

Future Cities

urban networks to face climate change

9th Working Group Meeting

Rouen

19 – 20 September 2012

Report





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- List of participants
- Presentations (on CD ROM)

Programme

Wednesday, 19 September 2012

[Site Visit](#): the Luciline-project; explained by *Thierry Verrier, Rouen Seine Aménagement*

[Working Group Session I](#), plenary discussion *moderated and prepared by Jessie Joseph, Rouen Seine Aménagement*

WG 2 “Twinning”: Presentations

- *Luc Pinon, CREA,*
- *Dominique Plumail, CEDEN,*
- *Philippe Aubril, COFELY-GDF SUEZ,*

[Reception](#) by an elected representative of Rouen, City Hall of Rouen

Thursday, 20 September 2012

[Session II, plenary](#):

- Conclusions day 1/starting points day 2, *Marie-Edith Ploteau, Lippeverband*
- Introduction to prototype of Adaptation Compass
Stefanie Greis, Infrastruktur & Umwelt
- A French tool to determine the vulnerability, *Eddy Poitrat, ADEME*
- Wrap-up and outlook of WG 1 and WG 2 – outlook

[Working Group Session III, split up in parallel groups](#):, *moderated by chairs*:

WG 3 “Implementations”, *Chair: Karin van Dorenmalen, Tiel*

- Infrastructure plan “de Vloei” integrating results water & energy studies, *Stijn Saelens*
- Tiel East: water drainage of roads, *Karin van Dorenmalen*
- Nijmegen: Local Climate Impacts Profile, *Ton Verhoeven*
- Wrap-up and outlook of WG 3

WG 4 “Awareness raising” , *Chair: Jane Dodson replacing Chantal Lass, Hastings*

- Communicate about the city climate in Tiel, *Annemieke Spit*
- The Future City Festival in Arnhem, *Hans van Ammers*
- Final conference – status, *Jane Dodson*
- Final products – status, *Marie-Edith Ploteau*
- Wrap-up and outlook of WG 4

[Working Group Session IV, Plenary](#),

Main messages from Future Cities for the final report – status and discussion
Birgit Haupter, Infrastruktur & Umwelt

[Working Group Session V, Plenary](#),

Conclusions and Wrap-up, *Marie-Edith Ploteau, Lippeverband*

Introduction

Marie-Edith Ploteau, project manager of the Future Cities project (Lippeverband), welcomes working group members and external speakers to the last working group meeting of the project and explains the aims of the meeting:

- (1) To draw conclusions of the test phase of the Adaptation Compass
- (2) A twinning takes place for all participants on the topic of “Heating network in an urban project” based on the experience of Rouen Seine Aménagement. A site visit of the area in question, named “Luciline”, provides good insight in the issues addressed by the twinning event.
- (3) Each working group session includes presentations and discussion of results of project partners followed by a wrap-up and outlook to summarise the achievements of the working groups’ work as well as to notice gaps and ideas to further improve the results.



Working Group Sessions

Working Group 1: Adaptation Compass

Agenda

1. Adaptation Compass: Conclusions of testing the prototype
2. Presentation and discussion: A French tool to determine the vulnerability
3. Wrap-up of working group 1
4. Outlook / results of brainstorming

Marie-Edith Ploteau, the chair of WG 1, welcomes the working group participants and presents the programme of the session.

2. Adaptation Compass: Conclusions of testing the prototype

Stefanie Greis, INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT, summarises the feedback given by the partner organisations that tested the Adaptation Compass.

It was concluded that the Adaptation Compass is a good tool for communication between different departments and stakeholders, but a coordinator or someone who knows the tool is needed to help through the process. Some remarks were made that concern explanatory texts and the contents of the tool. Only few technical improvements were proposed which will be implemented with the last revision of the Adaptation Compass.

A few issues were named which needed a discussion and a decision in the Steering group:

- Two receptors will be renamed: “Water and sanitation services” will be changed to “water supply and sanitation services”; “biodiversity” will be amended. “biodiversity/ecosystems”. Also, it was proposed to rename the term “green spaces” adding “urban green spaces”. This will not be done since all receptors are defined in the glossary as features of a city.
- Regarding the labelling of risk categories the category “extreme risk” will be renamed using “very high risk”.
- Regarding the assessment method the problem was discussed that a risk is not taken into account in sheet A2 (overview of addressed problems of types of measures) and later rankings if there is no suitable measure for it. It is agreed that there should be a clear explanation that not all problems included have adaptation measures addressing the problem.
- The values of ranking the measures will be changed so that no negative values can occur.
- Regarding the (lower) suitability of the Compass to be applied on regional scale the Steering group agreed that it should be communicated in a positive way that the Compass is a tool for awareness raising and as such the regional scale can be addressed in the module “Check Vulnerabilities”. There, possibilities are offered to add indicators suitable for the regional scale.
- The idea of a short manual will not be implemented since many explanations within the tool itself and accompanying the tool already exist and the user might get confused.

The final version of the tool and the guidance will be at hand with the package of Future Cities-products at the final conference (see also results of WG 4).

3. Presentation and discussion: A French tool to determine the vulnerability

Eddy Poitrat from the Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME) presents the tool “Impact'Climat” to determine the territorial vulnerability to climate change. The tool, constituted of one programme (Excel file) and one guidance (Word), is currently being developed by ADEME for local governments. The objective is to identify local adaptation priorities. To assess the local exposure, past and future trends of climate change as well as extremes are included for different regions.

Automatic Excel graphs are generated to illustrate the values. As result, a vulnerability matrix is generated.

In a workshop together with the Future Cities Lead Partner and Rouen Seine Aménagement, ADEME tested the Adaptation Compass. The major differences are that the Adaptation Compass includes a risk assessment and a selection of adaptation measures, whereas ADEME's tool focusses on vulnerability. The ranking (qualitatively and subjectively) of the problems, as it is done in the Compass, is subject of discussion by the WG participants: Eddy Poitrat states that it is scientifically very difficult to assign a value to the different adaptation measures; there are different criteria to be used. It is though positive that all pre-settings and values in the Adaptation Compass can be changed: That makes it possible to adapt the tool to the situation in the different countries. It is furthermore stressed, that ranking and showing one final results is not the main goal of the Adaptation Compass: The Compass is a tool that aims at guiding through a process and raising awareness that adaptation is an interdisciplinary task. It should encourage administrations to work together. To reach this, ranking is a good instrument, as unexpected topics can turn up, which need to be investigated further.



The Adaptation Compass was also introduced to the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy by Eloi Larchevêque from DREAL (Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement – the regional environment authority). The Ministry was assigned to develop a “reference framework for sustainable cities” on behalf of the council of the European Union under French presidency in 2008, which focuses on the monitoring of sustainability goals and priorities of cities. It aims to make policies consistent and enhance the networking of cities. It may also be used for monitoring sustainability goals of EU funded projects. At the moment lots of information is being entered, this should make it easier for the municipalities to use the platform. The tool is planned to be launched online in several languages at the beginning of 2013. The feedback regarding the Adaptation Compass was very positive, especially regarding the systemic approach it includes. The Compass was seen as a complement to the “reference framework for sustainable cities”. The Ministry is interested to further integrate the Adaptation Compass in the context of the reference framework and to adopt it to French conditions.



4. Wrap-up of working group 1

Birgit Haupter, INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT, summarises main steps which were undertaken within WG1. Starting from defining what the framework could be of a “checklist for climate-proof cities” the working group developed a comprehensive tool, filled with the experience of the partners as well as being tested more than once regarding the viability. The feedback of WG members shows that most members feel that the aim of WG 1 is fully reached.

5. Outlook / results of brainstorming

In a brainstorming session the working group members discuss ideas to widen the scope of the Adaptation Compass but also issues are raised that concern the integration of local data on national and EU level.

Possibilities to broaden the Adaptation Compass and new topics:

- Include the regional scale (or develop extra tool)
- Include / add more measures: on the local scale to address all problems as well as on regional scale; this (also) would improve the ranking of suitable measures.
- Include a data base of weather events and impacts, don't forget the small events that may have great impact on the local level
- Don't forget the small cities
- Follow-up with the next steps: actually implement:
We know what happens and what can be done, but how can we trigger implementation and reach stakeholders that they will assume responsibility?
- Strengthen the link between adaptation and mitigation measures, clarification of cross-cutting benefits of measures is needed, e.g. what are the effects on the city climate when implementing sustainable energy measures? Make clear which part (percentage) of a measure is linked to adaptation compared to other reasons and benefits to undertake a measure.

Discussion about improved data base(s):

- Explore the possibilities to link (existing) data bases about local events on regional / national level
- Further advantage: if local adaptation measures are collected in a national data base, this could be used for national reporting, e.g. as might be envisaged with the EU Adaptation Strategy.

- Explore the possibilities to link the Adaptation Compass to new or already existing data bases of the different countries to include more adaptation measures.
- Develop a European data base with local measures.
- A lesson learned from developing and testing the Compass is that the knowledge of the vulnerability is essential. Therefore there is a need to know at (national), regional and especially at local level what weather events happened in the past. In France this was started. This knowledge is needed in all countries. Because this is a lot of work, most small municipalities are not able to do it by themselves. In the Netherlands, it should be organised by the regional level. However, it should be kept in mind that the more data are collected in an automatic way the less the users get involved in the topics.
- Strengthen / explore further the concrete benefits of an integral approach of green, water and energy measures (e.g. cost effectiveness, mitigation options).
- Focus on opportunities and not only on risks.

Regarding the link with activities on EU level:

- See also above the remark about the data base.
- Consider the context Horizon 2020 (new EU structure, funding scene)

Working Group 2: Action plans for transformation

Agenda

1. Introduction to WG 2 – the reconstruction site of Luciline and Flaubert
2. Finding solutions for the development of an urban heating network
3. Results of the twinning
4. Wrap-up of working group

1. Introduction to WG 2

Jessie Joseph (Rouen Seine Aménagement) introduces the territorial context as well as the public structure and actors that the reconstruction sites of Luciline and Flaubert are embedded in. The overall scheme along the river Seine covers 800 hectares of former industrial and port sites. The quarters discussed in the working group session, Luciline and Flaubert are located north and south of the river Seine. A complex structure of actors is concerned. The city of Rouen appointed Rouen Seine Aménagement of implementing the Luciline urban project, EPF (Regional association to support local and regional authorities on the development of brownfields) is acting as co-project manager concerning the topic of polluted soil.

At the site of Luciline it is envisaged to use geothermal energy in order to cover the needs in heating and hot water for the inhabitants. Steps undertaken were: A historic and documentary survey, a drilling campaign (summer and winter) at 20 to 70m depth

below surface, a simulation of the future needs in heating and hot water as well as an economic analysis.

In order to enhance efficient use of energy three building stones are used: control of power consumption, pooling of energy production and use of renewable energies.

The site offers the possibility to discharge the water used as geothermal source into the surface water network (ditches). This blue and green network at the same time contributes to the preservation of urban biodiversity is connected to the ecological and landscape development of private spaces. In the discussion it becomes clear that e.g. in the Netherlands such a solution wouldn't be feasible.

The city decided to ask a professional operator service provider to implement and care of the maintenance.



2. Finding solutions for the development of an urban heating network

The actors involved in the development of the heating network present the steps undertaken and the conclusions that were drawn. M. Pinon presents the investigations about the heating network on the “eco-neighbourhood” Flaubert which is located opposite the Luciline quarter on the south border of the river Seine. M.Plumail (CEDEN, the Luciline energy office assistant on the heating network) explains the process for choosing the heating network for the Luciline site. Following M. Aubril (COFELY, the public service concession holder) informs the participants about the technical solutions that were discussed.

For the eco-neighbourhood Flaubert two steps were taken: Firstly, criteria concerning the technical questions and secondly, involving criteria regarding costs. The investigations lead to the conclusion that a centralised heating facility using a renewable energy source was only sensible for the Flaubert quarter if surrounding quarters with existing buildings were included. The energy demands of the new development are too low to operate such a facility in an economically feasible way.

3. Presentation and discussion: A French tool to determine the vulnerability

The discussion with the partnership made clear that the same experience was made when investigating about the possibilities to implement a local renewable energy facility

to supply the new housing quarter of de Vloei that is planned to be low energy consuming. The experiences made concerning the feasibility of urban heating networks raised especially attention with the UK partner Hastings. There, the low carbon buildings network called “Energise Hastings” is investigating about district heating systems and possibilities of implementing them. Also some aspect of the French system were considered as interesting for other European partners. Especially, the new law (12 March 2012) giving the municipalities the possibilities to classify the heating network and obliging property owners to connect to the heating network. Further information are available in the twinning report.



4. Wrap-up and outlook of working group 2

Birgit Haupter resumes what has been done by Working Group 2 during the past four years. The working group started with the aim of joint discussion of the partner projects, developing criteria for the evaluation as well as developing the concepts and guiding questions for the twinning activities. In the following WG meetings the interest of the project partners in the twinnings was so great that the focus was shifted: WG 2 was appointed “the master of the twinnings”. The structure of the twinning events was defined, request and reporting formats were developed as well as the first twinnings were elaborated. Between the working group meetings the twinning events took place and the results were reported to all WG 2 members at the next WG meeting. Also, the new twinnings planned were presented to WG 2 participants. Thus, they could express their interest in the different twinning topics. Altogether 9 twinning events were organised, using different forms such as engaging 2-3 partners or up to 6 partners as well as involving external experts, or even the whole partnership.

The partners agree that the shift in focus of the working group is highly appreciated to be of value for the partner organisations in terms of intensifying transnational exchange.

Following the experiences made within WG 2 it is remarked that the development of new transnational projects should bear in mind concrete twinning themes between partners of different countries, i.e. same topics being tackled. At the same time duplication of actions has to be avoided.

Working Group 3: Implementation of combined measures

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Water and Energy study for the Infrastructure plan of De Vloei in Ieper
3. Local Climate Impact profile in Nijmegen
4. Water drainage of roads in Tiel East
5. Wrap-up, discussion and evaluation of the Working Group

1. Introduction to WG 3

Karin van Dorenmalen (municipality of Tiel), chair of the Working Group 3, welcomes all members to the last session of WG 3 in Future Cities. The programme includes the presentation of the results of three investments and studies:

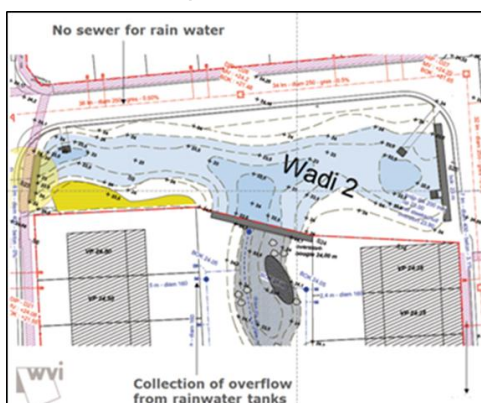
- Water and Energy study for the Infrastructure plan of De Vloei in Ieper, BE
- Water drainage of roads in Tiel East, NL
- Local Climate Impact profile in Nijmegen, NL

As done in all working groups, a wrap-up, discussion and evaluation of the Working Group's work is also done in this session.



2. Water and Energy study for the Infrastructure plan of De Vloei in Ieper

Stijn Saelens (wvi) presents the water and energy studies which are integrated into the Infrastructure plan of De Vloei.



Water study

The aim of the study is to create a blue network on the surface to ensure the use, infiltration and buffering of rainwater in the De Vloei district. As a result the building of a wadi for each housing block is chosen.

The infiltration capacity of the ground was tested with field experiments. These show that there is very little possibility for infiltration of rain water

due to the high groundwater level and the clay ground. To ensure a sustainable dimensioning the worst-case scenario of climate changes until 2100 was taken into account.

The results of the water study influenced the infrastructure plan of De Vloei regarding the dimensioning of the blue network and the “proofing” to climate change.

The issue of maintaining the wadis is discussed within the Working Group: The house owners in De Vloei are obligated to maintain the wadi. A responsible person and a supervisor is foreseen, as in the Netherlands, people start using the wadis as extension of their private gardens. For the building and selling phase of the plots, the city temporarily maintains the wadi.

Energy study

The energy study provides also input for the infrastructure plan of De Vloei. Stijn Saelens stresses the point that the energy demand per m² is predicted to be smaller than the discussion at the twinning revealed for the Luciline project in Rouen. In the study several production alternatives were investigated and compared regarding cost-benefit, quality (e.g. maintenance, space needed in buildings) and ecology (CO₂ emission, primary energy reduction).

Example of study: Table compiling the results of the cost-benefit evaluation of the compared energy systems

	Investment cost	Operational cost	Dependency on energy price	CHP certificates	Payback period	Payback period with subsidies
Individual gas boiler	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green
Individual heat pump	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Green
Gas CHP	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Central heat pump	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Bio-mass boiler	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow

The conclusion is that further research is needed regarding the concept of high energy efficient housing, with individual heat pumps and maximal integration of solar energy: Different types of heat pumps need to be compared to the use of a gas boiler and the focus needs to be set on a sub-cluster with different housing types. The question whether to build a gas network or not is still open.

3. Local Climate Impact profile in Nijmegen, NL

Ton Verhoeven from the City of Nijmegen informs about the investigation of extreme events having taken place within the last 20 years in Nijmegen. Local and regional newspapers, flood records and internet sources were analysed regarding dates, weather events, specific information (e.g. amount of rainfall in mm), annoyances

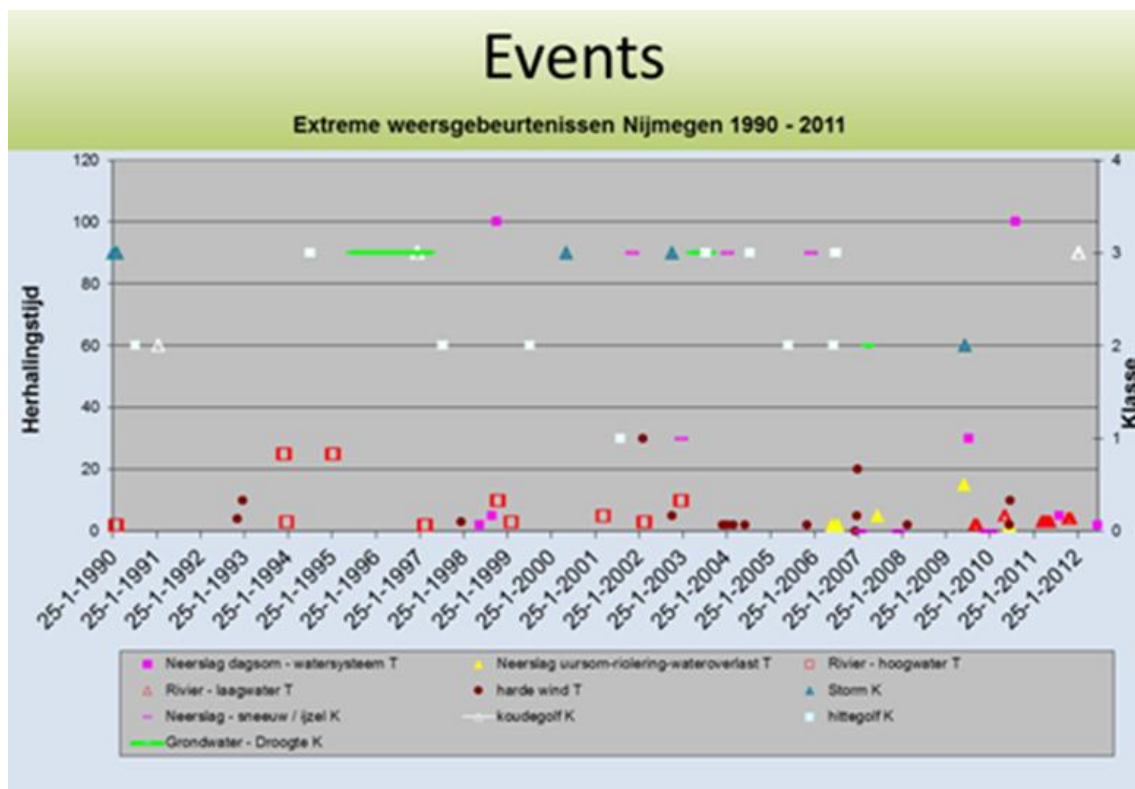
(e.g. flooded streets, cellars or houses) and location. For the definition of an event to be “extreme”, the frequency of occurrence was used. As not all weather events investigated have standard definitions for classes of occurrence, definitions had to be developed: e.g. for heat waves:

Table: classes defined for heat waves

Classes: Heat waves	Explanation
1	The heat wave is minimal and lasts no longer than 5 days. The annoyance is small.
2	The period of the heat wave lasts between 6 and 10 days.
3	The heat wave lasts longer than 10 days with heavy annoyance. Producers of electricity have problems with the production of electricity because of lack of cooling water. The consumption of drinking water raises and water reserves can be insufficient.

As a result, all extreme weather events in Nijmegen in the time span 1990-2011 are shown in a figure. A central conclusion from the study is that most events found in the media are regional scale events, as the newspapers are released on a regional scale. Therefore, in the analysis only very few local impacts are mentioned.

Figure showing the extreme weather events from 1990 to 2011 allocated to the defined classes.



4. Water drainage of roads in Tiel East, NL



Plan of Tiel east, the orange lines show the street

Karin von Dorenmalen from the City of Tiel presents the results of the water drainage of the roads in Tiel East. The area has lots of problems with flooding, as seepage water comes from the neighbouring river Waal and high groundwater tables prevail during spring and autumn. Also flashfloods occur frequently at heavy rainfall. It is therefore necessary to get the water off the streets as fast as possible. The streets in the area (orange pattern in the picture) are paved with water permeable stones and equipped with a new drainage system.

Experiments were recently conducted: a small area was flooded and after 30 minutes all water had seeped away.

One lesson learned of the project is that these kind of measures need to be well communicated not only with the inhabitants but also within the administration. This ensures that the streets are well maintained.

5. Wrap-up, discussion and evaluation of the Working Group

Stefanie Greis looks back to all the Working Group 3 sessions and how the topics and content discussed have evolved during Future Cities: in the first sessions the evaluation of measures was planned, a time schedule for the finalisation and possible evaluation of measures was created. Assessment criteria were discussed and test evaluations conducted. With the further evolvement of the Adaptation Compass, the focus of the Working Group switched to creating the Fact Sheets which describe the implemented measures and the lessons-learned.

In the following discussion gaps and problems but also new ideas and lessons-learned were collected:

Gaps and problems:

- Main problem was the timeline: the measures need to be finished in time for evaluation;
- Long-term effects need to be evaluated as well: often, that doesn't fit in the time shedule of an Interreg-project
- Archeological and pollution investigations were not expected, need to be included in future project developments
- Plan B is needed for the investments: so, in case problems occur, you can adapt the measure

New ideas and lessons-learned:

- Benchmarking / exchange on investment was very positive
- Make smaller and simpler investments

- Choose projects which are not depending on too many involved stakeholders or groups (e.g. choose to build on city-owned property)
- More focus on measures in existing parts of the cities is needed instead of new developments; however at the same time these measures usually involve many different stakeholders and issues might come up with unforeseeable consequences for the implementation schedule.

Working Group 4: Targeted awareness raising

Agenda

1. Introduction to WG programme
2. Presentation and discussion: “Communicate about the city climate in Tiel”
3. Presentation and discussion: “The Future City Festival”
4. Final conference – status
5. Final products – status
6. Wrap-up of working group 4
7. Outlook / brainstorming



1. Introduction

Jane Dodson, replacing Chantal Lass as chair, welcomes the working group members to the final session of working group 4.

2. Communication about the city climate in Tiel



Annemieke Spit informs about the steps undertaken by the municipality of Tiel to involve a students group in developing new ideas to find solutions addressing problems in Tiel with the city climate. The students collected data and created a climate map of the area of Tiel. Among others some parts of the city lack ventilation by winds due to the city being surrounded by dikes. Following the assessment of the city climate of different parts of Tiel proposals were made to improve the situation. Everything was possible – thinking “out of the box” was explicitly asked for such as creating a new development although in reality buildings exist. One concrete suggestion is to block

uncomfortable winds during winter time by using the rising groundwater table to elevate a mobile wall out of the ground (see picture). The municipality is looking into the possibility to implement this suggestion.

Annemieke Spit points out that local politicians were very fond of the ideas that were developed focussing more on opportunities than risks which is an advantage to work with students. However, this is discussed controversially in the working group since often the main interest of municipalities is to know how urgent it is to react, i.e. the focus is on the risks. The process in Tiel also raised the awareness with colleagues within the municipality getting in touch with the issues of facing climate change. Following this experience the city's project developers now ask the climate policy officer for advice regarding possible implications in an early state of the development.



3. The Future City festival of Arnhem

The development and set up as well as possible follow-up of a Future City festival in Arnhem is presented by Hans van Ammers. Following a design contest the city's development in 2050 it was decided to present the winning designs in a way that attracted people. A festival was organised giving impressions of "how we will live in cities in 2050".

The municipality of Arnhem among others presented the "Climate house" (part of the Future Cities-project) which is telling about former extreme weather events and their impacts and possible solutions: "Here you experience the city climate in 2050: hot summer days and heavy rainfall. You get to know everything about how to keep your house and direct surroundings liveable."

The house and its content can be reused. The working group members discuss whether the house or its content can be displayed at the final conference in Hastings.

The announcement of the festival was supported by a newspaper spread to all households in Arnhem informing about possibilities to adapt which were developed in the Future Cities-project.

4. Final conference

Jane Dodson, representative of Hastings in charge of organising the final conference, reports about the status of preparing the event. The first day is dedicated to present the results of Future Cities and discuss them with the delegates – contributing to give answers to the question: How can we make our future cities attractive and climate-proof?

The 2nd day focuses on the discussion with speakers from EU and national levels on European challenges such as the EU Adaption Strategy and the future perspectives of funding adaptation on one side and the implications with local and regional implementation on the other side.

The opening address will be provided by the councillor of Hastings Borough Council – Jeremy Birch. Further speakers and invited guest confirmed are representatives of DG climate action and DG Regio. National representatives involved in the topic of climate change are being asked to take part, especially in the discussion on the 2nd day.

A “market place” session is planned to display the results at four market stands, each combining two partners. Further information about the framework of these stands (posters, material or equipment to be used etc.) will be developed soon and project partners will be informed in order to prepare these stands nicely.

5. Final products of Future Cities

Marie-Edith Ploteau explains the set-up of the joint products of Future Cities to be disseminated at the final conference. Four products will form a package, including the final report, the brochure of results, the printed guidance of the Adaptation Compass and a USB flash drive.

All products will be disseminated together in a “tool bag” made of a sustainable material such as linen, cotton or manila. Additionally, an “attention caller” was agreed in the Steering group: A package with (flower) seeds with the Future Cities logo on it.

6. Wrap-up of working group 4

Birgit Haupter gives an overview of the topics discussed and the support in WG 4 and the support that was given to develop communication products of Future Cities.

The feedback of the working group members reflects the revision of the aim of the working group. The working group started with the ambition to develop in theory what was needed for a good communication strategy. However, the discussions in the working group sessions showed that strategies need to be adapted to the topic being communicated – accordingly only very general steps can be determined in theory. It was discovered that partners can learn from each other more intense when discussing concrete examples. Therefore, the participants decided to go on with the latter approach.

7. Outlook and brainstorming of WG 4: lessons learned and new ideas

One main challenge that has to be followed up is the communication about the main messages to reach the different target groups:

- Future Cities (and also the Cluster *sic adapt!*) has developed messages to communicate to the EU level. There is also a need to communicate the results to other cities. Here, the working group members discuss what could be the motivation for a municipality to communicate its results to other municipalities. It is concluded that this could be done most effectively via the membership in city associations. EU should facilitate organisations to network on this issue.
- How to activate local stakeholders, how to get local investments implemented?
- With communication activities like giving information sessions you only reach the persons who are already interested. How do you reach others?
- Develop a communication kit (manual, booklet, tool) like the Adaptation Compass on the topic of “Future Cities Adaptation and how to trigger it”.

- Another proposal is an “activist’s manual”: Develop a communication kit (manual, booklet) where it is clearly stated what a target group can do in its position. A list of existing tools and measures could be given for each target group. E.g.
as a resident, I can adapt by...
as a technician, I can use the Adaptation Compass...
as a politicians,...
- How to disseminate the Adaptation Compass effectively?

Main messages from Future Cities for the final report

The drafted main messages were send to the participants ahead of the meeting. Birgit Haupter explains the development steps and the further use of these messages. There are based on the brainstorming session which was held at the 7th working group meeting in Ieper and the further development within the group discussions at the 8th working group meeting in Nijmegen. The drafted collection is envisaged to be used in the final report. Each message will be related to examples of partner projects which support and explain the message. During the project steering group meeting the idea was developed for the brochure to use a message as headline for appropriate examples of partner projects. Thus, at the same time the results of partner projects are presented.

The working group members agree with this proposal. The discussion reveals that none of the drafted messages is objected as such. Some details are discussed:

- New aspects are proposed to be included.
- The content of some messages doesn’t apply to all countries.
- Some messages contain too many different aspects and should be split up or re-titled.
- Some expressions need to be clarified
- Overall the messages should have a positive attitude, such as: “enjoy diversity – there are different solutions for different cities”.

It is agreed that INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT will revise the draft messages accordingly and use the revised version as basis for drafting the brochure of results as well as for completing the final report. The revised messages will be send to the project partners within the context of these texts for the last review.



Reception



Bruno Bertheuil, Deputy Mayor of the city of Rouen and General Councillor of the Department Seine Maritime in charge of international relationships, student life, public events and information technologies, gives a warm welcome to the Future Cities partnership. The city of Rouen appreciates the issues of climate change being addressed by the Future Cities-project. Rouen is aware of the challenges imposed on the city by the changing climate referring to the framework given by Aalborg Charter (local governments on their way to sustainable development). Bruno Bertheuil points out that the exchange within the international partnership is of high value to find the most attractive and effective solutions.

Marie-Edith Ploteau thanks Bruno Bertheuil for his warm welcome. She underlines that it is a success for the project that some innovative aspects of the investment in Rouen were only possible through the mutual work.



Site Visit

Thierry Verrier from Rouen Seine Aménagement guides the participants around the pilot area Luciline. In the district, a sustainable quarter containing housing, offices and retail space will be constructed. An essential part of the project is the reviving of the Luciline creek, which is currently running under ground with an outlet into the Seine. A system of ditches is planned along the walking paths which will cool down the surroundings. The lane through the quarter will be a green-blue connection path between the city centre of Rouen and the reconstructed docks area with shopping centres and possibilities for leisure activities.

The building phase of the public grounds is about to start, the selling of the apartments and offices has already begun.



Conclusions and Wrap-up



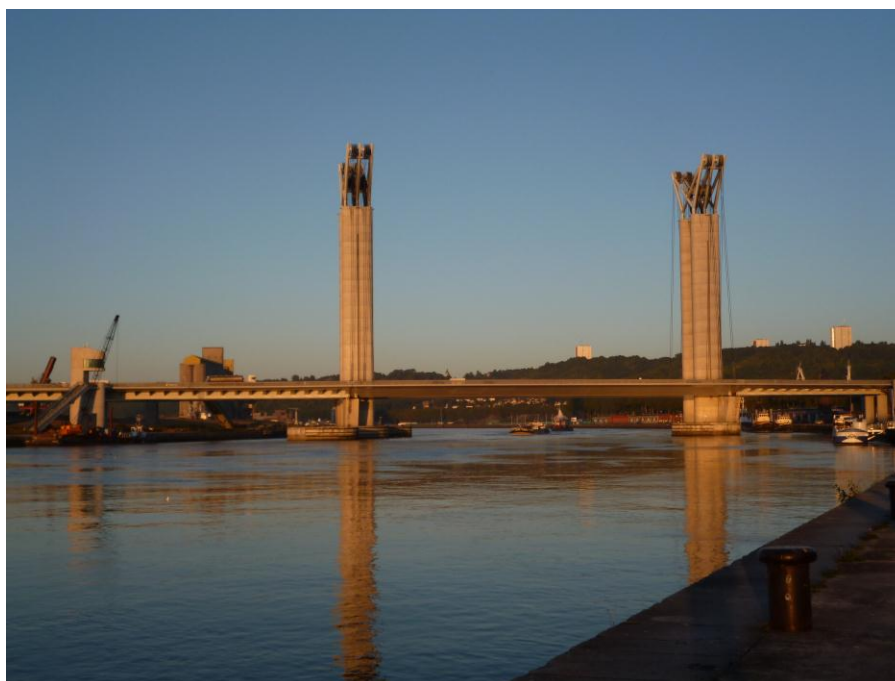
Marie-Edith Ploteau summarises the feedback of all working groups regarding the aims achieved and the benefit for each partner organisation as well as the contribution to the Future Cities-project.

Some differences between the working groups can be noted. The aims of WG 1 and WG 4 were rated being highly achieved. In WG 2 the benefit for the partners were highly appreciated as well as for the whole Future Cities-partnership.

Based on the feedback it can be concluded that the working groups' work was successful. The work of the chairs is acknowledged by all working group members. Also, further issues were detected which couldn't be addressed in the framework of the Future Cities-project. These could and should be followed up further.

Marie-Edith Ploteau thanks the organisers of the meeting, Jessie Joseph and Thierry Verrier, for the excellent arrangement on the meeting. All working group members agree.

The meeting is closed at 3pm.



Participants 9th Working Group Meeting

Name	Project Partner
Marie-Edith Ploteau	PP1 Lippeverband
Daniel Wischniewski	PP1 Lippeverband
Hans van Ammers	PP2 Municipality of Arnhem
Marion Visser	PP2 Municipality of Arnhem
Jos Verweij	PP2 Municipality of Arnhem
Matthias Weilandt	PP3 Emschergenossenschaft
Matthias Stumpe	PP3sub Municipality of Bottrop
Jane Dodson	PP4 Hastings
Ton Verhoeven	PP5 Municipality of Nijmegen
Veroniek Bezemer	PP5 Municipality of Nijmegen
Henk Jan Nijland	PP5 Municipality of Nijmegen
Thierry Verrier	PP6 Rouen Seine Aménagement
Jessie Joseph	PP6 Rouen Seine Aménagement
Camille Hue	PP6 Rouen Seine Aménagement
Anne Trevin	PP6 Rouen Seine Aménagement
Alain Marion de Procé	PP6sub City of Rouen
Denis Wewdling	PP6sub City of Rouen
Céline Fréchet	PP6sub Municipality of Rouen
Annemieke Spit	PP7 Municipality of Tiel
Karin van Dorenmalen	PP7 Municipality of Tiel
Nathalie Garré	PP8 West-Vlaamse Intercommunale
Trui Naeyaert	PP8 West-Vlaamse Intercommunale
Stijn Saelens	PP8 West-Vlaamse Intercommunale
Birgit Haupter	INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT - facilitation
Stefanie Greis	INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT - facilitation
Barry de Vries	With PP2 Municipality of Arnhem
Vincent Kuypers	With PP2 Municipality of Arnhem
Johan Bogaert	Flemish government (LNE)
External Guests:	
Luc Pinon	CREA
Florence Bretot	CREA
Dominique Plumail	CEDEN
Philippe Aubril	COFELY-GDF SUEZ
Eddy Poitrat	ADEME
Eloi Larchevêque	DREAL Haute-Normandie
François Pouyau	CEDEN
Audrey Gourlaouen	Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer (DDTM76)

Presentations (included on CD-ROM)

- 01 Rouen Intro Ploteau.pdf
- 02 WG1_Adaptation Compass.pdf
- 03 WG1_Tool_ADEME.pdf
- 04 WG1_Wrap-up.pdf
- 05 Twinning_RSA_Joseph_Luciline.pdf
- 06 Twinning_CREA_Pinon_Flaubert.pdf
- 07 Twinning_CEDEN_Plumail_Luciline.pdf
- 08 Twinning_COFELY_Aubril_RdC_Luciline.pdf
- 09 WG2_Wrap-up.pdf
- 10 WG3_Infrastructure plan_wvi.pdf
- 11 WG3_LCIP Nijmegen.pdf
- 12 WG3_Water drainage Tiel East.pdf
- 13 WG3_Wrap-up.pdf
- 14 WG4_City climate Tiel.pdf
- 15 WG4_Future city festival Arnhem.pdf
- 16 WG4_final products_Wrap-up.pdf

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Marie-Edith Ploteau, Lippeverband
Birgit Haupter, Stefanie Greis, INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT

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