate change to be particularly relevant of the eleven pre-specified criteria. Ecosystem services, flood risk, and natural hazards received relatively lower scores. Perhaps the fact that environmental protection and climate change are often used in common parlance may play a role in the assessment, while the concepts and sub-areas related to them, which are more common among designers and experts, are less common in everyday life.

13. Figure: Evaluation of data concerning natural environment
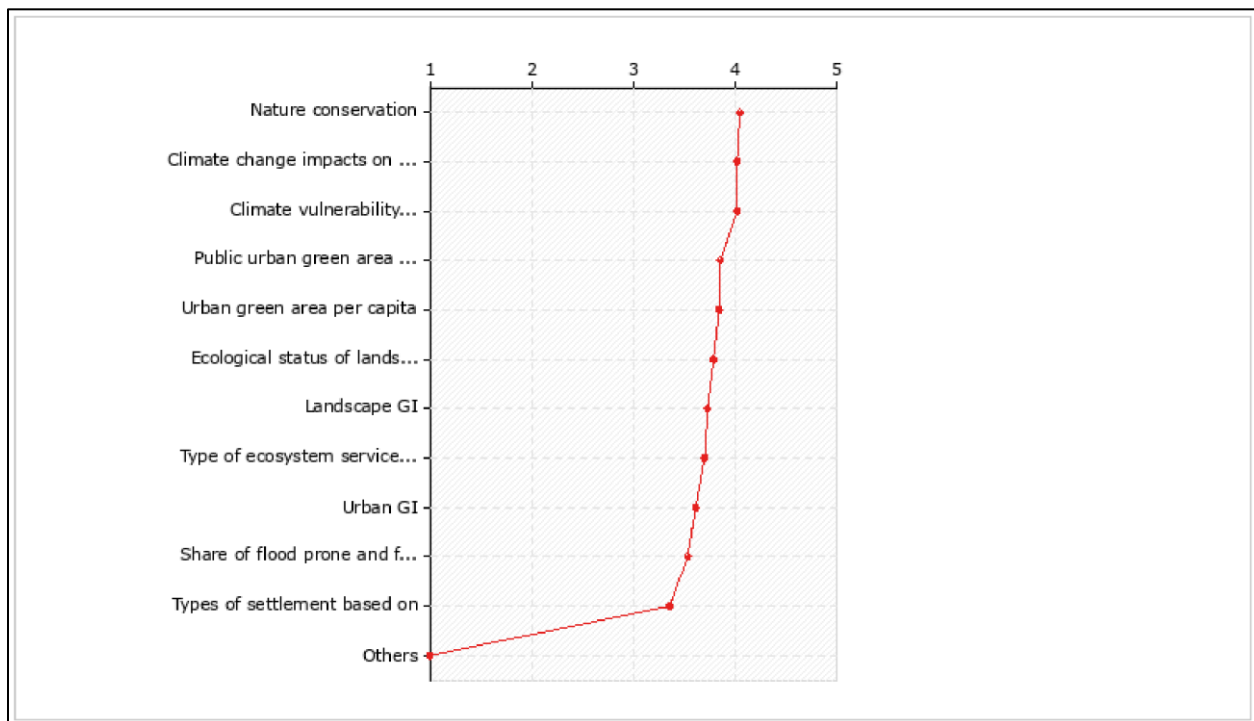
(Territorial) data preferencies of the respondent organisations regarding tourism data

The scores for some sub-themes of tourism were relatively balanced, but the highest ratings were given to indicators related to touristic attractions and the number of visitors - not coincidentally, as these indicators are the key data on this sector which all (regional development) interventions should be based on, moreover, thus their impact can also be monitored in the most efficient way.

14. Figure: Evaluation of data related to tourism
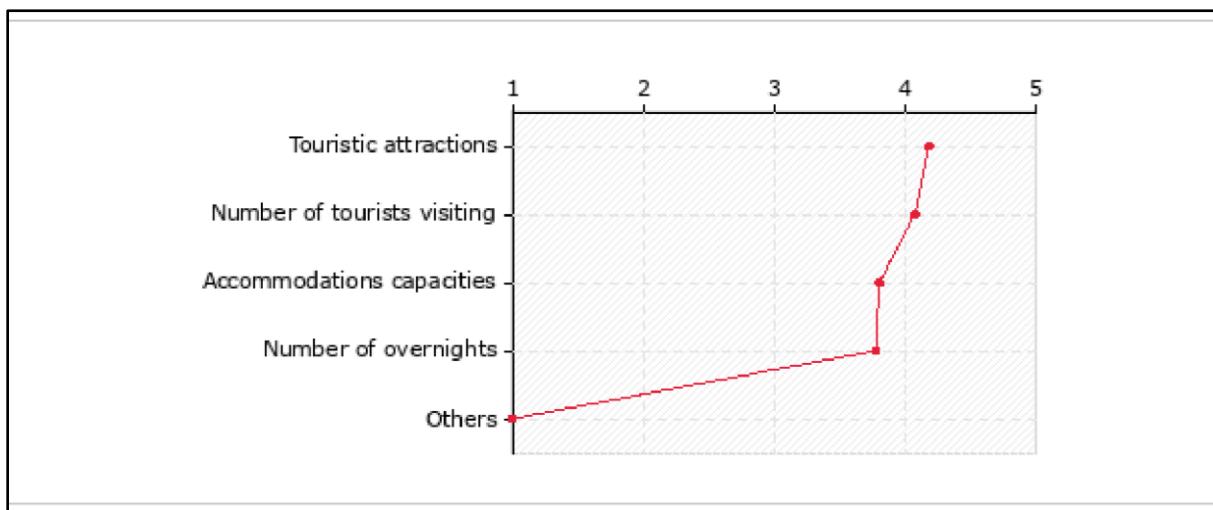
IV. GIS System usability

Direct access to the data and the availability of data processing

One third of the respondents want direct access (download) of spatial data, and two thirds are satisfied with web access.

15. Figure: The GIS access needs of the respondents
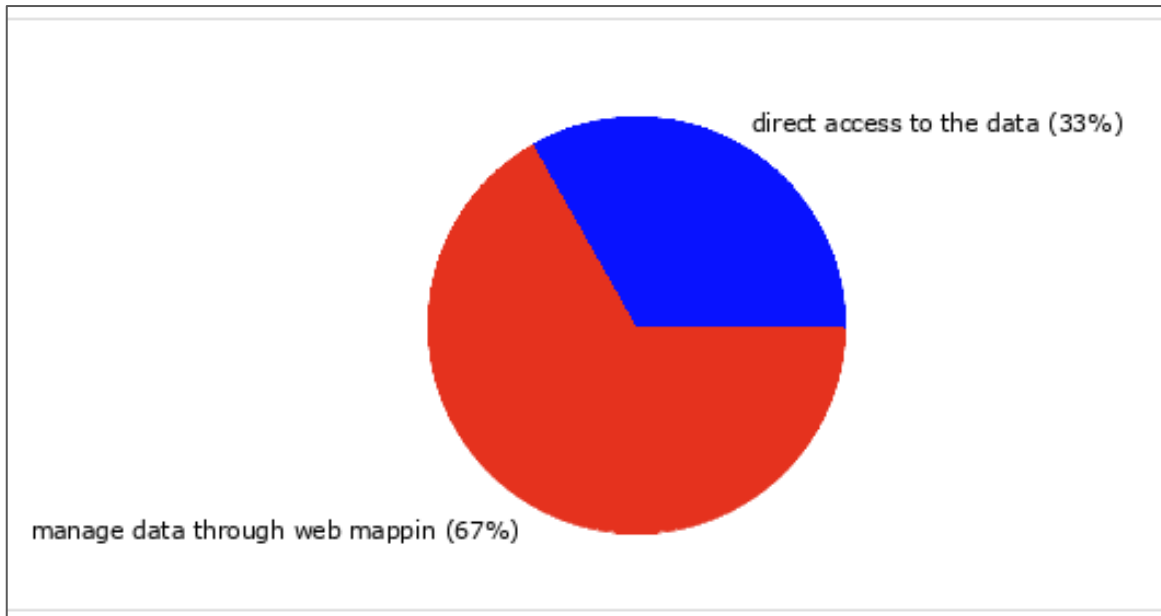
For web map analysis, nearly 60% of the respondents would use predefined functions, while 40% would tailor the tools to their own needs. This is in line with the experience of other similar systems – i.e. the average user wants to delve less into the details of the interface and database structure of a special (specialist) system, instead, he wants to get answers to his simple questions in case of the vast majority, relatively quickly. It is absolutely important to take this feature into account in the technical parameterization of the system to be developed.

16. Figure: Web GIS evaluation needs of the organisations
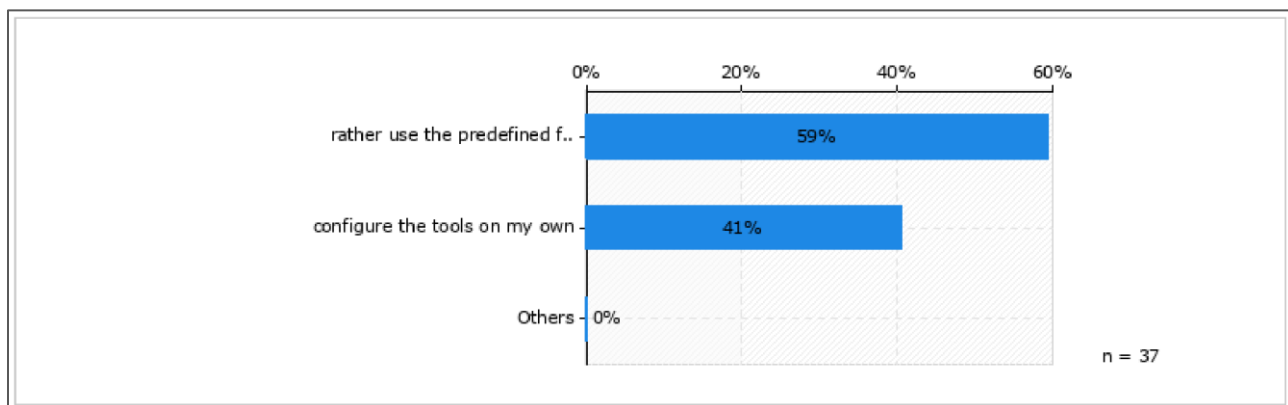
Appearance opportunities

Respondents considered tabular and other visualization (e.g., diagrams) data display options in TP LAB services to be equally important. Those who indicated the other option also wrote that both tabular and other visualization representations may be relevant (or data-dependent). This is also an important guideline for the system to be set up – i.e. accordingly, it should be open to both types of presentation:

17. Figure: The needs of the respondents concerning data appearance
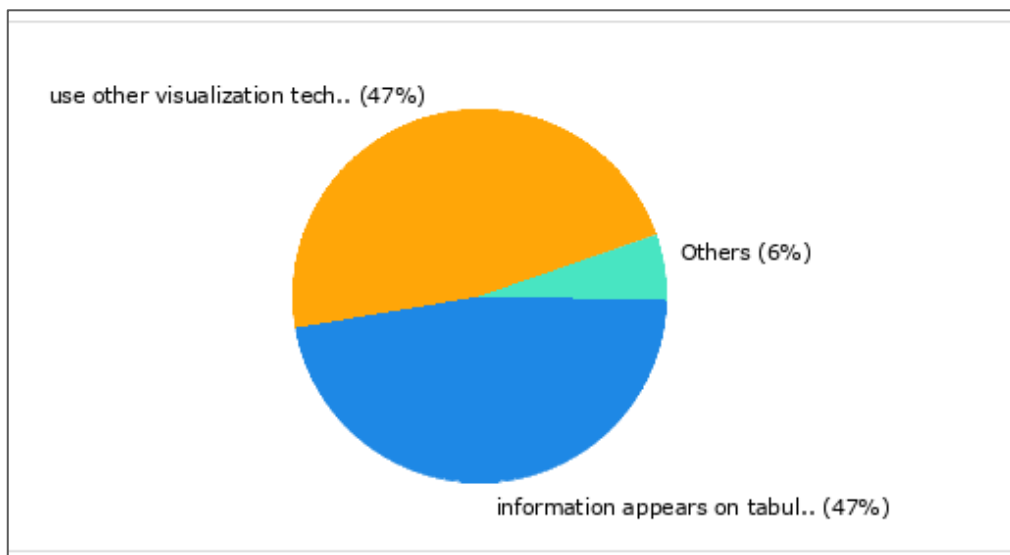
The importance of the web map service function

Most (32) marks were given for quick handling and access to information. The advanced map display function (18 markings) lags far behind. GIS tools are the least important. This feature received only 6 marks. The answers to this question also show, in line with the previous two points, that, once again, only quick, easy access to information is the most important feature for users.

18. Figure: The importance of map service functions
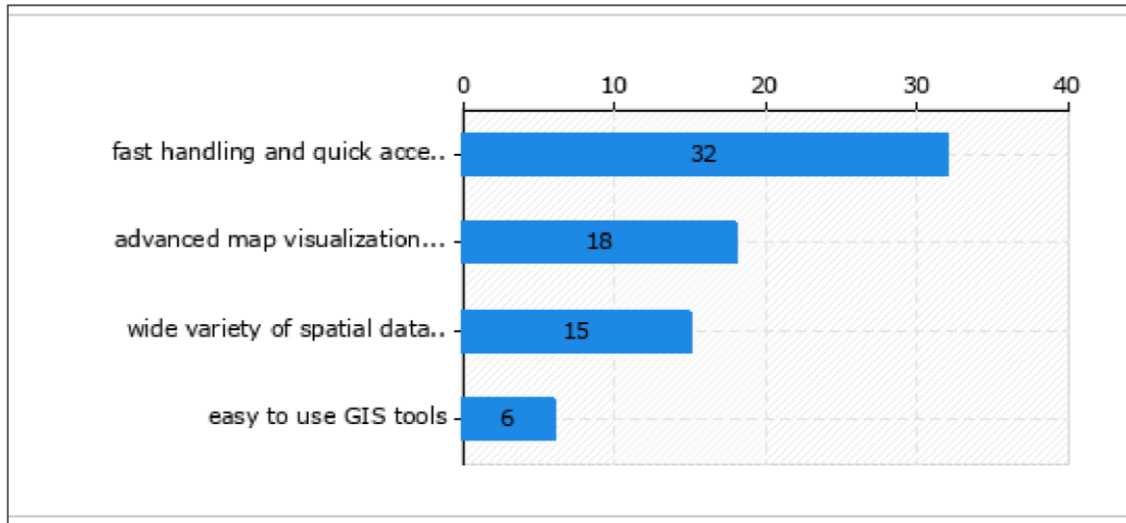
Assurance of metadata

The availability of metadata is considered desirable by the vast majority of the respondents (70%), given that they can extract other information useful to them from this data. This is also in line with the user experience of other similar IT systems and should accordingly be given due emphasis in the system to be developed.

19. Figure Availability of metadata
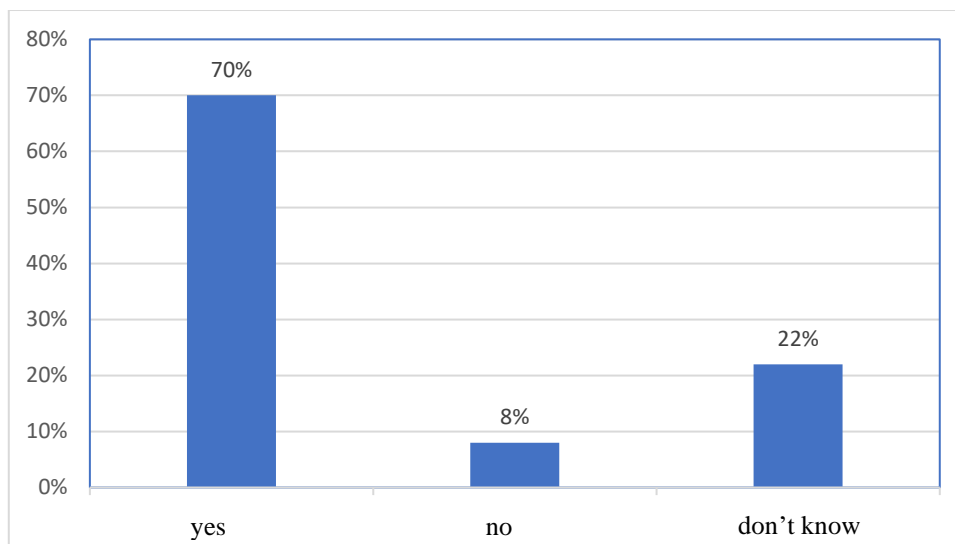
V. Capacity building needs of the respondent with the aim of the relevant use of the available new data

Usefulness of TP LAB knowledge

Four aspects of the questionnaire examined the usefulness of the new data and information. Respondents found each of these aspects useful. Although the opportunity to profit from TP LAB data was given the lowest value, 72% of the organisations still considered this aspect important. The most important aspect (97%) proved to be the way the new platform is used (how it can be used) - that is, by far this was the most important criterion on the basis of which the usefulness of the system was judged.

20. Figure: Usefulness of TP LAB knowledge

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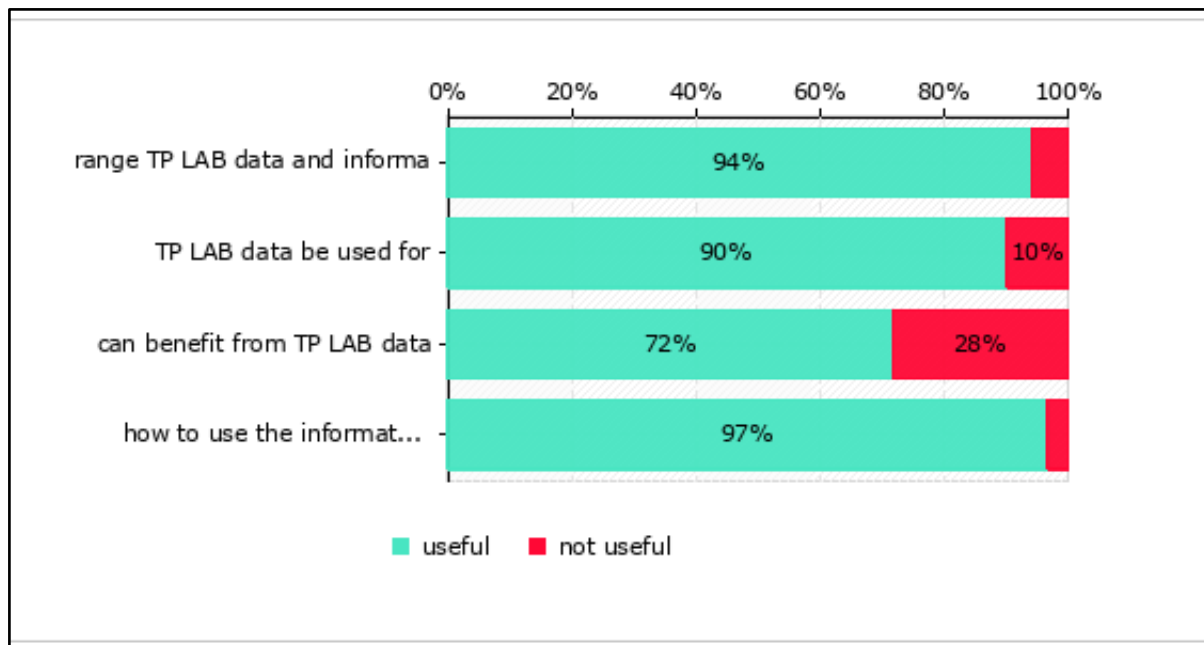
Participation in the creation and testing of TP LAB service content

Less than 40% of respondents would like to be involved in the development of the content of TP LAB web services. In the other hand, almost 60% would be involved in service testing. Both values are outstandingly good - as it is less realistic for services to be developed on a quasi-public basis, but the high willingness to test it is a good indication of the interest in setting up the system, the commitment for the content. All of this, in a broader context, can form an important regional basis for the project, which is worth pursuing.

21. Figure: Willingness for participation in the creation of TP LAB services
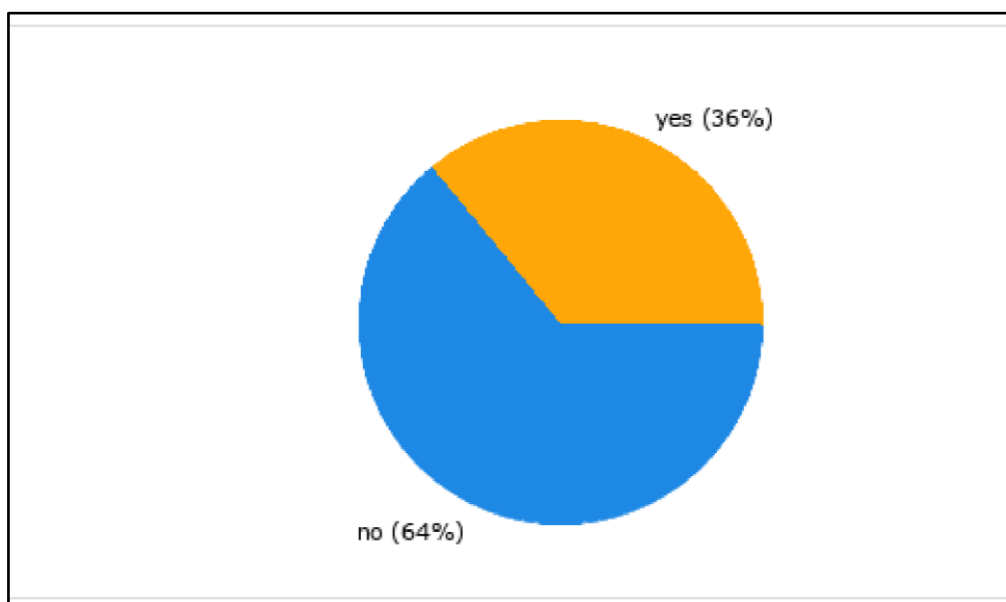
22. Figure: Participation in the testing of TP LAB service content
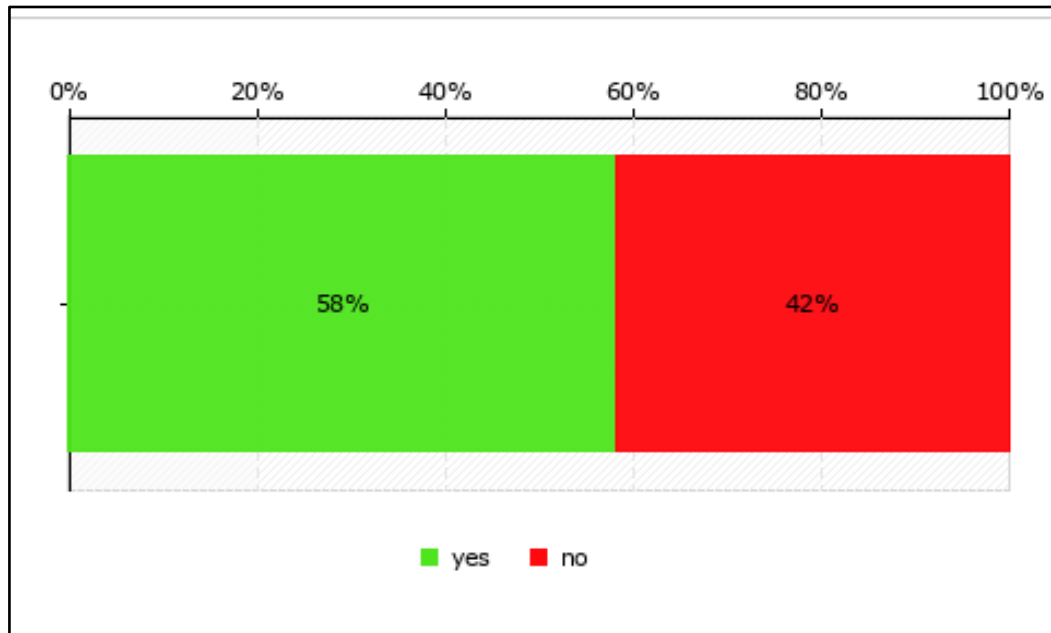
Usage of the services (venue)

Most respondents want to test TP LAB services at home or at work and not in the local Living Lab (the local service office). The situation is similar for ready-made services: the vast majority plan to use the system at work or at home. Only 10-14% of respondents would visit the Living Lab. This is understandable if we look at the increased preference for online services during the COVID epidemic compared to the previous period. An increase in personal, local use is expected in case the available tools and conditions in the homes or workplaces are not sufficient for the use of the system. When planning the services of Living Lab, it is absolutely necessary to take this aspect into account - a kind of local support, provided to the users of the service here, which makes it worth using it away from home. (However, compliance with the relevant epidemiological regulations must, of course, also be kept.)

23. Figure: Venue of the usage of TP LAB services (during the development of the service)
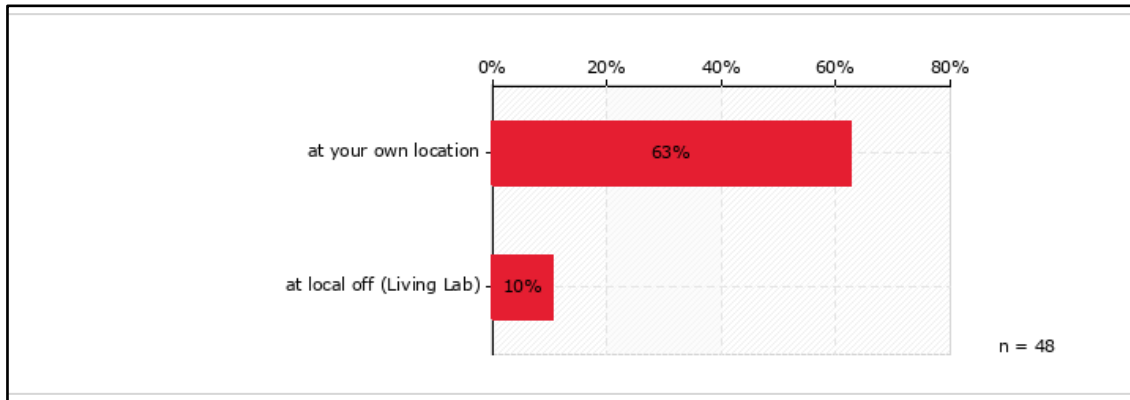
24. Figure: Venue of the usage of TP LAB services (during the operation of the service)
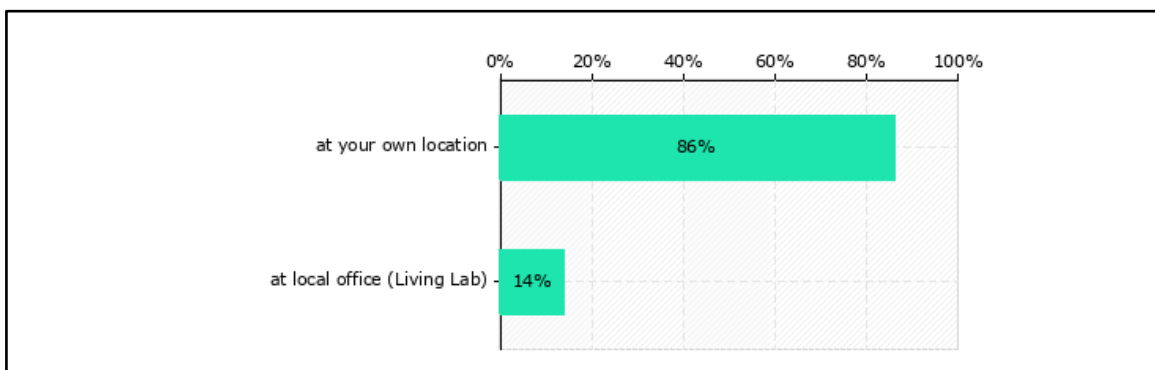
VI. Summary

As a conclusion of the above elaborated details – as well as the Hungarian stakeholder meeting held in Győr based on them - the following summary conclusions can be made:

- ✓ The results of the questionnaire survey as well as additional user ideas discussed at the local partner meeting will provide the basis for the development of the project's web data and information service application.
- ✓ Meanwhile as well, there is a substantial need and interest on the part of potential users to use the system (see, for example, the exceptionally high willingness to test).
- ✓ Thematically, the data on the natural environment (e.g. green areas, corridors, protected areas, surface and groundwater, etc.), data of economic nature, including tourism, (e.g. attractions, capacities, guest nights), and fundamental "standard" basic data (demographics, single base map, etc.) should play a key role in the substantive and content side of the data structure to be developed.
- ✓ With regard to all these data - emphatically due to the cross-border nature of the project - the need for data harmonisation emerges as an important factor, which can even be restrictive - as the data that have got the same definition on both sides of the border are worth to / can be displayed in space as well. In this respect, strong coordination is needed with the Slovak side of the project partnership, in which conceptual matching is of key importance.
- ✓ The objective for digital services is to meet the necessary data and information in the most user-friendly way possible - the survey has provided a number of guidelines in this regard, as well.

The system created based on the above elaborated details can be used in a cross-border way, and with a unified management of cross-border data, which will be able to meet the real, local information needs of the project area as well as support (specialist) sectoral planning and spatial development interventions, as well as making decisions on the use of space by individual actors.

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