The role of tools in urban infrastructure projects, plans and programs, PETUS outcomes

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What's a tool ?

- A tool is a procedure, guidance, method, evaluation or assessment to accomplish an objective or achieve a result.

- In the PETUS research project, tools included **assist in incorporating sustainability** into urban infrastructure projects.

  - **How ?** What tool to develop within PETUS **?**
  - **How** to find a pertinent source of knowledge to act in a sustainable way **?**

Typology of tools

PETUS web site

- Different type of tools have been identified

  - the **stage** when the type of tool could be used,
  - the **type of output** that is produced
  - and some comments on experiences

PETUS project   www.petus.eu.com

3a   Multi–Criteria Assessment tools

Short summary of characteristics
Multi–Criteria Assessment (MCA) tools are used to weight different aspects of sustainability and to establish priorities between competing proposals. The purpose of multi-...

PETUS project   www.petus.eu.com

1a   Frameworks

Short summary of characteristics
A *Framework* is defined as a support structure in which other information is organised and developed. Frameworks provide a set of information. Within PETUS, a *Framework* is a portfolio of documents of different features that aims to support actions relating to specific matters such as social implications of a project. *Frameworks* describe how to manage a project or a policy on sustainability; the phases to go through, how to involve stakeholders, types of tools to be used, how to analyse the situation, etc. Different types of end users are addressed depending on the sector covered and the point of view of the *Frameworks* developer.

Two different types of *Framework* have been identified through PETUS investigations:
1) *Frameworks* that are developed in a specific local context to guide and frame actions in a sector. These *Frameworks* organise existing references, such as analysis, legal text, benchmarks, case studies, assessment methods, other experiences, etc. to outline a policy of actions. Drivers for this kind of *Framework* development are usually public authorities. They are commonly available on a paper or computer format.

2) The second type of *Framework* is less dependent on the local context. It gathers existing tools, methods and recommendations in specific matter. Sometimes called toolkits, they nevertheless include examples and cases studies illustrations. These *Frameworks* are often developed by international consortium including researchers. These *Frameworks*, a set of tools, are often provided in a website format and provide ways of searching through the database depend on the goals of the *Framework*.

Stage that the tool is used
Frameworks tend to cover the whole process of an action. The idea lying behind *Frameworks* is to document all the steps from the inception of a project to the operation stage.

Output from the tool
The format of output is not defined. *Frameworks* tend to support the whole process of a project, providing a set of tools, methods, recommendations and illustrations at different space and time scales.

Experiences of use
The main benefit of a *Framework* is to provide a panel of tools that are organised and documented. It enables the user to create an internationally referenced background. Often, the way of searching information through *Frameworks* are different and well adapted to the sector covered.

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Typology of tool

PETUS web site

Process Guides
1a Frameworks
1b Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment procedures
1c Schemes and policies
1d Checklists and guidelines

Calculation Tools
2a Life Cycle Analysis
2b Other environmental calculations
2c Economic and social evaluation tools
2d System Simulation tools

Assessment methods
3a Multi-Criteria Assessment tools
3b Evaluation procedures
3c Surveys

Monitoring tools
4a Indicators and benchmarks
4b Accounting tools

Reviewed tools
within PETUS

Come from
- Cases studies
- Literature Review

- From literature review final report
  - 126 tools reviewed using the data extraction sheet!
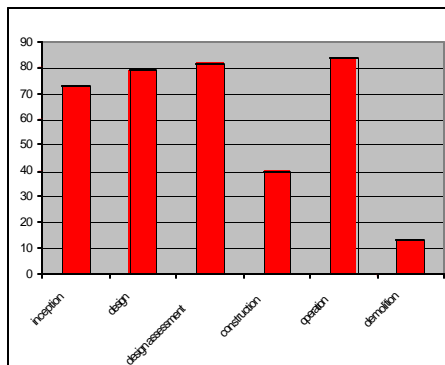
Figure 5.3 - Stage at which sustainable development tools are applied
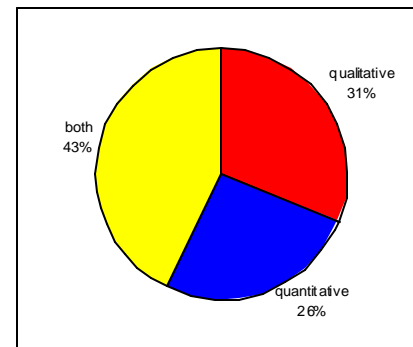
Figure 5.5 - Type of data collection method used in the evaluation tools identified

Reviewed tools

within PETUS

○ **Around 40 tools already available on the web site!**

Tool Summary	Tool Characteristics	Tool Application	Source of Tools	Opinion of Tools

Frameworks ...
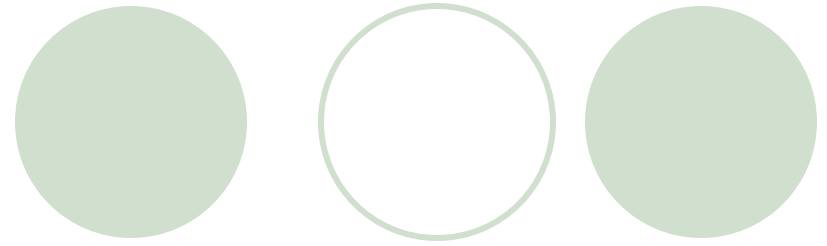
- What's a framework?

  - Within PETUS, a *framework* is a **portfolio** of documents of different features that aims to support actions relating to specific matters.

  - *Framework*s tend **to support the whole process of a project**,**p,p** providing a set of tools, methods, recommendations and illustrations at different space and time scales.

  - The main benefit of a *frameworks* is to provide a **panel of tools** that are **organised and documented**. It enables the user to create an (internationally referenced) background.

Frameworks ... collection of tools
available within PETUS

- existing tools, methods and recommendations in specific matter.
- toolkits + examples and cases studies illustrations
- often developed by international consortium
- often provided in a website format

- ways of searching through the database depend on the goals of the *framework*
- different types of end-users addressed depending on the sector covered and the point of view of the *frameworks'* developers

   ○ **18 frameworks reviewed are available on the web site!**

Frameworks' findings

within PETUS

Frameworks' findings

within PETUS

- The way tools are organised

- Huge amount of tools

What type of tool PETUS will developed?

TOOLS

FRAMEWORKS-
collection of tools

COM(2004)60

Towards a Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment

- " the knowledge and techniques needed to bring about significant improvements in environmental performance in urban areas are already known. Whilst there are some gaps in knowledge, the focus of the Strategy should be on achieving clear changes in urban areas rather than calling for further consideration of the issues."

PETUS approach

A complementary, crossing, double approach

PETUS Decision Support System site map

Database
Case Studies
Tools
EU Legislation
Glossary

Guidance
Checklist
Matrix

• structured and documented data

• comments on practice

• frame : questions but not solutions

• meeting point for stakeholders

• sectors, time and space limits crossed over

PETUS

double complementary approach,
a frame to customize, a database to use…

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double complementary approach,
a frame to customize, a database to use…

http://www.petus.eu.com/