



URBAN WATER

5th Working Group Meeting

Municipality of Nieuwegein, Gemeentehuis /
Waterboard de Stichtse Rijnlanden

28th and 29th September 2006

Report



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- List of participants
- CD-ROM



Overview Annexes (included on CD ROM):

5th Urban Water working group meeting

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1 Introduction

At the locations of the Municipality of Nieuwegein and the Waterboard de Stichtse Rijnlanden in Houten over 30 participants attended to the 5th working group meeting.

Aims of the 5th WG meeting

- *Clarify final products of Urban Water*
- *Continuing the work in WG 1 and WG 2 (work plans)*
- *Plenary work on topic “communication strategies” and “water vision Johnstone”*
- *Exchanging experiences on concrete case studies of Nieuwegein*
- *Developing work plans further*

The detailed programme of the whole working group meeting is provided in annex (A1). Working Group presentations and list of participants are documented in the annexes as well.

2 Session I, 28.09.2006, Plenary: Opening and discussion of end products

Els Reinking opens the working group meeting and welcomes the participants coming from France, Germany, the Netherlands and Scotland. Anke Schüler gives a short introduction in the programme of the WG meeting and presents the contents of the first session.



Anke Schüler resumes the status quo of the interim products existing and the ideas about the end product(s). She stresses the point that the end product has to conform to the action plan as promised in the application. Taking this into account, the working document being developed into a guidebook is the minimum that has to be published.



In the following input, Hans van Ammers provides an overview of the questions which have to be clarified. Especially the target groups must be identified (which level(s), which functions / sectors). At the 3rd working group meeting in Duisburg it was agreed on that a toolbox should be looked at more closely. The content could be more technical such as providing information about possible measures or providing a “Decision Support System” as a process instrument requiring a greater extent of work.



After discussion it is agreed on that the toolbox should supply information for local governments (e.g. municipalities) but it also should contain public information. However, the participating representatives of the local authorities express their doubts that there would be a need for such a toolbox in their organisations and that the toolbox probably would not be used by their organisations. So it is agreed

on to focus on the working document and the handbook to be derived from the working document. There, the existing structure of the working document should be amended by the pilot projects and lessons learned from the pilots. Further end products might also be developed on the basis of the working document (e.g. strategy papers for political discussion, detailed information on single topics). Stephen Tingle stresses the importance of a product that allows for disseminating the results locally. Hans van Ammers also holds the view that a general handbook is not enough but should be accompanied by selected results being spread in other ways. It is agreed on that these specific items should be identified in the working groups. A toolbox in the sense of providing information could be appropriate for selected topics. It is agreed on that it is not in the scope of Urban Water to develop a Decision Supporting System (DSS).

Also, the way to finalise the report / handbook is discussed. Proposals are made for interviews and/or formats to be filled in. Henk Nijland advises strongly to engage external support.





3 Act: Diffuse pollution of open water courses

During the coffee break a little Act, developed and presented by Henk Velthorst, Erik Riemersma and Hans van Ammers demonstrates vividly the various sources which add to the pollution of open water courses:



Mister Snapper is going for sportfishing and desperately tries to attract the fishes by throwing too much baits into the water.

Mister Wulf is walking his dog Snautzie along the water course. Honestly, he cleans up the dog's excrements from the walking way into the water, according to the motto

“If eyes cannot see it, clean would be it.”



Miss Goose, is adoring the ducks and feeds them lots of good old bread.

The autumn comes and leaves are falling... Mister Sweep is cleaning the park and weeps the all into the water, again according to the motto

“If eyes cannot see it, clean would be it.”



Wet weather has turned the pavement mossy which is not very much appreciated by Mister Johnson. Easy solution: After combating the green stuff with chemicals – wash it into the watercourse.



One day the water board and the municipality decide to investigate the water quality and so Mister Pipet analyses the water course. Surprisingly, it is way beyond the limits set by the EU Water Framework Directive.

This act had been the introduction of a workshop on diffused pollution of open water courses, held in Arnhem February 2006. An intense discussion followed about possible measures to prevent this pollution. The act proves what many participants presume: A successful discussion does not necessarily come by itself but can be stimulated by creative introduction.



4 Session II, 28.09.2006, WGs: Presentation and discussion of selected topics

4.1 Working group 1

Participants:

Winfried Geisel
Anke Schöler
Erik Riemersma
Ton Verhoeven
Julia Gesenhoff
Henk Nijland
Ton Hermanussen
Gilles Mori
François Goarin
Birgit Haupter



The working group lead Henk Nijland welcomes the participants of WG 1 and explains the topics which have been selected for this meeting.

- One focus is laid on the framework of integrated planning within the different planning systems.
- The second focus is on financing and planning processes on the example of Stadsblokken Meinerswijk.

Integrated planning – status quo and tasks for the working group (Input by Julia Gesenhoff)

The input of Julia Gesenhoff is meant to resume the status quo of the topic integrated planning strategies especially with a view to the different planning systems. This is to be used as a starter for the discussion of the various important instruments in the countries as used by the pilot projects involved. Julia Gesenhoff gives a short overview of the recent status quo of the chapter 3.1 “integrated planning” of the working document and draws conclusions where the focus should be laid on and which gaps are to be filled. It has proven to be sensible to supply basic information about the systems of spatial planning and water management in the countries of the pilot sites discussed in Urban Water. This provides a good framework for the discussion of the instruments (advantages and disadvantages) as experienced by the project partners within their pilot projects. This information is not only relevant for WG 1 but is also of importance for all Urban Water topics.

The overview of the planning systems is not meant to cover all details of the planning systems. It should focus on the aspects and links between spatial planning and water management that are relevant for the pilot projects of Urban Water.



Especially the aspect of cooperation and an integrated approach as required by the EU WFD lead to the focused question where and how this cooperation between spatial planning and water management takes place.

Julia Gesenhoff presents a form where the working group participants could fill in their answers to this question according to their experiences (see figure).

With regard to the aims of Urban Water the experiences of project partners with the instruments for integrated planning should be evaluated and improvements developed where necessary.

Julia Gesenhoff concludes her input with the tasks at hand for the working group members:

- Collecting general information about the system of spatial planning and water management in the member states
- Detailed description of a specific instrument concerning the project
- Appreciation of the mentioned instrument from a PP point of view
- Where does cooperation take place?
- Discussion of good practice and bad practice experiences
- Transferability to other countries / actors / instruments?

Urban Water – 5th Working Group Meeting, Nieuwegein

Challenges: Integration of urban development and water management

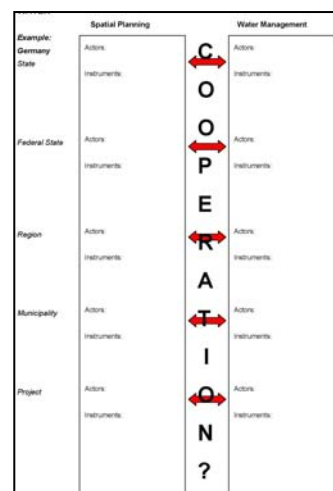
- ◆ "How the situation should be ..."
- ◆ Which examples of good practice and bad practice concerning an integrated approach are there?
- ◆ Where does the cooperation between actors of spatial planning and water management work well? And why?
- ◆ Where does not? And why?
- ◆ Who and what is responsible for a successful cooperation?
The actors? The process? An explicit responsibility? Good organisation?

8

In the discussion the working group participants agree that a short summary about the planning systems is sufficient. An overview structure should be developed based on existing information. Birgit Haupter explains that information about the planning systems in France, Germany and the Netherlands with a view especially to the planning instruments for flood prevention has been collected within an IRMA – project (INTERREG IIC) reflecting the status until 2001 (Spatial planning and supporting instruments for preventive flood management - project IRMA-SPONGE no.5). Another existing information basis is a compilation provided by the INTERREG III B – project “nofdp”. It is agreed on that the existing information should be used and adapted and additions should be made as necessary in order to fulfil the needs for Urban Water.

The form will be filled in by

- François Goarin and Gilles Mori for France
- The lead partner for Germany





- For the UK system the lead partner will ask Stephen Tingle.
- For the Netherlands the existing description provided by Henk Nijland for the Urban Water conference in Scotland is basis to fill in the diagramm.

The respective working group members will be supplied with the existing information by the lead partner and the project assistance. On this basis and with their own experiences they will fill in the form Julia Gesenhoff has developed and give written explanations where needed (5 – 10 pages).

As a next step the instruments the project partners are using at the pilot sites are collected (see following table).

France	Germany	The Netherlands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDAGE: Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux - PLU : Plan Local d'Urbanisme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official planning approval - Regional plan (1 :50.000, 1 :100.000) - Local development plan - Local zoning plan - B-plan (residential plan, concrete level) - Federal water act WHG §31 - EIA (environmental impact assessment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National policy: room for the river - Regional plan - Nota space (spatial development) - Nota water, nature, ... - Environment impact plan - Bestemmingsplan/ structure plan - Masterplan - Water assessment - Waterplan

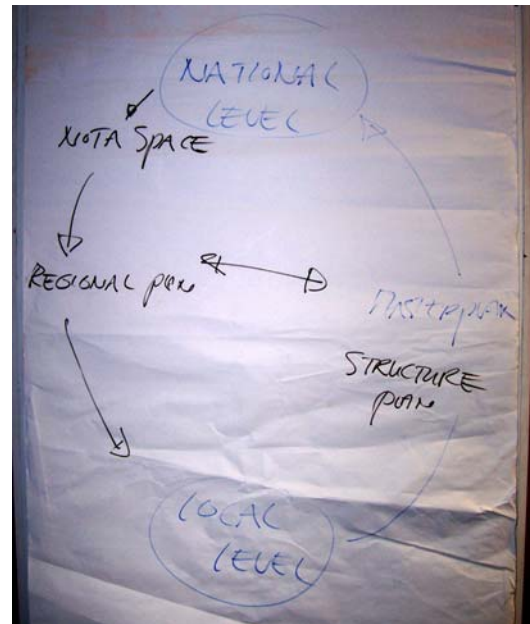
For Germany the status and the links between the regional plan, the planning approval and the local plan are discussed and clarified for the partners from outside Germany. The regional plan gives the framework but not referring to exact properties' boundaries. The local development plan is an optional instrument where the planning can be clarified in more detail. The planning approval is a so called integrative procedure. It must be applied for projects as determined in the various sector laws (e.g. waste management law – landfill sites, water law) all projects implying major changes in the open water courses. Winfried Geisel explains on the example of Lake Lippe that, it was decided to include only a very rough development plan in the planning approval. The concrete details of development had been foreseen to clarify later, to leave possibility for further development due to participatory planning.

For the Netherlands Henk Nijland explains the linkage between water management and spatial planning and the development of the policies concerned. The major change in policy was initiated by dramatic flood events 1993 and 1995 along the rivers Rhine and Maas. The national policy of "Room for the river" was developed and put down in the policy documents on water and spatial planning (NOTA Water and NOTA Ruimte). It was not allowed to build in the flood plains anymore except for water related business. After an evaluation in the beginning of the 21st century now special areas in flood plains have been



designated. There and only there buildings can be developed on an experimental basis when at the same time more room for the retention of water is created as had been there before. Locations have been designated on the national level for these experiments.

The regional plan (streekplan) similarly to Germany provides a framework. The differences between the water plan and the water assessment are discussed. The water plan is not a legal instrument but provides visions and developments. The water assessment is a procedure to provide links between all actors who should be involved. Ton Hermanussen asks how in other countries mostly locally developed visions such as a master plan or other local ambitions are linked to the more top down organised legal planning instruments such as the regional plan or the NOTA Ruimte. This also could be in the focus of the overview of the various planning systems.



In France, the main instruments of importance for LMCU are the Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement' et de Gestion des Eaux (SDAGE) and the Plan local d'Urbanisme (PLU). The SDAGE provides catchment wide orientation about the development of the water system. The PLU is drawn up by LMCU for all 85 municipalities. It provides the different zones for different uses. It is controlled by the "Prefecture" who represents the state level. The SDAGE is drawn up by the committee of the river basin concerned. All projects envisaged have to be checked if they are conform to the planning regulations of the PLU. Consultations with the municipality and the populations concerned are regulated by law. After that and if the project is conform to the PLU it is permitted to build.

Conclusions

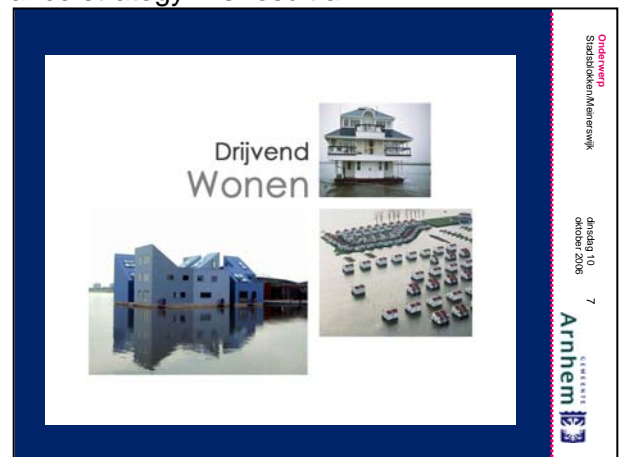
The intensive discussion about the instruments and planning systems and the differences in Germany, France and the Netherlands is very appreciated by all working group participants. It becomes clear that there seem to be quite a lot differences, but at the same time also similar procedures have developed in the different countries. It is agreed on that this has been a first step to come to recommendations on integrated planning instruments within Urban Water. Until the next working group meeting in March 2007 the planning systems in the countries concerned will be worked on as agreed.



Financing and planning processes of integrated projects at the example of Stadsblokken (Input by Ton Hermanussen).

In his presentation Ton Hermanussen explains the development of the planning for Stadsblokken Meinerswijk. At the beginning most parts of the area concerned were owned by private persons and companies. In order to support the cooperation between the land owners and the planning authority the Municipality of Arnhem asked the private owners to create an integrated plan based on self realisation and to develop an appropriate finance strategy. As result an ambitious self organised plan was developed which included different sectors for living, recreation and work. Also, five possibilities for financing strategies as developed were:

- Self-financing
- Pre-financing
- Focus on public benefits
- Efficiency
- Innovation.



Concerning self-financing the building of new houses in the Netherlands is the most important way to finance whole projects by using the profits made. In this case 1.200 new houses were planned and with this calculated to balance the other parts of the plan.

Further sources to contribute to the self-financing strategy were:

- Commercial development, cafes etc.
- Develop-rights
- Benefits from realisation
- Extract sand or clay
- Storage of polluted soils – deep lakes
- Integration of water works
- Subsidy.

The cooperation process as described ended at the end of 2005. In April 2006 80% formerly privately owned was bought by one new developer which changes the framework conditions substantially. The council agreed that a final decision about the development of the location will be taken after the public has been asked.

Henk Nijland closes the session according to the time schedule regretting the lively discussion going on. The next working steps are agreed on for the topic of integrated planning.



4.2 Working group 2

Participants:

Hans van Ammers	Els Reinking
Henk Velthorst	Thuy Do
Dick Coppel	Stephen Tingle
Marjolein Reijnierse	Michel Anten
Antal Zuurman	Chris Jefferies
Peter Groenhuijzen	Peter Heiland
Kirsten Adamczak	Nicola von Kutzleben
Alison Duffy	



Agenda:

- 'Illicit connections' and 'end of pipe measures'
- 'less metals in the water'
- GIS-hazard mapping
- Input of working group in the 'endresult'

4.2.1 Presentation of selected topics

Hans van Ammers opens and moderates the session.

State of the affairs

Chris Jefferies has finished the visits of the disconnection projects and drafted the results. He will finish the report with an amount of 50 pages, till end of October. This report will be circulated to the working group members in November. Reactions of more project partners are welcome.

The GIS working document of Stephen Tingle is delayed and will be completed as soon as possible.

Antal Zuurman has worked on the drainage basin approach for Nijmegen and will present results in one of the following working group meetings.

The DSS for disconnection activities has not much continued since input from Lille is missing. Dick Coppel will continue the work on this issue if more input is available.

The comparison of the legal framework for the different countries in the project was discussed in the preparation group of the workshop. Since a group around Julia Gesenhof has started to work on the comparison, this issue is scheduled for the next working meeting in Lille in spring 2007. Then WG 1 and 2 will join one session to work on this in order to include all involved countries in the discussion.



The “end of pipe measures” and “less metals in water” themes are presented in the following.

Drainage basin approach Nijmegen (Input by Antal Zuurmann)

The pilot project in Nijmegen tried to find a cheaper way for disconnection. So stormwater was not conducted into tubes but into drainage basin. Antal Zuurman shows a public affective video of the pilot project (see Annex A8). The video shows a field experiment in Nijmegen, in which water was dumped into the streets to test and to demonstrate the run off into the drainage basins. The goal of the video is to document the test. Additionally it is used for public information about the concept. Fears in the public that rain water will remain in the streets if they are disconnected shall be limited.

GIS-hazard mapping (Input by Stephen Tingle)

GIS-hazard mapping is a positive version of Flood Risk Mapping.

In his presentation Stephen Tingle explains the advantages of GIS-hazard mapping, to some extent on concrete examples. Amongst others he highlights the core modelling work and how this might traverse the available statutory duties and permissive powers that various designated responsible bodies have, on the way to implementation.

GIS plans such as those used in Renfrewshire will be the key to providing information to any developer at an early stage. With this method an estimation of the effects of surcharging a manhole is possible. GIS-hazard mapping is used for this purpose.

In an example he demonstrates the overland flow simulations that show a rate and extent of flooding during the extreme events. The results are also used to determine problem roads where the depth of water would be greater than 150 mm and 300mm, preventing emergency access.



Identifying flood routes also aids in location of SUDS features. Conveyance swales can be added to intercept and control overland flow and detention basins can be designed to store flow travelling overland preventing further damage.

In future the exchange between WG 1 and 2 could be used to share the know-how of GIS-hazard mapping within both working groups.

‘Illicit connections’ and ‘end of pipe measures’ (Input by Henk Velthorst)

Some technical measures in the project in Arnhem have been improved: The Lamella filter is working since three months and it is very effective. At the moment there are no results of the Sandfilter available. Furthermore the first



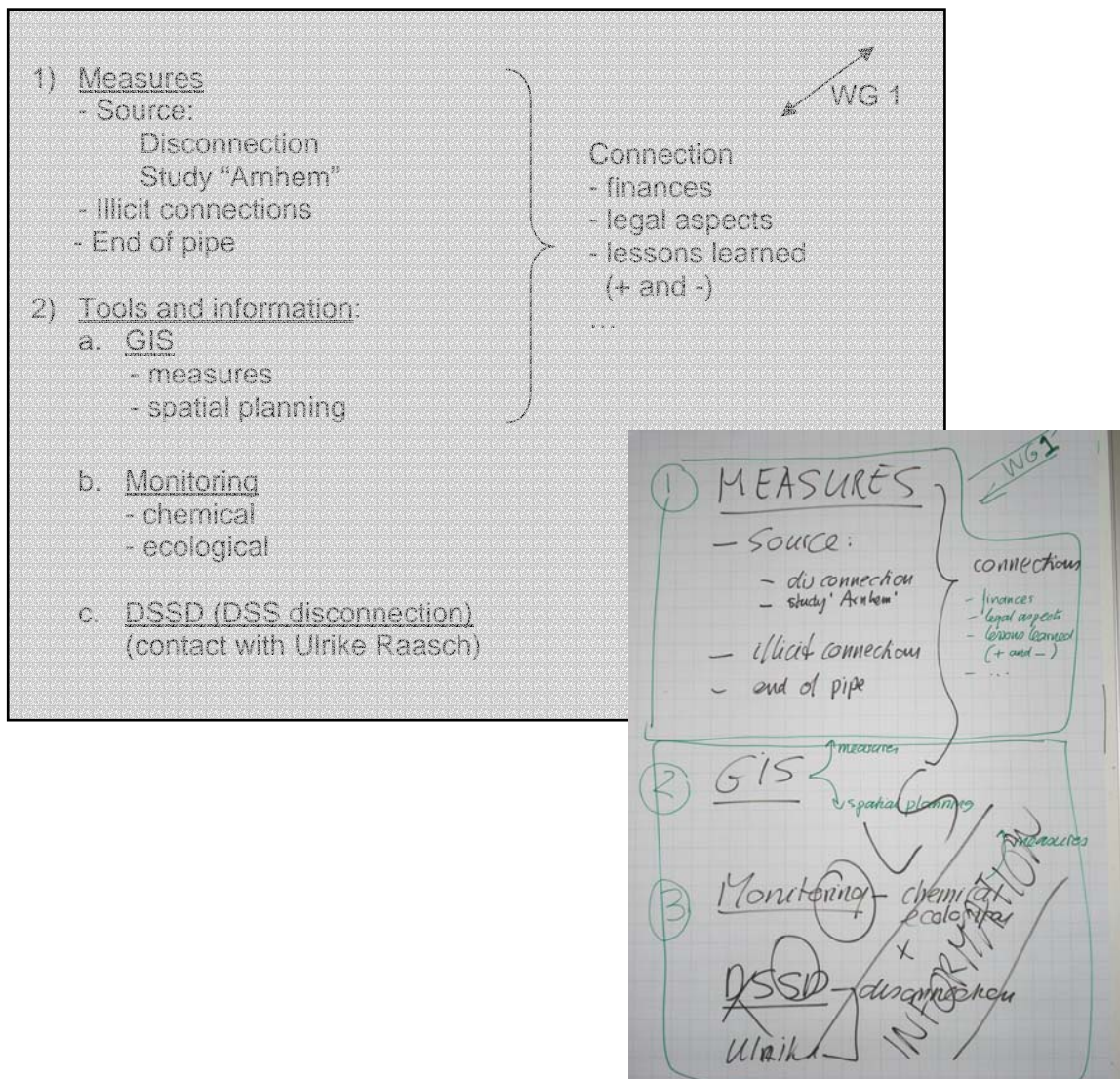
results of the infiltration are presented. It is shown that the influent and effluent in July was very bonded with zinc and other metals, as well as Coli bacteria and Streptococci. The reason for this high pollution was the dry month before.

Less metals in water

The summary of the activities in this field was written. It explains the prevention strategy to avoid getting metals into water. It is not presented in detail but has been provided for information with the working group preparation material.

4.2.2 Input of Working Group in the 'endresult'

The following figure was developed during the session, as a focus for the future contribution of working group 2 in the end product of Urban Water.





5 Session III, 28.09.2006, Plenary: Communication strategies of selected topics

Peter Heiland facilitates and gives a short introduction into the session.

First results of the evaluation of communication strategy for Lake Lippe (Input by W. Geisel (PP4) and Th. Quast / M. Gabriel (ComX))

Because the realisation of Lake Lippe was stopped by the negative outcome of a public vote, special lessons can be learnt from this project. Therefore public participation and communication concepts are now being evaluated.

Winfried Geisel presents the communication activities which have been conducted. Thomas Quast and Markus Gabriel (ComX) comment on the activities with the first results of their evaluation.

Winfried Geisel explains that the planners had a double strategy for realising Lake Lippe:

1. all communication activities were to be conducted under the framework of limited time, high quality planning and acceptable costs (around 50.000 Euro)
2. all activities tried to reach a wide support by the public and politics



Communication activities: First event

The project was first presented to the public in December 2004. This event included elements of the communication process undertaken in Arnhem (Stadsblokken Meinerswijk) such as the principle of open exhibitions. In addition heads of Municipality of Hamm and Lippeverband gave speeches, important inhabitants were invited, experts were close to the public for discussions and the project was also presented by many posters. Also, a 3D computer animation of Lake Lippe was shown.

Evaluation results

The evaluation of the media coverage of the information event can be rated as high and very positive. The event had a high potential to reach the inhabitants. Anyhow ComX criticises that members of associations and organisations, which were familiar with participation in public projects, were overrepresented. In addition the communication seemed to be vivid, but too technical for the public target group. The information material conciliated a modern appearance and thus aimed mainly at one target group, namely younger, professional and business orientated people. But Hamm is an old mining city and so more daily life pictures would have provided more direct links to the citizens.



Communication activities: LakeTalks

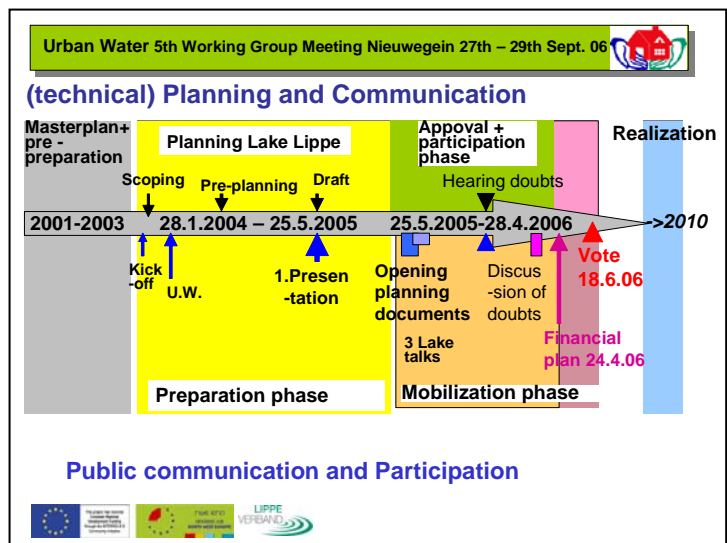
Following the first information event, so called Lake Talks were organised to give technical information about the Lake Lippe plan in a more personal atmosphere. The talks aimed at a better understanding and a correction of misconceptions in the public discussion. Main topics of the Lake Talks were water management, ecology subjects and urban development. In addition to these talks two workshops were held for participatory planning for the northern planning area. The planning was discussed with the neighbourhoods and citizens were asked for their ideas.

Evaluation results

The Lake Talks had similar intentions like the first information evening. In comparison to the other evening the Lake Talks had just a moderate attendance by citizens and no media coverage. It would have been useful to summarise the main contents/ topics. Workshops in general allow for high level of participation which took place successfully.

Communication activities: Financial plan

In April 2006 the financial plan was presented to the citizens, and important persons of the Hamm region, as well as the Minister of Environment of NRW. The whole project was calculated to cost 79,2 Mio. €, within nearly half being paid by funds of NRW and the EU. The financial plan was calculated for 100 years, the burden for municipality finances were relatively low.



Evaluation results

The financial plan led to confusion because in the press two figures which differed by 50 % were named within two days. As a reaction many letters to the editor were dealing with the financial plan and mostly in a negative way. Most people feared that the lake would have to be paid by their tax money and cause direct burden for them.



Communication activities: Public vote

After the presentation of the financial plan the mayor of Hamm determined that the citizens should decide in a public vote two months later for or against the project. On 18th June 2006 the citizens of Hamm voted against Lake Lippe.

Evaluation results

The date for the public vote was a clever decision because it only allowed for a short time span of campaigning. In the phase before the public vote participation was just reduced to campaigning. Arguments of supporters were rather detailed and dealing with a lot of aspects. Opponents on the other hand negated advantages in a striking manner and concentrated on high costs and lack of resources elsewhere with a sideline referring to ecological aspects. Presentations of the opponents were simpler but addressed the broad public more effectively.

The term “vision” seemed to be mostly misunderstood, because vision for the broad public is perceived as an – unrealistic - dream.

The public vote had high media coverage. None of the planners responsible had considered that the majority of the citizens would vote against the project. The concerns regarding the financial plan are the main reasons that the citizens voted against the project. Many opponents mistakenly thought that the “saved costs” could be used for other purposes, such as infrastructure or education projects.

In the following discussion Boréas Zandberg comments that the financial concept over a time span of 100 years cannot be understood and overlooked by the public. In his opinion the decision of implementation should not be a decision by the people but by politicians. The working group participants recognise that the public's misconception of the financial plan as well as of other planning elements such as the airport had an important influence but could not be remediated effectively by the project's communication activities.

For the Espierre project LMCU plans on involving the public according to legal requirements but also including a questioning of the public's opinion. It is agreed on that early participation with “real” possibilities to influence the planning are important.

Ton Verhoeven points out that participation is important but should have started earlier and with more possibilities than only saying yes or no to the lake. Besides, he raises the question if the benefits of this project were not communicated, as the discussion seems to focus only on the costs.

The second input which had been scheduled for session III is postponed to session V in order to allow for a comprehensive discussion on the “Lake Lippe case”.



6 Session IV, 29.09.2006, Exchange session Plenary: “Optimalisation study and consequences for Jutphaas”

Participants:

Urban Water members:

Thuy Do
Peter Groenhijzen
Winfried Geisel
Alison Duffy
Antal Zuurman
Anke Schüler
Marjolein Reijnierse
Stephen Tingle
Erik Riemersma
Chris Jefferies
Henk Velthorst
Ton Verhoeven

Julia Gesenhoff
Michiel Anten
Hans van Ammers
Dick Coppel
Gilles Mori
François Goarin
Els Reinking
Ton Hermanusen
Birgit Haupter
Peter Heiland
Nicola von Kutzleben

Guest experts:

Theo de Jong
Roel Bronda
Jordi Scherrenberg
Kees van Dorst
Huib Stevensen

The modified time schedule for the day allowing for the inclusion of the water vision Johnstone is introduced by Peter Heiland (see working group programme).



In the beginning of the exchange session Roel Bronda and Thijs Kau are presenting the results of an optimisation study for the Nieuwegein sewage system and its consequences for the pilot site “Jutphaas-Wijkersloot”.

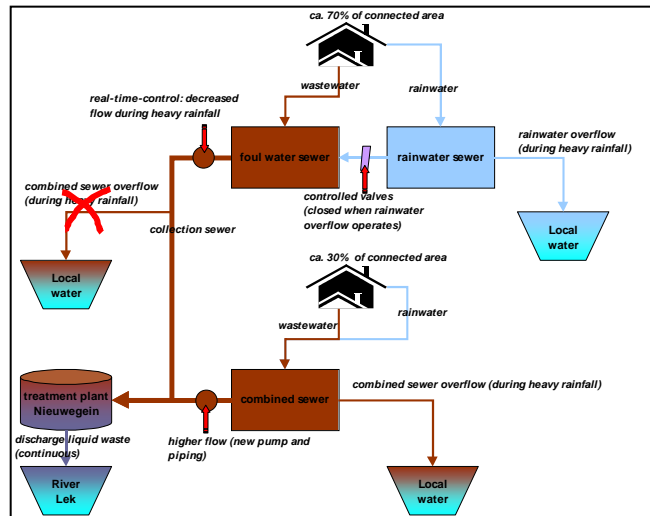
Smart control of rainwater flow, optimising the Nieuwegein waste water system (Input by Roel Bronda)

In the study for optimising the waste water system of Nieuwegein the existing system as well as the planned developments were assessed taking into account the future requirements of the next 10 years. The research showed that an



alternative solution to the originally planned developments (new storage tanks and large sewers) exists which meets the aim of reduction of combined sewer overflow discharge and at the same time is more cost effective.

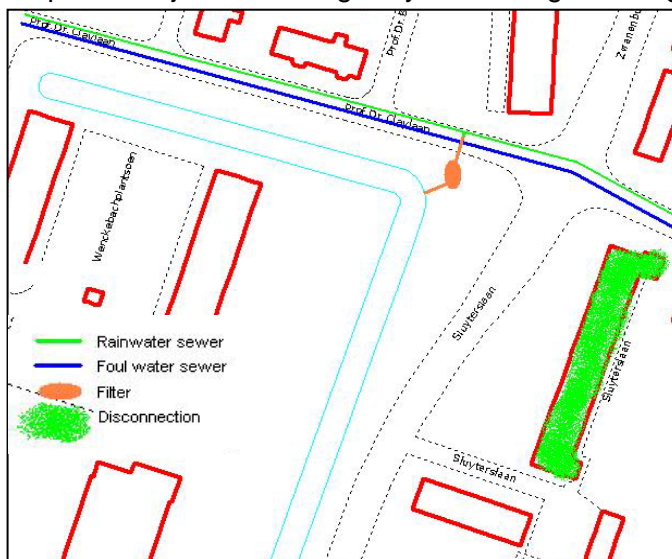
This is mainly reached by optimising the operation of the existing system. Roel Bronda summarises the benefits and risks of the proposed solution (see following table).



Benefits	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lower costs - less rainwater treated on treatment plant: better quality - controlled water level in collection sewer: no flooding - no complex measures in public space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - higher overflow of rainwater run-off - failure of real-time-control: higher overflow of combined sewers - cooperation between Water board and Nieuwegein is a requirement

Case study Jutphaas-Wijkersloot (Input by Thijs Kau)

In his presentation Thijs Kau explains what the solution proposed in the optimisation study for Nieuwegein means for the residential quarters of Jutphaas-Wijkersloot. Originally two storage-settling tanks were planned.



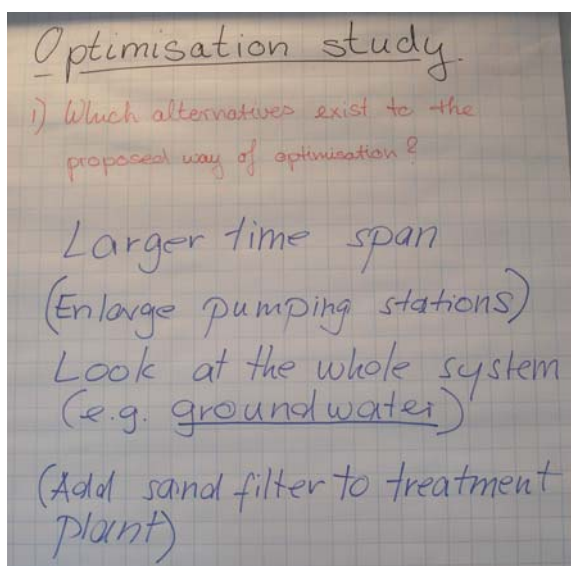
into account the optimised solution there will be a mix of measures consisting of only one small storage – settling tank, increasing the pump capacity and disconnecting rainwater. In the long term it is planned to change the existing system of partly combined partly separate sewers by and by (when replacing system of sewers) into a separate system.



After these presentations the group splits up into two groups. One group focuses on the optimisation study and the other group focuses on Jutphaas-Wijkersloot, in order to discuss two questions with regard to each input provided:

1. Which alternatives exist to the proposed way of optimisation?
2. Are the alternatives transferable to other countries and locations?

After the discussion in the two groups, both present their results:



Roel Bronda presents the findings with regard to the optimisation study. The group acknowledges that the solution found seems to be the best way to optimise the system with the exception of two aspects:

- The study takes into account only a time span of 10 years which in the framework of sewage systems is too short. On the longer term (around 30 – 40 years), the hydraulic needs eventually cannot be met.

- Furthermore it is highly recommended to look at the whole system. The groundwater influence, for example, might have effects on the leakage of canals. Nieuwegein will study these possible effects in the next years because of increasing nutrients in rainwater (“urban attractiveness problem”).

Concerning the transferability the situation in the other countries is different. Combined sewer systems are prevailing. In France mostly retentions basins are built. Thus, Nieuwegein has a specific situation, which cannot be directly transferred. It depends on the sewer system and treatment system and their interrelationship which parts can be taken over.

Ton Verhoeven presents the results of the group dealing with the case study

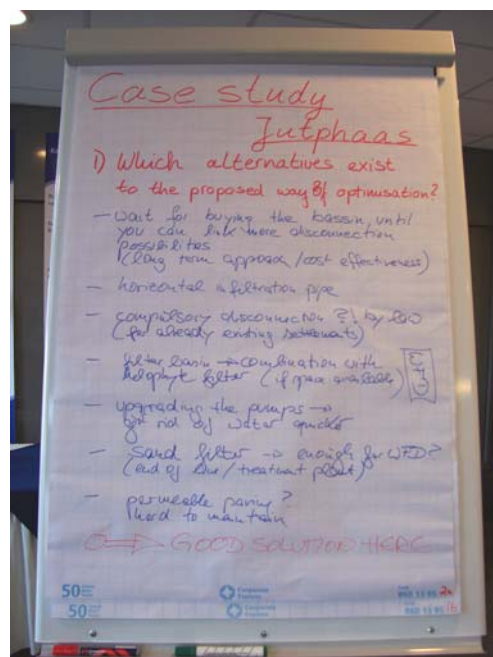




Jutphaas. In the group discussion not alternatives, but recommendations were found:

- wait for buying the basin, until you can link more disconnection possibilities (long term approach / cost effectiveness)
- horizontal infiltration pipe
- compulsory disconnection by law for already existing settlements
- combination with helophyte filter, if space available
- upgrading the pumps → get rid of water quicker
- sandfilter: enough for reaching aims of WFD eventually questionable
- Permeable paving: eventually question of maintenance
- Use larger public building: easier than residential houses

In principle the Jutphaas project is transferable to other locations and countries, but local circumstances, such as political or geographical circumstances, are more important than applying certain techniques. Very important is an appropriate communication on the public and the political level.



7 Session V, 29.09.2006, Plenary: Water Vision Johnstone and 4th Urban Water Conference

7.1 Water Vision Johnstone

Alison Duffy presents the status of the development of the Water Vision Johnstone focussing especially on the communication parts including the communication within the preparation group. In April 2006 the 1st draft was distributed to all partners. Arnhem and Water Board Rivierenland sent their comments on the draft. Ton Verhoeven gives his remarks during this session. So far only comments from the Dutch partners have been provided, remarks from German and French partners are missing but still welcomed.

Renfrewshire Council decided to develop documents appropriate for the main three target groups which were identified:

- Strategic Water Management Plan aimed at decision & policy makers involved in the Structure Plan



- A Guidance Document aimed at Urban Planners & Designers involved in the Local Plan & SEA
- A Water Vision for Johnstone / Renfrewshire aimed at the Public / Private Sector to inform & engage all stakeholders about the problems & solutions to water issues in their area.

In the next months the comments will be included. A Water Vision Workshop is planned for March 2007. For March 2007 a workshop is planned where representatives from all stakeholder groups will be invited to take part.

As a result of the discussion following two different ways to come to a water vision are separated:

- Communication being the first step: first convince people!
- or
- first identify the areas concerned.

The water plan and its development can be looked at as a useful instrument but it must be based on good communication within the preparation group as well as provide for the appropriate communication among the stakeholders and actors concerned.

7.2 Next conference

Anke Schüler presents the basic ideas for the next conference, which has been developed by the host LMCU together with the lead partner. The idea is to provide an overall thematic framework of "Rising urban attractiveness & generating economic development with water management". This theme provides an appropriate opportunity for the challenges LMCU is facing concerning the Espierre: Developing the surrounding urban quarters in combinations with encouraging and strengthening sustainable water management.

In the following the ideas and interests of the working group participants within the overall theme are collected and discussed. They concern the content of the conference as well as methods and procedures to be applied.

Contents:

- Not only focus on the Espierre case but also showing cases from other countries as well which means presenting different angles from different countries
- Other possibility: Presentations focussing on the Espierre with comments from other countries

It is the common wish that besides the Espierre case examples from other countries / other sites should be taken into account.



Also a focus should be laid on practical aspects and results which could be implemented by presenting and discussing various examples from the practice. Further interest is expressed for the following questions:

- How can the improvement of urban attractiveness be financed?
- How are the decisions taken in order to come to the designs?
- What role does the issues of “Water” play in concepts of urban development?
- How was the water front in Lille improved – urban development related to water issues?
- Financial aspects / cost-effectiveness
- Planning processes and the role of water management within it
- Especially the last point provides a good look to theme of integrated planning which is planned to be a plenary topic at the working group meeting in March 2007.

Methods/structure

It is common sense that the conference’s structure should allow for a mixture of presentations and discussions. However, it should have a clear focus and not be overloaded.

The detailed preparation of the 4th Urban Water Conference is followed up by the lead partner and LMCU together with the working group leaders, incorporating the suggestions named above.

8 Session VI, 29.09.2006, Plenary: Closing remarks

8.1 Results end work plans of working groups

The working group leaders Henk Nijland (WG 1) and Hans van Ammers (WG 2) summarise the discussions of their working groups (see chapters 4.1 and 4.2) and present the work plans to be followed up.

8.1.1 Results and work plan of working group 1

The topic communication has been tackled successfully in plenary sessions (see chapters 5 and 7.1) as well as inputs were prepared for the working document.

Under the theme of planning permission / financing / instruments ways to finance integrated planning were presented and discussed (see chapter 4.1). The discussion on instruments has been started and will be followed up (see chapter 4.1). One main topic at the moment is integrated planning, where the experiences of the pilot projects related to the respective planning systems and instruments are being discussed and prepared in more depth for the next working group meeting.



Stephen Tingle from WG 2 consents to support where information about the Scottish planning system is necessary. It is agreed on that each working group should address the appropriate working group members for the information needed.

WG 1 – work plan 09/2006

What	Who	Status quo
Communication		
1) Evaluation of public information: example Lippesee Hamm, comparing the strategies with Emscher at PHOENIX and Stadsblokken + Communication tools: using special software (eVIT)	Winfried Geisel	Presentation together with ComX took place in plenary session – will be written down afterwards
2) Communication strategy in urban open water systems (Nijmegen)	Ton Verhoeven	Comments given in session III – paper included in working document chapter 3.3.3.1
3) Communication plan Espierre	Collection of comments from partners, discussion paper from Gilles and François	Comments given in session III – paper written by François and Gilles
Planning permission & Financing & Rules/Law		
4) Planning permission – when to use the water toets	Peter Groenhuijzen	Part of working document, developed further by Julia - discussion in session II, more comments will be given by Peter Gr.
5) Financing integrated projects	Boréas Zandberg, Ton Hermanussen	Paper send to WG1, presented in session II
6) Rules/law: Influence of legislation due to building in floodplains	Position paper based on feasibility study Stadsblokken from Ton Hermanussen	Still to be done
7) Rules/law: Where do existing instruments work? Where are gaps?	ALL IN WG1/ PLENARY	Part of discussion in session II – has to be written down
Integrated planning		
8) Integration of maintenace at an early planning stage	Recommendation of Ton Verhoeven	Verbal information – to be included in final recommendations
9) Working on experimental alternatives (floating houses) – helpful or creating new problems?	Position paper with examples from Ton Hermanussen	Still to be done
10) Integrated approach of watersystems: Canal du Roubaix+Espierre+sewer => nature development	Based on paper for Mainz from Gilles Mori and François Goarin	To be integrated in working document
11) Integrated planning and water management	Planning systems to be filled in countrywise: Germany – <u>Anke</u> , Winfried, Julia Netherlids – <u>Henk</u> , Ton, Erik France – <u>François</u> , Gilles Scotland – via Anke	Chapter 3.1 of working document – discussed in session II: Structure to be filled in will be send to PPs+extra info, they fill it for their country + 5-10 pages explanations

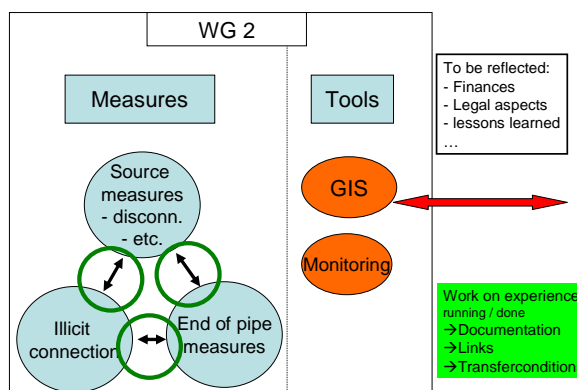


8.1.2 Results and work plan of working group 2

In working group 2 especially the topics disconnection and GIS have been pushed further. The evaluation report (Chris Jefferies) will be available by December 2006 and will be presented at the next WG meeting.

Further inputs for the next meeting will be at hand on illicit connections.

In the next months the focus should be laid on measures and tools. The measures can be taken to improve waterchains and disconnection. Because of the cognitions from GIS-hazard-mapping a link to WG 1 is evident. When it is known where the problems are, disconnection is much easier. GIS-hazard-mapping is a tool to find these solutions (see figure).



WG 1

WG 2 – work plan 09/2006

What	Who	When
Questionnaire on disconnection: - Evaluation report Chris - Presentation of the results	Chris Jefferies	Dec. 2006 March 2007
Reaction on Watervision plan Johnstone (based on plenary session)	All, if applicable (WG 1 AND 2)	
GIS hazard mapping Renfrewshire: - Input working document - Link with WG 1	Stephen Tingle WG leaders	S. Tingle to be asked Has not been done
Decision support system for disconnection (DSSD): - Information from Lille - Decision or further approach	Dick Coppel → Stephane Coudert	March 2007 in Lille
Legal framework (only as framework for transferability, no detailed study on legal aspects)		In due time
Illicit connections: - Legal framework - Results of pilot projects	Henk Velthorst	In due time March 2007 in Lille
End of pipe measures: - Overview of costs pilots - Results of the pilots	Henk Velthorst	March 2007 in Lille first results
Summary of document 'less metals in water': - input working document	Hans van Ammers	
Filling in the contours of the WG (results of WG 2)	Hans van Ammers and Infrastruktur & Umwelt	Discussion in Lille 2007 about missing items / links between WG 1 and WG 2



8.2 Conclusions

Anke Schüler presents some main conclusions that can be drawn from the 5th working group meeting:

- The end product(s) of Urban Water will be at the minimum a final report providing recommendations for the whole network of actors within the scope of Urban Water.
- The Communication session demonstrated the necessity to adjust the communication strategy exactly to the target group(s). This must be determined clearly.
- The excursion to the pilot site “Zandfeld” demonstrated that for disconnection the cooperation with house owners is crucial. In case of many different persons involved efficient solutions are needed.
- The experiences have shown that the transnational know-how exchange is most effective when a transfer addresses all levels concerned: the technical level, the political level etc. as well as a personal approach.
- The development of the water vision Johnstone is a concrete example of testing knowledge transfer.

The next (6th) Urban Water working group meeting will be embedded in the 4th Urban Water conference which will take place in Lille on 28th to 30th March 2007.

A new communication idea is proposed by Chris Jefferies. To support communication between the project partners it could be helpful to use Skype, a gratis, independent VoIP-Software which allows phoning without costs.

Henk Nijland presents the book “Flood Risk Management and Multifunctional Land Use in River Catchments” (edited by Henk Nijland and Ute Menke), where the results of the conference in Mainz (17th – 19th October 2005) give a good overview of the developments of the water related INTERREG-projects. Everyone of the working group members interested in this book should write an e-mail to Anke Schüler.

After the announcement of the optional afternoon site visit by Els Reinking the meeting is closed by Anke Schüler. She thanks the host Els Reinking with her staff and the Municipality of Nieuwegein for providing good framework conditions for this meeting. For the Municipality of Nieuwegein Alderman Johan van Everdingen had stressed the benefits provided by the international exchange for Nieuwegein at the reception of Urban Water participants on Thursday evening. Thanks are also expressed to the Waterboard de Stichtse Rijnlanden (Houten) for hosting Urban Water on Friday September 29th. Theo de Jong from the Waterboard points out the importance of the possibilities provided by the INTERREG programme and expresses his impression of a very lively exchange going on within Urban Water.





9 Excursions

In the evening of Wednesday 27th September an excursion to a medieval sluice in Nieuwegein was offered to the working group members who had arrived so far.



9.1 Zandfeld (Nieuwegein)

The site visit in the afternoon of September 28th, 2006 offered good insights into the solutions of disconnection in Zandfeld. First the group got a short introduction by Waldi Bhairo into the project.



In the residential area Zandfeld a disconnection pilot project is located, where a retention basin is realised and houses are disconnected from the sewage system. The retention basin is an under ground system and has a net volume of 300 m³ (comparable with a swimming pool: 30 x 5 x 2 m). Furthermore school buildings are disconnected, as well as houses in Handelskade, Noorderstraat and Cornewalstraat. To realise the disconnection projects, consent with the inhabitants is needed, so workshops and house visits were accomplished.





9.2 De Leidsche Rijn (Utrecht)

The site visit in the afternoon of September 29, 2006 offered a good insight into a huge planning project in Utrecht.

Leaving from the Waterboard de Stichtse Rijnlanden in Houten, the bus took Urban Water working group members to the information centre of “De Leidsche Rijn”. The project bureau Leidsche Rijn welcomed the Urban Water group and introduced the project. After an information video the group visited the area on bikes.

In a national programme several so called ‘Venix’ areas have been selected to create sustainable, affordable and attractive housing areas.

De Leidsche Rijn is the largest housing and industrial development project (2500 ha) in the Netherlands. In 1997 the constructions started. Because of the high land prices in the Netherlands the planners calculated row houses with much living area on small parcels. It is an effort to lower the costs.

Every row house parcel was planned by another architect to achieve a high variability. In future mostly low energy houses are envisaged.



For prevention of lowering of the groundwater retention basins were built. Rainwater collection from roofs is provided as well as permeable surfaces of public space.



Site Visit: De Leidsche Rijn



Darmstadt / Essen, September 2006

Birgit Haupter
Peter Heiland
INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT
(Project Assistance)

Anke Schöler
EMSCHERGENOSSENSCHAFT
(Lead Partner)



Annex: List of participants

(Urban Water Working group members and guest experts of the exchange workshops)

Anke Schüler	EG	PP 1
Kirsten Adamczak	EG	PP 1
Daniel Wischniewski	EG	PP 1
Els Reinking	NIEU	PP 2
Stephen Tingle	RENF	PP 3
Winfried Geisel	LV	PP 4
Hans van Ammers	ARNH	PP 5
Henk Velthorst	ARNH	PP 5
Antal Zuurman	NIJM	PP 6
Ton Verhoeven	NIJM	PP 6
Boréas Zandberg	RWS	PP 7
Henk Nijland	RWS	PP 7
François Goarin	LMCU	PP 8
Gilles Mori	LMCU	PP 8
Julia Gesenhoff	University of Dortmund	(with PP 1)
Thuy Do	Waterboard de Stichtse Rijnlanden	(with PP 2)
Alison Duffy	University of Abertay Dundee	(with PP 3)
Chris Jeffries	University of Abertay Dundee	(with PP 3)
Erik Riemersma	Water board Rivierenland	(with PP 5)
Peter Groenhuijzen	Grontmij	(with PP 5)
Dick Coppel	Province Gelderland	(with PP 6)
Marjolein Reijnierse	Water board Rivierenland	(with PP 6)
Ton Hermanussen	Municipality of Arnhem	(with PP 7)
Birgit Haupter	INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT	Transnational support
Peter Heiland	INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT	Transnational support
Nicola von Kutzleben	INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT	Transnational support
Theo de Jong	Water board de Stichtse Rijnlanden	(with PP 2)
Roel Bronda	Water board de Stichtse Rijnlanden	(with PP 2)



Michiel Anten	Water board de Stichtse Rijnlanden	(with PP 2)
Johan van Everdingen	Municipality of Nieuwegein	PP 2
Jordi Scherrenberg	Municipality of Nieuwegein	PP 2
Kees van Dorst	Municipality of Nieuwegein	PP 2
Huib Stevensen	Municipality of Nieuwegein	PP 2
Thijs Kau	Municipality of Nieuwegein	PP 2
Thomas Quast	ComX	Guest with PP4
Markus Gabriel	ComX	Guest with PP4



Project homepage:

<http://www.urban-water.org>

Lead Partner of the INTERREG III B NWE project “URBAN WATER”

Emschergenossenschaft
Kronprinzenstrasse 24
D - 45128 Essen

Contact:
Dipl.-Ing. Anke Schüler
Projectmanagement URBAN WATER

telephone: +49 (0)201 104-2361
fax: +49 (0)201 104-2824
<http://www.eglv.de>

Transnational support / external project management

INFRASTRUKTUR & UMWELT
Professor Böhm und Partner
Julius-Reiber-Str. 17
D-64293 Darmstadt

Contact:
Dr.-Ing. Birgit Haupter
Dr.-Ing. Peter Heiland

telephone: +49(0)6151-8130-0
fax: +49(0)6151-813020
<http://www.iu-info.de/>