DayWater

Contract n° EVK1-CT-2002-00111

Minutes of 3rd annual Meeting

From: Miriam Förster **Date:** 31/05/2005

1. Participants

01. Bryan ELLIS (BE)	19. Peter Steen MIKKELSEN (PSM)
02. Lian SCHOLES (LS)	20. Eva ERIKSSON (EVE)
03. Mike REVITT (MR)	21. Anna LEDIN (ANL)
04. Daniel THEVENOT (DT)	22. Anders BAUN (ANB)
05. Miriam FÖRSTER (MF)	23. Claire BEYELER (CB)
06. Mathieu AHYERRE (MA)	24. Jean-Claude DEUTSCH (JCD)
07. Julia BÖHLER (JB)	25. Brian SHUTES (BS)
08. Michel LEGRET (ML)	26. Kjeld GAMMELGAARD (KGA)
09. José-Frédéric DEROUBAIX (JFD)	27. John OLDHAM (JO)
10. Jean-Marie MOUCHEL (JMM)	28. Tomas METELKA (TM)
11. Emmanuel AFTIAS (EA)	29. Renata SMILAUEROVA (RS)
12. Vassiliki MISSA	30. Hana KULANOVA
13. Heiko SIEKER (HS)	31. Antonia RAIKOVA
14. Kimon HATZIBIROS (KH)	32. Kristin KARLSON
15. Knut BENNERSTED (KB)	33. Maria VIKLANDER (MAVI)
16. Stefan AHLMAN (SA)	34. Marc SCHEIBEL (MS)
17. Gilbert SVENSSON (GS)	35. Zissimos VERGOS (ZV)
18. Jeroen KLUCK (JK)	

2. Adopted meeting agenda Wednesday, 25 May 2005

Time	Programme	Speaker	Objectives
9:00 – 10:30	**MoA & MCA**	M. Revitt	Work meetings
10:30 – 11:30	**Biotests**	J.M. Mouchel	
11:30 – 12:30	**Risk Assessment**	P.S. Mikkelsen	Cancelled !
14:00 – 14:30	**Comments on the whole project evolution** • Short WP progress update	WP leaders	Plenary discussion
14:30 – 15:30	**Future Relevance of the RTD project results**	Z. Vergos	
15 :30 – 16 :30	**Proposals for future ADSS development according to analysis of test results**	J.F. Deroubaix	Plenary discussion
17:00 – 18:00	**Future of the ADSS (administrative and commercial)** (preparation of proposal for Friday)	all	Plenary discussion &
18 :00 – 19 :30	**Advisory Steering Board meeting** • Final DayWater international conference • Final CityNet conference (& ICUD)	ASB	ASB members

Minutes of work meetings are not included.

2.1. Short work package progress update

WP2: Presentation of the editor functions in the ADSS (adaptability, data upload).
New graphical interface developed by GS does not have the structure of the Hydropolis map. But is accepted by everyone. JK agreed, but did not exclude a return to the original idea of the Hydropolis structure.

WP3: Legal aspects are filled, please comment on it!
Water aspects consist in PPT presentation and Excel file

WP4: Hazard vs. Vulnerability
Hazard: CHIAT
Vulnerability: not very common in water management, but in integrated water management on a catchment scale (FLEXT), biotests
Components: Methodologies, list of Priority Pollutants, screening tools

WP5: D5.4 under review
BMP catalogue based on D5.1, input needed for cross European aspects
Current activity MCA approach

WP6: D6.3 Methodology for adapting hydrological impacts and adapting hydrological model to risk assessment
D6.6 Report and examples of the use of SFM (M24 > M30)
D6.7 Prototype of SFM, STORM + SEWSYS (M30 > M31); has been tested separately
D6.8 Guidelines for the use of SFM (M30 > M31)

Remark (BE): in UK the end-user cannot use STORM, he has to use Hydroworks (standard software). Import & export? XML data exchange file allows import and export of data, so that SEWSYS can be run as a stand alone tool.

2.2. Future Relevance of the RTD project results (Z . Vergos)

RTD projects of high relevance to:

- Implementation of Legislation (how to make it known?) WFD
- How to convince the end-users to use the results?
- Water supply and sanitation technological Platform (WSSTP)
- Changes of portfolio of the unit: Environmental Technologies & Pollution Prevention
- Natural Resources Management (Urban Water & IWRM)
- Information society (IT tools, models)
- International Co-operation all over the World (for example NIS)

RTD projects with high potential for:

- Commercialisation (rarely turn key solution, more demand for integrated solution; problem of access to clients and funding)

FP6 AREA II "Water cycle including soil-related aspects"

- Source Control of Priority Pollutants

- Asset Management
- Desalination
- Knowledge networks on real-life water problems
- Sustainable Sanitation in Africa
- Twinning of European and development countries River Basins
- Water in Agriculture

Instruments: STREP (research oriented, e.g. Twinning of River Basins) or CA in order to improve dissemination of research results

FP7 new features (2006 -2013):

- Significant simplification of its operation
- Focussing more on themes than on instruments
- Developing research that responds to the needs of European Industry, through the work of technology platforms and the new "joint technology Initiative".
- European Research Council & executive agency (more flexibility for basic research with predefined global budget)
- International cooperation
- Regions of knowledge (national)
- Risk sharing Finance Facility (EIB, venture capital for innovation)

Cooperation / collaborative Research:

- Joint Technology Initiative (JTI) (public private partnership, legal status defined from case to case; e.g. aerospace, hydrogen, medicine)
- ERA-NET + (national programs with additional support for international cooperation)

Europe is too traditional and weak on exploitation of results, therefore in FP7 there will be a strong focus on dissemination (with another instrument than the e-TIP).
The identified barriers to the promotion of water related environmental technologies can be found on the website of WSSTP.
The Lisbon objectives to increase the budget up to 3% of GDP are not realistic.

2.3. Proposals of future ADSS development according to analysis of test results (JFD)

WP7 is not only conducting the field testing, but also developing components, like project workshop, stakeholder, case studies and policy instruments databases.
Three different testing procedures were proposed and partners often chose a combination of them. Examples on ongoing projects are available for Greece, France and Great Britain.
The testing aims at comments on: global appreciation, adaptiveness, quality of results, usefulness of final results and support of decision-making.
Presentation of some end-user ongoing projects: involving a different number of stakeholders, project can be also promotion of knowledge and not only a technical plan.
Tested components: tools are not tested (either tools were not available yet or their implementation on the local computers would be too complicated; see administrator rights)

End-user comments collected:

Hydropolis: Content and text cannot be understood by the end-users,

MCA: missing “zero” option (no changes), non-structural solutions missing, there is a risk of manipulation (subjectivity),
BMP catalogue: uncertainties of provided data, direct links between values of criteria and variants,
Stakeholder database: no information on how to foster the cooperation,
Case study: only one available, no non-structural BMP
CHIAT: parameters of selection? This is unclear, what do you mean? If you mean “criteria for selection of SSPPs” we will definitely cover it as part of the CHIAT-related information we provide for the ADSS!
Urban Dynamics: some water aspects are missing, links from examples to case studies and stakeholders missing
BMP dimensioning: only useful if there is a lack of expertise
FLEXT: presence of an expert is required, end-user only started to develop their GIS

Future development required: Components to be completed with data, some up-dated, others linked, facilitate the access to some components

Discussion:
JK: What about the usefulness of the individual components?
JFD: End-user chose their set of components, so there is a usefulness, support in decision making
EA: Pedagogic approach, to explain some end-users why certain parts are not in the ADSS (ex: zero option is their job)
JFD: They need more examples than indicators, just concerning the Water Aspects
CB: End-users have high expectation; they understood the architecture of the tool
BE: British end-users not included?
JFD: They are included, only Swedish, Danish, German not included.
GS: Word of testing is perhaps not the right term… validation?
DT: Calendar and exploitation of the testing results???
JFD: Continue the existing calendar, and the final testing will allow us to make recommendations for the future development of the ADSS.
BE: The deficits shown above will anyway be remediated till the end of the project. But more important to know is what happens after the project end?
JFD: How much time is needed for the implementation of the links?
TM: First the components have to be filled and then, we can see if simple links are possible.

2.4. Future Development of ADSS after project end (MF & DT)

Presentation of the different CityNet project dissemination strategies (MF).
Could IPS and DHI have a specific role in the future of the ADSS?

INTERREG (HS from IPS):

1. NORIS (“No rain in sewers”) Interreg III B, North Sea region, leader Swedish
   Start 2005 -2007
   Use of DW components BMP and SEWSYS, STORM
2. Urban Water Cycle (2004 – 2006)
3. Raindrop, leader Czech (2005 -2007)
   Optimized master planning in stormwater
4. Pilot River basin (Lausitzer Neisse) (2003-2004), CADSES region

Partners: Polen, Saxony, Czech Republic
New proposal in work.

Focus areas:
The Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme (Sweden, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, The Flemish Region of Belgium, UK and Norway) supports projects focusing on transnational cooperation in spatial development in the seven countries of the North Sea Region.
Next call: 1-30 November 2005 (http://www.interregnorthsea.org/index.asp?id=92)

Cadses region (Central, Adriatic, Danubian, South-East Europe):
Next call closes in July 2005 (http://www.cadses.net/)

Proposition:
End-user can group together and apply for an Interreg project.
Future of ADSS is to be considered as a whole and also for each component on its own, as partners already have ideas for a future of their specific components.

Discussion:
ZV: Partners keep working on their specific topics, so they will continue to work on the DW topics anyway. Funding is available somewhere, depends on what would be the focus of the project.
HS: Continue the development of SFM with Chalmers, looking for projects where it could be applied and not for selling the result software.
Jan Krejcik: Similar position of DHI, there will be no short term profit to make on the ADSS. It might be difficult to find a client who wants to buy the whole tool.
PSM: Selling time is ok, this would be consultancy, but selling the ADSS is not possible.
GS: After MISTRA project in Sweden, creation of a company supported by end-users, to finance a tool box; the quality will decide if it will survive.
JMM: How to deal with the updates / maintenance of the databases?
EA: Product alone is not viable.
MR: No experience with commercialisation strategies at MU; but there is a business development department, but it is a very long procedure.
KH: Analyse the market condition!
CB: Feed ADSS with new data on existing projects, and pay a fee (sort of membership) for further development funding.
MA: Translation needed for France; we may support it at AESN, if the product is interesting enough.
MS: First address the problem, then you start to look for the solution. Wupperverband is already involved in supporting software development beyond DayWater.

2.5. ASB meeting (DT)

2nd periodic report will be accepted next week (ZV).
Table shown on next payment excl. contingencies: expected receipts for the third year is very low (retention of 15%).
Table shown on contingency distribution for the 4 case study sites.
Reminder for the 5th management report schedule (partner report and WP reports)!

CityNet:

Sveinung has a meeting with PVK at Prague: water board for maintenance of sewer systems in Prague; Promotion of other CityNet projects

Final CityNet Conference: (PSM)
5 sessions for CityNet
1 CityNet Workshop (general presentation)
ICUD: 375 papers accepted, 34 papers are related to CityNet: to be verified!
Programme: all CityNet sessions will be on one day
Organisation of the DW session must be clarified!
Invitation of a guest (proposal: Belarus?)
Decision to make: oral presentation or poster presentation
Publications: CD-ROM, Water Science & technology (IWA), Urban Water Journal, Water intelligence Online, public archive at DTU library
No publications using IWA water Intelligence online, because no free access (not available in libraries)

CityNet final report:
Part A: introduction
Part B: sections based on papers (7 for DW) 50 -60 pages total
Part C: conclusion, difficulties

International DW conference (DT):
4 invited speakers, for plenary lectures
Representative from DG Research instead of DG Environnement
3 plenary sessions
Parallel workshops @ 45 min.
Suggestions of three names of the three sessions (1 scientific partner, 1 end-user and ?)
Names needed for the negotiations with the publisher!
Travel support (limited) available
Preparation of the future of the ADSS should be done and discussed on 4th of November 2005
Publication: CD-ROM, conference abstract printout, DayWater book (papers and discussion report)

IWA conditions: Exclusive licence for selling, but DayWater partners would retain copyright??? Why, if EC pays for the publications? To be clarified via ZV and the copy of the convention paper sent to DT.

DayWater web site, will be kept for 5 years after the end of DayWater contract and the ADSS is maintained on the DHI server. Need to pay the service, including the maintenance cost (back-ups). Who is doing the ADSS update?
There would be a possibility to reimburse the cost of a possible extension of the BSCW license (ZV) with a letter of commitment.

Future funding possibilities for end-users to submit proposals:

- LIFE program: demonstration project?
  - Funding rate 30% for companies, 50% for universities
  - Only municipalities can apply!
  - Deadline: 30 September 2005

(http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/life/funding/index.htm)

- COST actions 18-22? (http://cost.cordis.lu)
- INTERREG III or IV? (see above)

2.6. Thursday 26 May 2005: DayWater Demonstrations

Time	Programme	Speaker	Objectives
09:00 - 09:10	**Welcome addresses** Jan Krejcik, local organiser Daniel Thévenot, project co-ordinator	 DHI ENPC	Welcome
09:10 - 09:20	**Introduction** Agenda of the day: plenary demonstration workshops	D. Thévenot	Information
09:30 – 10:45	**1. Demonstration of ADSS (or components) on final case study projects** STOCKHOLM VATTEN (Aspects of water, SEWSYS, BMP database, FLEXT tool)	CHALMERS & Stockholm Vatten (Svensson, Ahlman & Bennerstedt)	workshop: information & discussion
11:15 - 12:30	**2. Demonstration of ADSS components** MCA Priority Pollutant Removal Model	MU (M. Revitt, B. Ellis, L. Scholes)	workshop: information & discussion
13:30 - 14:45	**3. Demonstration of ADSS (or components) on final case study projects** SEINE SAINT DENIS (Profile + Policy instruments + Case studies + MoA)	ENPC & Seine Saint Denis (Deutsch & Böhler)	workshop: information & discussion
15:15 – 16:30	**4. Demonstration of ADSS (or components) on fin case study projects** WUPPERVERBAND (STORM, FLEXT, MoA)	IPS & Wupperverband (Sieker & Scheibel)	workshop: information & discussion
16:30 – 17:30	**5. Demonstration of other ADSS components** CHIAT (tested on Swedish urban water program)	 P.S. Mikkelsen	

2.7. Stockholm Vatten Demo & experience (GS, KB, SA)

Description of difficulties of the ADSS application on Hammarsby Sjöstad
Former situation: old small industries, highly polluted ground
Project: 10 000 apartments for 20 000 inhabitants, finishes by 2010, 1/3 completed yet.

Water Aspects (KB)
Moral Aspect – you expect something valuable, useful
Aesthetical – garden vs wetlands
Legal – policies does not exist on national level but in Stockholm “Stormwater strategy”, stormwater evacuation to be decreased by 50%, (in Hammarsby: little infiltration rate via gardens, only one open channel, sedimentation tank for road runoff, stormwater is a local problem)
Historical – doubt if historical examples will influence stormwater planning
Ecological – will not really help
Social – ?
Linguistic – ?

Sensitive - ?

Guidance is needed, reduce the buttons, easy access to information (e.g. WFD)!

STORM/SEWSYS (GS & SA)
Stormwater treatment system with an open basin (Mårtendal)
5 treatment steps (oil separator, pre-sedimentation, sedimentation, irrigation, infiltration)
Why modelling? Pollutant characteristics, what are the sources, water balance, fate of pollutants, removal efficiency, scenarios, best choice…
GIS analysis: site characteristics, pervious/impervious areas, calculation of areas, traffic loads (transportation office), pond area (design value),
Pollutant database: in STORM, standard concentration were used; with SEWSYS you can relate it to the source (specific to project): you can add / change the values
Model: GIS and pollutants database information included in node "roads", rain data needed to run the model (10 years series)
Results: pollution load (kg/year), pollution load per surface and time; but how to know if it is good or bad?
Therefore you can use the BMP database, for checking (with UK roads)
→ high copper loads
Results: sedimentation settled or remaining for the proposed treatment / device
Alternatives: swale trench
Future work: model for skeletal soil (infiltration trench), whole catchment, data transfer to ADSS

Discussion:
JCD: uncertainty addressed? An analysis will be done separately (SA)
BE: more useful, if the range is indicated (min and max values)
DT: integration of the PP list?
PSM: EVE is preparing a review of types and concentrations of heavy metals and xenobiotic organic compounds in stormwater from different sources e.g. road and roof runoff. This can be used as source material when you are interested in stormwater constituents that are not included in the SSPP-list!
HS: educational effect, concentration based thinking leads to end-of-pipe solutions; looking at the sources will lead to source control solutions
DT: can you use the BMP database as input to SEWSYS?
GS: More a link for comparisons, but it can propose a BMP appropriate for the abatement of a specific pollutant.
GS: Source > Flux > Load >Treatment > load > disposal
Using FLEXT in ADSS, as a dialogue mode, in combination with GIS
Components

- ➔ *Knowledge Base construction*
- ➔ *Runtime*
- ➔ *GIS extension*

End-user opinions:
CB: The difficulty is to understand how you came to the component and the related questions
MA: Who will be able to use the tool?
HS: 14-15 July STORM/SEWSYS seminar in Berlin
MS: Not everyone has to be able to use it

JB: Need for a short and precise description (2 sentences) of all tools on the ADSS
BE: Construct a separate tutorial box
DT: Better to have the tutorial within the component
PSM: Add PPT presentation as tutorial

2.8. WP5 Presentation (MR, BE, LS)

Objectives: develop a methodology for assessment of 25 PP reduction when using specific BMPs (D5.4).
Develop the 6 processes (direct [settlement] or indirect [precipitation]) of pollution abatement and then relate them to the 25 pollutants and afterwards with the 15 BMPs.
Adsorption to substrate potentials shown for different BMPs in low-medium-high ranking.
Categorise the BMP activity (biodegradation process) and then link to the processes.
Potential removal TSS (total suspended solids) → overall value for each pollutant
E.g. Infiltration basin is better (score 25) than settlement tanks (score 10)

Discussion:
HS: Hydraulic loading? Average radius?
MR: Not taken into account, calibration would be needed for
EA: LMH level seems tricky, maybe non linear relation would be better?
LS: Ranking only gives an idea; linear relation seemed to be a good start, just marks in comparison to another pollutant.
ANL: % may not be a good solution, 50% might be sometimes very good and 90% not enough for some others
MR: Definition: swale is a grass channel with some barriers to retain

Development of default scores for the MCA Matrix (BE):
List of prime criteria developed with end-user (at a master planning state);
Logical indicators deducted from criteria; available by the end of June 2005!
There will be another set of criteria for non-structural coming up, but no hybrid systems possible! Pragmatic and easy approach → no manipulation possible. In UK BMPs primary concern is the flood prevention and not pollution.
Efficiency of water detention is scored as a function of volume retained, score 1-5:
Utility score vs level of protection (T design rain Intensity / years)

1 Porous paving/ asphalt: soak away; filter drain: settlement tank
2 Filter strip: infiltration; trench
3 Lagoons: swale
4 Constructed wetland: infiltration; basin: extended detention basin
5 Detention basin, retention basin

A similar scoring system is applied for treatment efficiency ranging from low removal efficiency (1) to high removal efficiency (5).

MCA on the ADSS (LS):
15 BMPs are evaluated with selected criteria
3 modes: using default scores,
Development of scores by the end-user, more site specific,
Refinement, even more site specific
Site characteristics highlight the possible BMPs;

Once scoring is done, weighting is needed → negotiating tool;
Method is described in the linked document.
Result: order of preference (sum of weighted scores), overall value calculated out of the scores and the weighting you give.

JK: links to the other components will be made.

2.9. Demonstration Seine-Saint-Denis (JCD, JB, JFD)

Presentation of Julia Böhler about the the Conseil Général Seine Saint Denis: The CG provides services for municipalities at county level and inter-county level. In December 2004 they launched the Observatory of Hydrology (non structural project), which intends to offer the stakeholders a discussion platform for further structure development. It is difficult to meet the different knowledge levels of the stakeholders (environmental associations vs technical services)
Expectations using ADSS:

- Find other case studies in other countries
- Knowledge base
- Negotiation platform
- MCA would help to lead objective negotiations and prove objectivity of decisions

Online comments on ADSS features:
First page: Description needed; hint to free and guided mode
Policy Instruments: 3 categories, mentioned at the entry, do not appear under each country level; different colours for different levels of buttons
Language within the country button: summary in English agreed
KB: link between Water Aspects and Policy Instruments
Case studies: It is important to know, that you have to reset the key terms, to get all cases.
You want to discover a story of case study before entering the table describing its formal structure! Add pictures and maps before entering the formal part!
Stakeholders: First page good structured; short description available; add description line before the second box.
Why are the BMPs linked to the different stakeholders?
BMPs linked to stakeholders or vice versa? Both possible, via click on BMPs and not on a specific BMP in the list.
Guided mode / project workshop / Profile: Too many names for the same thing, lack of description what it is about; What is the difference between Specific Information and Dynamic Thinking?
Key term selection: Dynamic Thinking leads you to the MoA (proposals)
Specific Information: Add zero values; not very applicable to a non-structural project; need for description before accessing the databases

MR: site characteristics should be linked to MCA

Replace “Coercive” by “mandatory requirements”
Terms should be either explained or easy to understand!

Check that end-users have access to ADSS for editing the case studies database! (→RS)

In order to check the ADSS development every week for new updates, a “NEWS” button will be created (→RS).

ZV: Try to keep working together after the meeting!
Convince us that the results reflect the best of your efforts
End-users have not been approached in the right way.

2.10. Wupperverband demonstration (HS, MS)

Presentation of the Wupperverband by Marc Scheibel:
DayWater project area is an urban and rural area (800 km²) comprising the lower Wupper, with many cities, collect data from each city and their WWTP; treatment of different model data of different cities, validate the data and import it into the STORM model.
GIS data available, rain data, dry weather flow, population development etc → model scenarios
Stormwater source control implemented in the Water law of the Land.
Equipment: 38 rain gauges, 20 pluviographs
NASIM models the natural area; STORM modelling the urban area
River basin → status quo → target discussion → deficits → pollution
Lots of stakeholders, big industries are also member of the association of the Wupperverband, who needs to report to Brussels about the WFD goals.
Sampling site
Mixed area 18 ha, As=10 ha, V=1300 m

MoA (HS):
Definition of Indicators: LC cost / flexibility / 1 year peak flow
Definition of scenarios
Computation of facts
MCA

2.11. Demonstration of other ADSS components

DTU components (DTU; PSM, EVE, ANL, ANB):

The developed methodology **CHIAT** (Chemical Hazard and problem Idenfication and Assessment Tool) is a framework for chemical hazard and risk assessment of micro-pollutants in waste streams and it is not site specific. It is based on state-of-art knowledge on hazard and risk assessment and consists of five steps.

1. Source characterisation – which sources to pollution are present? Are there highly traficked roads nereby, are there areas where a lot of pesticides can be expected in the runoff nearby (e.g. golf courses and agricultural land), or are the predominant roofing material made of metal etc?
2. Recipient, receptor and criteria identification – focuses on the risk object. Who or what is going to be protected? Different criteria are applied if humans or e.g. the aquatic ecosystem are the receptor that are at risk.
3. Hazard and problem identification is based on the inherent properties of the pollutants and an external Excel tool (**RICH** – Ranking and Identification of Chemical Hazards) have been developed. RICH is based on a ranking system that comparing the inherent data of the compounds with a set of determined

criteria. RICH was previously referred to as “CHIT” and “funnels and filters”, however RICH is the name that will be used from now on.

4. Hazard assessment – compares predicted environmental concentrations (PECs) originating from model simulations or measured environmental concentrations deriving from monitoring programmes with the predicted no effect concentrations (PNEC) in order to determine which compounds that poses a risk.
5. Expert judgement – is a step where decision-makers with different educational background and different agendas (for example environmental chemist, ecorisk assessor, physician, geologist, local stakeholder and politician etc) select priority pollutants for which some actions need to be taken in the specific project based on e.g. knowledge of sources, legislation, chemcial fate etc.

By applying the CHIAT methodology on an individual site it can be adopted to this site and therefore act as site specific. The CHIAT framework will be a part of the ADSS, whereas RICH will be inplemented as an external tool (a web-based application as a replacement of the tentative Excel application that was developed at an early stage of the project).

CHIAT, step 1,2,3 and 5 has been used in the Daywater project to determine the selected stormwater priority pollutants (SSPPs) which consists of 24 compounds/summa parameters that serves as input in the assessment of BMPs and as focus compounds for tracking in sources and fluxes. The SSPP-list will be inplemented in the ADSS.

2.12. Friday 27 May 2005: DayWater Discussions

Time	Programme	Speaker	Objectives
09:10 –11:00	**Planned progress per WP** Elaboration of a new planning chart	WP-leaders	
11:00 - 11:15	JUICE & COFFEE BREAK		
	Presentation of final testing procedure by selected end-users		
11:15 – 12 :10	• Country Side Properties	Shutes/ Oldham;	Presentation
12 :10 – 12 :20	• Stockholm Vatten	Svensson	& discussion
12 :20 – 12 :30	• Seine Saint Denis	Böhler / Deutsch	
12:30 – 13:30	LUNCH BREAK		
13:30 -	**End-user opinion**	Scheibel / Beyeler	
	Administrative and commercial future of the ADSS		
14:00 – 14:15	• The INTERREG Programme of the EC (How to apply for it?)	H. Sieker	Information & discussion
14:15 – 15:00	• Proposals of the ASB	D. Thévenot	
15:00 – 15:30	JUICE & COFFEE BREAK		
15:30 – 16:00	**Meeting conclusion**	D. Thévenot	Information & discussion

2.13. New Planning / Kladno-Roadmap (see xls file for more details)

(WP Leader + HS as secretary on paperboard)

WP1
Preparation of the overall overview PPT for ADSS brief presentation
Ask every partner responsible partner for a component to send 1-2 slights (July 2005)
What is the aim of theses slights, where are they going to be used?

WP2 planning: (TM)
June: Finalise the front page, xml interface, finalise the MoA / dynamic thinking
Up to July: key terms (cooperation with responsible partners needed)
Up to August: harmonise the Hydropolis web page (Daywater.cz)
Up to September: user rights
Cooperation with WP7+WP5 for MCA and MoA (see WP5+7)
Stop technical support at the end of June (for trees and nodes)
CD-ROM will be part of the final report, it will present a "snap-shot" at a specific moment, whereas the Hyrdopolis web-site will continuously evolve.

WP3:
WA in August: Take into account the comments of this meeting; Layout
UD in August: PPT presentation
Ambition Reflection: ppt ready, ready for testing
Links: keyterms, case studies, BMP (are linked to indicators and not to aspects)
Hydropolis: where to put UD (Sept)

WP4:
June-July: CHIAT (implementation of the CHIAT-picture in the ADSS)
June- July: SSPP list implementation (part of ADSS), biotest sampling stopped
July – August: RICH ppt tutorials, ppt tutorials on uncertainty
Sept- Oct: links between WP4 components and the rest of the ADSS
June: FLEXT is ready as an external tool, will be on IPS web site, but tutorial ppt available on ADSS
August –Oct: Assessment of biotest results incl. reporting and assessment of the biotest approach in vulnerability assessment.

WP5:
June: Enter all default scores into the MCA
June: Renaming MCA into "multi criteria comparison" of BMPs; renaming MoA into "Matrix of comparison of scenarios"
June: D5.4 feed back from DTU
September: BMP catalogue (input of other partners) (info from IPS and ENPC send to Lian), till end of August UK input available

Possibility of delaying Biotest work , in order to continue the ADSS development
PSM: we wanted it to end July, final decision to be taken by JMM
Proposition: biotest ppt presentation within WP4 tools

WP6:
June: final prototype SEWSYS (download from Chalmers website), xml, ppt of SFM
June-July: Tutorial for SFM
June: Cost & dimensioning tool (document)
Knut will fill in some case studies!

WP7:
Stakeholders: almost finished
Specific Information: finished
Need data for Policy Instruments and case studies!
How to put the comparison results (MCA) into the MoA?
Add button as a prompt (post it note) with the ranking of BMPs in MoA
Testing procedure: latest start begin of september
FLEXT could be used as a mediator (HS)!

2.14. End-user representative presentation (CB)

Expectations:

1. A tool easy to use by urban maker or managers
2. A tool offering methodological advices case studies as well as real financial technical and scientific information
3. A share of experiences (good or bad)
4. An incentive to do and think global
5. The updating possibilities of the ADSS with drawn experiences and new scientific results

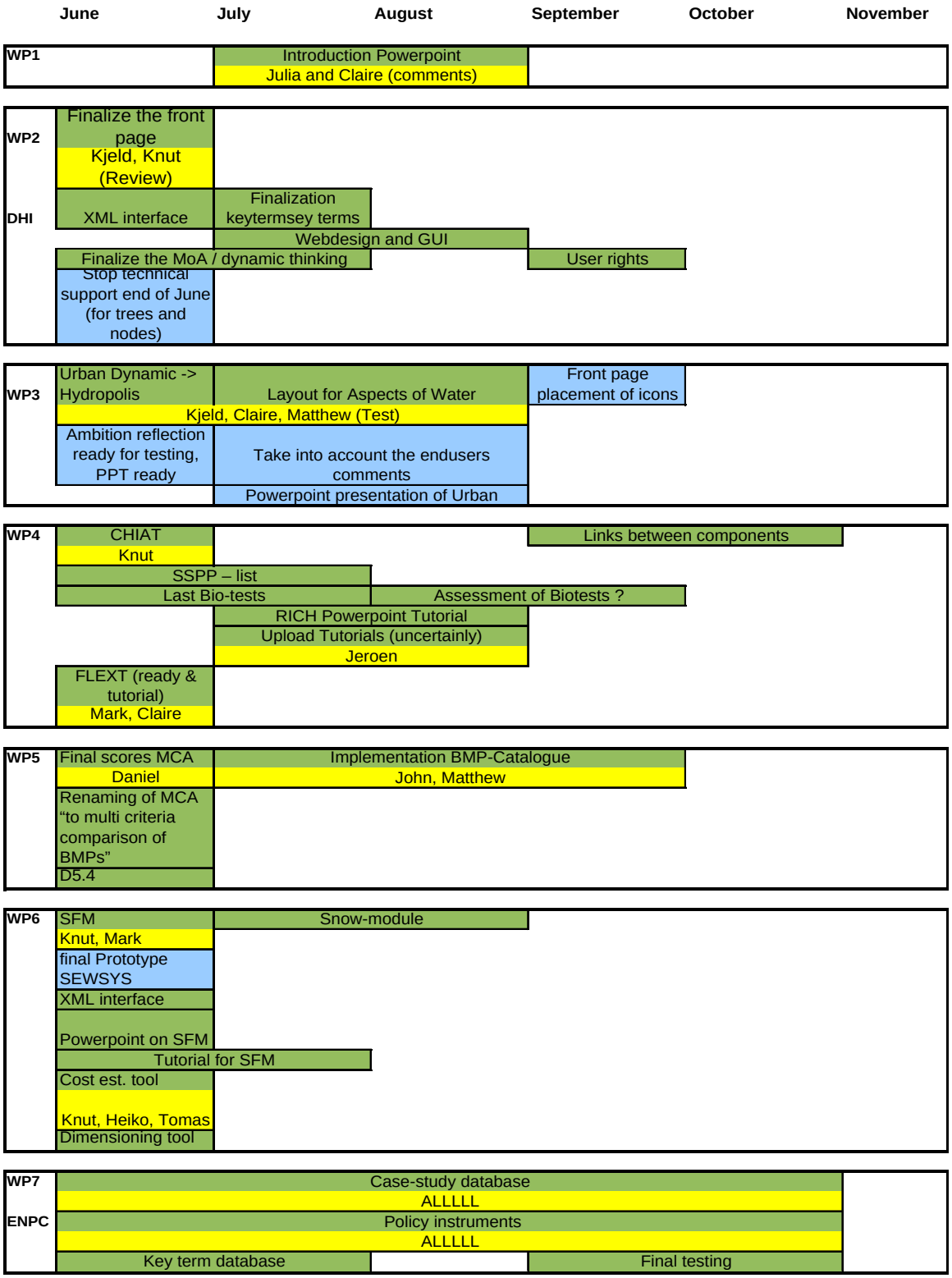
Proposal:
End-user are ready to help to improve the ADSS: doing revisions and making comments.
Improvements needed for
Guidance

- Smart presentation (first page)
- Design new interface (shape and colour code)
- Present in two sentences each tool and component
- Check and memorise the itinerary

Assistance

- Describe the principle of each BMP
- Improve the navigation
- Create links or pop ups
- Explain interest and limits of each tool
- Offer access to results
- Add photograph schemes and maps
- Identify key words to reinforce the linking process

Table 1: DayWater Roadmap during last semester with specific partner and end-user contributions



Notes

Cooperation with WP7+WP5 for MCA and MoA (see WP5+7)

Delay of biotest work to push the ADSS development?

(Developed during the meeting: "Kladno-Roadmap.xls File"; see on BSCW-server) Please revise the "Applicability of the biotest approach in vulnerability assessment" to extend from August to October!

Deadline discussion:
Based on recalculation of deadlines from obligations at the end of the project:

- CD-ROM not necessary for the final conference! It can be sent out after the conference and included in the final report.
- End of Final Testing is end of August. The results of final testing can only be reflected in the final report.
- Deadline for ADSS development: mid of September 2005

Discussion:
End-user contribution outside the final testing: Fill in case studies!
Scientific partners can do some testing too, as "Global Testing" is artificial (no end-user will be able to test the whole).
For testing, you need not only components but also the links between them. Explaining comments may be even more important!

2.15. Demonstration of Countryside Properties (JO, BS)

Presentation of project (JO).
Feedback of stakeholders interviews with the help of the MCA (Brian Shutes).

- Crucial point is long term maintenance
- MCA as negotiation tool or separate interviews?
- Importance to get confidence to discuss, so the tool can be the second step.
- Merging the different opinions and priorities is quite difficult, and has to be done in an objective way.
- Engineers are more conservative, because development of alternatives will cost more and perhaps hides risks.
- Sometimes planners are against innovation, when engineers propose something new.
- Engineering fees! Remuneration is a percentage of the contract (see in Germany, e.g. HOAI)

Discussion:
Weighting of costs seems very low (JFD)?
It is not significant for a comparison, as costs are quite similar (LS).

2.16. Testing Procedure in Stockholm Vatten:

…….

2.17. Testing Procedure in Wuppertal

Round table discussion
Indicators (MoA) -> Scenarios (FLEXT) -> … (SEWSYS) ->

Utility-score analysis (external MCA tool) different curves as results (depends on use of indicators or benchmarks), project specific curves (xls) may be made available
…….

2.18. Testing Procedure in Seine Saint Denis:

Will use structural BMPs, in order to be able to test the whole ADSS,
Decision on the choice of BMPs will be made in summer
Try to test all components (JCD)
Some components might have a virtual testing (if not really applicable on the project)
…….

2.19. End-user expectations (CB)

- Methodological approach as well as technical / scientific
- Road map function
- Assistance (improve, promote, prioritise)
- Explain the choice to stakeholders
- How to make it user friendly?
- Prototype: who are the target people, shape, list of functions
- Guidance: smart presentation of first page, harmonise internal web pages, short presentation (in 2 sentences) can be done by end-users!
- Improve: definitions of BMPs, pop-ups through navigation, explain interest and limits of each tool, offer access to results, add photos, identify key terms
- How to show the possible links / relations between the tools? Hydropolis tried to do that, but not clear enough!

2.20. Front-page discussions

Site map behind the front-page could replace the Hydropolis function, as Hydropolis was not further developed and cannot be kept as front-page. The front-page should be professional looking, and easy to understand, a simple entrance to the ADSS.

Proposition (MF): Each WP can propose the names and number of tiles he wants to have on the final front-page, so that DHI can improve the site. “Mouse-over pop-ups” can contain additional information on the component itself or further components on the next level. We need to have a “NEWS” tile, where every partner and user can follow the latest developments (date and topic).

Proposition (HS):

ADSS	Objectives *Indicators, WA*
Solutions *BMP*	Assessment *MCA*

Contributions during the meeting:
WP5 icons:

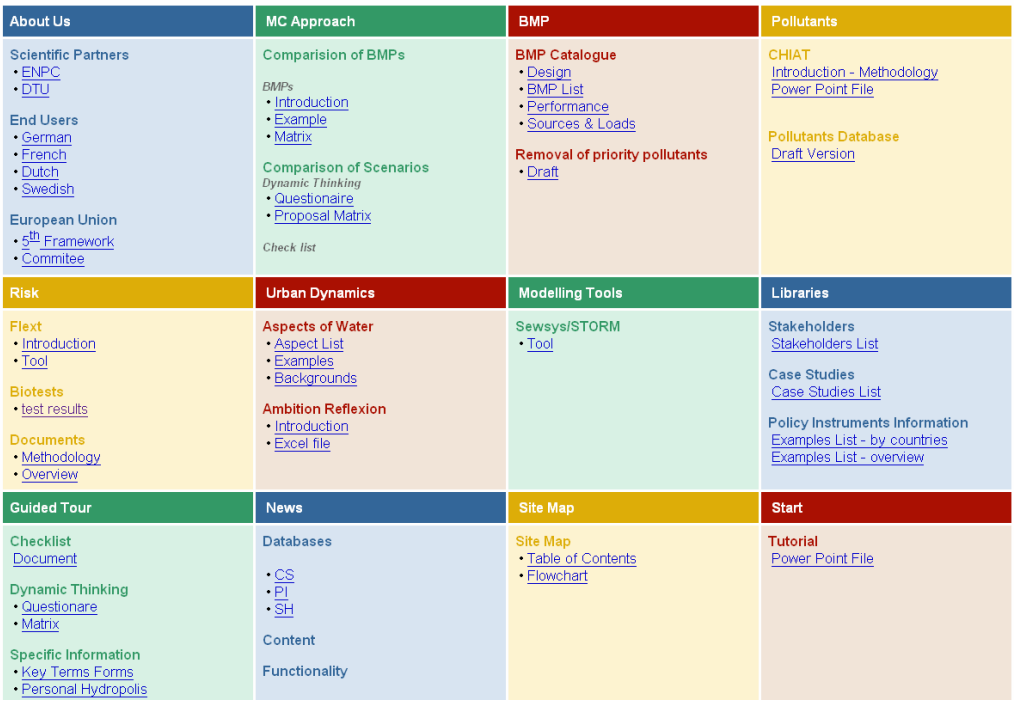
- Multi-criteria approaches -> Comparison of BMPs
  ->Comparison of Scenarios

- BMP -> BMP catalogue
- Pollutants -> Removal of priority pollutants by BMPs

WP4 icons:

- Risk -> FLEXT
  -> Biotest
  -> documents
- Pollutants -> CHIAT
  -> RICH
  -> SSPP
  -> SEWSYS +STORM ? also under tools...

Shortly after the meeting elaborated site map (RS), based on proposed site map during the meeting:



2.21. Future activity:

Future of DayWater results:

- European science foundation might provide funding for future meetings
- Within INTERREG there is a similar project in Cambridge (?)
- Translation: convince end-users with the performance of the ADSS, to finance translation

Urgent steps:

- Front-page organisation: Lian, Miriam, Renata + End-user Knut, Kjeld
- Tutorial: Daniel, Miriam + End-user Julia, Claire

DHI final comment:
All components were implemented, as the partners wished. There are no complains.

Till now there is not sufficient data in the components, in that case DHI cannot test / guarantee the various functionalities of the ADSS.