



**NATURE
FOR CITY LIFE**

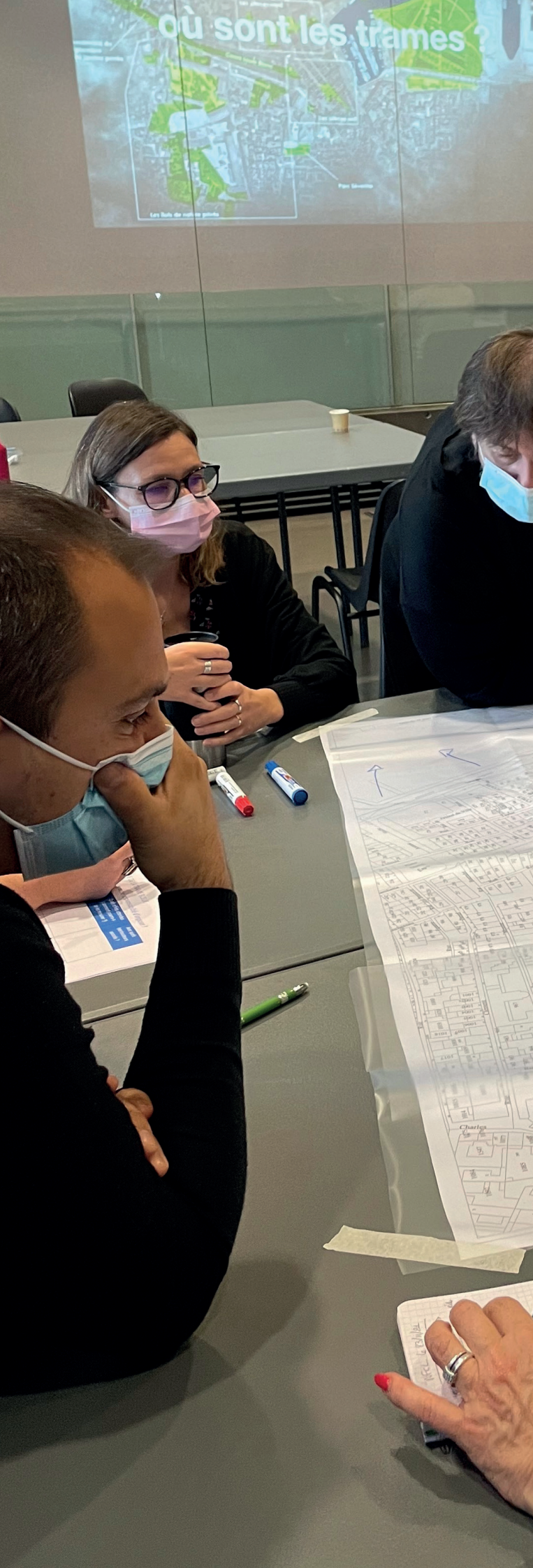
nature ta ville !



Workshop Recommendations Elected Official and Technician guide

Nature in the city:
one of the solutions for adapting cities to
climate change





Organise participatory workshops for elected officials and technicians

To adapt our territories to climate change by nature in the city

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Editorial

The mobilisation of all the city's stakeholders, whether elected representatives, technicians or citizens, has been at the centre of the Nature For City LIFE project implementation.

The project's objective was to deploy natural solutions to adapt towns and cities to climate change.

To achieve this objective, one of the project's actions was focussed on training elected officials and technicians, in particular by organising workshops to develop a systemic approach including the stakes behind nature in the city and adaptation to climate change.

As part of the NFCL project, the ambition was to test and practice other forms of training and mobilisation, making it possible to associate all the local authority departments and elected representatives and to remove these subjects from the reserved perimeters and sector approaches and to build transversal practices.

To do that, a single language is needed, stakes need to be shared, visions must be compared, practises questioned, projects approached from their design to their scheduling and management by involving all the players, so that methods, constraints and blockages are shared every step of the way to do things better and build other possibilities, anticipate human, financial, technical and training needs.

It was not achieved without difficulties as there is no single method, every project, every subject must benefit from tailored support. As part of the NCFCL project, the objective was threefold: educational, participatory and propagatory to:

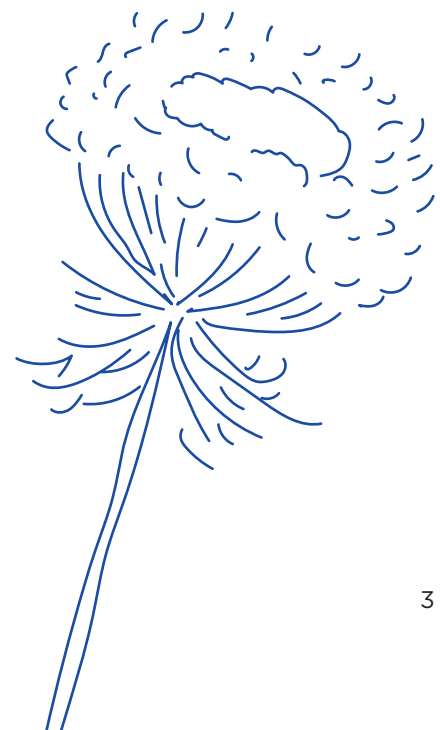
#ground #networks #ground permeability
#urban overheating
#water #rainwater management #cooling
#biodiversity #regulation #ecological continuity
#social connections #health and well-being
#air quality
#light #night #light pollution
#noise
#economy #transversality cooperation
#sustainable management #project mode
#attractiveness

- Decentralise practices between technicians;
- Improve local actors' understanding of what is at stake with nature in the city and adaptation to climate change;
- Improve the services nature provides to cities;
- Model a method to propagate.

The purpose of this recommendation guide is to propose feedback and event ideas to organise workshops.

The success of such events requires strong political support, time spent in preparation so that everyone speaks the "same language" and to make sure all the organisers share the same challenges and expectations, to involve all the city's departments, even those that don't seem directly involved, to share practices and understand obstructions and technical constraints (project duration, technical studies, etc.) to avoid creating expectations or frustrations during management, to encourage curiosity and discussion.

Nature for City LIFE team



Why “re-nature your city”? What will the benefits be?

In the city, nature is everywhere, in various forms that are more or less visible. To significantly mitigate the impacts of climate change, there needs to be a continuous web of nature in the city at several scales.

WHICH SERVICES DELIVERED BY NATURE BENEFIT A MOST OFTEN UNAWARE POPULATION?

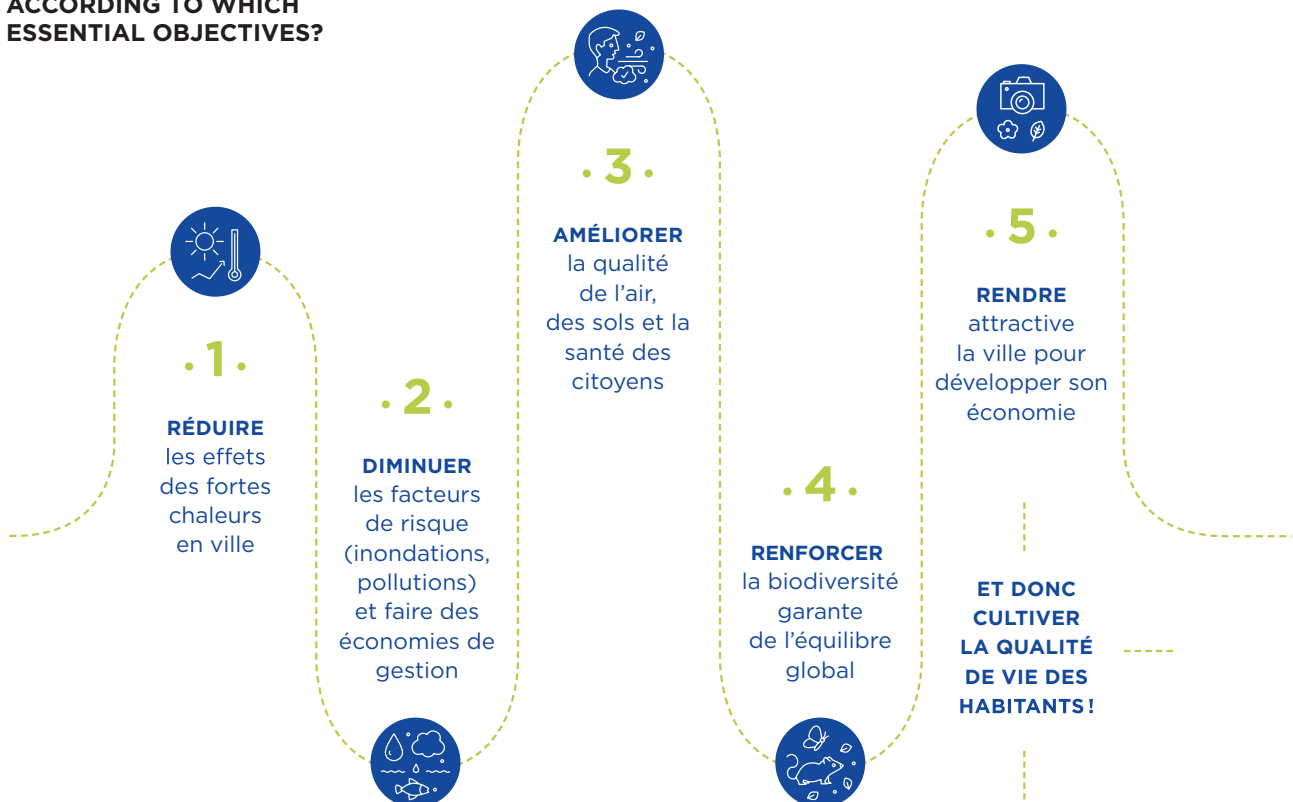
• **Ecosystem services:** nature supports life. Soil: quality, water tables, all forms of vegetation, and animal diversity all condition human life. Nature is a refuge, a source of food, a living space, and a vehicle for all life to multiply. Nature in the city therefore guarantees that ecosystems function properly thereby allowing all the other services to be provided.

• **Risk mitigation and management:** by absorbing some of the atmospheric pollutants, by regulating rainwater during heavy rainfall, by reducing the heat island effects caused by albedo (streets, buildings), nature in the city has an essential public health role.

• **Food supply** by local agricultural production and breeding, as close as possible to the consumers, to guarantee minimum food autonomy and to strengthen it while limiting greenhouse gases.

• **Social, cultural and well-being connections:** nature areas allow outdoor activities, sports and creativity. Shared meeting places, green spaces can regulate and appease the city, while encouraging a wide variety of educational, social, professional, leisure and health activities, which are factors of social diversity and citizen participation.

ACCORDING TO WHICH ESSENTIAL OBJECTIVES?



Responsibilities and competences enshrined in law



Adaptation to climate change (ACC) has been recognised as a **global priority** by successive COPs and the United Nations has defined 18 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

European law has similar recommendations, and the European Commission has deployed a series of financial instruments and programs on this subject: Climate Pact, Horizon Europe, LIFE program, FEDER... to support the taking into account of this emergency by experimenting and transforming practices in all economic and heritage fields. It is within this framework that the Southern Region implemented, with the support of the LIFE program co-financed by the European Commission, a nature in the city and adaptation to climate change project, in partnership with the 3 regional Aix-Marseille-Provence, Toulon Provence Méditerranée, Nice Côte d'Azur metropolises, the city of Marseilles, AtmoSud, the Aix-Marseilles University Population Environment Development Laboratory and the GR 2013 Guides office for 2017-2022.

In France: national law and planning also guide and equip local authorities. The major national agencies (Cerema, Ademe, Water Agency) are proving to be powerful resources and the French Urban Planning Code completes the toolbox available to act (regulatory, fiscal, planning, police incentives, etc.) :

- **2006**: The national adaptation strategy followed by the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC 1 2011-2015) then PNACC 2 (2018-2022), focused on the resilience of urban territories
- **2009-2010**: GRENELLE I and II on the green and blue patterns: ecological, economic and societal functions
- **2014**: The ALUR Act aims to limit space consumption
- **2015**: The NOTRe Act distributes competences and responsibilities between local authorities
- **2018**: The Biodiversity Plan provides for the greening of towns and cities with a population of over 100,000
- **2021**: The so-called "Climate and Resilience Act" (zero net ground coverage by 2050)

Finally, more material prescriptions are being implemented in practice and in territorial law by including the stakes of adapting to climate change in framework documents: the Regional development, sustainable development and territorial equality master plans (SRADDET); SCOT, PLU, PLUi, park charters, and other development and planning framework documents: development concessions, consultation documents, guide plans, etc. are all resources made available to local authorities to pitch and implement their decisions.

Laws authorise and even encourage communities to take up these issues. Planning and urban development documents strengthen the opportunities that can be used to encourage all players to follow the path imposed by the emergency.

Where and how to create better nature in the city?

The patterns link the circulation of life in the city. The ground, water, plants, animals and people superimpose their networks and connections in the city according to processes and cycles of which the interdependence must be urgently reconsidered.

THE PATTERNS HAVE A TRIPLE ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL FUNCTION



The urban projects developed today shape spaces for the long term. They are a major point of support for making better nature for the city of tomorrow.

Thus, the pattern concept creates a connection between law and reality.

Its operational translation is sometimes complex. It requires a specific attention, an intention to get rid of the old comfortable reflexes to dare a new view.

Drawing gardens on a map is not enough to guarantee ecological continuity in the city. It is important that the actual future and neighbouring gardens are not separated by an impassable wall or road. This requires creative thinking and attention to detail so that biodiversity can flourish in the city. Its redevelopment can certainly be based on the use of derelict and abandoned areas, but beyond that, nature must be able to structure the city in depth.



Drive the transformation for better nature in the city

The climate crisis is here and one of the difficulties is to admit that the transitional uncertainty context is generating tensions. For this reason, elected representatives and technicians need help in adopting a very pragmatic approach to climate change adaptation, which frees them as much as possible from ideologies, beliefs and postures in order to adopt a collective position at the service of the general interest. This support in bringing communities together is not to be found in technology but in human and social skills, also known as *soft skills*.

COLLECTIVELY ACQUIRE TRANSVERSE SKILLS

NB: The time spent sharing a common language and culture will be largely offset by the savings made during the project engineering and implementation stages.

RAISE AWARENESS AND DE-PARTITIONING

Giving elected officials and technicians the capacity to move away from a vertical action culture to become familiar with the constraints of other sectors, other colleagues is possible.

Times for encounters, discussions on projects in operational mode, awareness-raising and acculturation on the theme of adaptation to climate change and nature in the city, in a less formal and unofficial context, such as awareness-raising days or forums, are all moments that allow the creation of networks and the construction of shared definitions.

INFORM AND TRAIN

This first step makes it possible to gradually adopt a global vision, conducive to a more systemic understanding. This second level of appropriation can be supported by documented forms, graphically equipped and illustrated by local initiatives, learning field visits and training courses (elected representative training proposed by the ARBE - Regional Agency for Biodiversity and the Environment), training for agents in the Territorial Centre for Civil Servants (CNFPT), the nature in the city MOOC open to all (Initial and Advanced sessions) and by the resulting semantic learning.

SUPPORT CHANGE IN THE CITY

FACILITATING AND WELCOMING SKILLS

In any organisation, transforming strategies and collaborative modes requires strong support from decision makers. This will can be expressed using a dedicated mission organised in project mode, if possible supported by an internal core team supported by a specialised facilitation and change management task force. The change depends on elected officials and 'initial-volunteer' staff whose main function is to train their colleagues. Their path will be marked by multiple pitfalls, between transversality, territorial layers and systemic complexity.

EXPERIMENT AND CONSOLIDATE

Change specialists like to remind us that to bring a community together, it is important to accept the different adaptation speeds and the different approaches of a social-diversity of players. "Small steps and big steps" must therefore be encouraged at the service of nature in the city in the same way. Small initiatives (distributing jugs to families to encourage them to drink the city's water), field experiments (e.g. citizen planting) and a more structured program (public lighting scheme to reduce light pollution) are resurrecting collective culture to support decisions and their materialisation at the various levels of the community.

The success of a change often depends on the support of third parties from outside the community to facilitate dialogue and decision-making. It should not be understood as a superfluous cost but from a distancing point of view, including the promise of time saved and internal energy saved, thanks to a specific intermediation force.

Nature in the city and adaptation to climate change: a 4-step approach

1

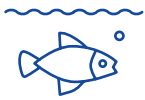
DESIGN THE APPROACH

HOW DO I ADAPT MY CITY TO THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

If the why is no longer an issue, the how still is.

WHAT OBJECTIVES SHOULD BE SET?

The strategic steps already taken by local authorities to improve nature in the city show that the path is anchored in a solid and prior analysis of their fundamentals.



Coastal towns: faced with erosion, how to build and how to drain? How to manage the coastline? How to plant in saline soil? ...



Mountain towns: how to manage inhabited areas facing avalanche and landslide risks? How to adapt to changing seasonal cycles? ...

Dense cities: how to reconnect with life in mineral cities? How can the impact of heat waves be reduced using cool islands? How can people be reconciled with nature? ...



What makes a city special is based on soil, watershed, environment, geography, orientation and sunlight, plant and animal life, natural and cultural resources. The objective is to understand how human habits and activities can benefit from a better synergy with nature, with a view to reducing costly investments to control it. Finally, how can this necessary adaptation be converted into a valuable asset?

WHAT ARE THE KEY STEPS?

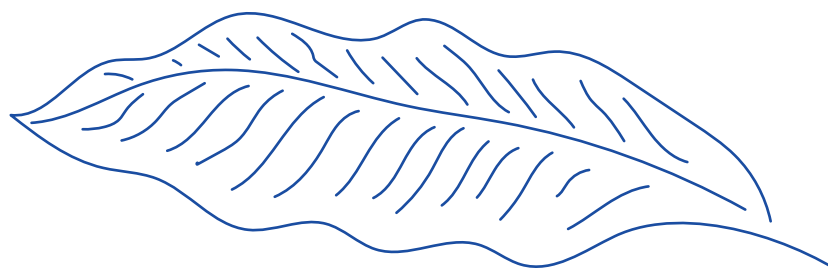
1 - Organise the management of the approach with the different levels of local authorities concerned by nature in the city stakes, by jointly identifying where their rules, constraints, opportunities and possible adaptation strategies fit in.

2 - Agree on political steering of subjects which, because of their transversality, will rely on elected representatives from several delegations and on staff from several departments. This requires the acquisition of transverse working methods, in project mode rather than in vertical administration mode; putting open and visible investment on an equal footing with invisible and diluted management.

3 - Open the circle to all stakeholders to seize the opportunities of a wider territorial cooperation in the general interest.

4 - Define and organise the technical steering and facilitation of the process, including transverse facilitation and project management and coordination skills.





2

ORGANISE THE APPROACH

SEVERAL ORGANISATIONAL STEPS NEED TO BE TAKEN IN PARALLEL:

Document an initial state of local data - knowledge of the territory and the field - and maps. For example, local data can be obtained by instrumenting sites with sensors, or by organising participatory science campaigns with associations and teachers to collect environmental data.

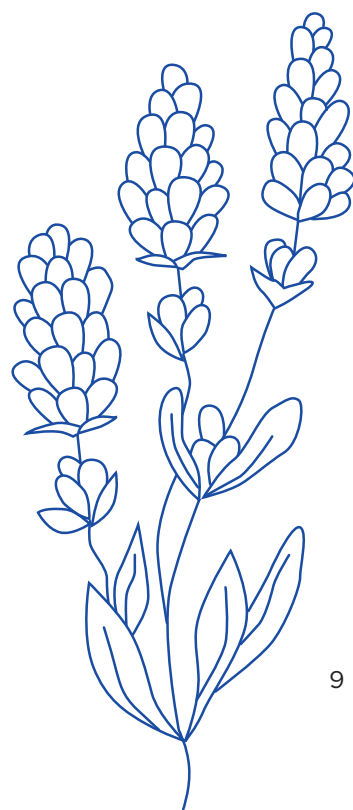
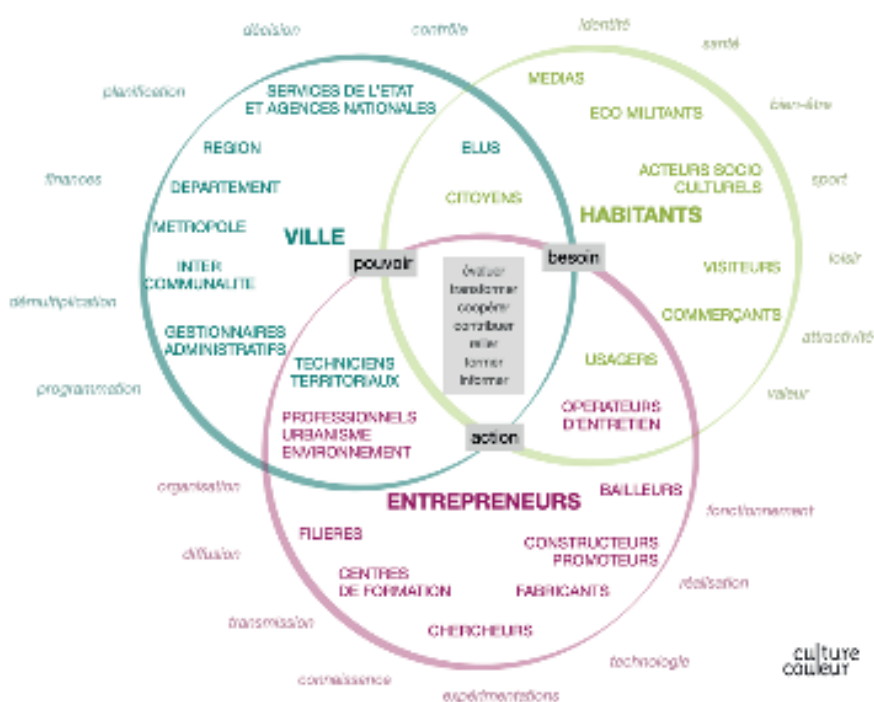
Diagnose the state of the art for planning and urbanisation documents to identify new points to be introduced in one's own community.

Understand the maintenance constraints of the various departments involved in the project (roads, services, parks and gardens, public lighting, etc.), taking into account the budgetary dimension (investment and operation).

Fill the need for skills and drive a training plan for elected officials and agents with the city's human resource department and ad hoc operators (CNFPT, Cerema, Arbe, University, Mooc such as that of the Nature For City LIFE project, etc.) so that they take ownership of the stakes, methods and existing solutions.

Identify the focal point, a major risk or stake that logically leads public stakeholders, private players and the population to agree on a collective will to obtain better nature in the city.

Designate political responsibility and operational steering with a roadmap, a mandate to act transversally and a budget.



3

IMPLEMENT THE NATURE IN THE CITY AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE APPROACH

The implementation of a project with such a diversity of players and intervention methods, requires that each one be provided with the reading matrix essential to the understanding the intertwined temporalities.

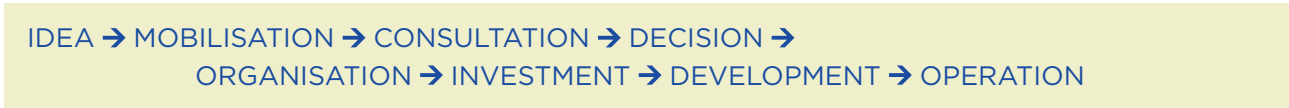
Beyond the classic project diagrams, this means appropriating the overall mechanics of the approach at the urban ecosystem scale.

Faced with climatic deadlines, how do the land acquisition and urban transformation periods, the duration of an operation, the duration of a political

mandate, the duration of a study, of a contract, of a consultation come together, the limited investment time compared to the long operation management time, the superimposed completion times... not to mention the time for a tree to grow or the season cycle?

To be successful, this approach must therefore be supported by:

- a political will that overcomes habitual blockages
- a technical will to experiment and dare innovating solutions.



4

MONITOR AND ASSESS THE APPROACH

How can the approach of adapting to climate change through nature in the city be monitored, using which indicators?

It is useful to keep a watch on available assessment grids. One city may be vitally concerned with city centre flood management, while another may be primarily concerned with solving atmospheric pollution issues caused by through traffic. Instead of using a pre-formatted management tool, it is important

to adapt these to the specificities of the territory, to the technical and financial resources available and to the political and technical commitment of the managing authority.

This work to define indicators can also be carried out as part of a participatory democracy exercise, which makes it possible to involve the inhabitants in the developments relative to their use skills.

BENCHMARKS FOR ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF BETTER NATURE IN THE CITY <i>(examples taken from the 2018-2022 program's elected official and technician workshops)</i>			
	AT THE CITY	OR THE DEVELOPED DISTRICT SCALE	RESOURCES THAT CAN BE MOBILISED
Environmental quality			
WATER AND SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal water consumption budget Sewer treatment statistics Resistance of the services to heavy rainfall 		Internal and delegated services
AIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality and temperature measurements using sensors Pollution peaks Pollution measurements using visual indications 		Contracted providers and associations
GROUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil, organic, bacterial measurements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biotope coefficient 0 % ground impermeabilisation,... 	Public and private laboratories
GREENING AND BIODIVERSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of animal and plant species in specified areas at comparable time periods % of plant cover v. ground impermeabilisation Continuity of the blue, green, brown and black patterns 		Volunteer observer associations CPIE, Universities Biodiversity Observatory
Economic quality			
ENERGY ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and consumption costs, lighting/heating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared facilities Label obtained: eco-district, 'positive energy', 'low carbon', ... 	Internal services Labelling bodies Local energy agencies, Energy Observatory
MATERIALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence rate of new prescriptions 		Envirobot BDM - Eco-district methods
ATTRACTIVENESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism, catchment area, ... installation of new businesses 	Land and property values in the district	Economic or rating agencies - Professional organisations
Quality of life			
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation of medical services (respiratory emergencies, allergies, psychological emergencies, etc.) 		Regional Health Agencies
FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban agriculture, Short circuits 		Chambers of Agriculture - Associations - Farmers' federations
MOBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport coverage 	Polyfunctionality "The ¼ hour city"	Design offices - Rankings - Labels INSEE household surveys
DIVERSITY AND SOCIABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool islands, shared gardens, third places Information, consultation, experimentation or shared governance mechanisms 		Socio-cultural services and players



NATURE FOR CITY LIFE

nature ta ville !



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Links to other resources

WEBOGRAPHY

Nature in the city and Climate Change MOOC

<https://moochnatureforcitylife.eu/>

10 NFCL project feedback sheets available on the project website

<http://www.nature4citylife.eu/>

Resource centre for adaptation to climate change

<https://www.adaptation-changement-climatique.fr/centre-ressources>

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

33 action sheets on the adaptation to climate change

<https://www.ademe.fr/actions-dadaptation-changement-climatique>

GREC-PACA - Climate expert group in the PACA region (grec-sud.fr)

<http://www.grec-sud.fr/Biodiversite>

<http://www.nature4citylife.eu/actualite/detail/actualites/a-new-communication-pack-for-the-nfcl-project/>

CREATING PERMEABILITY

Miramas feedback sheet

http://www.nature4citylife.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/N4CL_Miramas.pdf

Innovating solutions

https://innovation.ampmetropole.fr/uploads/Document/e0/308_632_Catalogue-dessolutions-Webinar-imperviousness.pdf

LIGHT POLLUTION - BLACK PATTERN

Cerema AUBE - Development, urban planning, biodiversity, lighting

<https://www.cerema.fr/fr/centre-ressources/boutique/aube-amenagement-urbanisme-biodiversite-eclairage>

Light Pollution and Biodiversity

<https://www.parc-prealpesdazur.fr/en-action/ciel-etoile/reserve-de-ciel-etoile/>

French Biodiversity Agency

https://professionnels.ofb.fr/sites/default/files/pdf/documentation/CPA2021_TrameNoire-min.pdf

URBAN OVERHEATING - COOL ISLAND

LYON <https://www.grandlyon.com/actions/lyon-rue-garibaldi>

METZ <https://www.cerema.fr/fr/actualites/sesame-projet-innovant-arbres-arbustes-urbains-adaptation-au>

AGAM <https://www.agam.org/chaud-dehors-de-la-fraicheur-face-aux-ilots-de-chaueur-urbains/>

Urban overheating: Collection of diagnosis methods and territorial experiences:

<https://www.ademe.fr/surchauffe-urbaine-recueil-methodes-diagnostic-dexperiences-territoriales>

GROUND

CEREMA sheets - Adapting public space to climate issues: at what cost and for what benefits? /

Ground permeability and re-naturing

<https://www.cerema.fr/fr/centre-ressources/boutique/adapter-espace-public-aux-enjeux-climatiques-quel-cout-quels>

PLANTS

ARBOCLIMAT tool

http://www.arbre-en-ville.fr/arboclimat/IMBE_fiche_experience_dutoit_toiture_vegetale_vf.pdf (genieecologique.fr)

CITIZEN GREENING

Feedback sheet - MARSEILLES Green permit

http://www.nature4citylife.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/N4CL_Marseille_permis_.pdf

LYON. Developing the city with gardening:

participatory planting in Lyon

- <http://geoconfluences.ens-lyon.fr/informations-scientifiques/dossiers-regionaux/lyon-metropole/articles-scientifiques/jardinage-vegetalisation-participative-lyon>

STRASBOURG Strasbourg ça pousse

<https://www.strasbourgcapousse.eu/>

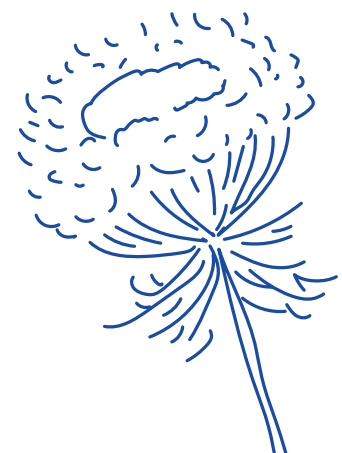
SUSTAINABLE CITY

BDM approach

<https://www.envirobatbdm.eu/nos-actions/demarche-quartiers-durables-mediterraneens>

Public spending

<http://www.paca.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/etude-sur-le-cout-global-des-espaces-publics-a12310.html>



Method sheet detail



METHOD

Sheet n°1

**General workshop preparation
and facilitation method**

COLLECTIVE CULTURE

Sheet n°2

Sharing representations while walking

Sheet n°3

Facilitating inter-department cooperation

Sheet n°4

**Confronting the stakes of adapting
to climate change**

CONTENT PRODUCTION

Sheet n°5

Writing a strategic plan

Sheet n°6

Feeding a planning document

Sheet n°7

**Preparing a development
specifications document**

General method for preparing and leading nature in the city and climate change adaptation workshops for elected officials/technicians

The events proposed here are already known but are not sufficiently used by development projects. They propose a source of inspiration to guide elected officials and technicians towards a collective work dynamic to speed up the adaptation of their territory to climate change, by better nature in the city. Some of the events can be used in the pre-project phase to allow departments to get to know each other better and to define a strategy together. Others can be used at different stages of the project to improve implementation, readjust objectives, share information, etc.

PRELIMINARY ON THE TEACHING CHARACTER OF THE WORKSHOPS

Regardless of the level of guest specialisation, these elected official/technician workshops can be forms of awareness-raising, as they reach an audience that is sometimes not very well informed about the issues, stakes and material resources to adapt to climate change. Everyone, as an individual with their own experience, has access to media information but doesn't know how to translate it to the professional level. This is why it is essential to be able to help everyone consider these stakes more actively, to include them in an urban development policy.

WORKSHOP DEVELOPMENT METHODS

Scheduling an encounter means defining the objectives and a format beforehand

The objective: what are we looking to achieve? Is it to raise awareness, meet and socialise about nature in the city and adaptation to climate change? Imagine a community project? To change habits? Of course, there may be several resulting objectives, but it is essential to choose one main objective, which is the guideline for the level of participation allowed and the assessment criteria for the expected workshop deliverable.

Inviters: identify the decision-maker(s) in each institution involved, to guarantee their effective endorsement of the encounter as well as their presence or valid representation.

The invited audience: which departments, which elected representatives? And, beyond that, it may be interesting to bring in some external viewpoints that make it possible to see things from a different angle and to move away from the elected official/technician view, for example technical service providers, socio-professional partners, as co-participants or witnesses.

Materials to be prepared: the timed sequence for the proper coordination of the organisers, information flyers, feedback sheets and expression materials for better participant contributions.

The typical structure of all participatory workshops:



SOME "FUNDAMENTALS"**PUT THE CONTEXT INTO PERSPECTIVE**

To make sure participants are clear about the purpose of the session and why they are there.

1. Origin of the encounter
2. Subjects to be covered
3. Purpose and expected results
4. What happens after the encounter

LAY DOWN THE RULES

On the content: the instructions should be as simple and clear as possible. Ideally, they should feature on a worksheet given to each participant. It will then have a stronger educational function. This is why it is important to take care over the visual quality to motivate the use of these work materials.

On the format: highlight the listening style, humour and good nature, and to accept short cuts.

COMMON SENSE

1. Avoid multiplying sequences and facilitation tools; quality ideas are not well developed "in a hurry"
2. Prepare the sequence carefully to keep control and be fluid in the collective facilitation
3. Accept that some people won't play by the rules, never force them. Rather, offer potential hesitant participants a parallel mode of contribution (*for example, offer a person whose monologue has to be interrupted to express their thoughts on paper, which will be taken into account in the contributions*)
4. Accept that you can make mistakes, that you may not achieve the expected result, you must then cushion the change of course and know how to bounce back positively (*for example, when the participants in an open meeting do not show up, do not waste time moping around and instead seize the opportunity to move forward on a common issue in a small committee*).

SHARE ROLES IN THE WORKSHOP**The organiser**

Introduces the subject and the encounter objectives; Provides occasional insight without ever taking over the leadership of the discussions; Listens and then summarises what they have heard before concluding the meeting with a projection of what is to come

The facilitator

Reminds of the objectives and defines the rules of the game; Sets the tone and rhythm of the session and watches over the quality of the discussions;

Leads the discussion and encourages all the participants to speak while remaining neutral;

Frees the participants from their protocol or hierarchical habits;

Moderates the most talkative and solicits the most shy; Makes sure speaking time is respected.

The time keeper

Watches over the progress of the meeting and the sequences, manages the "gong".

The secretary

Takes notes and even better enters them live for a quick follow up report!

Takes note of decisions and actions or follow-up; Takes note of outstanding issues.

Collective intelligence occurs when space, time and speech are shared. Sharing tasks or even co-chairing sessions is not an abdication of responsibility or weakening one's position. It is simply a way for volunteers to find a more active role and for those who are less experienced to gain the confidence to lead other meetings themselves. For example, don't hesitate to let a sub-group take notes and facilitate itself, which is all the more easy if the instructions are clear and if the idea collection materials are provided.

EXPERIENCED

During these workshops, two types of participant profiles emerge: those involved beyond their position, out of personal belief, and those demobilised by the prospect of a cascade of obstacles to overcome. This is why regular experience sharing is used as a key means of enhancing the value of pioneers and reassuring the timid. Remind that note-taking anonymises speech; it is not individuals who express themselves, but a group of professionals who confront a diversity of skills and proposals at the service of the city

The facilitator is in charge of the facilitation process that allows the emergence of discussions between stakeholders in order to achieve their production and discussion objectives. They have a mobilisation advisor role with the project owner. To facilitate discussions, they must be in a neutral listening position. Thus, they must not intervene or express an opinion on the substance of the content.

Share representations while walking

Elected official and technician awareness-raising workshop using a walk and a storytelling tour

OBJECTIVES

- Make people express their reticence about nature in the city, express the elements to be confronted (walk as a support for observation, discussion, educational aim to be taken into account in the contextualisation of the workshop, for example on the implementation of differentiated management);
- Accompany cultural evolution / making links with citizenship / facilitating the appropriation of the design elements of the tour relative to the history people have with the places they pass through;
- Identify and prepare routes and content for storytelling walks to be reproduced with the inhabitants;
- Facilitate inter-departmental dialogue, in anticipation of the urban project.

METHOD

Question representations "while walking"

By soliciting emotional intelligence, memory experience and technical expertise, the urban walk seeks the involvement of players over time. The setting in motion, questioning, contribution allow the physical and mental representations of the participants to move.

On the go: The idea is to walk through the neighbourhood or the city on an organised route punctuated by key stops. Notebook given at least to the organisers and, if necessary, to all the participants to take notes and memorise a few statements for a future report.

After: An indoor workshop (which may follow) helps to anchor the awareness and to initiate a materialisation phase, i.e. work on changing the community's practices or on the projection of a development project.

RESOURCES

- Diagrams and photos in A4 format to help visualise specific concepts while refocusing the group (in outdoor settings, visual stimuli and asides should be compensated for by focus).
- Walk notebooks with 1 page per stop.

STORYTELLING OR COMMENTED WALK	
AUDIENCE	Elected representatives and relevant local authority department staff, developers, engineers and other urban project service providers
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of skills and a common vocabulary • Share the reading of a site, a shared culture • Express reticence and the obstacles to be removed • Identify and prepare the routes and content for storytelling walks to be reproduced by staff with other colleagues or with the inhabitants
SUBJECTS	The territory's project and its link with the stakes of nature in the city The arguments in favour of nature in the city relative to the urban project (ground and vegetation, water, fire and flood risks, services rendered by biodiversity, etc.), the stakes behind adapting to climate change
PREREQUISITES	Route marking and timing Prior supply of guides, documents and nature in the city brochures

EXAMPLE OF SEQUENCING		
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	TAKE BEARINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On-site</i> meeting • Informal welcome + check that the maps and notebooks have been handed out • Reminder of the nature in the city and adaptation to climate change framework of the urban project concerned • Reminder of the serious objectives of the walk 	10' to 15'
DEVELOP	TAKE OWNERSHIP OF THE SUBJECT MATTER At each step, three experiences are generated, alternating between testimonies, informal discussions and content contributions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the memory of places "<i>affective experience</i>" b) "<i>technical experience</i>" adaptation stakes c) the future place and services for and by nature in the city "<i>prospective experience</i>" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At each stop, an expert point followed by a discussion with the group on their own professional applications • Throughout the storytelling walk: capture of issues and statements that can be used during subsequent walks 	15' per stop
SHARED SUMMARY	CAPITALISE TO ACT From the notes taken in the notebooks by the volunteer secretaries, sharing of sentiments, learning, ideas to be kept	60' to 90'
PROJECTION PART	Acknowledgements and Indications of follow-up to the walk and the urban project	15'

OPTIONAL FOLLOW-UP (IMMEDIATELY OR AFTER 2 TO 3 WEEKS)		
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	TAKE BEARINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting in a room. Informal welcome and sign-in • Reminder of the nature in the city framework, the urban project concerned • Distribution of roles 	15'
DEVELOP Capitalise and project	TAKE OWNERSHIP OF THE SUBJECT MATTER Following the walk, understand the role of professionals in adapting to climate change. What preconceptions have been eliminated? What are we doing tomorrow for urban spaces? Discussion on the possibilities and obstacles in the respective fields PRODUCE THE COLLECTIVE METHOD How to work across departments? How can we reconcile development, management and maintenance for better adaptation to climate change? Why and how to involve inhabitants in the process?	60' to 90'
SHARED SUMMARY	AGREE AND IMPLEMENT Identify consensual items that are immediately feasible and issues to be examined before implementation	15'
PROJECTION PART	Acknowledgements and indications of follow-up specific to the urban project or more generally	15'

These urban walks can be repeated as often as necessary depending on the project to measure the evolution of perceptions and to confirm the "better nature in the city" intentions in the urban project.
 Feedback: A format tested in Cagnes, Carros, Aix-en-Provence, Port de Bouc, Aubagne...

Facilitate inter-department cooperation

OBJECTIVES

- Increase, through material projects, the appropriation of the stakes behind nature in the city for the adaptation to climate change in the overall city programming and its usual management.
- Include the nature in the city stakes from the outset of the development project (local authority territory or neighbourhood); feed the arguments for agreements with the developer.
- Allow the developer to use validated guidelines to draw up the specifications for project managers and contractors.

METHOD

Conduct a learning and participatory visit ("co-walking"), following an itinerary that makes it possible to see the key areas of the area to be re-developed.

Alternating rhythms:

- Static sharing stops in large groups on targeted themes (ground, water, park and garden management, light, etc. : 1 stop = 1 topic;
- Set in motion opening discussions in small groups: the challenge is to capture the questions, ideas, create connections between participants.

RESOURCES

- Print and cut out the symbols for the icebreaker.
- Provide diagrams and photos to visualise the stakes (continuity, mobility, water cycle, etc.).
- A map of the visited area/neighbourhood with indications of the stops and instructions for those who lose their way.

URBAN VISIT	
AUDIENCE	10 to 20 elected representatives and staff from the relevant local authority departments (engineers AND managers), developers, engineers and other urban project providers. Beyond 20 participants, 2 groups are required
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the reading of a site, its needs and opportunities for adaptation, • Discover methods to promote nature in the city • Express reticence and the obstacles to be removed
SUBJECTS	Vital biodiversity in the city Water, constraints and benefits Aesthetics and the function of ground demineralisation Reclaiming the "already there" Water-saving plants Role of inhabitants in co-responsibility for vegetation Plants and depollution Well-being, social peace and life through nature in the city Lighting, security and biodiversity Attraction, commerce and land value through nature in the city Urban overheating, heat islands ...
PREREQUISITES	Identification of the route (steps, schedule, theme, speaker, major points) Highlighting of approaches already under way in the local authority (by listing and retrieving internal resources)

SEQUENCING		
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	TAKE BEARINGS AND GET ORGANISED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On-site</i> meeting • Welcome and quick presentation of the tour plan; Presentation of a file on nature in the city • Put nature in the city into perspective, for the urban project concerned • Reminder of the serious objectives of the visit • Icebreaker: each person draws one of the picture cards > your name, your job title and what does the picture you have in your hand suggest to you? In 1 sentence (30" max) / then they keep the card as a goody of the collective moment 	20'
DEVELOP Roving outdoor meeting: an on site tour to illustrate the stakes	INFORM AND EXAMINE THE THEMES FOR THE URBAN PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At each specialised stop: introduction of the theme, testimony from the departments(s), comments, summary of key points. • Between stops: informal discussions to be encouraged for collective rebounds. <p><i>NB The timekeeper has a crucial role in making sure the whole process is completed and that the participants are ultimately satisfied with the overview achieved.</i></p>	60' to 90'
SHARED SUMMARY	CAPITALISE TO ACT Based on feedback from a pre-designated witness (the town planner or the delegate project manager, for example), pooling of ideas to promote and action to be taken.	15'
PROJECTION PART	Acknowledgements and indications of the follow-up to the walk and the urban project.	



Feedback: Learning visit to the Faubourg d'Aix-en-Provence district or the Parc Bonneveine in Marseilles, Cagnes sur Mer, Carros

"We measure the place using the yardstick of our footsteps: re-questioning things that are no longer discussed" (Marie, 26 April 2021)

Confronting the stakes behind adaptation to climate change

Acculturation collective intelligence workshop

OBJECTIVES

- Change perceptions of climate change and the stakes behind nature in the city as an adaptation factor
- Collect the tools and methods recommended by competent planners and experts in the south of France to build an adaptive and sustainable Mediterranean city
- Have local development players share common culture and ambition, to make it possible to implement them in future city and associated community projects

METHOD

A global territorial development project and/or a specific project will be a good support for the meeting, making it possible to mobilise the guests on a material perspective.

The workshop described here is based on the "world café" method. It allows everyone to express themselves on a given topic/project. It can be organised over a period of ½ to 1 day. Its process requires a well-prepared, well-informed and close-knit organisational group (two to three preparation sessions on average).

RESOURCES

- Networking table: provision of documents by the organisers and participants on the theme of the meeting
- Accessories: each theme work island is set up for a maximum of 10 people and equipped for independent work (paper board, felt pens, images evocative of the theme, recording media)

TRANSVERSE MEETING	
AUDIENCE	A group of 50 to 100 people concerned by the development (elected representatives, technicians, project managers and service providers, associations)
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of skills and a shared language on nature in the city • Share representations • Enrich points of view • Identify realistic solutions adapted to the Mediterranean climate of the future
SUBJECTS	Landscape and urban comfort Urban soil quality and planning Social connection and quality of life Energy resources and sobriety Presence and uses of water Eco-construction and eco-materials Reuse and circular economy Urban overheating, environmental quality...
PREREQUISITES	NONE

SEQUENCING EXAMPLE		
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	KNOW AND RECOGNISE ONESELF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the meeting, conviviality and logistics recommendations • Depending on the duration, the informal networking session will be included in the reception or scheduled during lunch time 	20'
DEVELOP Alternation and rotation from table to table with a theme	DEEPEN THE COLLECTIVE CULTURE Contribution of expertise by 1 to 3 experts on themes such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does nature in the city impact our well-being? • Adaptation stakes in development projects • The sustainable development stakes, tools, vocabulary and labels • The stakes of a development project CONFRONT PERCEPTIONS TO ENRICH THEM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each participant successively joins 2 to 4 work sessions chosen from the themes (1 table for 1 theme). The rounds are punctuated by a playful but firm gong. Participants are empowered: "Everyone has a piece of the truth and finds the opportunity to express it", "everyone here is co-responsible for what comes out of such a meeting", but also bolstered, reassured: "the people present are the useful people" First round: GONG > the participant chooses a theme table <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first round: define a table host who will stay for the following rounds to keep the memory of the discussions and can give the following people the main elements already collected • The theme expert provides their feedback and enriches the discussion, but should not monopolise attention: "every expression has the same value" GONG > change of table to choose a second theme table <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The host welcomes and summarises what has been said and then a new round of enrichment is initiated by the new participants • When a strong idea occurs, it is written on a board supporting the rendition 	In total 1 h 40 to 3 h 20
SHARED SUMMARY	GET AN OVERVIEW Each theme table produces a board commented by a pair of speakers	4' X 7 themes = 30'
PROJECTION PART	Official thanks and follow-up.	10'

Feedback: this method was used in Miramas prior to the presentation of the new guide plan, and in Marseilles, for private and public agents working in the Marseilles area for the presentation of the "Drawing up a guide plan for designing a sustainable historic centre in Marseilles - strategy for 2030" study, which had not been shared by the various project owners.



EXPERIENCED

In Miramas, during the World Café, the participants who had to move from one table to another had difficulty detaching themselves from the subject they had just enriched, and the facilitators had to courteously but firmly enforce the rotation, supported by the "gong". In a fairly typical way, once the dynamics of the new group have been set in motion, the debates become animated and the pollination works.

Writing a strategic plan

Content production

OBJECTIVES

Include the stakes behind adaptation to climate change and better nature in the city in the strategic plans of a local authority or a group of authorities: PCAET Territorial Climate Air and Energy Plan, PLUi, PLUi Sustainable Development Plan, Territorial Food Plan, ...).

METHOD

Facilitate *at least 2* sessions by adapting the forms and facilitation materials for in-depth work in sub-groups on useful themes.

This method applies to projects with a concrete completion objective.

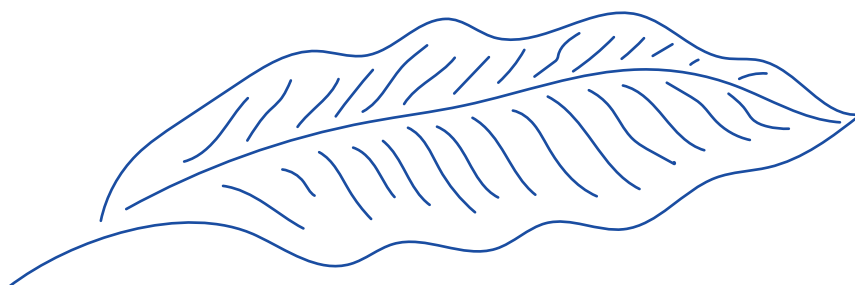
These sessions need to be sufficiently long to generate worthwhile content, i.e. the formulation of ideas that are constructed and sufficiently written or argued to be re-usable.

RESOURCES

Provide sufficient note-takers and materials designed for the collation and detailed analysis of the data produced.

NATURE IN THE CITY WORKSHOP AND STRATEGIC CCA PLAN

AUDIENCE	Representatives of a variety of stakeholders: local authority and government officials, institutional agencies and observatories, partners, associations, etc.
OBJECTIVES	1 st session: Expression of findings > Cause analysis > Search for solutions 2 nd session: Review of proposals > Feasibility critique > Enrichment > Prioritisation and selection
SUBJECTS	Water in the City Heat waves in the City Nature, a factor in health and well-being The different forms of biodiversity
PREREQUISITES	None



SESSION 1

EXAMPLE OF SEQUENCING		
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	<p>KNOW AND RECOGNISE ONESELF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the registration process: incidental pre-assignment of participants using a coloured sticker on their jacket or T-shirt • Issue of a file on the CCA strategic plan, nature in the city and other related information • Each participant sits at the table corresponding to their coloured sticker <p>DEEPEN COLLECTIVE CULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icebreaker: what can nature do for the city? (Open questioning by participants) • Information: our strategic climate change adaptation plan • CCA, nature in the city stakes • Horizontal transversality and diversity of scales of intervention 	20'
DEVELOP Alternation and rotation from table to table with a theme	<p>CONFRONT PERCEPTIONS TO ENRICH THEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the instructions to the whole group • In tables of 5 to 6 people gathered around a theme (1 table = 1 theme) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Each one produces individually = 15' b) Round table without debate so that everyone can express at least one (or more) proposal(s) = 30' c) Discussion on the 2 or 3 ideas to be developed as a priority 	5' + 75'
SHARED SUMMARY	<p>LISTEN TO MEMORISE</p> <p>Restitution</p>	4' X 7 themes = 30'
PROJECTION PART	Acknowledgements and follow-up	10'

SESSION 2

SEQUENCING EXAMPLE		
PREREQUISITES	Prior to session 2, participants will have received the report including a table summarising all the proposals from session 1, sorted by theme according to their correspondence	
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	Reminder of the first session and summary presentation of the report so that everyone can re-immerser themselves in the themes	20'
DEVELOP Facilitation in the form of a criticism loop	<p>CRITICISE TO ENRICH AND SELECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the instructions to the whole group and set up the groups organised in "structuring themes", i.e. the themes must be chosen during this second session with regard to the structure of the document and the part into which the proposals will be included • In tables of 6 to 10 people maximum (1 table = 1 strategic theme): rework of the proposals adapted to feed the strategic document. For each proposal, each person enriches it through the prism of their department/work station by asking the question "why should the community program it and how could I help implement it?" 	5' + 75'
SHARED SUMMARY	<p>GETTING THE BIG PICTURE</p> <p>Restitution</p>	4' X 7 themes = 30'
PROJECTION PART	Acknowledgements and follow-up	10'

Feedback: a series of workshops held, for example, for the elaboration of the PCAEM of the Aix-Marseille Provence Metropolis or to support the elaboration of the PADD for the PLUi of the Pays d'Aix / Aix Marseilles Metropolis Territorial Council.

EXPERIENCED

Care should be taken in this type of reasoning and creativity exercise to hear the ideas of all those present. One idea is not better because it comes from a person who speaks a lot and with ease, all should be considered with interest. In terms of anticipation and strategy, it is the diversity of proposals from different skills and temperaments that must be able to enrich the overall reflection, without dismissing weak signals or disruptive proposals.

Feed development documents

OBJECTIVE

Allow elected officials to understand the stakes and the objectives and orientations of an urban planning process, to list and prioritise them.

Include proactive and standardising measures in urban planning regulations for adaptation to climate change through nature in the city, so that they are effectively linked to the various documents and plans.

METHOD

Small group dynamic type thematic work.

RESOURCES

- General and zoomed-in maps of planning areas
- Articulation diagram of the different planning layers
- Materials for collecting proposals and scoring / prioritising ideas

NATURE IN THE CITY AND PLANNING DOCUMENT WORKSHOP

AUDIENCE	Elected officials, technicians and design offices
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of environmental factors and adaptation to climate change through the structuring themes of urban planning • Develop transverse approaches
SUBJECTS	"Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and... ": Landscape, Habitat, Living city, Territorial mobility, Economy, Development, etc. (depending on the planning document themes)
PREREQUISITES	To anticipate the pitfalls of articulation between the standardised layers, have an initial inventory of the issues already taken into account or at risk of being blocked, with their specific timetable



EXAMPLE OF SEQUENCING (number of sessions to be determined according to the context)

IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective: the planning process and the stakes behind nature in the city • Problematisation of the approach 	10'
DEVELOP	Split into sub-groups by theme (each table is provided with images and contextual objects to stimulate rebound, 1 facilitator and 1 secretary per table): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions for the appropriation and validation of the stakes • Discussions on the proposals to date in the planning document, feedback and additional input • Relevance rating and territorial prioritisation 	40' X 2 = 80'
SHARED SYNTHESIS	Restitution and collective scoring	20'
PROJECTION PART	"\"To go further\"": participants are given similar documents from other local authorities Acknowledgements and follow-up	10'

EXPERIENCED

Experienced for the PLUi of the Pays d'Aix / Aix Marseilles Métropole Territorial Council, the approach reveals the difficulty of taking into account the stakes behind climate change along the way. The interwoven layers of urban planning documents are so many gears of which the already abundant tree structure limits the insertion of a transversality. If the recommendations arrive in a document that has already been finalised, it is very difficult for them to be integrated and, above all, to be politically supported. On the contrary, if they arrive too soon, for example at the PADD stage, not all the structuring issues have been validated and the recommendations seem disconnected.

A desirable action on the scale of the PLU will finally be put aside because of incompatibility with such and such a mobility plan or housing plan already voted on and put into effect for the years to come. The usual difficulties in bringing communal policies into line also have an impact on the size and environment of the municipalities, from the dense and mineral city to the small town anchored in nature, and complicate the arbitration of priorities. Finally, the central question remains the articulation between the stakes behind economic development, housing production and the inclusions of the stakes behind adaptation to climate change. How can we succeed in making nature in the city something other than an artifice, instead a structuring framework for new urban forms?

Preparing a development specifications document

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a qualitative and quantitative legal framework for adaptation to climate change by better nature in the city
- Produce the arguments and formalise the assessment criteria for urban rehabilitation and development operators
- Encourage/force a delegated project owner to better qualify its own specifications for project managers and contractors

METHOD

The process is proposed as a series of workshops, similar to a training-action process. It accompanies the collective maturity from a stabilised common culture base to the material production of concerted arguments by participants from several fields of action.

RESOURCES

- Real commitment to the entire process by a core group (elected officials and technicians)
- Training document (definitions, diagrams, infographics, ...) | Blank, calibrated supports for note-taking | AO format maps + transparent film + erasable markers + board cleaners
- Systematic reports allowing regular progress between sessions and full follow-up by people involved but not present but who must be informed

ARGUMENT NATURE IN THE CITY IN A SPECIFICATION WORKSHOP

AUDIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and elected officials with the diversity of approaches to a city (security, roads and services, development, food, public spaces, water management, energy, air quality, mobility, finance, HR, etc.), voluntarily extending to departments and elected officials who are not development specialists • Resource persons close to the development actions: hydraulic engineers, landscape architects, safety engineering offices, experts, etc.
OBJECTIVES	Train, appropriate and relay the stakes behind adaptation to climate change with a multiplier effect in the community
SUBJECTS	Implementation of the brown, green, blue, black and white patterns and their continuity in the city
PREREQUISITES	<p>Session I: none</p> <p>Sessions II and III: to have familiarised themselves with the previous productions</p> <p>Session IV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have read the structure of the specification and identified the relevant sections • Raise awareness and invite the person in charge of public sector procurement to the session • Make sure of the presence of key agents in the steering of the specifications

SEQUENCING EXAMPLE		
SESSION I: ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURE IN THE CITY WORKSHOP		
IMMERSIVE PART A warm welcome and introduction	CONCEPTS AND LANGUAGE ON NATURE IN THE CITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal points of support: imbricated legitimacies from local to European Pattern concepts and their chain interactions 	20'
DEVELOP Appropriation in 2 steps	NATURE IN THE CITY AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES Each table is specialised for a main pattern (blue, green, brown, black and white) with the following instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence 1: describe the pattern in a four-column table: principles benefits implementation known rules and questions Sequence 2: on a double entry table, consider the interactions and effects of this main pattern on the other nature in the city patterns 	5' + 40' + 5' + 40' = 90'
SUMMARY	CAPITALISE A COMMON BASE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commentary: A round table of surprises and ideas in the making Collection: contents of the tables to be consolidated and formatted Organisation of the next session - Hot survey - Thanks 	15'
SESSION II: NATURE IN THE CITY ON THE SCALE OF A NEIGHBOURHOOD OR URBAN BLOCK		
IMMERSIVE PART	Summary reminders from session I (CCA rules, resources, patterns)	
DEVELOP	CONSULT ON DESIRABLE AND FEASIBLE MEASURES Each table is specialised for a main pattern (blue, green, brown, black and white) with the following instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence 1: informal discussion by drawing the potential elements for implementing the pattern in the neighbourhood on the tracing paper Sequence 2: use the cross-referenced tables produced during the initial session I, check that all the possibilities have been considered (hypotheses retained or put aside) for this neighbourhood and select 3 priority areas for the pattern 	
SUMMARY	Similar to the previous session	
SESSION III: NATURE IN THE CITY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL		
IMMERSIVE PART	Warm welcome + Reminder of the previous session (opportunities)	
DEVELOP	INCREASE THE GENERICITY OF DESIRABLE MEASURES Each table is specialised for a main pattern (blue, green, brown, black and white) with the following instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence 1: informal discussion by drawing the potential elements for implementing the pattern under consideration on the tracing paper Sequence 2: use the cross-referenced tables produced during the initial session, check that all the possibilities have been considered (hypotheses retained or put aside) for the city as a whole 	
SUMMARY	Similar to the previous session	
SESSION IV: NATURE IN THE CITY INCLUDED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS		
IMMERSIVE PART	Reminder of previous learning and presentation of the "specifications" tool	15'
DEVELOP In full session or in sub-groups depending on the number of participants	STRUCTURE THE PROCESS AND ARGUMENTS Implementation: people to be mobilised, level of consultation to be sought, type of cooperation expected between departments, steering and monitoring A posteriori check: define quantified indicators of performance or commitment of resources and the methods of verification by third parties (e.g. obtaining the CCA and nature in the city label) Legal formalism: choose the location(s): spread guidance throughout the specification or in a specialised section Legitimation: choose elements to be annexed: charter, studies and previous recommendations validated by the community, indicative grid of qualitative/quantitative measures, ...)	20' x 4 = 1 h 20'
VALIDATION	OFFICIALISE THE PRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validate the priority themes List outstanding formalism issues 	20'
PROJECTION PART	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey the level of satisfaction of the participants with the series of workshops Follow-up to completion Congratulations and thanks 	5'