Meeting of the **Working Group 2**
March 16–17., 2016

Location
Département de géographie, Université de Liège, Liege, Belgium

Figure 1. The building of the Department of Geography, University of Liege, Belgium
1. ábra A Liege-i Egyetem Földrajz Tanszékének épülete, Belgium

Agenda and outputs

- Dan Van der Horst (WG2 chair) shortly summarized the objectives and planned deliverables of WG2 and informed about the progress of work on the Deliverable 1 "Defining the best practice of sustainable, landscape compatible renewable energy production systems".
- Stanislav Martinat and Dina Stober (WG3 co-chair) presented preliminary results of the research of literature on ´best practice´ approach and current state of the work on a „Pan-European database of best-practice case studies" (collection of case studies from different countries created by project members).
- Group discussion on identifying interlinks of WG2 and WG3 concerning best practices - defining commons tasks (cooperation on digitalization, classification and analysis of data) and possible common outputs.
- Round-table discussion on defining ´best practice´ in the context of RES development and qualitative analysis of selected national case studies (semi-Delphi method).
- Coming into consensus to use term ´smart practice´ instead of ´best practice´ and identification of outcome criteria of smart practice RES projects (*Table 1*).
- Bohumil Frantal (WG2 co-chair) presented a presentation on different methods and techniques of the construction of types and typologies based on analysis of data from case studies (how to create a typology of smart practice case studies?).
- Group discussion about the type and quality of data from case studies, options and limitations of quantitative/statistical analyses of data, individual experiences of team members (research of case studies) from their previous projects.

- Links to Deliverable 2: discussion and brainstorming on the assessment of specific landscape functions' and landscape types vulnerability to specific renewable energy production systems (Figure 2).
- Agreement on the next step – to create a more complex ´matrix´ including list of landscape types (CORINE land cover types) and landscape functions (own simplified classification based on De Groot (2002, 2006) and Kienast (2009)) scales for assessing potential acceptability and compatibility with specific renewable energy systems.
- Csaba Centeri (WG1 co-chair) raised a discussion about the new H2020 call (LCE-31, 2016-2017 for the 2017 part) and possible contribution of team members to new project proposal.
- Discussion of next steps and milestones dates of WG2, distribution of tasks.

Figure 2. Discussion during the WG2 workshop in Liege, 16th of March, 2016
2. ábra Megbeszélés a WG2 liegi workshopján, 2016 március 16.

Table 1. Generic outcome criteria identified (result of qualitative analysis)
1. táblázat Meghatárrozott általános kimeneti kritériumok (kvalitatív elemzés eredménye)

	Smart practice	Outcome criteria (generic type)
PV1	Floating PV farm on drinking water reservoirs (UK)	• no conflict of use (reservoir is protected against other uses/users), • local energy demand, • reversible, • environmental synergies (less evaporation; less water pollution from birds)
PV2*	PV farm on dyke of (uranium mine waste) tailing pond (CZ)	• no conflict of use, • synergies in management (land already guarded & maintained), • socio-economic benefits (Stigma of place is reduced), • educational use (school trips)
PV3	PV farm on unused industrial land (Switzerland)	• multiple use of site • no conflict of use • reversible • socio-economic benefits (city reputation)
PV4	PV farm on municipal land (Portugal)	• no conflict of use Unused municipal land (former airfield) • high resource availability (Very sunny) • socio-economic benefits (poor area)
SH1	Obligatory solar water heaters on all new domestic buildings (Israel)	• low additional cost (new building) • infrastructure synergies / limited conflicts (flat roofs)

		• high resource availability (sun) • local energy demand • intervention 'at scale'; substantial mitigating impact on national electricity demand. • socio-economic benefit (National industry created)
MH1	Micro-hydro in 'traditional' river dams (Belgium)	• low impact in context (existing infrastructure) • synergistic heritage (traditional dams and canals) • co-benefits (recreational potential)
W1	Wind turbines along motorways (Belgium)	• low impact in context (existing noise, visual impacts of motor way) • minimal land use conflict (land around motorways is largely under-developed) • infrastructure synergies (cables along motorways; opportunities for electrification).
AD1	Biomass AD by farmers coop (Hungary)	• resource available ('free' biomass) • environmental synergies (process waste) • co-benefits (fertilizer) • local demand for energy (heat) • socio-economic benefit (farmers selling electricity to the grid)
AD2	Manure AD heating council houses, Czech Republic	• resource available ('free' manure) • need to treat waste • local energy demand • socio-economic benefit
AD3	AD plant in post-mining landscape Czech Republic	• socio-economic benefit • no conflict of use
BB**	Biomass burning to heat municipal buildings with municipal green waste (Hungary)	• resource available ('free' biomass) • local energy demand • socio-economic benefit

Other comments:
*Maybe extend this idea to dykes / dams in general?
** Focus on all forms of dry biomass waste

<u>Overview/types of outcome criteria identified</u>:

1. No conflict of use (land)
2. Resource availability
3. Local energy demand
4. Low impact in context (in the shadow of something worse)
5. Co-benefits/ co-products
6. Socio-economic benefits
7. Infrastructure synergies
8. Heritage synergies
9. Environmental synergies
10. Management synergies
11. Reversibility

Table 2. Draft of the ´best-practice´ term to WG4 glossary

2. táblázat A „best practice“ fogalom első változata a 4. munkacsoport fogalomtárához

<table>
<tr><td colspan="6">Best practice (Smart practice)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Definition: In general sense, a best practice is a method that, through experience and research, shows processes and outcomes, which are considered superior to those achieved in other ways and by other methods, and that is used as a model and recommendations for other.
Best practice in the context of renewable energy development can be defined as an efficient renewable energy production system that is in any stage of its life cycle (including extraction, manufacturing, transport, and construction to operation and disposal) environmentally friendly, landscape compatible and preventing or minimizing potential land use conflicts.
Synonyms (if any): smart practice, good practice</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Keywords:
experienced, proven, non-conflicting, landscape compatible

Source:
Definition developed by WG2 of the RELY project</td><td colspan="4">
Figure 1. ´Floating´ solar power plant in Kagoshima Bay, Japan (Photo: © KYOCERA Corporation)
1. ábra Úszó napelem erőmű a japán Kagoshima-öbölben (Fotó: © KYOCERA Corporation)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Czech</td><td>French</td><td>German</td><td>Hungarian</td><td>Finn</td><td>Polish</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nejlepší praxe*</td><td>bonne pratique, meilleur example</td><td>vorbildliches Verfahren / bewährte Methode</td><td>jó gyakorlat</td><td>Hyvät käytännöt</td><td>Najlepsze praktyki</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">*osvědčená praxe</td></tr>
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