

Maritime Dimension

II MARITIME FORUM OF EIXO ATLÂNTICO

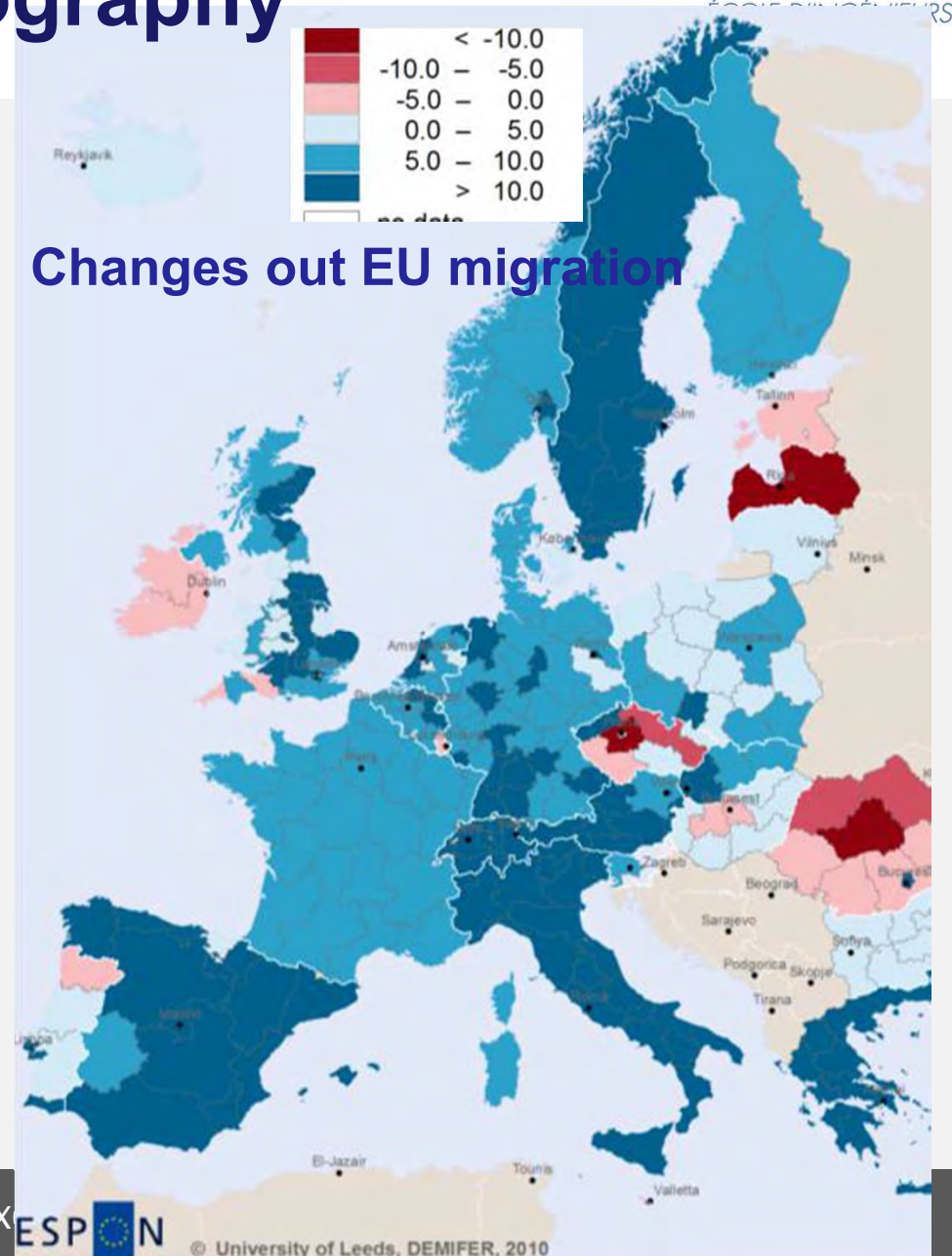
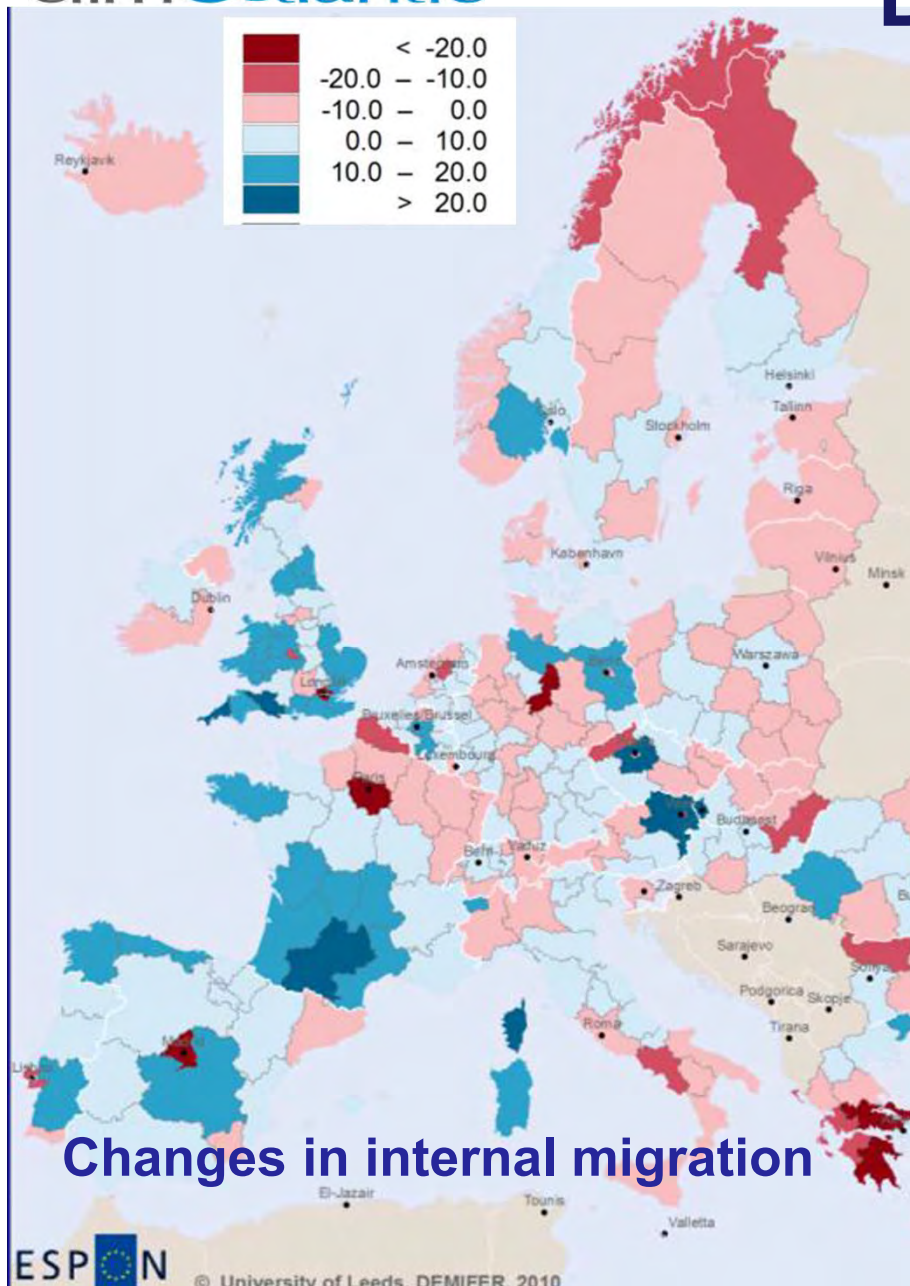
Dominique Breuil



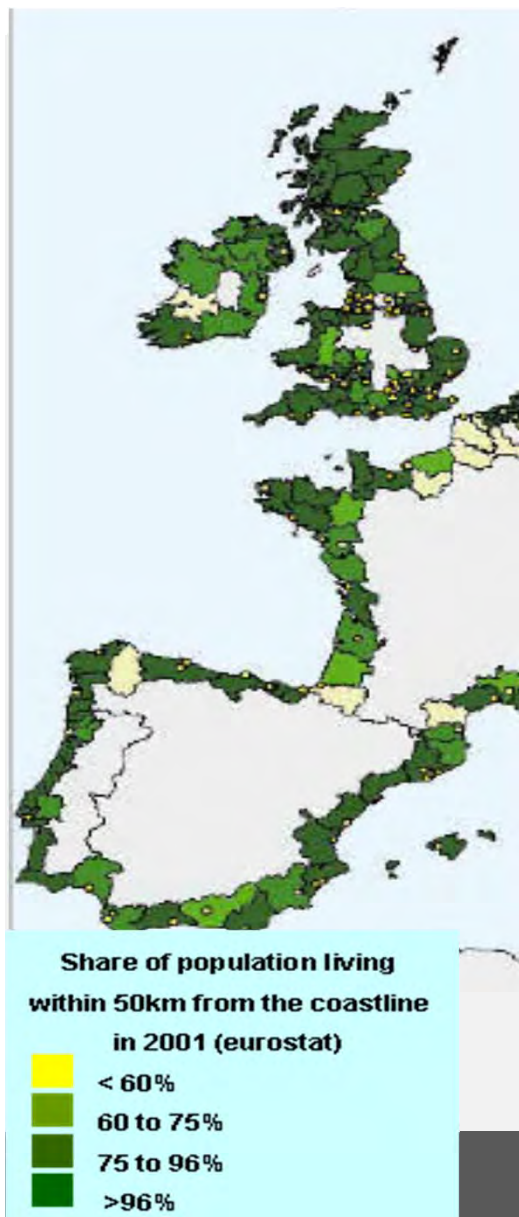
- ❑ **Coastal territories and port cities have always been and still are gates :**
 - ◆ open on the world, melting pots
 - ◆ passing through areas
 - ◆ attractive
 - ◆ different histories

- ❑ **Challenged on several points**
 - ◆ Climate change & environment
 - ◆ Demography
 - ◆ Economy & labour force
 - ◆ Accessibility

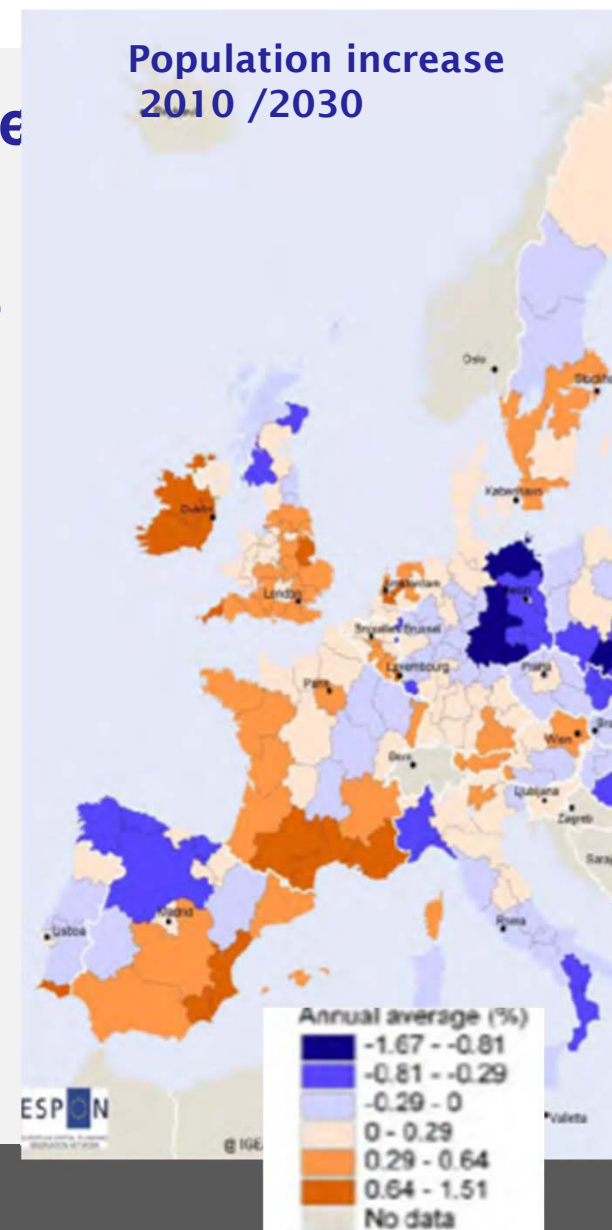
Demography



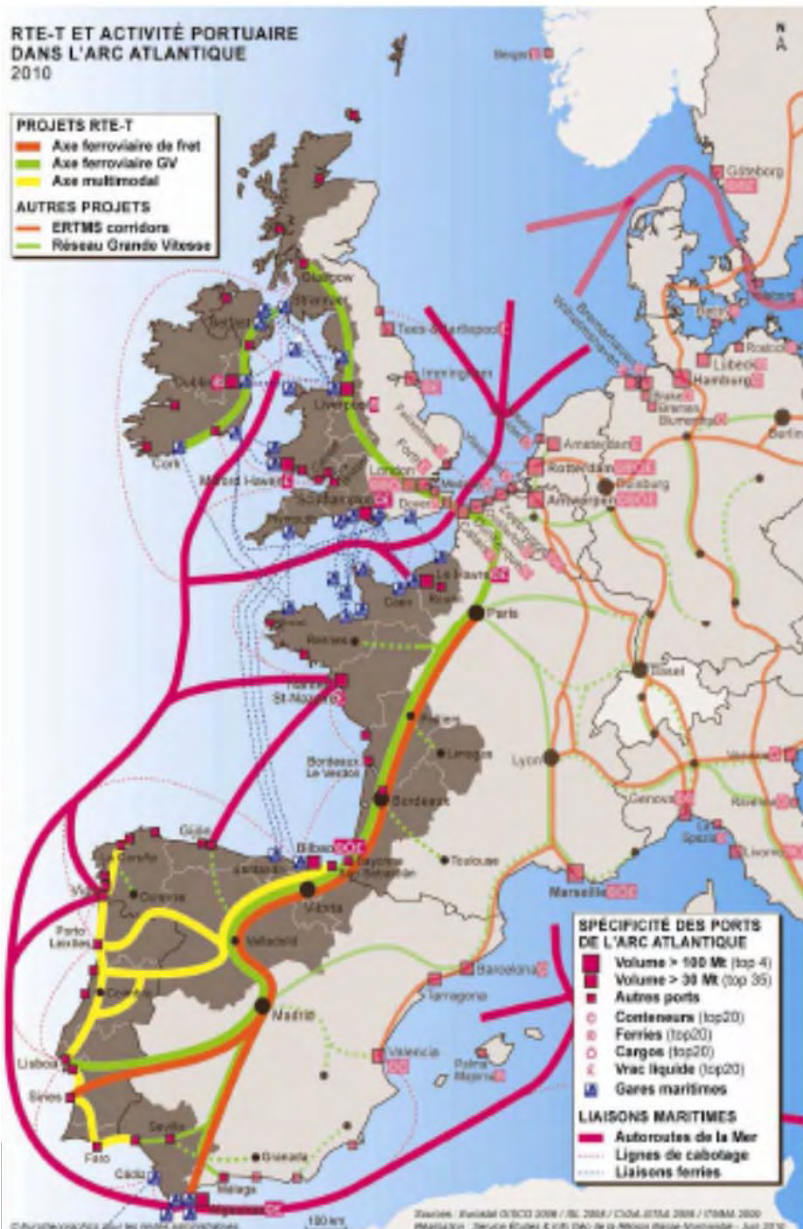
Demography



- Immigration of young people
- Ageing population (*average EU*)
- Increase of urbanisation



Accessibility



- Diversity and density of transport networks
- Bottlenecks
- Few coastal lines
- Low contactibility

- ❑ a rebirth of city centres in major cities after a shift of business activities to suburbs
- ❑ structure of industrial business is changing
 - ◆ consensus and systemic coordination among enterprises, social organisations and among local and regional authorities.
 - ◆ new technological “NBIC” (nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology and cognitive science) and organisational context and the redistribution of the links of the business value chain among geographical areas, which tend to specialise.
 - ◆ Development of knowledge..... Creative cities.....

Main objectives for maritime territories

- ❑ Achieve economic sustainability : industrial, services & tourism
- ❑ Increase quality of life of residents and visitors
- ❑ Reduce carbon footprint and environmental impacts maintain and improve ecological systems,



Maritime Forum ELX



Specific opportunities

- ☐ **Marine Energies and other renewable ones**
- ☐ **Environmental protection**
- ☐ **Mobility & transport**
- ☐ **Territorial management**

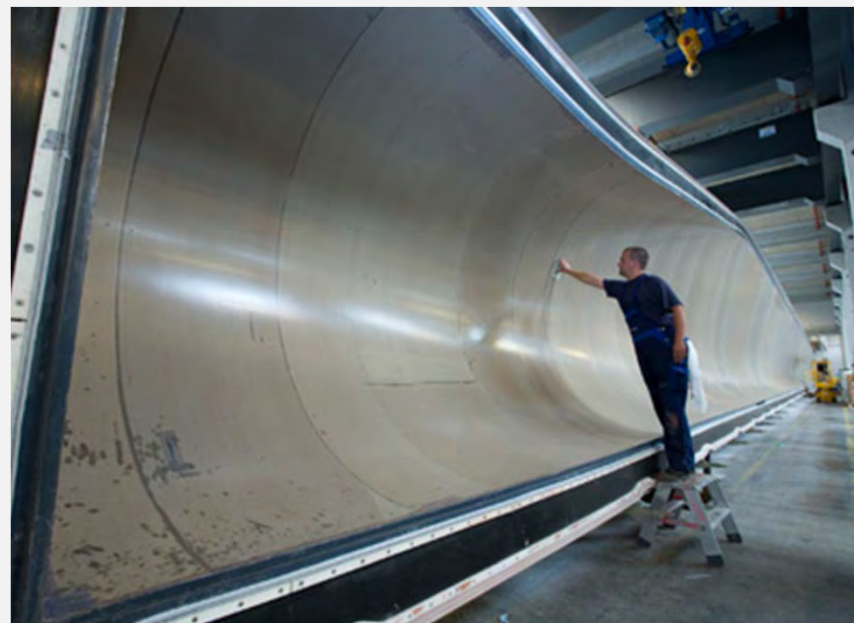
- ❑ **Diversity of resource**
 - ◆ off shore (farms, mass production)
 - ◆ coastal (decentralised, local grid)

- ❑ **Large activity sector & supply chain**
 - ◆ Research & development (scientific, technical, legal, governance...)
 - ◆ Manufacturing
 - ◆ Logistics
 - ◆ Operation /maintenance
 - ◆ Training & education



La Rochelle Harbour

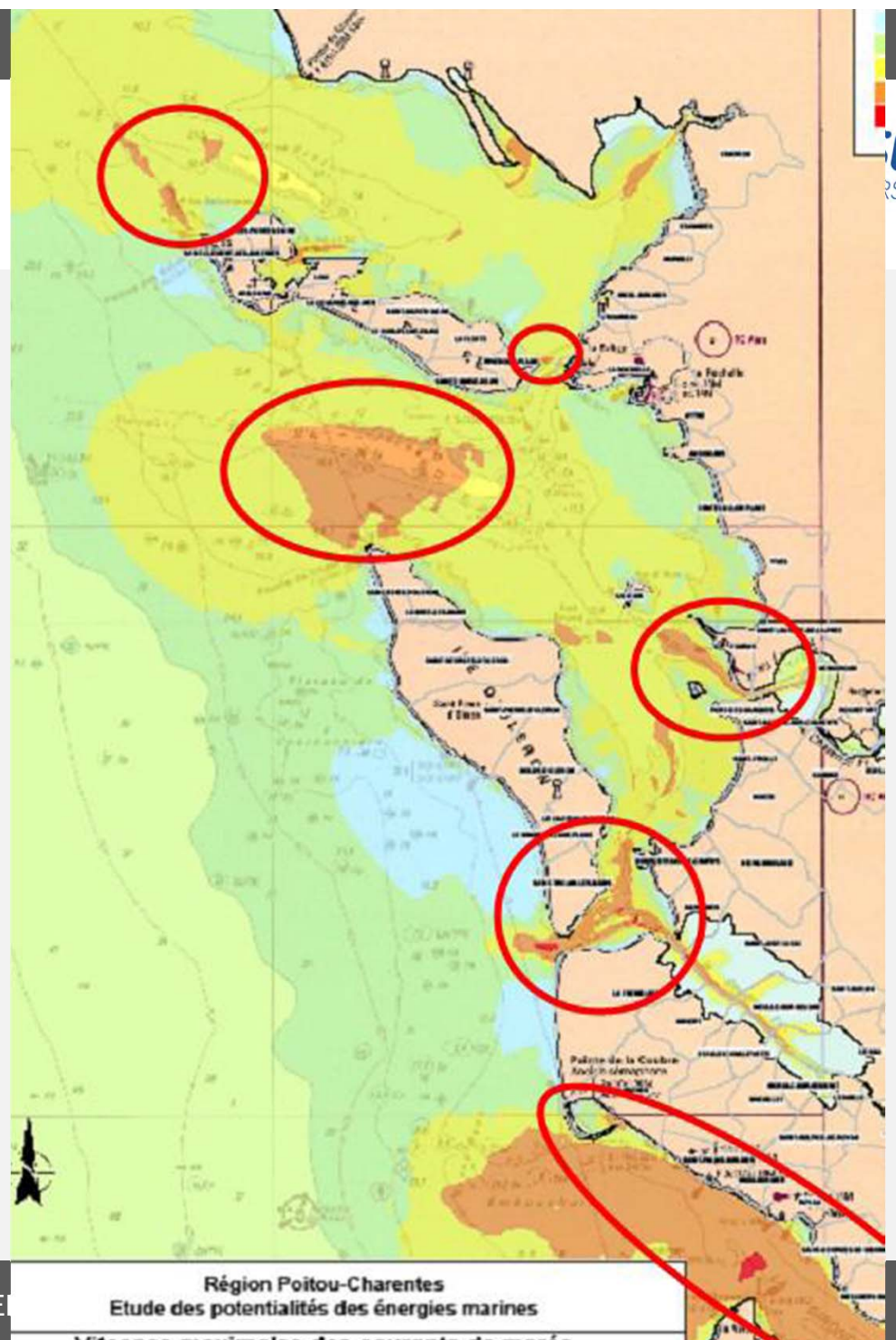
Siemens Plant in Aalborg



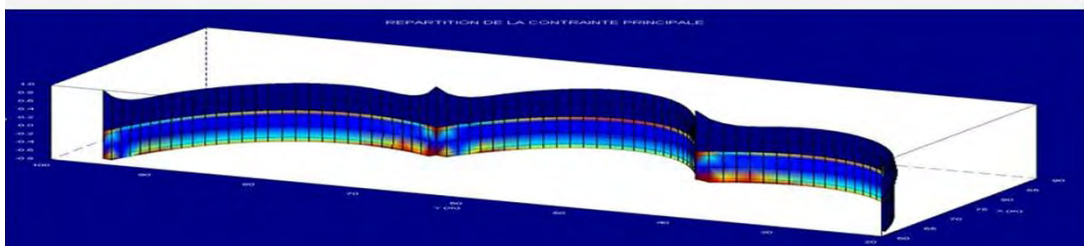
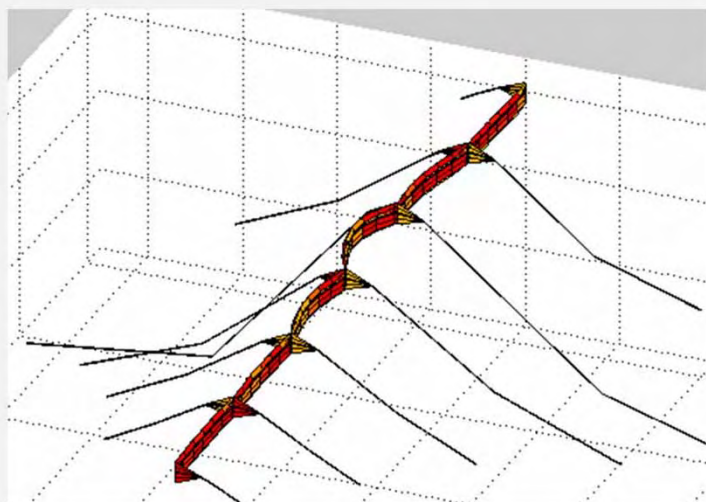
"Pertuis Charentais"

Experimentation area for
Small marine/ water energy
production machines (living
lab)

Decentralised production
for local SMEs

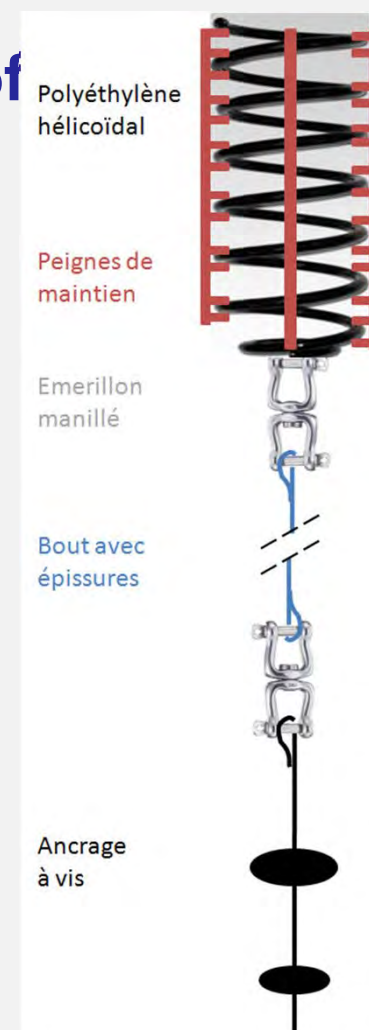
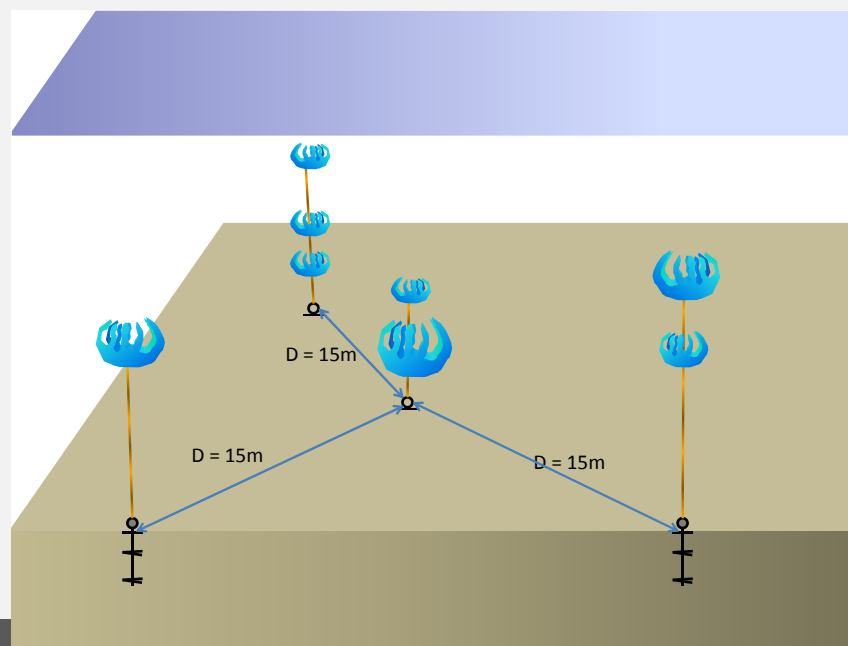
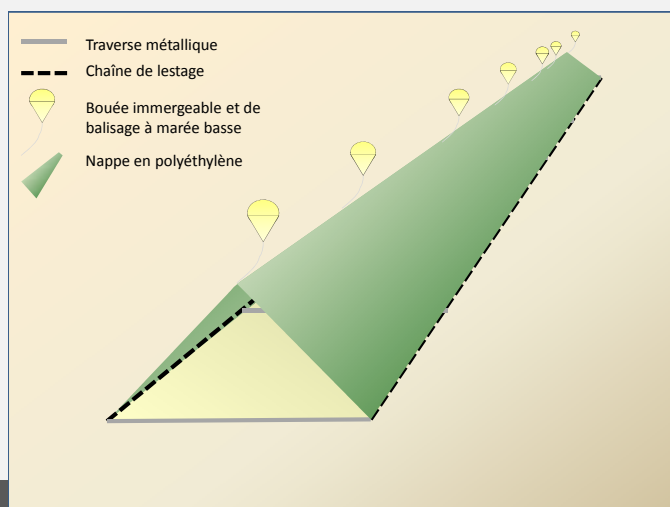


- Develop skills and resource against pollutions from sea traffic, coastal protection



□ Anticipation of human / nature impacts : usage of environmental friendly equipments

- ◆ Ecological mooring
- ◆ Artificial reefs
- ◆ Erosion fighting
- ◆



- ❑ **To develop lisibility, attractiveness**
 - ◆ **Travellers information on mobility facilities**
 - ◆ **At gates : on street guidance**

- ❑ **Develop alternative modes to connect territories and inside urban areas**
 - ◆ **Coach (road cabotage)**
 - ◆ **Cycling**
 - ◆ **Sea & water modes**
 - ◆ **Sailing (all types..... & services ex car sharing)**
 - ◆ **urban mobility**

❑ Slow tourism

- ◆ To be surprised (61%),
- ◆ To build relationships(60%),
- ◆ To calm down (52%),
- ◆ to be self centered (36%),
- ◆ to consolidate couples(28%)

La Vélodyssée L'Atlantique en roue libre







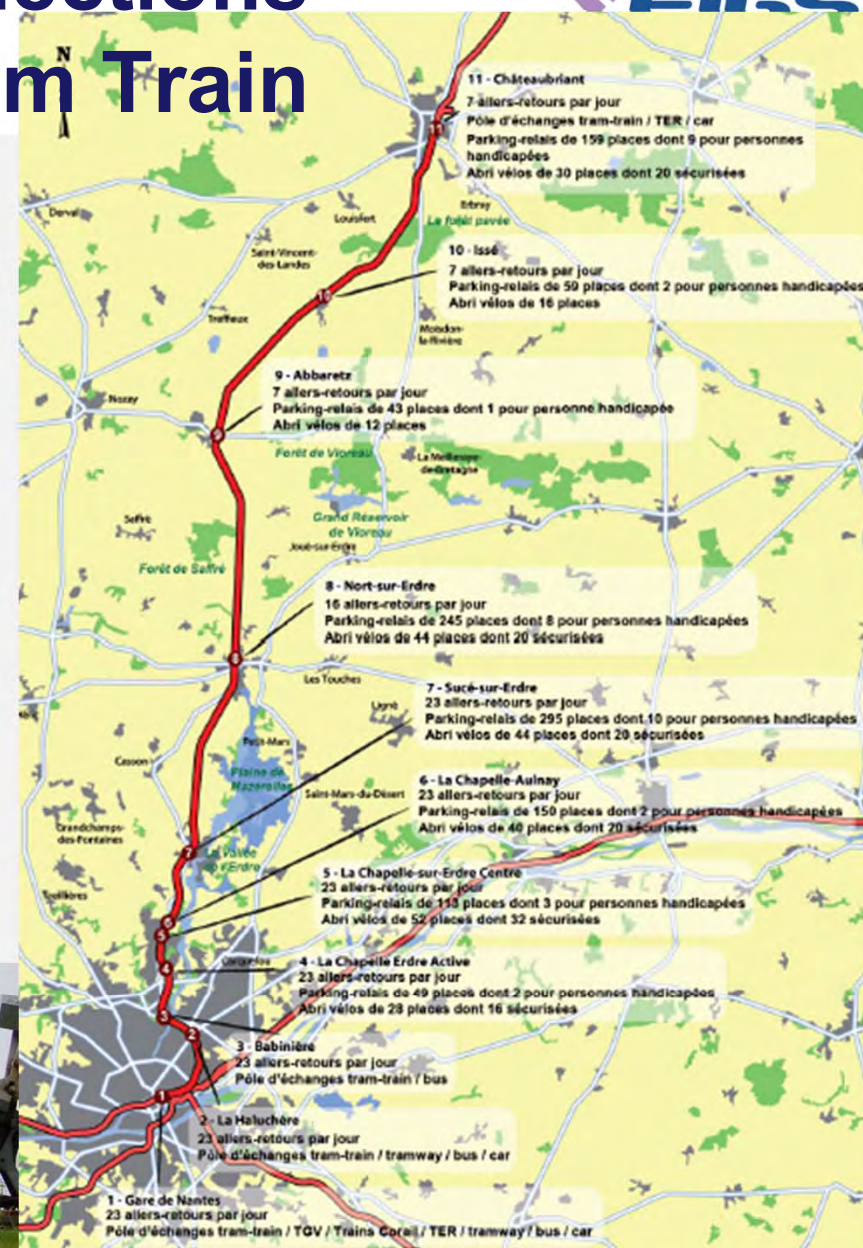
- Integrate freight in cities transport organisation
 - ◆ Waterborne city logistics
 - ◆ Transit freight "harbour in the city"

- Optimise connections locally , across AA and with inland EU
 - ◆ connections between long distance and local/ regional
 - ◆ Rapid transit hubs
 - ◆ OFP / short line rail
 - ◆ Logistic platforms



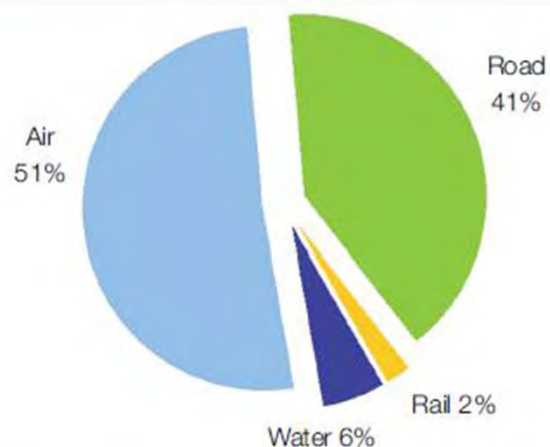
Local connections Nantes Tram Train

- ❑ Opening the 28th February 2014
- ❑ 11 stops
- ❑ Intermodality organized with the Nantes network with departmental lines drawing back to make way for the tram-train
- ❑ 1110 car parking spaces (excluding hubs of Nantes)
- ❑ 270 sheltered bike spaces
- ❑ 11 200 journeys / day expected, therefore 3,13 millions per year
- ❑ Energy consumption per passenger 4 times less than that of a bus and 10 times less than that of a car



And don't forget.....

Inbound tourism by mode of transport, 2011*
(share)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

□ Economy

- ◆ Tourism
- ◆ Key factor for plant implementation
- ◆ accessibility



□ Social role

- ◆ Family links
- ◆ Cosmopolite society
- ◆ Health and security

- ❑ **Optimise/ control Urban sprawl**
- ❑ **Green (renovation of) buildings and wasted /left over industrial zones**
- ❑ **Set up cooperative management patterns**
 - ◆ **standardisation**
 - ◆ **collaborative actions (ex procurement, green tender,...)**
 - ◆ **projects coordination/ synergies**

Les scénarios pour 2040

Dérégulation

Ouverture

Hausse des flux
Cosmopolitisme
Croissance démographique
Conflits d'usage
Tourisme de masse
Appui sur les succès du territoire,
sa géographie et son attractivité.



Restriction des déplacements

Innovations sociales
Hyper décentralisation
Communautés
Démocratie directe
Clubbisation
Appui sur l'économie résidentielle
dont l'agriculture.
et les valeurs du territoire.
Proximité



Mobilité

Innovations technologiques
Excellence économique
Normes environnementales
Redistribution
Flux de capitaux
Appui sur l'expertise et l'agilité
Des acteurs de l'économie et
de la recherche
Excellence



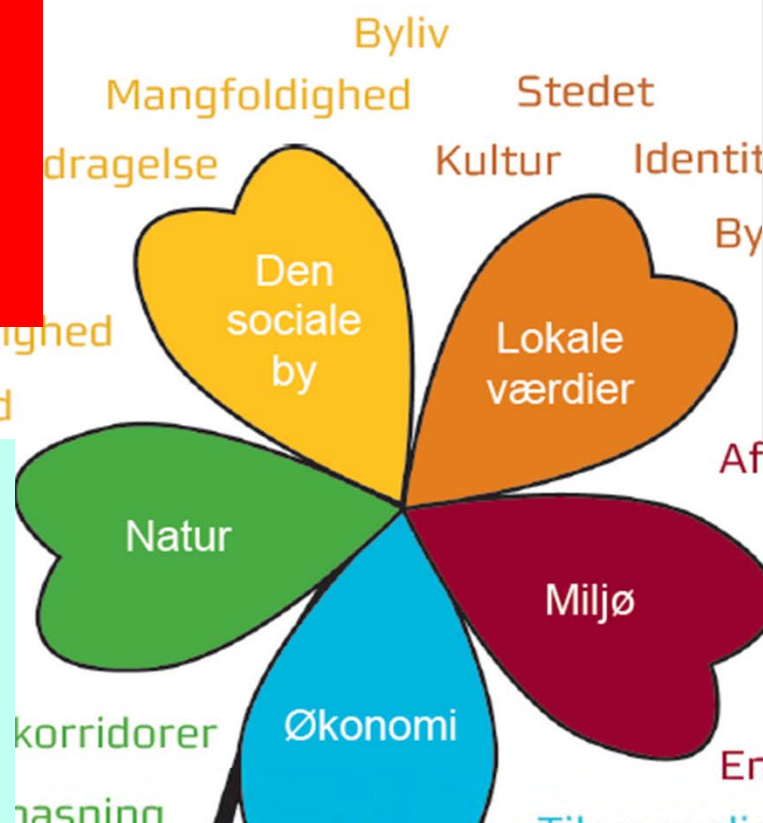
Réglementation

- ❑ **Axe (1)** « Understand our future and succeed together by 2040 »
- ❑ **•Axe (2)** « From local to global: promote our values, protect social links, the productive economy and employment for all »
- ❑ **•Axe (3)** « Welcome an additional 900 000 people and invent a new way of living »

Aalborg renovation

The social city:
Urban life
Diversity
Public participation
Accessibility
Health

Nature:
Recreation
Microclimate
Biodiversity
Climate change
Water in the city



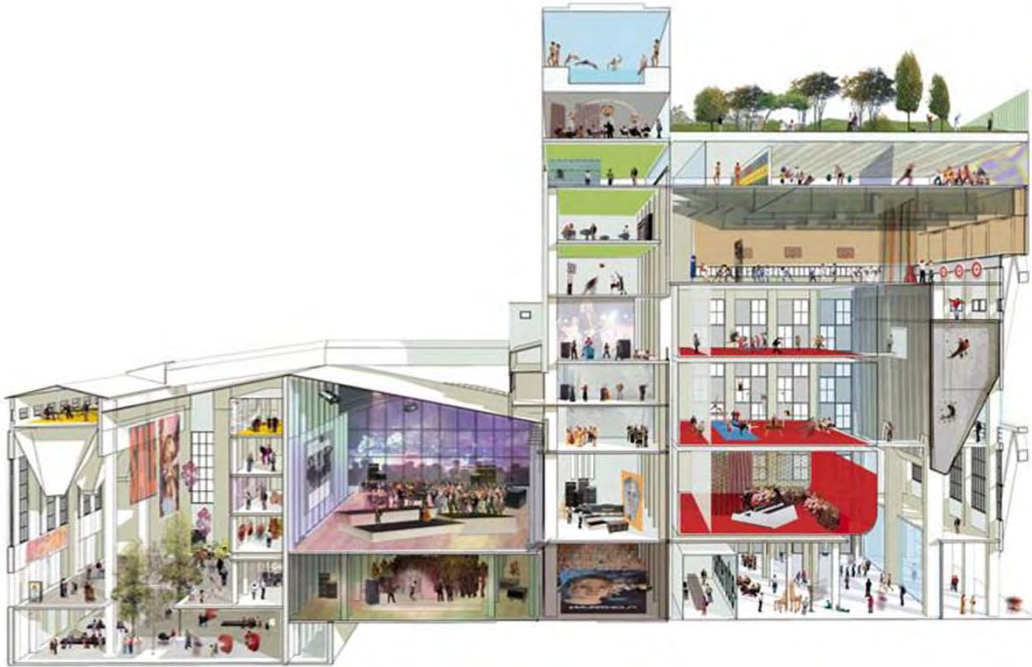
Local values:
Site
Culture
Identity
Urban landscape
Architecture
Cultural heritage

Environment:
Waste
Transport
Density
Ressources
Energy

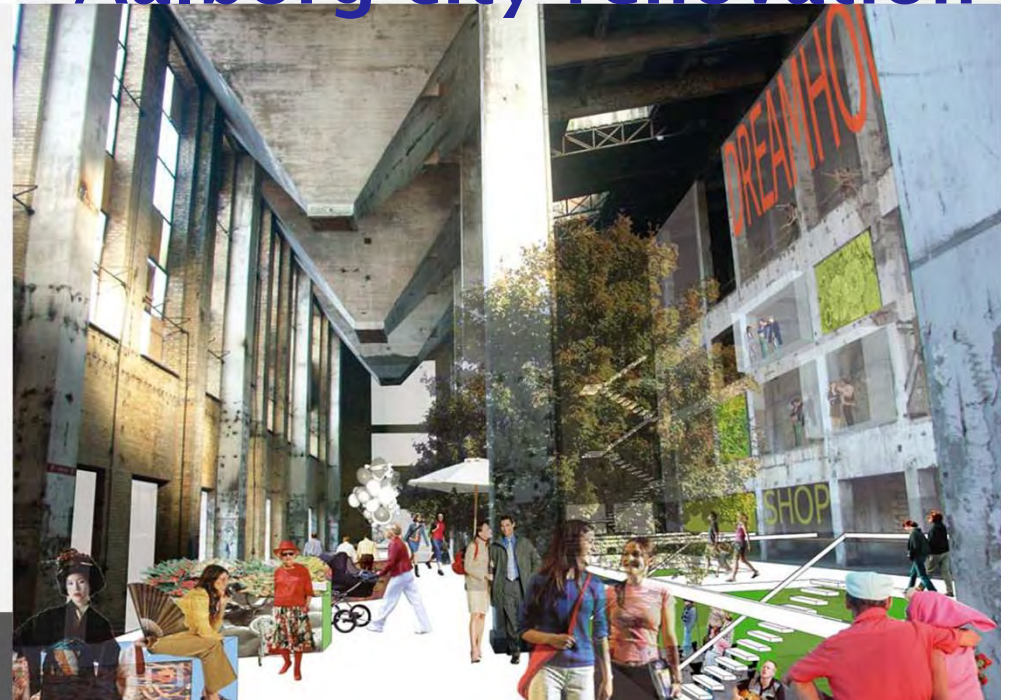
Economy:
Knowledge/experience city
Long-life
Dynamics
Intermediate use



NORDKRAFT
(former power plant)



Aalborg city renovation



To conclude

Thank you for your attention



Attractiveness tourism

ENERGIES

Maintain the quality of life
Ageing
Demography increase

