SUSREG
empowering sustainable urban planning

WP3. Regional trainings and case studies

D3.7 Lessons learned

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Contents

1 Introduction

After finalized all the work being done in WP3, this deliverable wants to transfer al the knowledge generated by the evaluation of the case studies to WP4. Therefore, there is generated a new deliverable called “lessons learned”.

In order to have unified information about the lessons learned, a common structure is used for the partners to reflect on aspects such as:

- Technique
- Finance
- Process
- Communication

The description of and the work done in the masterclasses and the case studies is collected in the deliverables D3.4 and D3.6.

2 Lessons learned

2.1 Spain

Technique

There is lack of knowledge about software which can be used to estimate the energy behaviour of a group of buildings, at district level.

Finance

Economic aspects are sometimes the only category taken into account. It is important to translate energy issues to money, in order to make it easy to consider energy criteria.

Process

- There is a lack of regulation about energy aspects at district level. The introduction of regulations in this regard could be a good starting point to increase the energy efficiency of new and refurbished areas.
- The point of view of technicians should be asked before starting the process, despite of considering political criteria as a basis for the project development
- The Energy studies have got to be rigorous
- Citizen participation is, in the most of cases, a mere formality, without real application. It should be on the top of priorities.
- It's difficult to involve citizens in contributing to the process when there is a lack of urban knowledge and the documents don't ease the interpretation of the project idea.

Communication

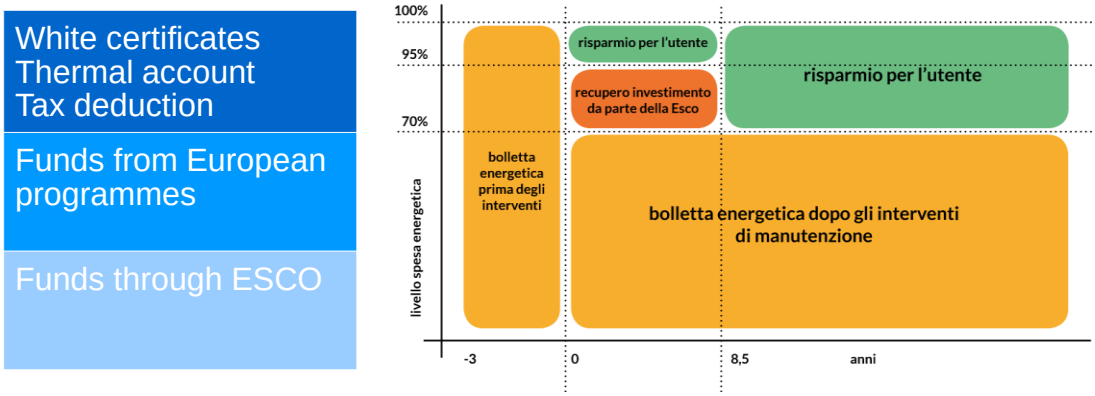
- Information around the urban process should be simple and easy to read. This process is important as the citizens are not experts in the area and they may not or cannot read a map. Scale models and simulations can help the process of understanding.
- Changes proposed by citizens should be communicated in order to make them aware of their contributions

2.2 Italy

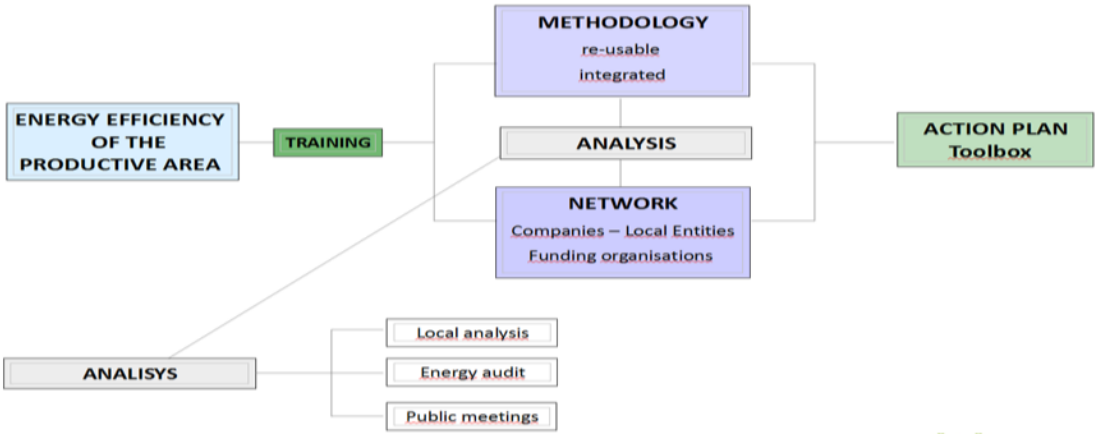
Technique: Possible actions to be taken in the case study

- Installation of PV Systems;
- Installation of geothermal plants;
- Efficiency optimization of thermal systems by recovering heat from production processes;
- Redevelopment of lighting indoor / outdoor plants: replacement of lighting bodies (from neon to led light), installation of devices for the control of electrical energy consumption such as time switches and sensors of natural lighting;
- Realization of centralized systems cogeneration installations or merging plants for several batches for heating and cooling the buildings;
- Interventions on the wrappers of the buildings - shielding systems (shading, overhangs, deciduous tree species) - improvement of the thermal inertia (insulation envelope, windows with double glazing...).

Finance: possible funds for energy re qualification actions



Process: Working method used to reach the objectives



Communication

- Public presentation
- Contacts via mail and phone
- Meetings with companies
- Diffusione dati di progetto tramite il sito internet della Provincia



2.3 Czech Republic

Technique

- There is lack of specific technical knowledge and mainly possibilities of use the renewable energy resources on district level.
- There is lack of knowledge about software which can be used to estimate the energy behaviour of a group of buildings, at district level.

Finance

- Financial support by means of national Programs are very important now, on all levels.
- There is lack of economic aspects for use the renewable energy resources on district level.
- Unstable Legislation on national Level are problematic for long term financial planning on district level also.

Process

- Citizens participation is, in the most of cases, more a formality, without real application. It should be top priority.
- It's difficult to involve citizens in contributing to the process when there is a lack of urban knowledge and public interest.
- There is a Lack of Motivation for energy sustainability on district level, on the side of municipality.

Communication

- Information about the urban process should be simple and easy to read. This process is important as the citizens are not experts in this area and they may or cannot read a map.
- There is a lack of communication between experts, local authorities and citizens.

2.4 Cyprus

Technique

- Municipality members learnt energy topics unknown to them, especially renewable energy systems such as thermal storage and district heating
- In addition they learnt the Sustainable Energy Action Plan of Limassol municipality which concerns energy savings and reduction of carbon emission

Process

- In Cyprus the Urban Plan does not include energy issues
- The Urban Plan is designed every 5 to 10 years
- After the sessions urban planners, started thinking on how to involve energy and mobility issue to their Urban Plan

Finance

- In Cyprus everyone can be developer and there aren't these big areas of building complex which are built by government.
- Thus finance lessons learnt about new areas where not useful to them
- They learnt finance staff only on pay back calculation of renewable energy systems

2.5 Netherlands

Technique

In the spatial planning process think of the use of different techniques and explore the possibilities (is the soil compatible for the use of cold-heat storage, are the roofs oriented to the south – solar panels etc.), but do not be too specific on which techniques should be used because there are new techniques entering the market each day!

Finance

Realise that there are many financing methods. Financing by using “the total cost of ownership” creates other possibilities than the usual financing methods. Also in other phases a different way of financing can lead to new and more sustainable solutions.

Process

“When there is administrative involvement (e.g. aldermen) for more sustainable energy use in spatial planning, it will be easier to create municipal and regional involvement (civil servants)”

Communication

Use a multidisciplinary approach: try to involve all stakeholders and specialists that are important for the project. This will make sure that possibilities, changes, problems and solutions can be dealt with in an early stage.

2.6 Denmark

Technique

More technical knowledge among urban planners is necessary for implementing ambitions on sustainable energy supply

- Basic knowledge on different forms of sustainable energy supply and the effects
- Correlation between sustainable energy and the existing networks

The challenge to be met on the correlation between District Heating and sustainable energy is to be unfolded and is of common interest in the European countries (E.g. DK and the Netherlands)

Finance

Concern for consolidation / implementation – it is difficult to handle the cross sectoral planning in daily practice, fighting against time and all the other tasks / interests of management. Resources are needed.

Process

More focus on stakeholder involvement (Inputs from the Netherlands on stakeholder engagement – "Go energetic" campaign from strategy to implementation).

Involvement of SMEs as a focus group (Inputs from Italy, Treviso region on integrating SMEs – Promoting the energy efficiency in the pilot area through

- Actions in the area – e.g. Creating an Energy Agency or an Energy Management system, managed by trade associations/ managing authority in collaboration with the municipality
- Actions in the single company – improving production processes as well as buildings).

Communication

The trainings have confirmed the approach in the Danish case study on the importance of developing a "cooperating plan culture" – and definitely the importance of working across "borders" – cross municipal, cross departments, cross skills