



City of Lille Roadmap & Vision 2050

Report Annexes

1) Status of the document and policies concerned

- Our City of Lille “vision 2050” has not yet been approved by the City Council. This vision is a synthesis made in 2014 at technical level within the departments of City of Lille authority. It will be discussed at political level in 2015.

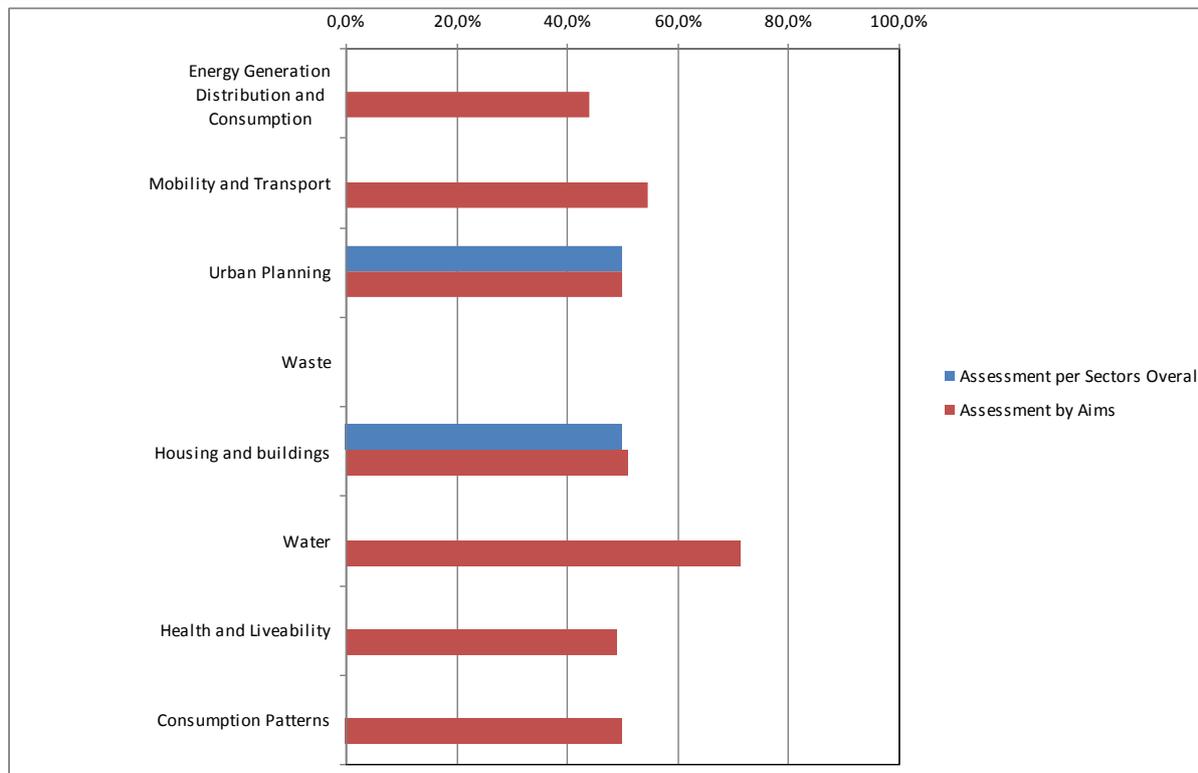
- Policies concerned within City of Lille :

- Covenant of Mayors (signed by City of Lille in 2009) : with adoption of the 3X20 european climate and energy package (goals by 2020 : 20% reduction energy consumption, 20% reduction of CO2 emissions, 20% of energy coming from renewable resources)
- Sustainable Energy Action Plan (Plan Climat Energie Territorial) adopted by City of Lille in 2012
- Cit'Ergie Action Plan 2014-2017 elaborated in 2013 and linked with the Energy Management Tool Cit'Ergie (The European Energy Award)

2) Local analysis (Assessment Grid)

The assessment Grid of Lille look us how our city is performing in within the different energy sectors as well as related aims, these tabs show how our cities performance is within the different governance fields (e.g. policy, institutional settings):

Presentation of the different sectors concerning Lille:



Generally, the City of Lille knew how to develop a good governance with the other institutional scales for the implementation of its local energy action plan, with progress margins for future (notation: 2).

3) Process to come up to the Vision

People involved

- » Citizens from 2 Lille neighbourhoods (Moulins district and Saint Maurice Pellevoisin district) involved in the "Estaminets du Climat" workshops : 30 participants were involved
- » Citizens from Lille involved in the two "Energy day" (2013 and 2014) : 60 participants were involved
- » Citizens from Lille involved in the Sustainable Week Development : 15 participants were involved
- » People from different levels of local authorities : City of Lille, Lille Metropole Communauté Urbaine, Conseil Régional Nord Pas de Calais
- » Members of local NGO's and environmental associations
- » Members of private sector service providers
- » People from the University

Partnership and steps to come up with the vision

*** Partnership within the local authority City of Lille**

- Sustainable Development Department
- Urban planning Department
- Buildings Maintenance Department
- Housing Department,
- Public procurement Department

*** External partners**

- Lille Metropole Communauté Urbaine :
- Regional Council : Environmental Department,....
- local NGO's and environmental associations : MRES, ILEP, PSPE, EIE,...
- private sector service providers : ErDF, GrDF, Résonor, Dalkia, Novotel...
- university : lycée Baggio, IDDR (la Catho)

*** Steps to come up with the vision**

The roadmap is drawn up based on:

- the analysis method and framework for the energy/climate strategies which have been drawn up as part of the European Energy Award initiative
- the thought given within the local authority to the 6 fields concerned (see also method) in order to put together a forward-looking vision that goes beyond the current stated political objectives for 2020
- the taking account of proposals originating from meetings and consultation and other events that have been arranged for involving civil society (especially the Estaminets du climat)

*** Method used to get people and partners involved**

- Preparation, promoting and hosting of Estaminets du climat, and the 'Energy Day' and 'Sustainable Development Week'
- Periodic internal organising of an Energy Projects Review, political steering via a Review of Energy Framework
- Bilateral meetings with other local authority departments
- Benchmarking concerning other initiatives and visions
- Exchanges with external partners

*** Method used to present the vision 2050**

The 2050 vision document is a work carried out internally within the departments of the City of Lille authority. It extends the strategy defined by the City of Lille (which has received political approval) for the period up to 2020 through more long-term, forward-looking work which brings together a variety of proposals.

This document is presented with the same kind of summary table than the one we use for our Cit'Ergie Action Plan, a multi-year program relating to objectives that are to be achieved by 2020.

We have based our approach on the 6 fields defined in the European Energy Award Cit'Ergie in order to devise an initial long-term vision for our energy/climate roadmap

The 6 main fields developed are :

1. Regional planning and development
2. Municipal buildings and facilities
3. Supplies and networks, sanitation and waste
4. Transportation and mobility
5. Internal organisation
6. Communication and cooperation

For each of these 6 fields are presented:

- » the main themes
- » the sub-themes and actions (according to the designation proposed by the European Energy Award initiative)
- » the 2050 vision

4) Milestones

The main stages in drawing up the roadmap are:

- the signing of the Covenant of Mayors by the City of Lille in 2009 and the drawing up of its SEAP in 2012
- the incorporation of the European Energy Award approach and tools since 2012-2013, with certification as well as action plans which jointly mobilise several local authority departments and services
- the incorporation of all the locally, regionally and nationally led contributions to the energy transition: Estaminets du climat and other forums involving residents and associations, Regional Sustainable Planning and Development Strategy (SRADDT), regional Third Industrial Revolution studies, national debate on the energy transition etc. ...

5) How our vision will live from now on

The current relevant councillor of City of Lille in charge of energy (since april 2014) has been informed in the last months about the work previously done at technical level for this roadmap. He wants to continue the process in 2015 by a larger discussion including political level.

In this context we can imagine the following steps being taken:

- Discussion and debates regarding Vision 2050 relaunched within the City of Lille's technical departments: early 2015
- Submission of a technically finalised version to the councillors and implementation of a political approval process within the City of Lille authority: 2015
- Setting up and chairing of one or more work groups (within the technical departments and with the councillors for specific wards) between the City of Lille authority and the Greater Lille Metropolitan Authority: 2015 to 2016
- Incorporation of a 2050 vision into the SEAPs of the City of Lille authority and the Greater Lille Metropolitan Authority: to be specified.

CITY OF LILLE - ENERGY/CLIMATE ROADMAP - FIELD 1: REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Themes	Themes and actions (European Energy Award design)	2050 vision
1.1 - Defining of energy and climate policies	1,1,1- Vision and commitment	Incorporation of all the strategic guidance documents (SCOT, PLU, PDU, PLH,...) as part of an energy/climate/air quality vision incorporating Factor 4 objectives for 2050
	1,1,2 - Defining and strategy of climate protection and energy policies	Prospective scenarios for achieving the Factor 4 objective by 2050 in relation to the themes of urban planning, housing and other buildings, transport and travel. Development of the PLU [local urban land use plan] incorporating the limiting of urban sprawl, mixed-use zoning of residential and commercial areas, recreational spaces/facilities and services, new heat efficiency regulations, heat efficiency renovations, energy-efficient building design, measures to deal with heat islands... Development of the PDU to give priority to low-impact forms of transport and the energy transition in terms of the move to renewable forms of energy for motor vehicles.
	1,1,3 - Current situation, indicator systems	Establish and monitor a precise inventory (based on the land and property register) of regional energy consumption levels at the district level, and identify potential scope for improvements in energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy within each district.
	1,1,4 - Analysis of the impacts of climate change	New tools for the precise determining and monitoring of air quality, thermal environments and heat islands at the district level, and of urban risks (floods, storms, ground movement), and changes in the water table and in biodiversity. Measures to reduce regional vulnerability to, and to adapt to, the impacts of climate change (e.g. taking account of the increase in temperatures in new urban infrastructure).
	1,1,5 - Principles of waste management	Together with the LMCU [Greater Lille Metropolitan Authority or GLMA]: promoting the circular economy through the reduction of waste at source, expanded use of sorting and re-use of materials, efficient collection routes and processing networks, reduction of polluting emissions etc...
1.2 - Regional planning with energy and climate benefits	1.2.1 - Regional energy programming	Development of Priority Energy-Climate Intervention Zones (ZIPECs) and more widespread use of regional energy studies (demand/networks) at the district level in order to maximise the impact of actions taken by the City and its partners (housing policies in particular).
1.3 - Urban planning	1,3,1 - Regulation of urban planning	Together with the GLMA: systematic incorporation of energy/climate/air quality objectives into each revision of urban planning documents; implementation and expanded use of district plans with specific energy components.
	1,3,2 - Exemplary management of public construction projects as part of urban planning	Automatic use of Environmental Approaches to Urban Planning (AEU) for all the City's projects. More widespread use of HEQ (High Environmental Quality) approaches in tenders for urban facilities and infrastructure projects. Development and more widespread use of local authority district heating master plans and of smart grid plans for the districts.
1.4 - Urban planning authorisations and control	1,4,1 - Building permits and control of construction projects	Training of the building permit and preliminary declaration of construction instructors on air quality/energy/climate issues involved in the construction projects, and improvement of the recommendations made to the parties submitting applications. Development of monitoring tools and resources, of energy performance and environmental quality guarantees, and of checks on projects that have been handed over.
	1,4,2 - Energy-climate advice for construction companies	Scaling up of advice and support for building/ renovation projects for private individuals (services provided by the Maison de l'Habitat Durable [Sustainable Housing Centre] and the Espaces Infos Energie [Energy Info. Schemes,...] network. Tightening of the energy performance and environmental regulations for construction and renovation projects in the social and private housing sectors. Tying financial aid for housing construction and renovation projects to ecological conditions. Bringing supply and demand into line with each other, and providing outreach support facilities for the eco-construction sector (training, certifications, tendering of comprehensive works packages...) throughout the conurbation.



CITY OF LILLE - ENERGY/CLIMATE ROADMAP - FIELD 2: MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Themes	Sub-themes and actions (European Energy Award designation)	2050 vision
2,1 - Energy and water management	2,1,1 - Standards for the construction and management of public buildings	Widespread use of technical benchmarking (energy performance, renewable energy, environmental quality) and functional benchmarks (uses, maintenance) as guides for public contracts for works on municipal buildings and facilities with more exacting regulations than the ones that are currently in force. Continuous training of local authority employees on energy and environmental issues so as to allow monitoring in line with the new regulatory requirements.
	2,1,2 - Overview, analysis	Monitoring of the works undertaken on municipal buildings and facilities with a quality control charter. Annual energy and technical audits (electricity in buildings, heating, public lighting, vehicles,...) for municipal buildings and facilities to guide the setting of priorities for action to reduce energy use, improve energy efficiency, and expand the use of renewable energy. Energy vision.
	2,1,3 - Monitoring of consumption, follow-up	Make widespread use of, and improve the precision of, computerised monitoring of energy and water consumption data for individual buildings. Annual summaries and adaptation measures.
	2,1,4 - Renovation programme	Prioritisation of the work programmes starting with buildings with the highest levels of consumption, and with quantified energy savings objectives as well as follow-up and monitoring systems;
	2,1,5 - Exemplary construction and renovation work	Pilot projects to keep ahead of the new energy and environmental regulations imposing stricter requirements, and associated communication measures.
2,2 - Energy target values, efficiency and climate impact	2,2,1 - Renewable energy / heat	70% of heating and cooling needs for overall building stock to be provided from renewable energy sources.
	2,2,2 - Renewable energy / electricity	70% of electricity consumption in overall building stock to be provided from renewable energy sources. 100% renewably sourced green electricity for public lighting.
	2,2,3 - Energy efficiency / heat	60% energy savings for the heating and cooling of the building stock.
	2,2,4 - Emissions of CO2 and greenhouse gases from public buildings	Average 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from public buildings.
2,3 - Special measures	2,3,1 - Public lighting	60% energy saving for public lighting through the use of various complementary tools: gradation of lighting, reduction in hours of operation, reduction of light levels, awareness raising measures, more widespread use of LEDs...



CITY OF LILLE - ENERGY/CLIMATE ROADMAP - FIELD 3: SUPPLY / NETWORKS / Sanitation and waste

Themes	Themes and actions (European Energy Award design)	2050 vision
3,1 - Energy distribution strategy	3,1,1 - Control of public service outsourcing contracts from an energy perspective	Implementation of the Third Industrial Revolution (Jérémy Rifkin): new governance of energy distribution networks with strengthened management/coordination by the local authority; development of a decentralised renewable energy distribution system as part of a regional energy system (with interconnections between local decentralised resources and resources which are concentrated outside the region); development of intelligent distribution networks ("smart grids"), etc...
3,2 - Service offerings, pricing systems and services for consumers	3,2,1 - Services provided by the local authority and its partners	Fitting equipment in all buildings (housing, shops and commercial properties...) to allow permanent monitoring of the consumption of electricity, gas, and other energy sources. Coordinated support provided by the local authorities and energy distribution companies for scheduling improvement works, adapting of consumer supply contracts etc...
	3,2,2 - Purchases of green electricity	Raising the awareness of residents and socio-economic stakeholders and providing support for them in order to expand the purchasing of green electricity. Development of green electricity purchasing groups.
	3,2,3 - Raising the awareness of energy consumers	Scaling up of advice and support for residents and the owners of industrial and commercial buildings via "one-stop shops" for construction and renovation which offer services relating to the management of energy consumption in buildings, the transition to renewable energy sources, and appropriate pricing systems.
3,3 - Local energy generation	3,3,1 - Recovery of process heat	Development of the circular economy in relation to energy through the exploitation of "hidden" energy resources (data centre, 'unavoidable' energy in industry, waste water, underground quarries...). Mobilisation and extension of the existing networks (district heating schemes,...).
	3,3,2 - Heating and cooling powered by renewable forms of energy	District heating network which is extended and converted to biomass.
	3,3,3 - Electricity generated from renewable forms of energy	70% of electrical energy needs supplied by renewable forms of energy.
	3,3,4 - Heat recovery from the electricity generation process, combined heat and power	Expansion of combined heat and power and heat recovery from electricity generating facilities.
3,4 - Energy efficiency - supplying of drinking water	3,4,1 - Analysis and record of energy efficiency	Together with the GLMA: permanent monitoring of the energy consumption of the drinking water supply system (abstraction/treatment/distribution). Continuous improvement in energy performance of the installations (pumping stations, renewing of the pumps, distribution efficiency, limiting of leaks...).
	3,4,2 - Water-saving measures	Together with the GLMA: raising the awareness of consumers to water saving issues: permanent monitoring, alerts in the event of over-consumption, pricing system incentivising low usage, environmental actions, more widespread use of economical equipment, expanding the uses made of rainwater...
3,5 - Energy efficiency - sanitation	3,5,1 - Analysis and record of energy efficiency	Together with the GLMA: permanent monitoring of and improvement in the energy consumption and carbon footprint of the treatment works.
	3,5,2 - Recovery of heat from waste water	Together with the GLMA: expansion of the use of systems for recovering heat from waste water and water treatment works.
	3,5,3 - Re-use of sewage sludge to produce biogas	Together with the GLMA: expansion of the processes for reusing sewage sludge to produce biogas.
	3,5,4 - Rainwater management	Together with the GLMA: Regional rainwater management master plan (appendix to the PLU [local housing plan]), and zoning plan for the conurbation; networks which separate rainwater from waste water; expansion of the use of alternative techniques (on-site filtration, expansion of the use of green walls and roofs, expansion of types of domestic water usage based on rainwater...).
3,6 - Energy derived from the re-use of waste	3,6,1 - Energy derived from waste incineration	Together with the GLMA: permanent monitoring of and improvement in the energy consumption, carbon footprint, and pollutant emission levels of the incineration plants. Recovery of process heat.
	3,6,2 - Use of bio-waste as an energy source	Together with the GLMA: expansion of the processes for reusing sewage sludge to produce biogas.
	3,6,3 - Use of landfill gases as an energy source	Together with the GLMA: studies of amounts present on former storage sites and use of biogas as an energy source.



CITY OF LILLE - ENERGY/CLIMATE ROADMAP - FIELD 4: MOBILITY

Themes	Sub-themes and actions (European Energy Award designation)	2050 vision
4.1. - Mobility management within local authority departments	4,1,1 - Support for sustainable mobility within the local authority	Together with the GLMA: expansion of sustainable mobility through the Local Authority Travel Plan for business travel and commuting. Objectives: active forms of transport to predominate (walking, cycling) for journeys up to 5 km, development of remote working, tripling of the modal share of public transport, encouragement of car sharing and of car pooling for commuting to raise the overall vehicle occupancy rate to 1.7, development of secure cycle parking facilities for bicycles used by employees...
	4,1,2 - Local authority vehicle fleet	Records and detailed monitoring of consumption levels. Complete replacement of fossil fuels by alternative fuels. Reduction in size of vehicle fleet through pooling of use. Reduction of engine power ratings when vehicles are replaced. Eco-driving to become the norm.
4.2.- Private car use and parking	4,2,1 - Parking management	Reduction in parking facilities in the city centre and pricing to discourage its use. Expansion of park and ride facilities on the outskirts.
	4,2,2 - Regulating of traffic flows on main routes	Management and control of traffic flow (road layouts, speed reductions, regulating in real time through the use of signage...). Rebalancing of the road space allocated to different uses. Elimination of accident "black spots".
	4,2,3 - Reduction of traffic levels and enhancement of public spaces	Low-impact forms of transport given priority in the city centre through safe road layouts and motor vehicles being directed away from the centre. Reallocation of road space between different uses, reduction in the size of some roadways in favour of public spaces for other (non-traffic) uses.
	4,2,4 - Urban logistics	Dedicated organisation of the supply and distribution of urban goods.
4.3. - Low-impact forms of transport	4,3,1 - Network of pedestrian routes, signage	Doubling the modal share of pedestrians. Dedicated layouts and signage, pedestrianisation of roadways and parts of roadways, safety measures and the elimination of accident black spots...
	4,3,2 - Network of cycle routes, signage	Together with the GLMA: tripling of the modal share of cyclists. Doubling of the overall length of converted/adapted routes (cycle paths and lanes), and dedicated signage. Safety measures and elimination of accident "black spots". Expansion of free cycle hire facilities (including electric bikes).
	4,3,3 - Cycle parking	Together with the GLMA: expansion of secure cycle parking facilities, in particular adjacent to public amenities. Expansion of intermodal hubs.
4,4 - Public transport	4,4,1 - Quality of public transport provision	Together with the GLMA: tripling of the modal share of PT within the conurbation by expanding the networks, hours of operation and connections, and by providing real-time information, making vehicles more comfortable, and expanding the variety of services offered...
	4,4,2 - Giving priority to public transport in traffic	Together with the GLMA: improving the speed of PT services through the extension of dedicated bus and tram lanes and the use of traffic control systems giving priority to PT...
	4,4,3 - Intermodality	Together with the GLMA: extension of park and ride car parks and of train/metro/tram/bus interoperability within and around the conurbation, car pooling and sharing points, free bike hire facilities...
4,5 - Marketing of mobility offerings	4,5,1 - Mobility information and promotion measures	Together with the GLMA: expansion of sustainable mobility awareness campaigns, support for the development of business and local authority travel plans and car pooling schemes, support for the development of home-school "walking and cycling buses"...
	4,5,2 - Key mobility indicators	Together with the GLMA: permanent monitoring of the modal shares of the various forms of transport and of changes in frequency of use, user satisfaction surveys...



CITY OF LILLE - ENERGY/CLIMATE ROADMAP - FIELD 5: INTERNAL ORGANISATION

Themes	Measures and actions (European Energy Award)	2050 vision
5.1 - Internal structures	5,1,1 - Human resources, organisation, management	A more interdisciplinary approach to the leadership, coordination, monitoring and management of energy/climate/air quality action plans within the local authority. Pooling of actions and resources between the individual and joint local authority levels (SEAPs of City of Lille authority and the GLMA to be merged).
5,2 - Internal processes	5,2,1 - Staff involvement	Rationalising of the approaches and events involving staff in the local authority's energy/climate/air quality objectives. Appropriate communication / awareness raising strategy and tools.
	5,2,2 - Monitoring of results and annual planning	Annual monitoring scorecards for the local authority's energy/climate/air quality objectives, with roadmaps and specific related indicators. Adaptation of the roadmaps and periodic realignment of them if necessary.
	5,2,3 - Training and awareness raising	Expansion of the use of employee training plans in order to improve their skills regarding the incorporation of energy/climate/air quality objectives, and to incorporate them into their jobs. Raising awareness of / training of users and maintenance staff of municipal buildings and infrastructure. Dedicated extra-curricular courses relating to energy and the environment (for schoolchildren), and training on environmentally friendly behaviour for non-teaching staff in schools.
	5,2,4 - Public contracts and consumables	Appointment of an eco-purchasing specialist within the tendering department. Rationalising of the energy/climate clauses in the local authority's public contracts and purchases, and analyses of the overall cost of construction and renovation projects for buildings. Expansion of the use of collective orders for local bio foodstuffs for schools and council canteens. All mail and documents linked to public contracts to be in paperless form.
5.3 - Finances, incentive programme	5,3,1 - Budget for energy policies	Incorporation of the Factor 4 objectives into the local authority's budget choices: multi-year investment plans, operating budgets...

CITY OF LILLE - ENERGY/CLIMATE ROADMAP - FIELD 6: COMMUNICATION, COOPERATION

Themes	Themes and actions (European Energy Award design)	2050 vision
6.1 - Communication and Cooperation strategy	6,1,1 - Communication plan and collaboration	Communication strategy and tools developed each year around the SEAP: internal and external.
	6,1,2 - Local authority energy-climate identity	Dedicated graphic charter and communication tools for the SEAP. Pooling of SEAP communication policies and actions between the individual and joint local authority levels (SEAPs of City of Lille authority and the GLMA to be merged). Creation of a climate compensation fund for use by the North-South NGOs.
6.2 - Public institutions	6,2,1 - Cooperation with social housing organisations	Incorporation of the SEAP objectives (Factor 4...) into housing programmes and projects (both new and renovation) by social landlords. Financial aid provided by the local authority made subject to meeting these objectives (to at least BEPOS [energy-plus] standard for new buildings, and BBC [low-energy] standard for renovations with greenhouse gas emissions cut by 4). Expansion of the connecting of low-cost social housing to the district heating network. Special support for the promotion of eco-materials, the use of renewable forms of energy, and for ambitious HEQ (High Environmental Quality) initiatives.
	6,2,2 - Other local authorities and regions	Pooling of actions and resources between the individual and joint local authority levels (SEAPs of City of Lille authority and the GLMA to be merged). Harmonisation of assistance provided for construction and renovation, and of the eligibility criteria for it, specific appraisals of requests for it.
	6,2,3 - Public, national, regional authorities	Coordination with regional and national politicians, including permanent consultation forums. Harmonisation of assistance provided for construction and renovation, and of the eligibility criteria for it, specific appraisals of requests for it. Greater involvement at the level of European programmes, and early adoption of European regulations.
	6,2,4 - Higher education and research	Involvement of the local authority in research programmes (universities, specialist institutions...) relating to energy/climate/air quality issues.
6.3 - Economic and business activities	6,3,1 - Energy efficiency programmes in and in conjunction with industry, businesses and services	Together with the GLMA: support for the eco-construction sector in the conurbation: training courses, certifications, quality guarantees, consortia for comprehensive work tenders... recognition of training... Support for the other businesses in the conurbation (energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon footprints HEQ initiatives, initiatives for analysing product life cycles...).
	6,3,2 - Investors and property developers	Incorporation of the SEAP objectives (Factor 4...) into programmes and projects for new housing in the region. Provision of building permits and financial aid made subject to meeting these objectives (to at least BEPOS [energy-plus] standard for new buildings, and BBC [low-energy] standard for renovations with greenhouse gas emissions cut by 4). Special support for the promotion of eco-materials, the use of renewable forms of energy, and for ambitious HEQ (High Environmental Quality) initiatives.
	6,3,3 - Sustainable development of the local economy	Together with the GLMA: support for the circular economy for the production and consumption of goods and services (recycling, reuse, renewable energy, use of 'unavoidable' energy as an energy source, local sourcing...). Support for the development of eco-businesses, and for eco-design and eco-efficiency processes. Transition towards the functionality economy (pooled services and goods, utilitarian value...).
	6,3,4 - Forestry and agriculture	Together with the GLMA: development of the regional green and blue infrastructure, protection of the countryside, bio-agriculture on the outskirts of the city with local, short food distribution channels...
6.4 - General public and opinion formers	6,4,1 - Coordination with civil society	Joint production and updating of the SEAP objectives with civil society, in particular incorporating civic engagement charters. Encouragement and financial support for civic initiatives relating to energy, air quality and climate issues. Strengthening and invigoration of the local coordination forums for these subjects.
	6,4,2 - Consumers and residents	Regular campaigns to raise the general public's awareness of environmentally friendly lifestyles. Training residents in how to run and manage the new housing units economically. Eradication of energy poverty through massive energy-efficiency renovation projects on run-down buildings. Expansion of participatory housing projects and of support and advice provided for restoration work carried out by residents themselves.
	6,4,3 - Schools and early childhood centres	Ramping up of awareness raising and training measures relating to local energy/climate/air quality issues for teachers and educational support staff.
	6,4,4 - Opinion formers	Getting all the local opinion formers actively engaged with energy/climate/air quality issues: neighbourhood councils, coordination forums, social centres, sports clubs, cultural institutions, associations, political parties, the press...
6.5 - Support for private initiatives	6,5,1 - Advice on energy, climate, mobility and ecological issues	Augmenting the role of facilities like the Maison de l'Habitat Durable with scaling up and diversification of the advice and support provided on all issues relating to sustainable housing. Creation of equivalent facilities for industrial and commercial activities. Support and training/facilitation for residents' initiatives (Renovation Team, participatory housing project...). Design and distribution of tools, technical guides... taking account of and adapting the SEAP objectives to each type of project (housing, travel, food supplies, economic activities, culture and leisure...).
	6,5,2 - Flagship project	Systematic incorporation of the air quality issue into the SEAP (indoor air quality, health prevention and promotion measures, prevention of atmospheric pollution...) so as to make it a real PCAET [Climate, Air, Energy Charter and Plan] which is ambitious at the local authority level.
	6,5,3 - Financial support	Incorporation of the Factor 4 objectives into the local authority's budgetary choices: multi-year investment plans, operating budgets... Securing the active commitment of multiple financial partnerships to these objectives (public and private financing measures).