

Second announcement

**INTERNATIONAL
SUMMERSCHOOL**

RHEIMS UNIVERSITY, FRANCE

22-26 JUNE 2014

**URBAN
TRANSITIONS TO
SUSTAINABILITY**

Organized jointly by

IRCS

International Research Center on Sustainability

SENSE

Netherlands Research School for Socio-Economic
and Natural Sciences of the Environment



CONCEPT

IRCS (International Research Center on Sustainability) at Rheims University is hosting a Summer School on Urban Transitions to Sustainability in the framework of the yearly Rencontres Internationales in Sustainability Studies. This summer school is organized jointly with SENSE (Netherlands Research School for Socio-Economic and Natural Sciences of the Environment).

This course is specifically designed for doctoral students, post-docs and young scholars who wish to further explore urban sustainability, discuss cutting-edge research with peers and established scholars alike and develop specific skills such as presenting their own research, developing abstracts and discussing the research of other scholars in the make.

The course will take place in an environment that favours mutual learning, exchange and conviviality surrounded by the beautiful landscape of Champagne.

The summer school is composed of three modules and a high level final conference. The specific topics of each module are the following:

- Citizen participation;
- Sustainable urban water management;
- Smart grids.

Each module lasts a full day and is composed of two sessions:

- Morning session: interactive lectures;
- Afternoon session: parallel workshops:
 - A. Research seminars (participants present their research followed by a discussion animated by an established scholar);
 - B. Tandem discussion (participants present another participant's research);
 - C. Abstract discussion (participants discuss their abstracts in small groups).

Each participant is expected to attend the morning lectures, as well as present and discuss their research and abstracts in the afternoon workshops.

The final day will be devoted to the participation in the final conference of the Fourth Rencontres Internationales de Reims in Sustainability Studies, which this year also

focus on Urban Transitions to Sustainability. Confirmed participants include Cynthia Ghorra-Gobin (CNRS, France), Sheila Jasanoff (Harvard Kennedy School, USA), Rajendra Pachauri (TERI, India), Antoine Picon (Harvard School of Design, USA), Ignacy Sachs (EHESS, France), Nikos Salingaros (UT San Antonio, USA) and Bernardo Secchi (IUAV, Italy).

The summer school will be hosted by the IATEUR (Institute of Regional Development, Environment and Urban Planning of Rheims University). It will start on Sunday 22 June in the afternoon and finish on Thursday 26 June 2014 in the afternoon, and was planned so to allow most participants to arrive and leave Reims the same day.

The summer school fees will cover all standard expenses except travel to Reims. Participants will be hosted in CROUS student residences (www.crous-reims.fr). Lunch boxes will be provided at the venue. Local transport will be provided using public transportation.



PROGRAM

	Sunday 22 June	Monday 23 June (University Library)	Tuesday 24 June (University Library)	Wednesday 25 June (University Library)	Thursday 26 June (City Hall)
9am	Arrivals	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Final Conference
10am					
11am					
12pm					
1pm					Lunch
2pm					
3pm	Welcome	Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Workshop 3	Final Conference
4pm	Visit of the city	Cultural event	Drinks	Cultural visit (champagne house)	
5pm					
6pm	Drinks	Free time	Free time	Free time	Departures
7pm	Dinner	Dinner (picnic)	Dinner		
8pm	Cultural event		Cultural event	Formal dinner	

Modules

Three modules in the morning – four hours each with a coffee break for each module

1. Citizen participation in the transition towards sustainable cities – Dr. Matthijs Hisschemöller (IVM-VU Amsterdam)
2. Sustainable urban water management – Graciela Schneier Madanes (CNRS) and Grimonie Bernardeau (SIABAVE)
3. Impact of smart grids on urban metabolism – Eva Niesten and Jesús Rosales Carreon (Utrecht University)

Workshops

Three types of workshops in the afternoon facilitated by established scholars with the support of IRCS young researchers – three hours each with a coffee break for each workshop

- A. Presentation of the participant's research projects and discussion by scholars and in small group
 - a. Citizen participation
 - b. Water management
 - c. Smart grids
- B. Tandem discussion: two young researchers read and discuss each other's project
- C. Abstract discussion: small groups of young researchers present and discuss each other's abstracts

Conference

Participation in the final conference of the Fourth *Rencontres Internationales de Reims* in Sustainability Studies on "Urban Transitions to Sustainability" at the City Hall.

MORNING MODULES

Day 1: Citizen participation in the transition towards sustainable cities

Topics: Role of citizens and citizen groups: citizen participation in city development, value added of group participation, co-creation, prosumer (consumer and producer) of energy, food and other resources; Citizen participation: citizens involvement on the pathway to sustainable cities (transitions, participation, co-creation), do's and don'ts in citizen participation, explaining of participatory methods; grassroots movements: sociological perspectives (people's motives, ways of organizing, ways of acting), political perspectives (governance of grassroots initiatives; development of local networks among communities, businesses, NGOs and governments), design of policies and policy instruments (legal, financial, organizational).

Learning objectives: To assess the role of citizens and citizen groups in the transition towards sustainable cities; to present methodologies and tools for citizen participation; to understand the role of grassroots movements in the transition towards sustainable cities.

Day 2: Sustainable urban water management

Topics: Intersection between urban planning and sustainable water systems management: city planning and design (water centric cities, water as a design element in the city, water for pleasure and well-being, etc.), interaction with other infrastructure systems (biowaste, biogas, heating and cooling, transport, fiber optic communication, etc.), the surrounding land (agriculture, aquaculture, recreation, etc.), as well as new and different technical solutions for sustainable water resource use. An urban planner and a water manager will highlight the need for and benefits of involving water at an early stage. Good practices from cities around the world will be presented, with a particular emphasis cases in France and developing countries.

Learning objectives: To explore the intersection between urban planning and sustainable water systems management in a holistic manner; to contrast more scholarly perspectives with the practice of urban water management; to compare practices from cities around the world, including developing countries.

Day 3: Impact of smart grids on urban metabolism

Topics: Urban metabolism: cities and broad societal goals, energy and mass flows, ability to produce own energy and resources; national and regional energy and ghg emission mitigation goals: actual (linear) metabolism vs desired (circular) metabolism, actual electricity grid (centralized generation and top-down distribution) vs. smart grid vision (digitalized grid, distributed and networked architecture), challenge of mobilizing the energy system to provide the required resources over the next years; innovation systems: actual business models (demand-driven) vs. new business models for smart grids (from energy consumers to prosumers), actual regulations vs. needed regulations, challenge of mobilizing the energy system to implement new business models and regulations over the next years.

Learning objectives: To use the metaphor "metabolism of cities" in order to understand the way energy and resources are acquired by a city; to understand current challenges to meet the energy demands in the short (2020) and long term (2050); to present a holistic approach to overcome the challenges that the energy supply system faces.

EXPECTATIONS

Lecturers are Dutch and French scholars and practitioners, who are well-known for their competence of and experience in the subject matter and who will deliver a presentation, share materials (slides, outline, text, readings, etc.), reply to questions, animate discussions and remain available to further exchange with participants in the immediate aftermath of the sessions.

Participants are doctoral candidates, post-docs and young researchers and are invited to take active part in the modules, asking questions, making comments and proposing examples. They are expected to participate in group exercises, such as exposés, simulations, case studies, etc.

LOGISTICS

Timeframe: Morning modules last four hours. They start at 9 in the morning and finish at 1 in the afternoon. There will be two breaks. Coffee will be served at 10:30.

Venue: Sessions take place in a modern room with a maximum capacity of 30. A computer and full projection and sound system is permanently installed.

INSTRUCTORS



Graciela Schneier-Madanes

Director of the CNRS Urban Water Research Network, France

Graciela Schneier-Madanes is an urban planner specializing in water globalization and governance. Her work is concentrated primarily in the Americas, France and, recently, China, in collaboration with teams from those regions and countries. Her goal is to bridge gaps between physical and natural sciences and build interdisciplinary international research through a number of coordinated programs and publications.



Matthijs Hisschemöller

Researcher at the Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

He's built up a broad experience in the field of (environmental) policy science. His main scientific interest is problem structure in different types of political processes and problem structuring through the articulation of (hidden) assumptions in policy argument. This interest is reflected in publications on diverse topics such as the public perception of science and technology (1999), paradigms of governing the transition to a sustainable energy system (2006) and methods for stakeholder dialogue (2003; in press).



Jon Marco Church

Assistant Professor at Rheims University, France

Since 2011, he has been serving various UN agencies, working on regional economic and environmental cooperation and integrated water resources management; in 2009-2010, has been a Ruffolo Fellow in Sustainability Science at the Harvard Kennedy School. He obtained his Ph.D. in Political Science at the Sorbonne with a thesis on the Alpine Convention.



Eva Niesten

Assistant professor in economics of innovation at Utrecht University, The Netherlands

She received her PhD in 2009 at the Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University. She held two postdoc positions; at the Florence School of Regulation of the European University Institute and at the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB).



Jesus Rosales Carreon

Researcher at the Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Jesús Rosales Carreón developed tailor made solutions to increase production efficiencies and to reduce environmental burdens within multicultural and multidisciplinary teams while working for global leading companies such as Owens Corning in the energy sector. His doctoral thesis focused on Knowledge and Sustainable Thinking within Agriculture at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands.



Grimonie Bernardeau

Syndicat mixte Intercommunal d'Aménagement du Bassin de la Vesle (SIABAVE), France

Grimonie Bernardeau is an agronomist specialized in water management. She graduated from the Montpellier SupAgro and works at the SIABAVE (Syndicat intercommunal d'aménagement du bassin de la Vesle), where she is in charge of the water development and management plan. This plan covers a 3000-square-kilometer area in the Aisne and Marne departments (including the city of Reims). It is elaborated taking into account all aspects of water management: the restoration of surface and groundwater quality, the sharing of water resources in low water periods, protection of the aquatic environment (rivers and wetlands), the improvement of drinking water and waste water management, flood prevention, etc.

AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS

Each afternoon, participants will split into three groups and will attend three kinds of parallel workshops. Each workshop focuses on the development of key skills for scholars: being able to deliver effective oral presentations of their research; being able to discuss the research of other scholars; finally, being able to produce abstracts that communicate effectively their research objectives and findings.

Type 1: Research presentations

Roles: The organizing team will group participants based on the proximity of their research topics and will inform them of the composition of the three groups in advance. Each participant will deliver a ten minute presentation of an ongoing research project of his or hers, which will be discussed by an experienced scholar with knowledge of your domain. The discussant will provide specific advice on how to present your research more effectively. Other participants will observe the presentation. At the end of the workshop, they will be asked to list on a whiteboard what makes an effective presentations based on what they observed and on the advice of the discussant. The organizing team will compile the lists and share them with all participants at the end of the summer school.

Skills developed: To deliver effective oral presentations - to identify what makes a presentation effective in your domain

Type 2: Tandem discussion

Roles: Each participant in the same group will be paired by the organizers based on the complementarity of their research topics. Participants will be informed of whom they are paired with by the beginning of the summer school. The first thirty minutes of the workshop will be dedicated to pairs presenting their research to each other. Then, each participant will have five minutes to present the work of the other to the whole group. During the last thirty minutes, participants will share their impressions about the gap between what they think their research is about and how it is perceived by peers. With the assistance of an IRCS young researcher, they are also expected to share their ideas about how they can improve the perception of their research. These ideas will be listed on a whiteboard and shared with all participants.

Skills developed: To discuss the research of other scholars - to improve the perception of one's own research

Type 3: Abstract development

Roles: Each participant will submit the abstract of their research to the organizing team at least one week before the beginning of the summer school. Abstracts should not be longer than one paragraph. Abstracts of the same group will be compiled in a single document by the organizers. At the beginning of the workshop, participants will be given some time to read each other's abstracts and come up with at least three suggestions about how to improve someone else's abstract. An IRCS young researcher particularly skilled in abstract development will then lead a discussion about what makes a good abstract. The outcomes of this discussion will be shared with all participants. For the second part of the workshop, participants will be paired by the organizers based on the complementarity of their research topics. Pairs will be different from the previous workshop. Each participant will have some time to rewrite the other's abstract based on the lessons learnt so far. The workshop will end with a discussion on how pairs managed to improve each other's abstract.

Skills developed: To produce effective abstracts; to improve existing abstracts; to identify lessons learnt.

LOGISTICS

Timeframe: Afternoon modules last three hours. They start at 2 and finish at 5 in the afternoon. There will be one coffee break at 3:30.

Venue: Each session will take place in modern meeting rooms with a maximum capacity of 10. A laptop and projector will be available for slideshows.

Please submit by 16 June 2014 to ircs-school@univ-reims.fr

- The topic of your presentation
- An abstract of your research

FINAL CONFERENCE

CONCEPT

Nearly 70% of the world population lives in urban areas and nearly 75% of economic activity is located therein. Urban areas concentrate not only wealth but also extreme poverty and environmental degradation. Despite the significant progress in urbanization, still a billion people live in the slums of urban areas. The issue of urban transitions to sustainability is a major challenge. In Europe, the 2007 Leipzig Charter puts “sustainable cities” on top of the agenda for sustainability. Two years later, the situation report of the European Commission on the European Union Sustainable Development Strategy considers the issue of “sustainable cities” as a major axis.

Nevertheless, these initiatives should not lead to a standardized approach to urban transitions to sustainability, but rather to recognize and promote the diversity of paths that lead to sustainable cities. Despite differences in history, type of development, size and heritage, cities still have an unexplored potential in adaptability. Even if there are several means and pathways for the transition towards sustainability of urban areas, heuristic tools are still needed to help cities to take decisions and assess their relevance. What kind of issues, convergences and disagreements do transitions towards sustainability of urban areas face today? This is the topic of the final conference.

ORGANIZATION

The event, which is open to a wide audience, will follow a residential symposium in the framework of the 4th Rheims International Conference in Sustainability Studies. A panel of sustainability and sustainable city experts will attempt to define conditions of the urban transition to sustainability. This panel is composed by Cinthya Ghorra-Gobin, Sheila Jasanoff, François Mancebo, Harini Najendra, Rajendra Pachauri, Antoine Picon, Ignacy Sachs, Nikos Salingaros, Bernardo Secchi and Massimo Sargolini. Its outcomes are presented at this conference, which provides an opportunity for discussion with city stakeholders, civil society, as well as the participants in the 2014 IRCS-SENSE Summer School.

The conference will benefit of English-French simultaneous translation.

SPONSORS



PROGRAM

09:00	Registration of participants
09:30	Welcome speech on behalf of the City of Reims
09:45	Speech by Gilles Baillat <i>President of the University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne</i>
10:00	Introductory remarks by François Mancebo - Professor at the of the University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne
10:15	Keynote address Urban Transitions to Sustainability <i>Sheila Jasanoff - Professor of Science and Technology Studies at the Harvard Kennedy School, Cambridge, MA, United States</i>
10:45	Report of the 1st panel What Dialogues and What Conflicts between Science, Technology and Society to Achieve a Transition to Sustainability of Urban Areas? <i>Harini Nagendra - Professor, School of Development at Azim Premji University, Bangalore, India</i>
11:10	Report of the 2nd panel What Horizons to Think the Transition: Expanding Cities - Shrinking Landscape vs. Shrinking Cities - Expanding Landscapes? <i>Cynthia Ghorra-Gobin - Director of Research at CNRS, Paris, France</i>
11:30	Report of the 3rd panel What Kind of Relations among the Various Scales of Action and Among the Different Systems of Actors Can Create the Conditions of a Transition to Sustainability for Urban Areas? <i>Matthijs Hisschemöller - Researcher at the Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands</i>
11:50	Discussion with the audience
12:50	Buffet
14:00	Roundtable Which Sustainability for the City of Tomorrow? <i>Rajendra Pachauri - IPCC President, Director of the The Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi, India</i> <i>Nikos Salingaros - Planner, Architectural Theorist and Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Texas at San Antonio, United States</i> <i>Massimo Sargolini - Associate Professor of Urban Planning at the School of Architecture and Design of the University of Camerino, Italy</i> <i>Bernardo Secchi - Full Professor of Urban Planning at the Higher Institute of Architecture of Venice (IUAV), Italy</i> <i>François Mancebo – Director of the International Research Center on Sustainability (IRCS) and of the Institute of Regional Development, Environment and Urban Planning (IATEUR) at the University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne, France</i>
16:00	Intervention of our sponsors MHCS, Suez-Environment, Néoma
17:00	Concluding remarks <i>François Mancebo - Professor at the of the University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne</i>

LECTURERS



Cynthia Ghorra-Gobin

Director of Research at CNRS, France

Cynthia Ghorra-Gobin has focused his research on the city, taking into account the urban form, urban models, social and cultural representations and the actors from fieldwork (participant observation and semi-structured interviews) conducted in cities in the United States.



Sheila Jasanoff

Professor of Science and Technology Studies at the Harvard Kennedy School, United States

Her work explores the role of science and technology in the law, politics, and policy of modern democracies, with particular attention to the nature of public reason. She was founding chair of the STS Department at Cornell University and has held numerous distinguished visiting appointments in the US, Europe, and Japan.



François Mancebo

Director of the International Research Center on Sustainability (IRCS) and of the Institute of Regional Development, Environment and Urban Planning (IATEUR), France

Full professor of urban planning and sustainability at Rheims University, co-head of HABITER laboratory, François Mancebo also is a senior research fellow of the IHDP Earth System Governance and held the Chaire de la France Contemporaine at the Université de Montréal.



Harini Nagendra

Department of Science and Technology Ramanujan Fellow at the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, India

Dr. Nagendra's research focuses on questions of social-ecological sustainability in forests and cities in the global South.



Rajendra Pachauri

IPCC President, Director of the The Energy Research Institute (TERI), India

Rajendra Kumar Pachauri was appointed as Chair of the IPCC in 2002 and was awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. He is also the head of TERI, formerly known as Tata Energy Research Institute, an institution dedicated to sustainable development.



Antoine Picon

Engineer, architect and doctor of history. Professor of architectural history and techniques at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University, United States

Antoine Picon is the author of several books including Constructeur, entrepreneur, inventeur (1997), La ville territoire des cyborgs (1998), Culture numérique et architecture (2010).



Ignacy Sachs

Socio-economist specialized in development at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris, France

Ignacy Sachs founded and led the international research center on environment and development (CIRED). He served as UNESCO adviser for the preparation of the World Summit on Social Development and is co-editor of Global Ecology. He acted as a Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 and of the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992. Professor Sachs developed the concept of "eco-development."



Nikos Salingaros

Planner, architectural theorist and professor of applied mathematics at the University of Texas at San Antonio, United States

Author of more than a hundred scientific articles, he is also one of the key figures in the movement of the new architecture and the New Urbanism. His books Anti-Architecture and Deconstruction and A Theory of Architecture define the process for the built environment by human and not artificial rules.



Massimo Sargolini

Associate Professor of Urban Planning at the School of Architecture and Design of the University of Camerino, Italy

Massimo Sargolini conducts research on issues of planning the use of soils, landscapes and protected areas.



Bernardo Secchi

Professor of Urbanism at the Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia (IUAV), Italy

As an architect and urban planner, he participated in the development of several regulators plans major cities (including the Grand Paris between 2008 and 2009) and the redevelopment of historic city centers (including Bergamo, Pesaro, Brescia, Prato, Antwerp, Mechelen, Kortrijk or Rennes).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

INSCRIPTIONS

If you are interested in attending, you must inscribe yourself as soon as possible. Incriptions are on a first-come-first-serve basis. The deadline for inscriptions is **22 May 2014**. Your enrolment will be confirmed upon receipt of your payment. If you have already pre-registered, please notice that you need to go through the inscription process and submit your payment in order for your participation to be confirmed. Incriptions must be submitted on the following website:

<http://colloques.univ-reims.fr/colloque/inscriptionEtape1.jsp?locale=en&semId=IRCS-14>

Organizers reserve the right not to confirm the enrolment of prospective participants if they do not qualify as doctoral candidates, postdocs or young researchers, if their payment is missing or in case of dishonest behavior.

FEES

- Tuition: 250 euros (early bird) - 300 euros (full price)
- Dining: 100 euros
- Accommodation: 100 euros

The tuition fee covers all standard costs related to the summer school, except travel, dining and accommodation. Those submitting their inscription after the deadline will pay full tuition. Each participant is responsible for his or her own travel to Reims. The organizers found a convenient accommodation solution at the CROUS student residences and put together a convivial dining package, including a vegetarian option and a formal dinner with lecturers, at a student-friendly price. All participants are most welcome to join in, but participants are of course free to dine independently and find their own accommodation. Local transport, coffee breaks, lunches, planned drinks and the cultural program are free for all enrolled participants. The accommodation and dining packages need to be paid in advance. The following payment methods are available through the online system:

- Credit card (Visa, MasterCard, CB)
- Bank transfer
- Chèque (French cheques only)
- Bon de commande (France only)

Questions?

If you encounter difficulties with the inscription process or if you have any question about this summer school, the organizing team is at your disposal.

Please contact us at ircs-school@univ-reims.fr

GETTING THERE

By air: The best connected airport is Paris Charles de Gaulle, which is only 30 minutes away by direct high speed train (TGV). Concerning other airports in the vicinity, Paris Orly, Paris Vatry, Paris Beauvais and Brussels Charleroi are quite far away and connections are not very convenient.

By rail: The city has two major train stations: Reims Centre and Champagne Ardenne TGV. There are direct trains not only to Paris, which is only 45 minutes away, but also to Bordeaux, Dijon, Lille, Metz, Nantes, Rennes and Strasbourg. The two stations are connected to each other through a local train and a direct tramway that runs across the city.

By car: Reims is located at the crossroads of the A4-E50 (Paris-Strasbourg) and A26-E17 (Calais-Troyes-Dijon) highways. It is situated about 140 km away from Paris (1.5 hours), 215 km from Brussels (2.5 hours) and 480 km from Amsterdam (4.5 hours). For those arriving from The Netherlands, this is usually the most convenient solution. If you are considering carpooling, the organizing team will be happy to put you in contact with other prospective participants from the same area.



VISA SUPPORT

Once enrolment is confirmed, the organizers of the summer school can issue letters for visa support upon request, but the responsibility for obtaining visas and all other documents necessary for traveling to France rests solely with the participants. The organizers decline any responsibility in this regard.

REFUND POLICY

If, for any reason, you enroll in our summer school and change your mind or you cannot make it, please let us know as soon as possible. Any cancellation received by 22 May 2014 will result in the **full refund** of your tuition, dining and accommodation fees at no cost except banking fees or differences in bank exchange rates. For cancellations received between 23 May and 11 June 2014, we will be in a position to refund only dining and accommodation fees. The organizing team is not in a position to make refunds for cancellations received on or after 12 June 2014.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Unfortunately, the organizers are not in a position to offer scholarships to attend this summer school. However, scholarships may be available from your university, government, as well as a host of private organizations, foundations and generous individuals. The organizers strive to maintain costs at an affordable level and ensure the highest value-for-money possible.

ECTS CREDITS

A certificate will be delivered at the end of the summer school. Together with the program, this can be used to obtain 5 to 6 ECTS credits from your university. Please consult the international relations office of your university for more information regarding specific procedures.

START CONNECTING

Event page on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/events/669946779734201/>

Twitter: [#IRCS-school](https://twitter.com/IRCS-school)





The **Research School for Socio-Economic and Natural Sciences of the Environment** (SENSE) provides a disciplinary and multidisciplinary research programme aimed at advanced understanding of environmental problems and advanced training of PhD students in this field.

Established in 1994, SENSE has developed into a consortium of outstanding environmental research groups from eleven Dutch universities and institutes, covering a broad range of environmental disciplines, with contributions from the natural sciences (such as chemistry, biology, earth sciences, hydrology, environmental technology) and the socio-economic sciences (such as economics, sociology, political sciences, law).

SENSE was formally accredited by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) for the period 1997– 2001 and was subsequently re-accredited in 2002 and 2008. SENSE serves a total of 250 staff members and more than 600 PhD students

The scientific mission of SENSE

The scientific mission of the SENSE Research School is to develop and promote an integrated understanding of environmental change in terms of mechanisms that cause it and the consequences that result from it.

To fulfil this mission, the combined programmes of research and education within SENSE are aimed at the development and further improvement of scientific concepts and methods that are required for an effective disciplinary and multidisciplinary understanding of environmental change.

Research and education in SENSE are dedicated to developing high quality scientific results that may be applied to practically and critically inform sustainable environmental governance and decision-making.

The four Core themes each encompass specifically focused research clusters to adequately reflect the main research efforts of SENSE with regard to environmental changes:

1. Environmental contaminants and nutrients;
1. Environmental change and ecosystem dynamics;
2. Global environmental change;
3. Sustainable development and social change: actors, institutions and governance.

Website: www.sense.nl



The IRCS (**International Research Center on Sustainability**) focuses on sustainable planning and development issues. Its central topic is: how can societies most effectively guide or manage human-environment systems toward a sustainability transition? Trying to combine social justice and environmental viability is the heart of the Center's action. According to Amartya Sen, if we have obligations towards future generations, we also have obligations towards current generations.

The legitimate increase of environmental concerns provokes an increase of technical devices and of regulations. It is not rare that these responses to environmental challenges end up not considering social and spatial justice or to reinforce existing access inequalities. To be able to conceive this governance, it is essential to rethink the practices of planning. In fact, the choices and the compromises must fit within the construction of a long term democratic society that is performed at the same time from social, environmental and spatial points of view. However, since the end of the 1980s, planning has almost disappeared from public policy under the pressure of a combination of individualism, of the prevalence of urgency, of the research of short term social, political, economic profitability. Moreover, the end of the cold war gave birth to a more uncertain world, where forecasting is more difficult. It is true that planning as it was—normative and based on archaic analytical tools—had several perverse effects, which are at the basis of its failures.

Nevertheless, it is possible, these days, to conceive a new kind of planning that takes in consideration at the same time social justice and environmental sustainability, based on tools and notions such as:

- Coupled human-environment systems (HES);
- Participatory mechanisms of co-construction of political choices;
- New information models integrating uncertainty.

The recurring question of which coordination mechanisms are needed at the local, regional, national or international scale is central here. Decision-making processes need to be understood on the basis of the following questions: Who decides on necessary compromises and on planning mechanisms? Which control and validation methods are possible? These questions are major issues for the theorization of sustainability and for its implementation.

The IRCS at Rheims University is in relation with numerous structures and people working on Sustainability science, such as the Sustainability Science Program at Harvard University, the CIRED (Centre International sur l'Environnement et le Développement), the CEDRIE (Centre de Développement de la Recherche Internationale en Environnement) at Montreal University and the ICIS (International Center for Integrated assessment and Sustainable development) at Maastricht University.

Website: www.sustainability-studies.org/ircs





IATEUR is an Institute of Regional Development, Environment and Urban Planning, directed by Prof. François Mancebo. The IATEUR is a member of AESOP, which was established in 1987 as an international association with scientific, artistic and educational purposes and promotes excellence in planning education and research. IATEUR celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2012. IATEUR proposes postgraduate degrees only.

All doctoral candidates contribute to Rheims University's International Research Center on Sustainability (IRCS). Master students focus on sustainability studies, sustainable cities and urban planning. Teaching languages are French and English. IATEUR's master program is accredited by the OPQU (Office Professionnel de Qualification des Urbanistes).

IATEUR intends to provide the students with effective concepts and tools to cope with the new issues of sustainable planning (inclusive cities, edgeless cities, compact cities, periurbanization, local actions for the climate, ecodistricts, etc.) from both theoretical and practical, critical and normative perspectives.

Sustainability science addresses action on sustainable development. This presupposes a multiscale approach (temporal, spatial and functional), as well the inclusion of dynamic equilibria, not only of an economic, physical-

chemical or biological kind, but also between actors and societies whose interests may be divergent. It corresponds to use-inspired research, which is based on the postulate that the greatest scientific achievements in whatever domain take place in the framework of research applied to concrete needs of human societies. This research is, therefore, at the same time "basic" and "applied." It is about science (natural and social) and technology for sustainability.

Website: www.univ-reims.fr/iateur





**UNIVERSITÉ
DE REIMS
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE**

This multidisciplinary university develops innovative, fundamental and applied research. It provides more than 22,000 students with a wide range of undergraduate and graduate study programs, which correspond to society's needs in all domains of knowledge. The university also accompanies independent or company backed students in professional development training.

URCA is situated in five different cities: Reims (main site), Troyes, Charleville-Mézières, Châlons en Champagne and Chaumont. The university largely contributes to the development of the Champagne-Ardenne region through its partnership with local and national companies and regional authorities. With 1,557 educators and researchers, as well as 1,038 technical and administrative staff members, URCA is one of the largest employers of the region.

URCA aims to appeal to international students and scholars and has consequently introduced the construction of an interregional and international cluster, which includes the main institutions of higher education of Champagne-Ardenne and Picardie regions and Walloon universities in Belgium.

URCA hosts one of the first institutes of urban planning in France (IATEUR). In 2011, it launched an International Research Center on Sustainability (IRCS), which quickly became one of the hubs of sustainability science

in Europe. With a young, dynamic and interdisciplinary team, its research focuses on transitions to sustainability, climate migrations, water management, regional cooperation and time scales. The IRCS will be directly involved in the project. More information on the IRCS can be found on its website: www.sustainability-studies.org

Situated in the heart of Europe, URCA occupies a geostrategic position which is favorable to European and international exchanges. The university is accessible in less than one hour by high-speed train (TGV) from Paris and from the Charles-de-Gaulle international airport.



RHEIMS CITY

Notre-Dame de Reims



Notre-Dame de Reims is one of Europe's most important Gothic structures. A World Heritage site, the 13th century cathedral has characteristics all its own, in particular its lighting, statuary and unity of style. Notre-Dame boasts an exceptionally rich statuary. The cathedral is adorned with 2,303 statues, including the famous Smiling Angel, whose jovial expression reflects the Champagne School of the 13th century. Located in the heart of the city, the cathedral's towers rise above the rooftops of Reims to a height of 81 m. The nave, whose triple-level design is characteristic of the period in which it was built, has a vaulted ceiling some 38 m high. The cathedral is almost 150 m long. The cathedral is also remarkable for its luminosity, making it a model of the genre in Gothic Europe. A profusion of rose windows, as well as the delicacy of the windows make this colossal structure remarkably balanced and light. The baptism of Clovis, around the year 498, gave birth to the Kingdom of the Franks.

This exceptional event explains the choice of Reims as the coronation city. 13th, 20th (Chagall, 1974) and 21st century (Knoebel, 2011) stained-glass windows.

Tau Palace

Transformed at the end of the 17th century by Jules Hardouin-Mansart and Robert de Cotte, the Tau Palace still holds rooms that have retained their medieval aspect. This is the case with the Palatine Chapel (13th century) and the Tau Room, in which the coronation banquet was held. Decorating the walls are 15th century tapestries which tell the story of «Mighty King Clovis».

The royal treasury's most remarkable objects are Charlemagne's talisman (9th century) and Saint Remi's chalice (12th century). The Sainte-Ampoule, or «holy flask», contains the holy oil with which new kings were anointed during the coronation ceremony.



Foujita Chapel



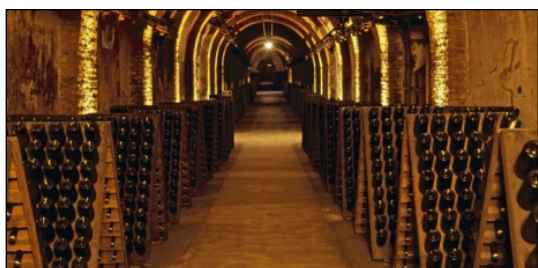
After his conversion to Catholicism and his baptism in the Cathedral of Reims. The Japanese painter Léonard Foujita designed a Neo-Romanesque chapel in 1966. The 200 m² large iconographical program is inspired by the Christ's life but also by a refined Japanese tradition. You can discover a lot of Foujita painter in Museum of Fine Arts.

Saint-Rémi Basilica

Listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Saint-Rémi Basilica is a collection of history and art which should not be missed. The 11th century Romanesque nave was lengthened by two transepts at the end of the 12th century to render it accessible to a greater number of pilgrims. At the same time, the facade was reconstructed, while a choir ambulatory and radiating chapels were created. While the Gothic style is apparent in these transformations, they in no way altered the homogeneity and serenity of the church. It contains Saint Rémi's tomb, a collection of 12th century stain-glass windows and a Cattiaux grand organ, inaugurated in the year 2000. Open from 8am to 7pm. Music and Light inside the basilica every Saturday in July, August and September at 9.30pm. All the year round lighting available by a coin-operated machine.



Champagne!!!



The existence of vineyards in Champagne dates back to the beginning of our era. The Romans were the ones to introduce grape-growing in the Champagne region. They had already identified the originality of the soil that gives Champagne its specificity, a transitional oceanic climate, chalky subsoil and sloping landscape.

From antiquity to the 16th century, the history of our region was intimately associated with the production of still red and rosé wines.

Champagne only appeared in the 17th century, once people began mastering the natural effervescence of the local wine and pruning the vines and blending crus and grape varieties, as did the monk Dom Perignon.

Closely linked to the monarchy, Champagne became the wine of coronations, then the wine of kings. Its success spread to the aristocratic elite of the world in the 19th century thanks to the energy of the Champagne Houses, which made it the symbol of French spirit. After 1945, the Champagne frenzy reached new social circles. The current annual production exceeds 300 million bottles.

The geographical area which carries the term "Champagne" is made up of several soil types of different characteristics. According to an age-old tradition, each Champagne House chooses during the wine harvest the "crus" (particular vineyards) and the wine-plants which make up their supplies of grapes.

In spring, the wines from each vineyard are analyzed and tasted in order to define their particular characteristics. The Head of the Champagne House and his oenologists can then determine the proportions in which the new wine is assembled and (except for the "millésime" vintage wine) completed by adding reserved wines from previous years.

Once bottled, the wine becomes effervescent, then ages slowly in deep wine cellars which guarantee to the wine peace and quiet, constant temperature, darkness and humidity required for perfect maturation.

The world-wide renown of a famous Brand of Champagne devotes its attachment to the respect for these traditional rules of Champagne-making. This has safeguarded the constancy of the characteristics and subtleties which the Champagne lovers are accustomed to enjoy. Therefore a great Brand of Champagne brings to both the connoisseur and novice alike the certainty of being fully satisfied.

Website

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