Freiburg-Vauban – variety of house types: horizontal mix
Freiburg-Vauban – variety of house types: horizontal mix
Freiburg-Vauban – Genova cooperative housing with energy concept
Freiburg-Vauban – SUSI café
Freiburg-Vauban – the market square fronted by the community centre/building
Freiburg-Vauban – Vaubanallee as meeting and circulation place
Freiburg-Vauban – the 'solar settlement'
Freiburg-Vauban – the 'solar settlement'
Freiburg-Vauban – landscaped roof terraces, balconies, front an back gardens
Freiburg-Vauban as part of an ecological landscape
Freiburg-Vauban – I would not mind living there; would you?
Some conclusions

- **The development of target values**: The development of target values has proved to be the most fascinating but also the most difficult and frustrating part of the research, as specifically for social targets and thresholds no empirical evidence could be found (a fact that raises the question whether a methodological approach like ours is unfeasible as long as there is no empirical evidence for targets and thresholds).

- **We could not benefit from the fact that the Consortium included specialists in all fields of sustainability**: We could not benefit from the fact that the Consortium included specialists in all fields of sustainability; they (starting with the investigation of urban areas and producing in the end some conclusions and characteristics of a sustainable urban form) had their own problems and constraints, and we (starting in reverse from the formulation of targets and then the assessment of urban areas) worked in parallel rather than in tandem.

- **The application of target & threshold values**: The application of target & threshold values has proved to be very helpful for the formulation of regeneration programmes, but even hypothetically achieving the values, hugely successful as it promises to be, has shown to be a somewhat painful process as it requires qualities our City Council partners, who wanted this research for them to get out of their current stalemate, did not seem to have:
  - strategic and multi-lateral thinking
  - the courage not to compromise too soon
  - not to view current conditions as untouchable
  - not to believe that the needs and aspirations of a few not really representative participants in consultation represent the needs of all others

- **The Glasgow Govan remodelling**: The Glasgow Govan remodelling was the most encouraging but also frustrating bit as we saw that the tool had great benefits, the City Council, however, disallowed us to talk to local communities and stakeholders in order not to rock the boat; this meant that the last step of research, the fine tuning of the sustainability tool in response to reactions from the community and stakeholders was not possible.

- **There was one surprise: the readiness of the housing market to get involved in the Govan area**: There was one surprise: the readiness of the housing market to get involved in the Govan area: the waterfront development (Glasgow Harbour) showed that there was a readiness of developers and people to move into new upper-market housing, something that would only one decade ago not have happened due to the low image of the „forgotten’ Govan area.

- **The most rewarding bit of the project was to meet people involved in Freiburg-Vauban**: The most rewarding bit of the project was to meet people involved in Freiburg-Vauban: it proved that our attempt to work with targets was shared by them and that our values were actually quite similar. But then again, they not only defined targets but implemented them in their city. But it also showed that sustainability is a multi-faceted issue and is not created by focusing on individual issues; the approach needs to be multi-faceted and multi-disciplinary.
Some conclusions

- Whatever the answers to these questions, some other issues remain unresolved and ought to be discussed:
  - Will local amenities and public transport, if installed in neighbourhoods, be used to the extent that they become viable?
  - Does a sustainable neighbourhood make people's way of life more sustainable?
  - Ought the urban fringes be restructured as proposed or are they the forbearers of a new city yet unknown?
  - Connected to this question is another: should we attempt to regenerate the traditional urban modularity such that it recreates the city as modular construct and the full morphology of a fractal city?

- Maybe you could make some comments and suggestions. Thank you for your patience.