# URBAN-NET

# Deliverable 2.2

# "Proceedings of Stakeholder Workshop 1: exchanging information on urban research programmes and identifying good practice in funding urban research"

Prepared by The Nicis Institute (Leaders of work package 2)
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Project Title: Urban ERA-NET – Coordination of the funding of Urban Research in Europe
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| Dissemination Level | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PU** | Public dissemination level | **X** |
| **PP** | Dissemination restricted to programme participants (including EC) | |
| **RE** | Dissemination restricted to groups specified by the consortium (including EC) | |

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**Annexes**

**Proceedings of the URBAN-NET workshop "Urban research – collaboration and funding"**

**1. Introduction**

Date:          June 6 and 7, 2007
Venue:         The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh – Scotland

The URBAN-NET workshop was a major European networking event for organisations with a core interest in research on urban sustainability.  It was an excellent opportunity for all participants and the URBAN-NET consortium to learn and exchange experience on national and transnational urban research programmes.

It was decided to combine the Launch of the project with the First Stakeholder Workshop for reasons of resource efficiency and convenience. Besides, combining the events into a two-day conference ensured an in-depth approach could be taken. This first URBAN-NET Stakeholder Workshop was organised by SNIFFER and the Nicis Institute.

*Objectives of the event*

The objectives were to:
- Raise awareness of URBAN-NET and the ERA-NET model with key stakeholders (i.e. organisations that fund research, conduct research, formulate policy or manage key urban research programmes).
- Promote the benefits of being involved in URBAN-NET.
- Initiate discussions amongst partners on emergent urban sustainability issues.
- Exchange experience of funding and managing urban research.
- Identify best practice in research management and funding mechanisms that can be applied to URBAN-NET.

**.2. Overview of the programme**

Day One included presentations on the ambitions of the URBAN-NET programme and presented some lessons learnt from the ERA-NET scheme.  Presentations were also given from other national and transnational urban research programmes. Participants were encouraged to learn more about URBAN-NET and explore ways in which they could become involved.  The first day included:
- Presentations that explored;
  - Emerging urban research themes at global/regional levels.
  - Trends that are driving research in these areas.
  - Findings of recent or ongoing programmes at a global level.
  - How research is influencing global policy and debate.
  - Regional variations.
  - The balance of societal versus economic and environmental concerns.
- Keynote speakers on the current state of European research in the field of urban sustainability.
- Speakers presenting the 'four corners of Europe', providing insights into national urban research programmes.
- Presentations on the URBAN-NET Project, its aims, scope and results so far.
- Introduction to the ERA-NET scheme and successes achieved.
- A Networking reception.

Day Two had a more hands-on approach, generating and discussing information about existing or planned national urban research programmes. A particular focus was given to funding mechanisms and best practice. This day included:

- A keynote speaker on emergent themes in urban sustainability research.
- Emergent themes workshop to explore current urban sustainability issues that will inform calls for future research proposals by URBAN-NET.
- A keynote speaker on transnational research collaboration.
- Collaboration and funding workshop to explore what has and has not worked in transnational research collaboration. This informed best practice for URBAN-NET to use in managing an open invitation for a collaborative transnational research programme.
- Plenary discussions on the emergent themes of urban research and urban sustainability in Europe.

The detailed programme is attached to this document (Appendix I).

## 3. Participants

The event was aimed at organisations funding research programmes, policy makers and practitioners from partner countries and non-participating countries as well as the URBAN-NET partners. The organisers intentionally invited people from across these sectors to ensure that the URBAN-NET project operates in an open and inclusive manner. Invitees were limited to approximately 75 participants. Each URBAN-NET partner was requested to suggest three to five people to be invited from their country. The Regional Coordinators[1] were requested to submit three to five persons/organisations to be invited from the countries that are not represented in URBAN-NET.

Following the partners' suggestions, targeted invitations were sent to:

- Senior representatives of the URBAN-NET project partners.
- Representatives of current European urban research programmes (e.g. ICLEI, Eurocities, LIFE).
- Urban research funders or commissioning organisations from partner and non-partner countries.
- Research funding organisations from countries not currently participating in URBAN-NET.
- Key policy-makers and practitioners from partner and non-partner countries.
- Appropriate research staff from the EC.

Sixty-two invitees attended the event. A full list of the attendants is attached to this document (Annex II).

## 4. Proceedings

### 4.1 Day One

This day was structured to provide perspectives on European urban research and then to focus in on some examples from individual countries. An introduction to the European Commission's policy and research position on urban issues and URBAN-NET itself was also provided. All presentations described here will be available on the project website at www.urban-net.org.

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[1] The Regional Coordinators are the following:
**SenterNovem** for The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Norway;
**TUV and MTETM** for Germany, France, UK, Ireland, Austria, Czech Republic, Poland, and Switzerland;
**IPA and ASDE** for Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Croatia;
**MVIV and RPF** for Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, Turkey, Italy, Malta, and Greece.

The conference opened at 12.00 with a lunch to allow the participants to get to know each other. The conference officially commenced at 13.30 with a welcome by Tim Birley, an independent sustainable development adviser working with SNIFFER, who moderated both days of the conference.

### 4.1.1 European perspectives, EU policy and URBAN-NET

The first keynote speaker was Professor *Bob Evans*, Director of the Sustainable Cities Research Institute of the Northumbria University in the United Kingdom. In his presentation, Mr Evans commented on the development of the Urban Thematic Strategy 2006 of the European Union and the European commitment to sustainable development through the renewed Sustainable Development Strategy 2006. He also discussed the important role of local government in sustainable development policy making and practice in particular citing Agenda 21, the Aalborg Commitments of 2004, the role of local government networks and the sustainable cities campaign. In his research with the DISCUS (Developing Institutional and social Capacities for Urban sustainability) project he stressed that; "Good governance is a necessary precondition for the achievement of sustainable development, particularly at the local level".

The next keynote speaker was Mr *Marc Goffart* from DG Research who at short notice replaced Mr *Pierre Valette*. Mr Goffart gave an overview of the efforts of the European Commission to promote urban sustainability research. He described projects, programmes and other activities run by the European Commission through Framework Programmes 4, 5, 6 and 7. He mentioned a key programme under FP7 as the "Urban metabolism and resource optimisation in the urban fabric" under DG Environment.

Mr Goffart was followed by a presentation from Ms *Corinne Hermant de Callataÿ* from DG Region, who elaborated on the challenge to mainstream the urban dimension into the policy of the EU and its member states. Corrine also provided a description of the 'Urban Actions' unit of DG Regional Policies as the mechanism for integrating urban issues into EU policy and practice, in particular mentioning "The urban dimension in community policies".

The next presentation was an introduction to the URBAN-NET programme by the project coordinator Mr. *Paul Sizeland*. He introduced the conference participants to the ERA-NET scheme and to the objectives, scope and organisation of URBAN-NET. He also addressed the achievements of URBAN-NET so far and the upcoming and remaining challenges of the project.

This session concluded with a Questions & Answers session. Points that were raised by the participants included:
- The lack of a bridge between EU funded research and local policy. It was discussed that under FP6 there were only small funds for dissemination and promotion available but that this has slightly improved in FP7. However, researchers need to be aware that dissemination and 'after-care' (keeping results updated after the project is finished) is essential to influence policy making.
- The Difficulties projects experience when disseminating the results: language issues, lack of funding, results are very soon outdated, etc.
- The importance of inter-DG cooperation on urban issues at the EC and the difficulties to sustain such cooperation. These difficulties are hard to overcome and therefore other mechanisms are also necessary to mainstream the urban dimension (e.g. URBACT II)

**4.1.2 National urban research perspectives – 'Four corners of Europe'**

The last session of Day One was the 'Four corners of Europe' session.  This session comprised presentations of urban research programmes chosen from four countries to represent and contrast the diversity and indicative themes of interest in four broad regions of Europe. This was complemented by a presentation from a pan-European programme. Each presenter was requested to address the following broad issues:
- The emerging themes of interest in urban sustainability in their countries.
- The drivers for this research.
- Programme results.
- Influence on policy: how the research results are being used.

Mr *Malcolm Burns* of Centre of Land Policy and Valuations of the University of Barcelona started the session with an overview of emergent research themes in Spain.  He informed the audience of the spatial planning framework in Spain and the urban context in cities such as Barcelona.   Particular emphasis was given to the extent of urban sprawl in the Barcelona region and development along the coast, much of which is recent.   He concluded by explaining the national urban research agenda of Spain.

Dr *Stanisław Kozłowski* of the Department of Environment Organization and Spatial Policy of the University of Lodz addressed the audience with a presentation on the state of urban research in Poland and difficulties experienced in maintaining a profile for urban sustainability issues.  He explained the political context in which Polish researchers have to conduct research on urban policy issues, and highlighted the wealth of experience and information that was lost with the institutional reform of planning.  He also briefly introduced the emergent themes in Polish urban research: revitalization, urban sprawl and valuation of urban policies by the development of tools and indexes.

The next speaker was Mr *Kristian Milenov*, Executive Director, Agency for Sustainable Development and Eurointegration, who briefly explained the context of urban studies in Bulgaria.   He introduced a proposal for the development of an urban sustainability identification system, which he considered should be a priority in urban research.  He also made the case for seeking an EU Directive to improve the efficiency of sustainable urban management focusing on urbanised territories and associated anthropogenic activity comprising a monitoring system with indicators that describe urban sustainability and effective financial models.  This EU Directive proposal is based on the integrated approach and good practices already targeted under the: The Revised EU Strategy for sustainable development; Directive EC/02/2007 – INSPIRE (Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe); GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) and EU requirements for monitoring of the agricultural lands for administration of state subsidies.

This was followed by Dr *Jonathan Walton* of the School for the Built and Natural Environment of Glasgow Caledonian University.   He presented on the SUE MOT programme which is a cluster programme under the wider Sustainable Urban Environment Programme of the UK.  This programme is developing metrics, models and toolkits for urban sustainability and environmental equity.  Jonathon explained that of some 700 tools which purport to assess at least one aspect of sustainability, none is capable of assessing all three aspects at the same time.  SUE MOT will find a way of assessing simultaneously the economic, environmental and social issues which contribute to the sustainability of urban developments.  The main output will be an Integrated Sustainability Assessment Toolkit (ISAT) which will allow key decision-makers to identify, prioritise and express in a common measure all the relevant issues for all stakeholders in any given situation.  The ISAT will be capable of working at any level of detail, from components of buildings through

to complete urban developments, and throughout the whole life cycle from inception to eventual demolition or re-use.

The final presentation of this session was on the perspective of a pan-European programme (URBACT II) by Ms *Melody Houk*.  The URBACT Programme aims to develop exchanges of experience between European cities and the actors.  Melody gave an overview of the programme and elaborated on the emergent themes under the next phase of the programme (URBACT II). She also identified potential bridges with the urban researchers at project and programme level.

The session was concluded by a plenary discussion in which the audience was invited to ask questions to the previous presenters.  Several questions were raised and this resulted in an interesting discussion between the panellists and the audience. Points of discussion included:

- The need of an integrated approach in urban research.
- The problems in European-wide urban research: lack of coordination in urban research and the variety of tools to get information and data on urban issues.
- Urban problems, e.g. sprawl, are increasing because of the often difficult relationship between national government and local authorities as well as a minimal commitment from citizens to solving such problems.
- The role of local authorities in driving research is limited in many countries in the EU.
- Urban problems are often connected to phenomena elsewhere, e.g. urban sprawl is often connected to depopulation of rural areas. Research should focus on both areas and on the connections between urban problems.
- The value of transnational knowledge exchange (including a two-way exchange between developed and less developed countries).

## 4.2 Day Two

The second day of the conference aimed at involving all participants in the discussions. The organisers organised two interactive workshops and the goals of the workshops were to:

- Get participants involved in URBAN-NET.
- Select and discuss emergent themes for future transnational research.
- Determine successes and failures in considering joint transnational research programmes.

Each workshop was kicked off with a keynote speech from an expert.

### 4.2.1 Workshop 1 – Emergent themes in urban research

The first workshop was on emergent themes in urban sustainability research.  Professor Dr *Peter Boelhouwer*, Director of the Delft Centre for Urban Sustainable Areas in the Netherlands, introduced the audience to some emergent topics and themes in urban research.  He explained the concept of urban sustainability and how this concept had changed over the years. Mr Boelhouwer introduced the concept of the "tetrahedron" (composed of four components: people, planet, prosperity and project), as ways of communicating the inter-relationships and different perceptions of research into urban sustainability. He concluded his speech by giving an overview of the ten research programmes on urban sustainability he is involved in.

The keynote speech was followed by the first workshop session. The participants were divided into four groups to discuss the emergent themes.  The groups proceeded from an initial brainstorming of ideas through to discussion and reaching a consensus on priorities for European research.  The workshop session was organised by Carmen Heinze, who has

organised several workshops in ERA-BUILD. She set up a so called 'Fishbone' working session to get all attendants actively participating. The participants discussed emergent themes for the following questions:

- What will be the most relevant topics for future research in urban sustainability in your country?
- Which clusters of topics can we define?
- What are the three most important topics/clusters?
- Which are/is the best topic(s) for a joint call?
- Why are these the best topics?
- What is the motivation?
- How can you convince participants and fund managers to join in a call/program?

A number of themes initially raised during the presentations were reiterated during these discussions. For example:

- Urban sprawl, with its associated resource implications, including the consumption of land.
- The inter-linked priorities of urban regeneration, social integration and housing.
- The need to consider delivery tools, ranging from aspects of governance through to questions of what changes behaviour and attitudes.

Each group agreed on their top three suitable research topics for transnational research. The first group identified climate change, social-economic regeneration and governance as potential research topics. Group two came up with a slightly different agenda; energy efficiency related to transport, social integration, land consumption and housing were the topics they found most suitable. The third group identified urban sprawl, social integration related to regeneration, and skills for spatial planning as potential transnational research areas. Finally, group four selected demographic change, housing & building policy, and urban structure & sprawl as suitable subjects for research.

**Potential priority research topics**

|   | **Group 1** | **Group 2** | **Group 3** | **Group 4** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | climate change | energy efficiency in transport | urban sprawl | demographic change |
| **2.** | social-economic regeneration | social integration | social integration related to regeneration | housing and building policy |
| **3.** | governance | land consumption and housing | skills for spatial planning | urban structure and sprawl |

**4.2.2 Workshop 2 – Transnational research collaboration**

The second session of Day Two was on transnational research collaboration models. It was introduced by Mr *Angus Hunter*, who is coordinator of the ERA-NET eTranet. He spoke from his experience as coordinator of eTranet, as observer of the ERA-NET scheme and as researcher of barriers and enablers for transnational cooperation in research.

This presentation was followed by a second workshop session, in which the participants were invited to share their successes/positive experiences with transnational research programmes but also their failures and negative experiences. This session was again

structured as a Fishbone working session. The specific questions that the participants had to answer were:
- What has worked/will work and;
- What has not worked in transnational research collaboration?

At the end of this session, Mr *Mart Grisel* of the Nicis Institute in the Netherlands collected the outcomes of the workshops and briefed the audience on some of the common issues. Most groups had identified the following three negative experiences and barriers in research cooperation:
- Differences in research/academic traditions and context.
- Financial issues such as lack of resources; different auditing models etc.
- Difficulties of disseminating of the outcomes of research and the implementation of recommendations.

Most groups also agreed on the following three enablers for transnational research cooperation:
- The added value of transnational research, such as higher quality of research.
- Improving conditions for transnational research (increasing awareness of the importance and possibilities such activity, support actions from the EC, etc.).
- Increasing mutual trust and enthusiasm for transnational research.

### 4.2.3 Final plenary

Day Two concluded with a plenary discussion. There were several comments and questions from the participants. Amongst others, the following subjects were discussed in this final session of the conference:
- The similarity of the research topics identified by the different groups in workshop 1 is striking and should feed into the transnational activities of URBAN-NET such as the joint calls for research proposals.
- The importance of meetings and knowledge-exchange between practitioners, policy makers and researchers.
- The use of research outcomes by policy-makers. This is difficult to achieve and is one of the most challenging tasks of urban researchers. It requires more than disseminating good practices. It mainly requires organising face to face meetings between researchers and policy makers, involvement of policy makers in research networks, and objective and de-politicised research.
- The need for a common understanding of key terms and issues (glossary).
- The need to disseminate research results should remain high on the agenda of URBAN-NET.
- Networks such as URBAN-NET should not only focus on research activities but also on building capacity of urban researchers in countries where there is a lack of resources for research (such as some Eastern European countries).

The moderator of the conference, Mr *Tim Birley*, concluded the event by summarising the discussion points and outcomes of both days. He complimented the participants for their proactive attitude and their willingness to share their views of urban sustainability research with the URBAN-NET consortium. He noted that the event had sought to establish some foundations. The conference re-stated the value of transnational working, and in particular the importance of knowledge exchange, though it also noted that the lack of research resources can be a constraint. It also emphasised that for research to be effective it has to link to users (to secure implementation) as well as to the European policy level.

The conference resulted in identifying a common agenda of issues and research topics. The results of the workshops were striking; some topics were identified relevant for

research by most participants. Furthermore, the benefits of transnational research were acknowledged by all participants. This first Stakeholder Workshop established a momentum in terms of topic identification and commitment for URBAN-NET and future activities of the consortium will be able to benefit from this.

This conference's aim was to foster engagement and inspiration and this had been evident throughout this meeting between researchers, policy-makers and practitioners from all over Europe.

## 5. Recommendations for follow-up activities

The organisers of the workshop sessions of Day Two (Nicis Institute and SenterNovem) evaluated the outcomes and proceedings of the event subsequently. They discussed organisational issues and the scope of the topics discussed. Some observations made in this evaluation session are regarded valuable to share with the URBAN-NET partners, as recommendations for follow-up activities, including upcoming workshops.

*The economic aspects of urban sustainability were missing/ neglected*
During the presentations of the speakers as well as during the workshops, the economy was seldom an issue/topic, although the economy is an important aspect of urban sustainability research. Economic issues could get a more important role in the next Stakeholder Workshop by inviting and involving specialists on this theme.

*Gap between research and implementation into policy*
Participants concluded that it is hard to get results from research implemented into policy. Involving the theme 'Economy' could help to solve this issue. More emphasis on best practice and marketing is also advisable. It may be desirable to get parties that play a roll between research and practitioners involved in the URBAN-NET project.

*Integrated approach?*
It is difficult to make the integrated approach of urban sustainability explicit. Asking for emergent themes (as was the case in the workshops during the second day) can result in moving away from the integrated approach. Therefore, the consortium should invite keynote speakers with experience on the integrated approach in the next Stakeholder Workshop. Besides, the consortium should specifically ask for multi-disciplinary proposals in the forthcoming calls to avoid sectoral approaches to urban sustainability.

*Sharing knowledge*
Several participants expressed the need to exchange experiences and knowledge between national research programmes. In work package 4, the method of 'Shadowing' could be offered as a possibility to make this happen.

**Annex I**
**Detailed programme**

| | Urban research programmes – collaboration in Europe |
|---|---|
| | **The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh**<br>**Programme – Day 1**<br>**June 6<sup>th</sup> 2007** |
| 12.00 | Arrival, Registration & Buffet Lunch |
| 13.30 | **Welcome** –<br>Tim Birley, Moderator, Sustainable development and public policy advisor. |
| 13.40 | **Local government, sustainable development and EU urban policy**<br>Professor Bob Evans; Director Sustainable Cities Research Institute, Northumbria University, Newcastle, UK |
| 14.00 | **Urban research at the EU level**<br>Marc Goffart, European Commission, DG Research, Directorate Science, Economy and Society |
| 14.20 | **Putting "urban" into EU policy**<br>Corinne Hermant-de Callataÿ, European Commission, DG Regional Policy |
| 14.40 | Questions to the panel. |
| 14.50 | Refreshments |
| 15.20 | **Welcome to URBAN-NET**<br>Paul Sizeland, SNIFFER (Scotland & Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research) |
| 15.35 | **The "Four Corners of Europe"**<br>Introduction by Tim Birley |
| 15.40 | **Four Corners of Europe**<br>• **Spain**; Malcolm Burns, Technical University of Catalonia, Barcelona<br>• **Poland**; Dr Stanislaw Kozlowski, Polish Academy of Sciences<br>• **Bulgaria**, Kristian Milenov, Agency for Sustainable Development and Eurointegration.<br>• **The UK**; Dr Jonathan Walton, Research Fellow, School of the Built and Natural Environment, Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland.<br>• **URBACT**; Melody Houk, Urbact Secretariat, France, |
| 16.30 | Questions to the panel and discussion |
| 17.00 | Break |
| 17.30<br>19.30 | Buffet Dinner & Drinks |

| | **Urban research programmes – collaboration in Europe** |
|---|---|
| | **The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh**<br>**Programme – Day 2 Workshops**<br>**June 7th 2007** |
| 09.00 | Arrival, Registration & Coffee |
| 09.20 | Welcome – Tim Birley |
| 09.30 | **Workshops**<br>Introduction by Carmen Heinz, SenterNovem (Netherlands Agency for Innovation and Sustainable Development) and Mart Grisel, the Nicis Institute, The Netherlands |
| | Workshop 1: **Emergent themes in urban sustainability**<br>Introductory talk by Professor Peter Boelhouwer, Delft University, The Netherlands |
| | Break |
| | Workshop 2: **Transnational research collaboration models**<br>Introductory talk by Angus Hunter, Coordinator of eTranet, Managing Director Optimat, Glasgow, Scotland. |
| 13.00 | Lunch |
| 14.00 | Workshop feedback sessions |
| 14.30 | Plenary discussion, Tim Birley Chair/Mart Grisel |
| 15.00 | Summing up, next steps and close, Tim Birley |
| 15.15 | Refreshments and networking |
| 15.30 | **Urban sustainability issues of central Edinburgh in action**<br>Optional local guided tour of central Edinburgh, David Rintoul, Chairman, Tollcross Community Council, Edinburgh. |

**Annex II**
**List of attendants**

| DELEGATE NAME | ORGANISATION | POSITION | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Els van Schie | Ministry for Spatial Planning, Housing and the Environment | Manager of knowledge development cluster | NL |
| Cora Govers | Netherlands Organisation of Scientific Research | Senior officer WOTRO Science for Global Development | NL |
| Mr Olivier Coutard | Centre national de la recherche scientifique | Directeur de recherches | FR |
| Mrs Michèle Tilmont | PUCA-MTETM | Head | FR |
| Mrs Anne-Michèle Donnet | Fédération Nationale des Agences d'urbanisme | Head-deputy | FR |
| Ola Göransson | Ministry of Environment | senior officer | SV |
| Henrik Nolmark | The Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research | | SV |
| Mr. Rossen Jeliazkov | Sofia Municipality | Secretary of Sofia Municipality | BG |
| Mr. Radoslav Katsarov | Sofia City Council | Municipal councillor | BG |
| Mr.Lidia Stankova | Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works | Director "Management of Territory and Decentralization" | BG |
| Prof. Yordan Radev | University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy | Researcher | BG |
| Georgi Mechanov | Bulgarian Chambers of Architects | Member of the Board of Governers of the Sofia Chambers of architects | BG |
| Mr Phaedon Enotiades | Ministry of the Interior, Department of Town Planning and Housing | Senior policy maker | CY |
| Eilidh Johnston | Greenspace Scotland | Research Manager | UK (Scotland) |
| Eric McRory | Scottish Environmental Protection Agency | Economist, Environmental Futures | UK (Scotland) |
| Dr Yang Xing | School of the Built and Natural Environment, Glasgow Caledonian University | Researcher | UK (Scotland) |
| Paul W Jowitt | Herriot Watt University | Professor of Civil Engineering Systems | UK (Scotland) |
| Claire-Louise Palmer | Environment Agency | | UK (England) |
| Stephen Rusk | Northern Ireland Dept of Social Development | | UK ( Northern Ireland) |
| Scott Ferguson | Scottish Natural Heritage | Advisory Officer - Communities and Greenspace | UK (Scotland) |
| Kate Theobold | University of Northumbria | | UK |
| Vilma Vaiciuniene | Dept of Construction & Housing, Ministry of the Environment | Senior policy adviser | LT |
| Vera Marin | University of Architecture & Urban Planning | Urban planner | RO |
| Anton Anton | National Authority for Scientific Research | President | RO |
| Sheila Convery | Urban Research Institute, University College Dublin | Project Manager | IE |
| | | | |
| **PARTNER** | | | |

| REPRESENTATIVES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elliot Robertson | SNIFFER | | UK (Scotland) |
| Paul Sizeland | SNIFFER | | UK (Scotland) |
| Rachel Peacock | SNIFFER | | UK (Scotland) |
| Ruth Wolstenholme | SNIFFER | | UK (Scotland) |
| Mart Grisel | NICIS | | NL |
| Annelien van Meer | NICIS | | NL |
| Bernd Meyer | TUV | | DE |
| Thilo Petri | TUV | | DE |
| Anne Querrien | MTETM | | FR |
| Kristina Björnberg | FORMAS | | SV |
| Ulla Westerberg | FORMAS | | SV |
| Gé Huismans | SenterNovem | | NL |
| Marion Bakker | SenterNovem | | NL |
| Carmen Heinze | SenterNovem | | NL |
| Kristian Milenov - Executive director | ASDE | | BG |
| Karina Angelieva | ASDE | | BG |
| Mrs Anca Ileana Ginavar | IPA | | RO |
| Katerina Kari | RPF | | CY |
| Ms Pinar Cankurtaran | TUBITAK | | TR |
| Ben Dipper | SE-ERAD | | UK (Scotland) |
| Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza | UN-HABITAT | | GLOBAL |
| Cristina Costa | FCT | | PT |
| Professor Clara Mendes | FCT | | PT |
| Daniela Past | UBA-A | | AT |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| SPEAKERS | | | |
| | | | |
| Bob Evans | Sustainable Cities Research Institute | Director | UK |
| Stanislaw Kozlowski | Polish Academy of Sciences | | PL |
| Melody Houk | URBACT | | FR |
| Malcolm Burns | Centre de Politica de Sol i Valoracions Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya | Planner & Researcher | ES |
| Prof. Dr. Peter Boelhouwer (Scientific Director, Delft University) | Delft University | Scientific Director | NL |
| Angus Hunter | OPTIMAT | Managing Director | UK (Scotland) |
| Marc Goffart | European Commission | Scientific Officer | EC |
| Corrine Hermant | European Commission | | EC |
| Jonathan Walton | School of the Built and Natural Environment, Glasgow Caledonian University | Research Fellow | UK (Scotland) |
| Tim Birley | Advisor on sustainable development | | Scotland |

**Annex III**
**Workshop sessions report**
By Workshop session organiser Carmen Heinze

The keynote speech was followed by the first workshop session. The participants were divided into four groups to discuss the emergent themes and to prioritise the relevance for European research. The results of the workshops were presented at the plenary session by four reporters from the different groups.

**Group one**
Emergent themes:
- climate change
- social-economic regeneration
- governance

**Group two**
Emergent themes:
- energy efficiency related to transport
- social integration
- land consumption
- housing

**Group three**
Emergent themes:
- urban sprawl
- social integration related to regeneration
- skills for spatial planning as potential transnational research areas.

**Group four**
Emergent themes:
- demographic change
- housing & building policy
- urban structure & sprawl

*See the attached Excel sheets for the detailed outcomes of each workshop (annex IV).*

Some other conclusions from the workshops were:

***Exchanging information gained insight.***
Participants started with exchanging experiences from the different countries. They found out that what is a problem in one country can be favourable for another country. (Urban sprawl as a sign of (urban) development)

***An integrated approach is very important for Urban Research.***
There was also a discussion on whether you should choose emergent themes at all. Since an integrated approach is of vital importance for urban research you should not limit your research agenda by fixing on themes.

**Annex IV**
**Workshop outcomes by Group**

## Group 1

| Socio-economic development (3) | Governance (3) | Behaviour change/ attitudes/ awareness (2) | Urban sustainability | Climate change & energy use (4) | Waste management (1) | S.D. Monitoring/ auditing system | EU directive (2) | Institutional basis for research |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social + Economic regeneration (1) | Integrated sustainability URBAN EU policy. Policy-national level-local level (2) | Understanding Urbanites' Desire of nature (1) | Tensions within urban sustainability | Risk/disaster management | | | Legal, financial, monitoring, rules | |
| Social issues should be connected with economic and environmental | Regional strategy towards sustainability | Understanding Urban metabolism(s) (1) | (Control of) urban and regional sprawl (2) | Climate change (emissions control and mitigation) | | | | |
| Social cohesion in relation to migration | | Cultural heritage dynamics: opportunities (1) | | Healthy Urban environments (mental+physical) | | | | |
| Migration (many aspects) (2) | | Urban revitalisation | | Air quality in cities (1) | | | | |
| Migration | | | | Transport (1) | | | | |
| Crime | | | | | | | | |

## Group 2

| Housing (3) | Declining areas (aging) (2) | Transport/Travel | Energy-efficiency (1) | Economic growth and employment | Social cohesion versus economic development | Land consumption (4) | Governance | Knowledge exchange |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spatial Integration (1) | | Transportation (7) | | Preserve and improve spatial quality | For social integration and urban restructuring | Green space (2) | Effective governance | Lobby funding |
| Sustainable shelter, infrastructure and services | | Transports related with energy, land consumption and all kind of exchanges | | Economic development of small & middle towns | Integration of immigrants: enormous impacts on small native societies without a dominant culture ignorance of local customs | Development sprawl: we don't call it just "urban" because it happens everywhere! In the mountains, e.g. seaside | Participation-inclusion | European legislation regulation |
| Similar problems on local levels | | Sustainable mobility in low density - low population High income societies | | | Improving social integration in big cities (5) | | | Avoid other countries problems learning |
| | | More compact built-up areas of great cities (1) | | | Spatial planning housing, public spaces | | | |
| | | Public transport | | | | | | |
| | | Successful public transport systems N-Europe | | | | | | |
| | | Connected infrastructure -> working together | | | | | | |

**Group 3**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| political will to address other aspects of sustainability aside from economic growth ( e.g. social &environmental) | Governance citizen involvement, lack of urban policy - need for tools, skills. | social cohesion issues emerging from increased migration **(2)** | sustainability in the housing market ( property inflation + introduction of new class separation) | urban rehabilitation **(2)** | urban renewal the city of tomorrow is already built built environment | Minimizing energy used in a household - building - mobility - electrical gear - holidays /leisure. | strategies for counter acting the growing urban sprawl **(5)** |
| impact of research on policy making & decision makers.**(1)** | | ageing and multi cultural society | integrated rehabilitation of multilevel housing estates (social cohesion, energy efficiency, public space, waste management, …) | | | energy efficiency as an integrated and multidimensional challenge **(3)** | car dependence |
| | | get all inhabitants feel responsible for the environment/urban environment - empowerment - social inclusion etc.**(2)** | shared space **(1)** | | | energy efficiency (integrated an multi urban aspects) | urban sprawl - new urban - rural relation |
| | | Migrants' social & economic integration & empowerment in deprived neighbourhoods or declining cities. **(1)** | analysing fostering art & culture -related activities in cities **(1)** | | | | balancing mobility & the urban environment (integrating land use + mobility) |

# Group 4

| | | | WHAT | | | | HOW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographic change/ aging of population. (2) | Decoupling economic growth from resource use. (1) | green places (3) | urban sprawl | mobility | environmental quality and energy efficiency for building for urban neighbourhood for cities | Harmonisation & integration DATA | How to achieve mutual consensus | Method for knowledge dissimination (1) |
| | | | how to make suburbs sustainable (2) | Traffic | housing transformation ( healthy, energy, efficient, …) (2) | IT & new technologies in favour of spatial planning. (1) | cooperation + coommunication | |
| | | | Urban expansion (particularly housing) and the need for planning + management that minimises environmental impacts. | Urban structure transport and land use what is the energy efficiency model that we also want. (5) | property development & sustainability. | criteria for sustainable development assessment ( of plans, projects) (5) | How to intensify interdisciplinary collaborations. (3) | How to promote urban sustainability development. Laws that integral all aspect from energy to housing and so on. |
| | | | Urban sprawl real line housing and citizens. | nature near city transport free time | development of housing (renewal( maintenance in eastern EU cities | | participation democracy (transparency & trans-disciplinarity) | what works in practice and getting this knowledge to people who can make best use of it (4) |
| | | | Reorganise or planning for peri urban areas. (urban sprawl) | | Build environment & architecture. | | Interdisciplinary research on renewal pf urban areas (poor areas) including physical, environmental, social, economical…. And/or meta analysis on research projects. | |
| | | | Values vs sustainability in the city. - single family -external shopping | | Means of predicting or preventing people behaviour during natural hazards (floating, earthquake….) | | Leadership in government + involvement in governance. (2) | how to develop and test scenarios (3) |
| | | | | | | | Urban decision makers tool.(2) | |
| | | | | | | | Planning/actors how to plan/act in post modern setting. | |
| | | | | | | | Actors systems (roles of actors decision processes concerning urban development | |