



From National Policy setting to RTD needs identification

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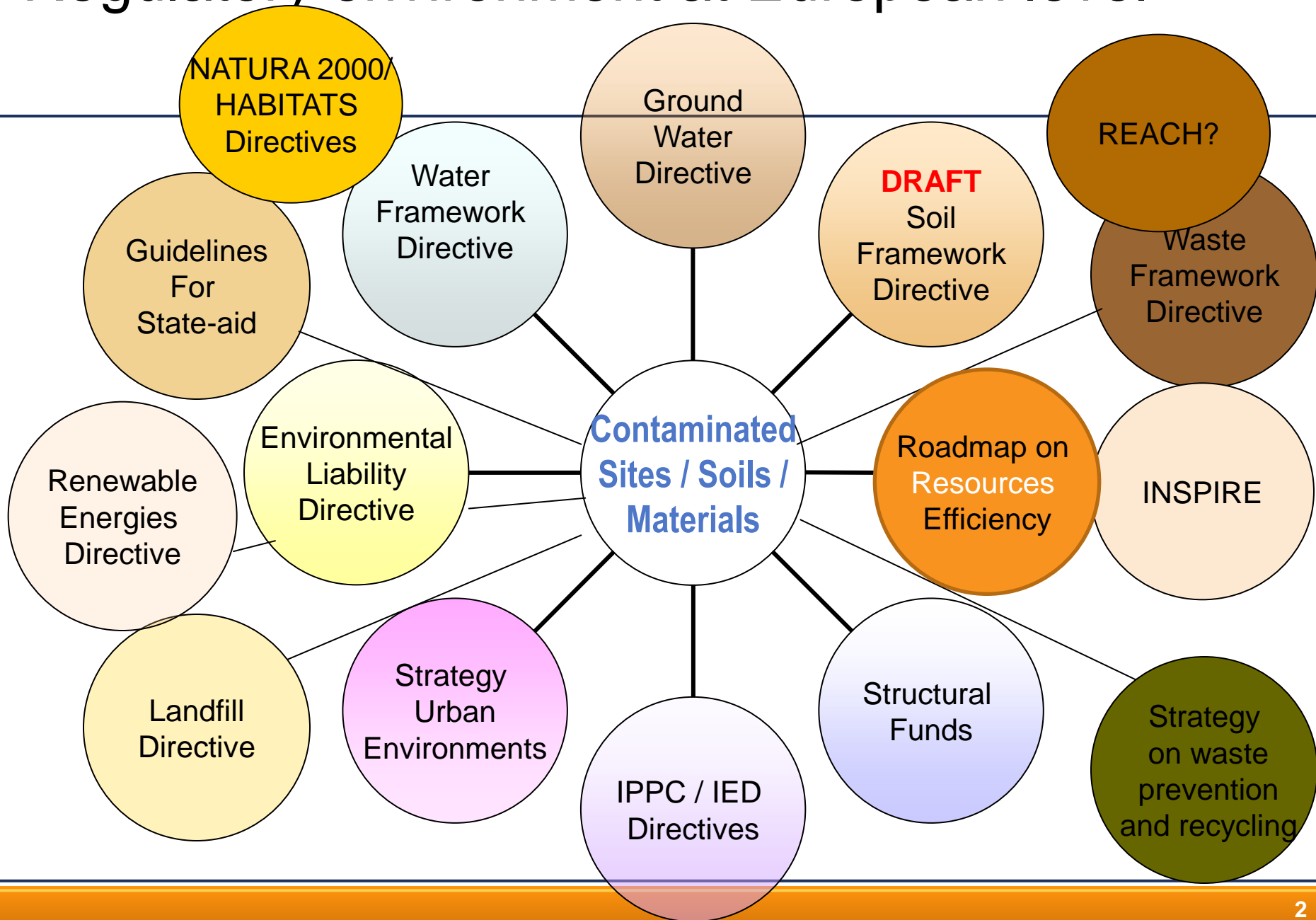
Sednet Conference, Lisbon, November 2013

ICCL / Common Forum networks

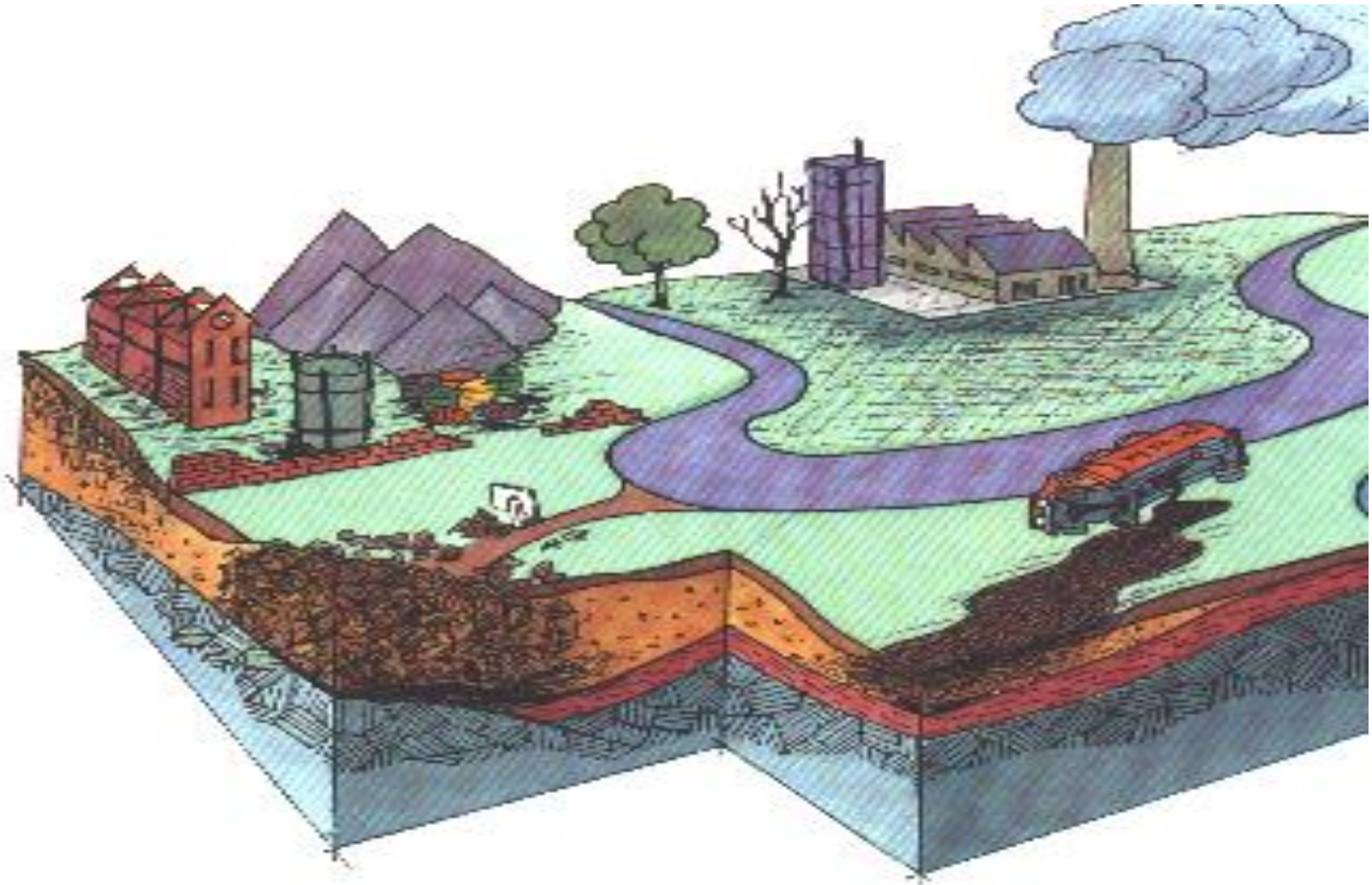
- ◆ Network of contaminated land policy experts and advisors dealing with contaminated land management:
 - International scale (since 1993), Europe (since 1994)

- ◆ Mission:
 - Being a platform for exchange of knowledge and experiences, for initiating and following-up of international projects among members,
 - Establishing a discussion platform on policy, research, technical and managerial concepts of contaminated land,

Regulatory environment at European level



A Soil, Water and Sediment issue



the Soil Protection Strategy

◆ 4 pillars:

- Framework legislation with protection and sustainable use of soil
 - Soil Protection Directive – Draft
- Integration of soil protection into other policies
 - Environmental Liability Directive – Implementation phase
 - Revision of the Sewage Sludge Directive, the IPPC / IED Directive, the Waste Framework Directive
 - INSPIRE / format for environmental reporting
 - Soil Provisions in the Renewable Energies Directive
 - Roadmap on Resource Efficiency
 - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Rural development Plans, etc.
- Closing the recognised knowledge gap by Community and national research programmes;
- Increasing public awareness of the need to protect soil

Second part of the discussion

Soil Framework Directive Draft

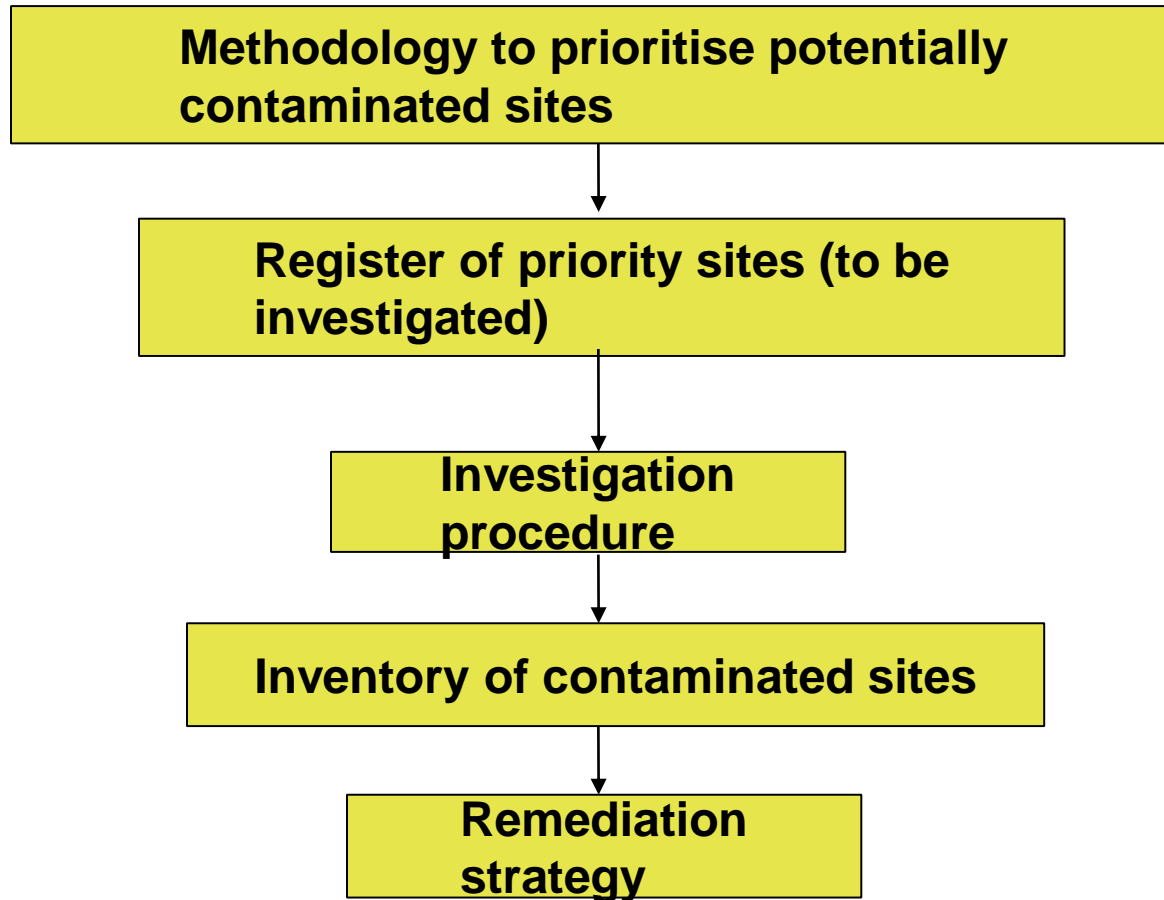
- German presidency (1st half 2007)
- Portuguese presidency (2nd half 2007)
 - voting for agreement during Environment Council dd. 20.12.2007
 - blocking minority by DE, NL, AT, FR and UK
- French presidency (2nd half 2008) – New proposal
- Czech presidency (1st half 2009) – Intense discussions
- Spanish presidency (1st half 2010)
 - Start from Portuguese draft
 - Coreper March 2010: 6 against, 4 in middle (Sweden, Finland, Poland and Romania)
- Not at the agendas of the Belgian, Hungarian, Polish, Danish, Irish... EU presidencies
- Not a priority for Lithuania presidency

Common Forum Actions

- Unformal discussions with CF
 - CF Working Group with delegates from PRO and CON Countries (Belgium, Germany, France, Finland, Poland, Slovakia and UK)
 - 3 meetings on Chapter III (contamination)
 - 2 meetings with extra experts on Chapter II (other threats)
 - Posted on
<http://www.commonforum.eu/SoilDirectiveAlternative.asp>

CF Proposal for a Soil Framework Directive

Chapter 3 - scheme



An example of new articles (1/2)

Article 9 'Investigation strategy and inventory of contaminated sites':

- Investigation procedure must be conducted on sites from the register.
- Investigation procedure: assessment of existing information and the presence of receptors; assessment of concentration levels linked to activities; risk assessment when site pose significant risk.
- MS shall establish an inventory of contaminated sites: 5 years after the notification of register (public register & regular updates).
- MS may define investigation strategy for other potentially contaminated sites.
- MS may add sites to inventory pursuant IEA Directive.

An example of new articles (2/2)

Article 10 'Soil status report':

- ◆ Soil status report for sites in the register at:
 - transfer
 - changes in type of land use
- ◆ MS may establish exemptions when soil status report would impose a disproportionate cost.
- ◆ MS shall decide on the information that must be included.
- ◆ MS may establish a period of validity for the soil status report that they consider appropriate.

And NOW

- Discussions with EU presidencies:
 - Denmark
 - Cyprus
 - Ireland
- Discussions with European Commission
 - A Framework Directive to harmonise Soil Provisions in EU Legislations
 - Statement on the possible withdrawal of the Soil Directive Draft
- Ongoing discussions within the Common Forum to develop the concepts and identifying the needs for a better implementation / better decision - making

Evolution of contaminated land policies at national level

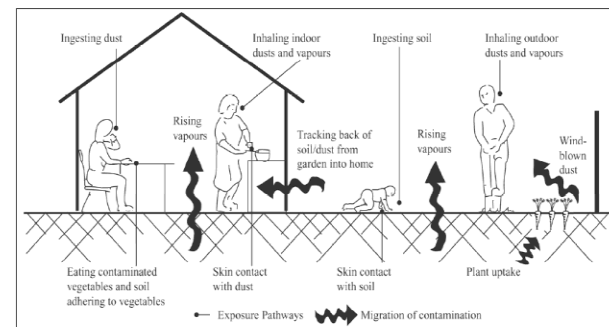
- ◆ **First generation: the early days 1980**
 - Drastic risk control, focus on soil contamination
 - systematic approaches (protocols, national inventories)

- ◆ **Second generation: contaminated land risk assessment 1990**
 - Possibilities for tailor-made approaches with cost effective investigations
 - Landuse becomes very important in assessment and decision making

- ◆ **Third generation: Risk Based Land Management and solution design 2000**
 - Integration with spatial planning, water management, socio-economy
 - Economic development vs. protection of Environment & HH

Identified RTD needs

- Detection and fast & cost effective screening methods
- Risk Assessment :
 - Phase partitioning
 - Biodegradation / unsaturated zone
 - Bioavailability quantification
- New innovative remediation techniques
 - Nanomaterials / Nanotechnologies
 - In situ technologies (Bio, Oxydation, ...)
- Link between HH tools and RA & M
- Uncertainties quantification versus decision-making
- Sustainability criteria
- **Soil – Water – Sediment System / integrated approach**



Needs of evolution to meet new challenges

4th generation of policy framework

- ◆ Sustainable use of natural resources:
 - consumption of resources should not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment,
 - de-coupling of resource use and waste generation from economic growth.
- ◆ Verification of environmental technologies (eco-efficient, evaluated against 'indicators')
- ◆ Life cycle thinking integrated to sector policies
- ◆ EU climate and energy targets ("20-20-20"-targets): highly energy-efficient, low carbon economy.

Contaminated Land Management

A new paradigm

- ◆ **Risk Assessment:** investigating and understanding environmental impacts and risks taking a tiered approach
- ◆ **Land Management:** designing and implementing actions to reduce negative consequences and *balance benefits*

WATCH OUT:

- ◆ **Protection of human health and the environment is paramount**

What's common? What's different?

	Risk	Sustainability
origin / use	economy/science	ecology/policy
based on ...	mental construct	ethical construct
objective	transparency	fairness
important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single target • accountability • effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-objective • interdependency • efficiency
question	Should we act?	How can we act?
support to	better decisions	better action
strategy	prevent or limit	synergy

What we need to Enhance

MANAGING “LAND” (soil, waters, sediment)

- ◆ matching human needs to natural resources and capacities
- ◆ crossing geographical and time scales (site to globe and back; short-, mid- and long-term)
- ◆ promoting synergies, avoiding irreversibility
- ◆ Balancing the three pillars of sustainable land management

Sustainability in Land Management

◆ Environment protection

- No problem shifting
- Protecting Environment and Health against risks on the long term
- Reducing Emissions and footprints in land remediation and management (water, energy, soil & land, ...)

◆ Social

- Fostering local employment opportunities in communities where sites are reclaimed and reused.
- Integrating reuse in land development needs
- Ethics & Equity

◆ Economics

- Decrease Direct costs & Increase benefits
- Rising property values
- Project lifespan & flexibility

Conclusions

- ◆ Different pieces of EU legislation,
 - Recognise the efforts already done
 - Existing Common Ground for managing Contamination
 - RTD needs remaining

- ◆ Need of real integration for more sustainability
 - The Soil – Sediment – Water system and its **services!**
 - Need for sustainable land use and integrated management of the soil-sediment-water system

- ◆ Better common understanding/ building consensus

◆ Thanks for your attention!



More information on:
www.commonforum.eu
www.iccl.ch