SAINT QUENTIN

COPE
COHERENT PLACE-BASED CLIMATE ACTION
URBACT

Integrated ACTION Plan

URBACT COPE

Adaptation to climate change

Editorial

Saint-Quentin is now fully committed to tackling the challenges of climate change.
Like many cities, we are facing its tangible effects: periods of increased heat, intense rainfall, loss of biodiversity, and growing pressure on natural resources. These changes require a strong, collective, and innovative response from all of us.

This is why Saint-Quentin has chosen to actively participate in the European URBACT program, which aims to strengthen cities' capacity to adapt to climate change. Our participation in this network allows us to share our experiences, learn from the best practices of other European cities, and—above all—work with local stakeholders and residents to develop concrete solutions tailored to our region.

Adapting to climate change cannot be a top-down process. It involves all the city's driving forces: citizens, associations, businesses, educational institutions, and municipal services. Together, we must **rethink urban planning, create cooler urban spaces, improve rainwater management, preserve biodiversity, and raise awareness of climate issues among future generations.**

The City of Saint-Quentin has been committed to citizen participation since 2014, through a strong political will to involve residents directly in city management and project development.This means drawing on the expertise of those who use public spaces daily and who best understand their needs.

URBACT COPE is also an opportunity to better integrate climate adaptation into all our public policies, whether they concern housing, mobility, energy, health, or social cohesion. The circular economy, urban agriculture, soft mobility, and nature-based solutions are among the approaches we are actively exploring. The creation of an engaged local group makes it possible to anchor actions in the reality of our territory, mobilize citizen energy, and ensure the sustainable co-construction of projects. Through URBACT working methods, members of the local group have learned to collaborate effectively to find solutions for climate adaptation.

Faced with the challenges of the 21st century, Saint-Quentin reaffirms its ambition to **be a resilient, supportive, and forward-looking city**. We extend our warm thanks to all our partners and residents who are committed to this initiative alongside us.

Sincèrement

Thomas Dudebout

Deputy Mayor in charge of citizen participation and major projects

Bien chaleureusement

Frédérique Macarez

Mayor of Saint-Quentin
President of the Saint-Quentin Urban Community

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Section 1: Context, needs, and vision

1. PREAMBLE

The URBACT COPE network (Coherent Place-Based Climate Action) aims to ensure ecological transition by involving citizens in urban policy-making, for the purpose of creating a zero-carbon economy. This initiative is based on a participatory and local approach, empowering citizens from diverse socio-economic backgrounds in the process of sustainable transition at the neighborhood level.

In order to achieve these objectives, the COPE network partners have set up a local Urbact group (ULG) in their city, bringing together citizens, public officials, actors involved in citizen participation and ecological transition, and elected representatives to work together on the subject of ecological transition.

Ecological transition is a complex and technical subject that raises many questions across all levels of society. Misunderstandings, poorly calibrated public policies, and a lack of involvement by citizens and civil society in the important choices it requires have sparked virulent reactions at the local level in Europe (the yellow vest protests in France, the farmers' movement, mistrust of environmental associations, etc.).

To enable a "green and fair transition," a new approach must be proposed, allowing citizens to take ownership of these issues and develop solutions tailored to their local context (street, neighborhood, city). This makes the work more tangible, strengthens ownership, and mobilizes the talents, ideas, and skills of many people. This strategy improves the acceptability of the ecological transition.

2. PRESENTATION OF SAINT-QUENTIN

Saint-Quentin	**52,995 inhabitants**
Area	**22.56 km²**
Region	**Hauts-de-France**
Neighborhoods involved in the project	**Faubourg d'Isle and Neuville**
Target population	**10,536**
Unemployment rate: Saint-Quentin / France	**11.4% / 7.4%**
Median income per capita: Saint-Quentin / France	**17,990€ / 24,330€**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Located in the Hauts-de-France region, specifically in the department of Aisne, and a member of the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community (CASQ), Saint-Quentin offers a high quality of life. Its unique feature is its combination of urban facilities (sports and cultural) with rural and natural areas such as the Marais d'Isle nature reserve.

Connected to the major cities of northern France and Europe, Saint-Quentin occupies a prime location at the heart of the Paris-London-Brussels triangle. This privileged geographical location means it is served by nearby motorways, railways, and airports.

REGULATORY CONTEXT ON ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION ISSUES SINCE 2021

The “Climat et Résilience” (Climate and Resilience) Law

Resulting from the work of the Citizens' Climate Convention, the law on combating climate change and strengthening resilience to its effects was promulgated and published in the Official Journal on August 24, 2021. This law anchors ecology in society: in public services, in children's education, in urban planning, in transportation, in consumption patterns, and in justice.

Beyond democratic innovation, the law accelerates the transition from the current development model to a carbon-neutral society that is more resilient, fairer, and more united. It aims to engage and support all stakeholders in this essential transformation. All areas of life are affected:

The “Loi d’Accélération Pour les Énergies Renouvelables (APER)” (Acceleration of Renewable Energy Act)

This French law passed by the French parliament is in line with European and climate commitments (such as those of the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal).
Enacted in March 2023, this law makes territorial planning for renewable energies a priority. To this end, it reaffirms the crucial role of local authorities and elected officials in terms of land use planning by giving them new levers for action. Thanks to this law, municipalities can now define, after consultation with their citizens, acceleration zones where they wish to see renewable energy projects established as a priority. These acceleration zones can cover all renewable energies: photovoltaic, solar thermal, wind, biogas, geothermal, etc. All territories are thus concerned and will be able to customize their acceleration zones according to the reality of their territory and their renewable energy potential.

The following areas in the municipality of Saint-Quentin are suitable:

- Brownfield sites, for installing ground-mounted or rooftop solar power plants, geothermal power plants, or renewable heat production units;
- Buildings, for installing photovoltaic or thermal solar panels;
- Parking lots, for installing photovoltaic shade structures;
- Any area suitable for the expansion or creation of a district heating network.

The city of Saint-Quentin has therefore decided to focus its efforts on solar energy, geothermal energy, the development of the existing heating network, and the creation of new heating networks.
On the other hand, methanization and wind power, which are less suitable for urban areas, have been ruled out.

The “loi pour le zéro artificialisation nette (ZAN)” (Zero Net Artificialization law)

As part of the Climate and Resilience Law, France has set itself the goal of achieving "zero net land artificialization" by 2050, with an interim target of halving the consumption of natural, agricultural, and forest areas over the next ten years, by 2031.

The ZAN law of July 20, 2023 aims to strengthen support for local elected officials in implementing the fight against land artificialization and to respond to the difficulties of implementing ZAN in the field.

The Saint-Quentinois Urban Community took a stand at the Community Council meeting on June 22, 2022, by voting on a motion on Zero Net Artificialization (ZAN). It reaffirms its commitment to a controlled territorial development strategy that is mindful of sustainable development issues.

The decrees implementing the Climate and Resilience Law published in the Official Journal on April 30, 2020, run counter to the principles of differentiation and territorialization of urban planning rules desired by local elected officials. **However, the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community and its member municipalities have already made a significant effort to reduce the consumption of natural spaces, halving the areas to be urbanized compared to the previous Plan Local d’Urbanisme intercommunal (Local Urban Planning Plan).**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

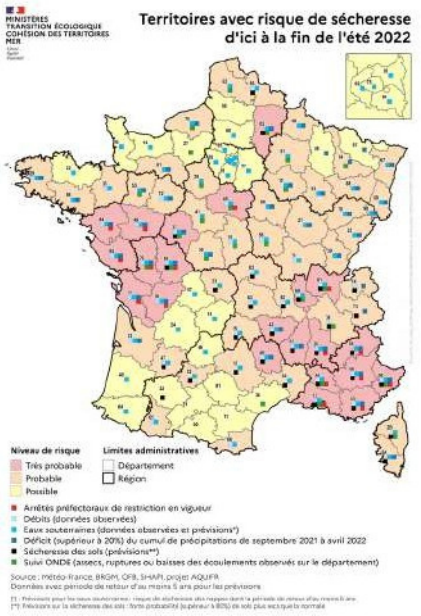
In the territory of the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community, climate change is already a visible reality. The evolution of climate indicators since the 1950s makes this clear:

- **Increase in average temperatures,**
- **Decrease in the number of days of frost,**
- **Increase in the frequency and intensity of climatic events, making the territory more vulnerable to risks**

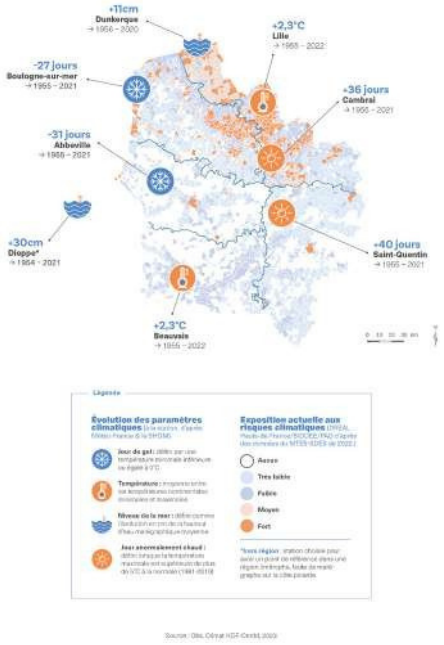
Statistics in Appendix 1.

The situation experienced during the summer of 2022 was very significant, and we are seeing the worsening of the consequences of climate change:

- **Hottest summer since 2003 (44°C recorded in Saint-Quentin in July 2022),**
- **More widespread drought than in 1976 and 2003,**
- **Major fires at the national level,**
- **Increase in severe storms (lightning strikes, heavy hail, intense rainfall, strong winds, etc.)**



Risk of drought in 2022, according to the website of the Fench Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion.

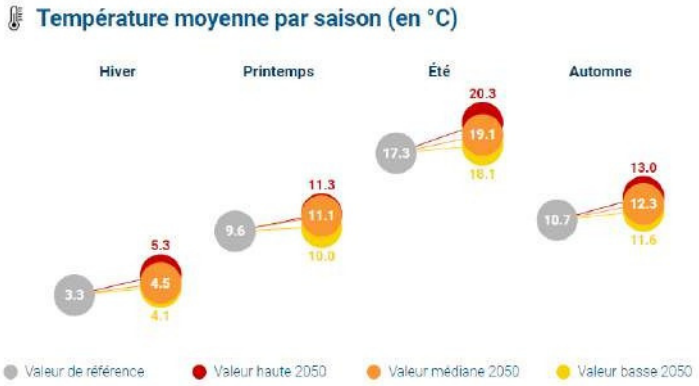


Climate change and risk exposure in Hauts-de-France, from the 2023 climate observatory.

This map shows climate risk exposure in Hauts-de-France and changes in key climate parameters (frost days, average temperature, abnormally hot days, sea level).

This map highlights:
• Changes in climate parameters since 1955: +2.3°C on average in Lille, +11 cm sea level rise in Dunkerque, +40 abnormally hot days in Saint-Quentin, etc.
• The current climate risk situation in 2022: 63% of municipalities are exposed to flooding, coastal flooding, or clay shrinkage-swelling.

Across France, the average annual temperature could rise by more than 2°C by the middle of the 21st century compared to the recent climate. This warming will be more pronounced in summer than in winter. For the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community, the graph below shows, season by season, the change in average temperature between the recent climate and that expected in the middle of the 21st century.



Projection of the average temperature per season between now and 2050 in the Saint- Quentinois area, based on the summary by Météo France-Climadiag.

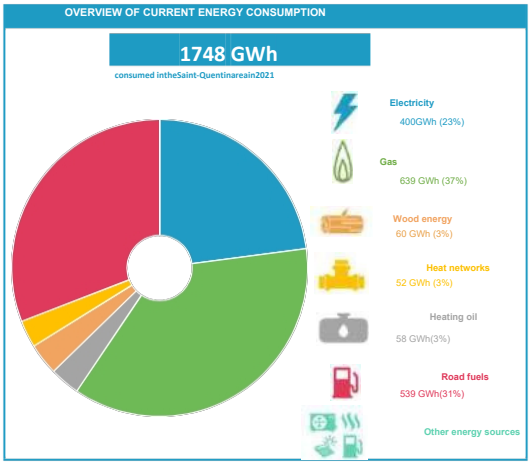
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITY OF SAINT-QUENTIN (SOURCE: GREEN LEAF)

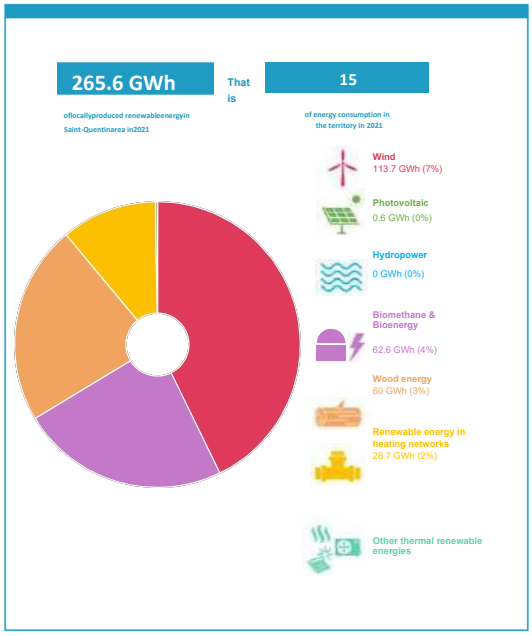
INDICATOR			
Energy consumption		***Units***	***Year of data***
Final energy consumption	*1,152,583*	*MWh*	*2021*
Final energy consumption per capita	*2170*	*kWh/capita*	*2021*
Share of renewable energy in final energy demand	*6.3*	*%*	*2021*
Share of locally produced renewable energy in final energy demand		*%*	*2021*
Energy performance of municipal buildings (average)	*17.07*	*kWh/m2*	*2022*
CO2 emissions (and other greenhouse gases)		***Units***	***Year of Data***
Total CO2 equivalent emissions per year	*137,000*	*t CO2 eq.*	*2021*
Total CO2 equivalent emissions per capita	*2.74*	*t CO2 eq/capita*	*2021*
Total CO2 equivalent emissions per MWh of energy consumed	*0.11*	*t CO2 eq/MWh Energy consumed*	*2021*
Emissions reduction targets	***Reference year***	***Target year***	***% reduction***
City emission reduction targets	*2016*	*2050*	*80*

Energy consumption and CO2 emissions by sector

Sector	*Total energy consumption*	*Unit*	*Total CO2 equivalent emissions*	*Unit*
Agriculture and fishing	*0.7*		*12.7*	
Industrial and commercial	*12.3*		*6.2*	
Transport	*25.4*		*32*	
Domestic	*34.8*	*%*	*26.5*	*%*
Services	*24.3*		*20.4*	
Other	*2.5*		*2.2*	
Total	*100*		*100*	

Current energy consumption and production





Emissions inventory in 2024

In 2024, the region emitted:

•196.5 tons of M10* particulate matter, or **2.5 kg per person**

•107.6 tons of M2.5* particulate matter, or **1.3 kg per person**

•518.4 tons of NOx* (including NO and NO2 emissions), or **6.5 kg per person**

•232.8 tons of NH3*, or **2.9 kg per person**

Emissions per person were significantly lower than average levels in France.

Road transport is the main source of NOx emissions and a significant emitter of fine particulate matter. This is due to the high use of motorized vehicles in Saint-Quentin. In 2020, 72% of workers commuted to work by car or motorcycle. Approximately 99% of these vehicles are gasoline-powered (INSEE, 2021). Long-distance transport is also likely to contribute significantly due to the presence of two highways.

The residential sector is responsible for most PM2.5 emissions and a significant proportion of PM10 and NOx emissions. This situation is probably due to the widespread use of fossil fuels for heating in Saint-Quentin. In 2020, 58% of primary residences were heated with natural gas and 4% with fuel oil.

The agricultural sector accounts for 41% of PM10 emissions and as much as 90% of NH3 emissions in the Saint-Quentin Urban Community. However, as this sector is not very developed in the Saint-Quentin area, the city is not responsible for these emissions.

Industry plays a modest role in pollutant emissions due to the high level of tertiarization of the territory and the absence of highly polluting industries.

*Particulate matter (PM) includes microscopic particles suspended in the air or water. Particles suspended in the air are called aerosols. PM10 refers to particles with a diameter of less than 10 µm, while PM2.5 refers to particles with a diameter of less than 2.5 µm.

The toxicity of particulate matter is mainly due to particles with a diameter of less than 10 µm. They can be emitted directly into the air by human activities (industry, residential, agriculture, transportation) and by natural sources (forest fires, volcanic eruptions, etc.). Particles can also form directly in the atmosphere through physicochemical reactions between pollutants already present in the atmosphere.

NH3: Ammonia, NOx: nitrogen oxide emissions from fuel combustion.

3. RELEVANT EXISTING STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

RELEVANT LOCAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS

The "Plan Climat Air Énergie Territorial" (Territorial Climate, Air, and Energy Plan)
The city's strategy for ecological and energy transition is based on the Territorial Climate, Air and Energy Plan (PCAET) for the period 2021-2026, adopted in 2019 by the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community.

Target figures for the PCAET:
• Reduce energy consumption by 24% by 2030 and 51% by 2050.
• Reduce CO2 emissions by 18% by 2030 and 79% by 2050,
• Increase carbon storage by 2.5 times by 2050.

Strategic environmental objectives for the city of Saint-Quentin:
• Strengthen and intensify the presence of water and nature, to promote an image of a pleasant way of life,
• Facilitate accessibility in all its forms,
• Raise public awareness of environmental issues,
• Create a sustainable city in order to preserve resources, landscapes, and the territory.

In addition, the Saint-Quentin the "Contrat de Relance et de Transition Écologique" (Ecological Recovery and Transition Contract) (CRTE) provides a strategic framework for sustainable development in the region, coordinating projects in the city of Saint-Quentin and its suburbs. This contract aims to reconcile economic recovery, ecological transition, and social cohesion, while addressing the specific challenges facing the region. It encompasses ambitious actions such as the energy renovation of public buildings, the promotion of soft mobility, support for the circular economy, and the development of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CRTE is part of a collaborative approach involving local authorities, institutional partners, and civil society, with the aim of creating a more resilient and inclusive development model for the inhabitants of the Saint-Quentin region.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions report
In accordance with Article 75 of Law No. 2012-788 of July 12, 2010 on national commitment to the environment, the City of Saint-Quentin must draw up, at least every three years, a report on the GHG emissions for which it is responsible in relation to its built and rolling stock assets and the powers it exercises. The greenhouse gas assessment for the City of Saint-Quentin takes into account:
• Direct emissions: GHGs that are directly emitted by the community through the energy consumption of its assets or vehicles;
• Indirect emissions associated with energy: GHGs emitted by the transport, distribution, and production of electricity or heat.

A decree signed by the Minister for Energy Transition on July1, 2022 makes it mandatory to account for and report all significant indirect emissions, including so-called "scope 3" emissions. This includes, for example, emissions associated with the use of products sold by a company, or employees' commutes between home and work. This regulatory change has led the local authority to take a comprehensive view of its climate footprint. **Appendix 2.**

The “Label Territoire engagé Climat-Air-Énergie” (Climate-Air-Energy Commitment Label) at the municipal level

In the broader context of combating climate change, the City of Saint-Quentin and the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community decided to commit to a joint Climate-Air-Energy certification process in January 2023 in order to continue the "Cit'ergie" initiative launched in 2018. This European label of excellence recognizes the performance of the best local government policies. It is an operational tool for continuous improvement and a means of recognition, in conjunction with the PCAET, for the quality of energy and climate policies.

With the "Territoire Engagé / Transition Écologique" (Committed Territory / Ecological Transition) initiative and its Climate-Air-Energy component, municipalities and inter-municipal communities are assessed on the basis of their specific competencies in six areas that impact energy consumption and associated CO2 emissions :

1. Territorial development;
2. Historic heritage;
3. Energy supply, water, and sanitation;
4. Mobility;
5. Internal organization;
6. Communication and cooperation.

Obtaining the label is testament to the efforts made by the local authority and its real potential for action. It distinguishes the local authority for the quality and monitoring of the implementation of its ambitious action program, and for the sustainability of the energy management process it has put in place across its territory.

In June 2024, the City of Saint-Quentin and the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community voted on their joint action plans in line with the PCAET action program and its schedule. They are committed to implementing and then evaluating them annually, and to seeking support in the process from a Label Climat-Air-Énergie accredited advisor.

After drafting their action plans and achieving a score of over 38% in the assessment of the actions taken by the two local authorities in the area of ecological and energy transition, the City of Saint-Quentin and the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community were awarded a "2-star" rating.

The PCAET and Label Climat Air Énergie action programs, which are closely linked and complementary, served as a guiding principle for the development of the Integrated Action Plan (PAI) for the Urbact Cope project. The consistency and coordination between these three mechanisms facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the actions implemented, thanks to a common vision and shared indicators.

The “Schéma Directeur Cyclable (SDC)” (Cycling Master Plan)

The Cycling Master Plan (SDC) of the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community, adopted in 2022, is an essential strategic and planning tool for structuring and developing cycling in the region. It is based on four main areas: the development of a continuous and secure cycling network, the development of cycling-related services, the promotion of this mode of transport to make it attractive, and the ongoing evaluation of the actions implemented. By combining suitable infrastructure, traffic-calmed areas, and shared lanes, the SDC aims to encourage daily and leisure travel, while contributing to sustainable mobility and a better quality of life for residents.

From an environmental perspective, this project actively contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging the use of bicycles as an alternative to motorized vehicles. It also promotes the preservation of natural resources by limiting land development through the use of lightweight infrastructure. Finally, the development of cycling as a mode of transport contributes to the densification of urban centers, reducing the need for new heavy road infrastructure, while improving air quality and reducing noise pollution.

The “convention des maires” (Covenant of Mayors)

In order to achieve the objectives set by Europe and ensure a fair and sustainable climate transition for the residents of Saint-Quentin, the city must rely more on networks of committed cities and regions. It therefore signed the European Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy on September 30, 2024.

CONSULTATION AS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC POLICY

The City of Saint-Quentin has chosen to adopt a citizen participation approach, which has facilitated the creation of a local group within the framework of this European program.

Neighborhood councils were created in 2014. The city's goal was to encourage residents to express themselves and get involved, as well as to allow them to participate in discussions about local decisions and the definition of projects that affect their daily lives.

The city has been divided into eight districts. Each council is composed of 30 members. To become a member of a district council, citizens notify the city of their desire to participate and are then placed on a list of candidates. The city organizes a random draw. The councils meet at least once a quarter, accompanied by the Citizen Participation Department and in the presence of an elected official. During plenary meetings, topics are proposed by the local authority (urban planning projects, construction work, planned events, etc.).

These councils are divided as follows:
• 8 neighborhood councils: Neuville, Faubourg d'Isle, Europe, Saint-Martin, Saint-Jean, Vermand, Center-Ville, and Remicourt,
• 5 thematic councils: youth, seniors, community life, disability, environment, and sustainable development.

To join a council, certain conditions must be met:

• **Neighborhood council:** be over 18 and live in the neighborhood.
• **Youth City Council**: be between 15 and 25 years old, live or attend school in Saint-Quentin,
• **Senior Citizens' Council**: must be over 60 years of age and live in Saint-Quentin,
• **Disability Council**: be over 18 and live in Saint-Quentin,
• **Environment and Sustainable Development Council**: must be over 18 and live in Saint-Quentin.

One rule applies to all these councils: members must not belong to any other participatory body.

An exception is made for the **Association's Life Council** (where members must be over 18 and live in Saint-Quentin), whose members are representatives of an association.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES BY LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

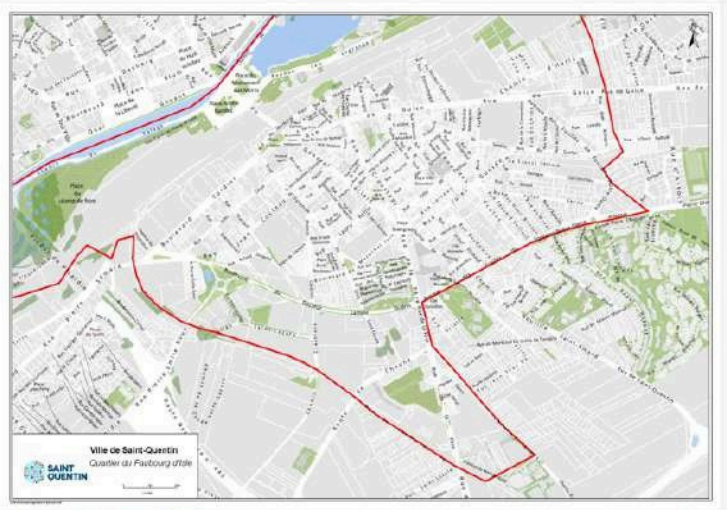
IDENTIFIED NEIGHBORHOODS

The Faubourg d'Isle and Neuville neighborhoods are already engaged in an ecological transition process.

FAUBOURG D'ISLE

Identity card:

- **7,582 inhabitants**
- **23.2% under 20**
- **17.9% over 65**



Examples of renaturation projects

Maréchal Juin Eco-neighborhood
Housing, student residences, student services center, Jules Verne University training center, and a robotics building.

Throughout the neighborhood
Tree planting behind the university campus: 3 trees planted on an avenue, 17 trees planted on the beach at "l'Étang d'Isle" (Isle Pond).

Isle Park
Greening work to fight heat islands in the animal park.
Planting of 70 trees to demineralize 330 m and mitigate the effects of heat waves.

Examples of completed mobility projects

Maréchal Juin eco-neighborhood

- Bicycle shelter near the train station : 65 parking spaces (for regular bikes, electric bikes, and cargo bikes) with maintenance station and repair station + inflation station. Free service.
- Bike rental service by Transdev (Vélo Pastel project). Fleet of 10 electric bikes
- Bicycle parking: Rond-Point Petithomme, Place Carnot, Rue Charles de Foucauld, Square de la 2ème DB, Eco quartier Maréchal juin, Parc d'Isle. 86 spaces.
- 10 spaces for bicycle parking in front of the pharmacy and in front of the social center.

NEUVILLE

Identity card:

- **2,954 inhabitants**
- **23.2% under 20**
- **21.1% over 65**
- **1,475 dwellings**

Examples of renaturation projects

Plantings

- 2 trees on an avenue
- 2 trees in a schoolyard (Corrette)
- 20 trees in the playground near the community center

Examples of energy efficiency projects in municipal buildings

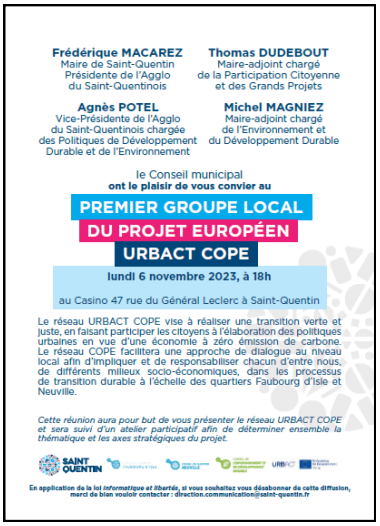
Marcel Bienfait Stadium

Replacement of stadium lighting and path lighting with LED lighting.

Eugène Corette School

Replacement of LED lighting and carpentry in the gymnasium.

CREATION OF A LOCAL GROUP



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Durable et de l'Environnement

Michel MAGNIEZ
Maire-adjoint chargé
de l'Environnement et
du Développement Durable

le Conseil municipal
ont le plaisir de vous convier au

PREMIER GROUPE LOCAL
DU PROJET EUROPÉEN
URBACT COPE

lundi 6 novembre 2023, à 18h

au Casino 47 rue du Général Leclerc à Saint-Quentin

Le réseau URBACT COPE vise à réaliser une transition verte et juste, en faisant participer les citoyens à l'élaboration des politiques urbaines en vue d'une économie à zéro émission de carbone. Le réseau COPE facilitera une approche de dialogue au niveau local afin d'impliquer et de responsabiliser chacun d'entre nous, de différents milieux socio-économiques, dans les processus de transition durable à l'échelle des quartiers Faubourg d'Isle et Neuville.

Cette réunion aura pour but de vous présenter le réseau URBACT COPE et sera suivi d'un atelier participatif afin de déterminer ensemble la thématique et les axes stratégiques du projet.

En application de la loi informatique et liberté, si vous souhaitez vous désabonner de cette diffusion, merci de bien vouloir contacter : direction.communication@saint-quentin.fr

In order to set up a local group, an invitation was sent in September 2023 to residents of the Neuville and Faubourg d'Isle neighborhoods, to members of the Environment and Sustainable Development Council, as well as to the Neuville municipal social center, associations, and partners.

Around 30 people responded and joined the initiative as part of this European program.

Following the results of this call, several meetings were organized in the form of participatory workshops, during which the methodological tools of the URBACT COPE program were implemented, such as the problem tree and the newspaper of tomorrow.

These tools made it possible to identify the areas of work that the local group wished to focus on in order to propose concrete solutions for their neighborhood in the face of climate change challenges.

ULG #1

ULG #2

- November 6, 2023, at the Casino
- December 12, 2023, at the Casino
- March 26, 2024, at the Isle Park House,
- May 28, 2024, meeting with all city departments,
- September 28, 2024, citizen participation festival,
- January 28 and 29, 2025, visit by the European delegation to Saint-Quentin,
- February 6, 2025, consultation on tree planting next to the Neuville municipal social center,
- April 30, 2025, consultation with the local group on the action program,
- September 10, 2025, working meeting between the local URBACT Cope and Roff groups

Exchanges of practices took place between the technical services, the European mission, the local group coordinator, and various European countries: Greece, Lithuania, Spain, Portugal, Romania, and Denmark.

SAINT-QUENTIN

La coopération européenne vue d'ici

Dans le cadre d'un programme d'échange européen, des représentants de villes étrangères ont passé deux jours à Saint-Quentin pour comparer leurs initiatives en matière de participation citoyenne.

Après le faubourg d'Isle, la délégation s'est rendue quartier Neuville.

La semaine dernière, on a parlé roumain, grec ou lituanien, tout ça dans un périmètre très restreint. Saint-Quentin a accueilli deux jours durant une délégation européenne comprenant aussi des Portugais, des Espagnols et des Danois. Une habitude. « On se reçoit les uns les autres tous les trois ou quatre mois dans le cadre du projet européen Urbact Cope. On travaille sur les enjeux environnementaux mais à l'échelle d'un quartier, le faubourg d'Isle et Neuville en ce qui concerne Saint-Quentin », situe Thomas Dudebout, maire-adjoint en charge de la démocratie citoyenne.

Car c'est bien de cela qu'il s'agit. Depuis un an et demi, Saint-Quentin a intégré ce dispositif pour échanger sur les bonnes pratiques en matière d'implication des habitants sur des projets situés. Elle finance à hauteur de 30 %. « L'Europe prend le reste à charge. » En partant d'expérimentation à petite échelle, l'idée est d'inclure un plan d'action qui devienne le mode opératoire des politiques publiques », ajoute l'élu.

Après une présentation de l'avancée des projets de chacun, c'était, ce mardi, tous agents municipaux voire prestataires des différents pays ont pris l'air le lendemain. Une visite de l'école Marcel-Pagnol qui souhaite végétaliser sa cour. Direction ensuite la bibliothèque Benjamin Fondane et son jardin partagé. Agent du climat dans un quartier de Copenhague, Lise Nygaard Arre apprécie l'implication autour du projet Pagnol : « J'ai vu une communauté de gens engagés. C'est important que les enfants s'engagent dans la transition écologique. À Copenhague, nous travaillons sur un jardin partagé mais à une petite échelle ». Venue de Pontinha (Portugal), Claudia Corta apprécie l'implication des plus jeunes : « Ils gardement un étant adulte ». Le programme Urbact doit durer encore un an environ. Précédemment, Saint-Quentin était engagée dans un autre dispositif européen. « On spécialisé avait créé les ateliers de co-construction dont nous nous sommes servis pour le square de la 26/08, c'est une méthode que l'on applique pour la création d'une aire de jeu au quartier Gare », conclut Thomas Dudebout. ■ J.G.

Upon hearing about the URBACT COPE program, residents of the Neuville neighborhood expressed interest in joining the local group. Thanks to this program, these residents who have joined the local group now have an opportunity to develop the renaturation of their shared garden and the activities that will be offered there.

This garden is a place for living and sharing, where vegetables are grown and redistributed to residents and cooked during communal meals organized on the first Friday of every month.

OPPORTUNITIES AND LOCAL STRENGTHS

Themes	Local opportunities and strengths
Active mobility:	• Encouraging cycling and walking, supported by examples of local and national success stories. • Opportunity to adopt innovative solutions to encourage carpooling. • Walkability plan to promote safe pedestrian travel: following the results of a study conducted by a consulting firm, a public consultation will be held in May and June concerning the city center.
Public transportation:	• Existence of the Pastel Bus, considered affordable. • Potential for improving services by extending operating hours to meet citizens' needs.
Green spaces and vegetation:	• Possibility of developing more vegetation to create cool and pleasant areas in summer. • Plant trees in neighborhoods and schoolyards to improve biodiversity.
Waste reduction:	• Introduction of an incentive tax to reduce waste production. • Opportunity to raise public awareness about sorting and reducing through educational campaigns.

LOCAL CHALLENGES AND WEAKNESSES

Themes	Local challenges and weaknesses
Mobility:	• Too many cars, with access difficulties and congestion, particularly around schools. • Lack of safe cycling facilities and infrastructure suitable for active mobility. • Difficulty in implementing carpooling due to local habits and acceptability. • Free parking perceived as a false solution.
Waste:	• Lack of discipline in sorting waste and few deterrent penalties. • Traffic obstructed by trash cans, particularly on the streets of Faubourg d'Isle. • Waste management issues in the event of weather alerts (dangerous trash cans on the road).

Urbanization and housing:	• Land artificialization, lack of drinking water points in public places, and excessive use of air conditioning, which increases urban heat. • Need for support in housing renovation to prevent abuse by certain professionals.
Adaptation to climate change:	• Cities are becoming increasingly hotter in summer, requiring tailored solutions to create cool areas and reduce heat islands.

LOCAL PRIORITIES

Themes	Local priorities
Develop active and sustainable mobility:	• Create more cycling facilities. • Develop walkability and create pedestrian zones. • Implement awareness-raising initiatives in schools to encourage a reduction in motorized vehicles. • Extend public transport hours and coverage. • Introduce innovative carpooling solutions and free evening shuttles.
Reducing waste production:	• Educate citizens about waste sorting and reduction. • Introduce incentives and penalties to improve waste management. • Promote the circular economy by making repair cafés in neighborhoods, repairing or donating items.
Adapt the territory to climate change and increase the greening of the city:	• Plant trees, green schoolyards and other urban spaces. • Reducing soil artificialization and installing accessible water points to counter heat waves.
Improving the energy efficiency of housing:	• Encourage energy-efficient renovation of housing using sustainable materials. • Provide reliable and transparent support for homeowners to prevent abuse.
Raise awareness and engage the community:	• Organize workshops and campaigns to involve citizens in efforts related to mobility, waste sorting and prevention, and greening, and encourage sustainable behavioral changes.

The local group was initially brought together to identify several priorities in order to determine the different themes.

5. ACTIONS ENVISAGED BY RESIDENTS

The Faubourg d'Isle-Neuville neighborhood in Saint-Quentin is undergoing a transformation to become a model district where mobility is calmed and renaturation and the circular economy are key priorities. The aim is to create a balance between pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, and motorists by promoting safe and accessible facilities for all. An ambitious greening program, including the planting of trees and the installation of water points, will help tackle the effects of climate change while providing a pleasant living environment. At the same time, the neighborhood is committed to a circular economy approach with initiatives for recycling, waste reduction, and reuse of local resources. This project relies on the active involvement of residents to build a sustainable, inclusive, and attractive neighborhood.

INITIAL IDEAS FOR LOCAL ACTION

The members of the local group consulted with the educational community in these two neighborhoods in order to launch an initial project in 2025 (see action sheet no.1).

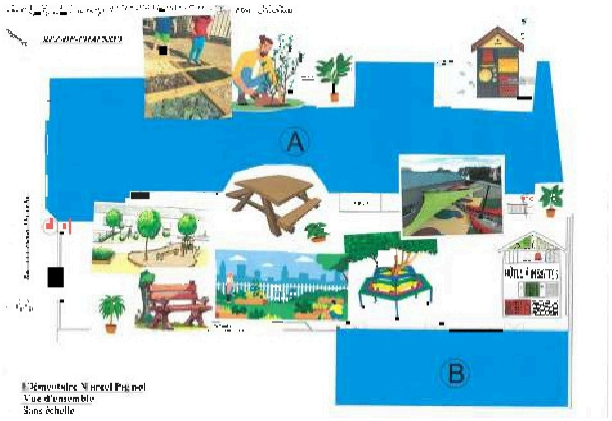
PROJECT TO REMOVE CONCRETE AND REINTRODUCE VEGETATION AT THE MARCEL PAGNOL SCHOOL:

In 2023, the citizen participation department was contacted to set up participatory workshops with all the students in order to obtain proposals for an "oasis courtyard."

This schoolyard has no shade in the summer.

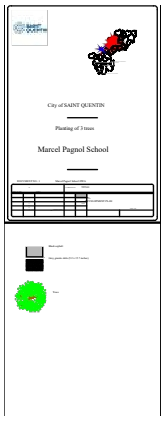
Each class, divided into groups of five students, was given a map of the playground with labels indicating various play structures, benches, trees, trash cans, and insect hotels.

The project has been approved by the French Ministry of Education and is partly funded by URBACT COPE for the tree planting, with the remainder funded by the government as part of the 2025 “Dotation Politique de la Ville” (City Policy Grant).



Planting is included in the Parks and Gardens Department's work schedule for 2025, with planting to take place between November 15 and December 31, 2025. Demineralization work was carried out during the summer by the Roads and New Works Department.

Map of the ~~Marcel~~ Pagnol schoolyard:



BUILDING ON THIS SUCCESS, THE MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL GROUP APPROACHED THE NEUVILLE DISTRICT COUNCILORS TO DISCUSS TRANSFORMING THE NEUVILLE COMMUNITY GARDEN INTO A LIVING SPACE.

Since the participative instancies were set up in 2017, this has been at the heart of the councilors' plans for the neighborhood. The vegetables harvested are redistributed to residents and also used in communal meals held on the first Friday of each month. Around 50 people bring a starter, main course, or dessert to share.
This meal sharing is part of the “Projet Alimentaire Territorial (PAT)” (Territorial Food Project).

The Territorial Food Project (PAT) aims to bring together the various stakeholders in the Saint-Quentin area around the issue of healthy and sustainable food, thereby contributing to the consideration of social, environmental, economic, and health dimensions. PATs are most often led by local authorities and are based on a shared assessment of agriculture and food in the area.

Objectives of these meetings and the use of the garden:

- Build social connections,
- Share a friendly moment,
- Work on parenting and intergenerational issues,
- Educational space,
- Assistance for residents of a priority neighborhood.

Challenge:

This garden is located behind a library. Until now, counselors had a space within the library to store equipment and crops, as well as to prepare seedlings.

However, the project currently underway will transform this library into a meeting place for families in the neighborhood. This change will incorporate the space initially made available to the advisors, who will no longer be able to use it.

Based on this observation, it became essential to focus our efforts on this garden in order to assist the counselors and the population.

PROJECT COMPLETED:

A consultation was held on Friday, February 7, 2025, in the Neuville neighborhood with the aim of gathering the opinions of local residents (including members of the local group) in order to determine a plan for planting. The tree species were presented along with their specific characteristics. Following this consultation, 25 trees were planted to create islands of coolness.

None of these projects would have been possible without the impetus of Cope and its European funding.

Section 2: Overall vision

Making Saint-Quentin a sustainable, inclusive, and attractive city, based on peaceful mobility, an enhanced natural living environment, and a dynamic circular economy.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RELATED THEMES

Strategic objectives	Related themes
SO 1: Reduce dependence on private cars	Soft mobility
SO 2: Develop a local circular and inclusive economy	Circular economy
SO 3: Raising public awareness and renaturing urban spaces to tackle climate change	Awareness and communication

Specific actions by area of intervention

On April 30, 2025, we brought together the local group to collectively define specific actions to be implemented, as well as their timing.

Organized as a participatory workshop, this discussion session allowed us to structure our thinking into **three sub-groups**, each working on a priority area of intervention identified in advance.

At the end of the workshop, **summary tables** were produced, detailing the actions proposed, their indicative timetable, and the potential actors to be mobilized.

It was made clear to the members of the group, particularly the neighborhood councilors, that **the proposed actions would be examined in terms of their technical, financial, and operational feasibility.**

OS 1: Reducing dependence on private cars

Area of intervention	Action Specific	Action number	Description	Timeframe	Estimated budget in €	Responsible
1. Promote walkability	**Improve signage**	1	Organize participatory assessments by walking with citizens to identify existing signage and determine needs.	2026	480 (HR costs)	City of Saint-Quentin – Citizen Participation
	Study on optimizing traffic, walkability, and parking	2	Implementation of one-sided parking on Rue d'Ostende (Faubourg d'Isle neighborhood).	October 2025 (ongoing)	12,324	CASQ - DADT City of Saint-Quentin - Citizen Participation
	Widening and maintaining sidewalks	3	Landscaping the pedestrian walkway, repairing the roadways, repairing and maintenance of the paths in the south cemetery.	2024 (completed)	$155,357	CASQ - DADT
	Organize events to promote walking	4	Mobilize neighborhood councilors to organize local walks.	2025 (achieved)	60 (HR costs)	City of Saint-Quentin – Citizen Participation

2. Develop cycling and its infrastructure	**Creation of cycling maps**	1	Mapping cycling continuity needs cycling continuity by identifying areas of high demand and black spots that need to be made safer.	2026	30 (HR costs)	CASQ – DADT
	Purchase of bicycles for the Neuville Municipal Social Center	2	Encourage cycling to get to activities.	2024 (achieved)	1,062	City of Saint-Quentin - CSMN - Citizen Participation
	Creation of a bicycle storage room at the Eugène Corrette school	3		2025 (completed)	$25,000	City of Saint-Quentin - DECC
	Creation of a half-day event on the theme of cycling mobility *see action sheet 2*	4	Organization of a half-day event dedicated to cycling in the neighborhood, with repair workshops, fun trails, and demonstrations.	October 25, 2025 (in progress)	2,000	City of Saint-Quentin – Citizen Participation

OS 2: Developing a circular and inclusive local economy

Area of intervention	Action Specific	Action number	Description	Timeframe	Estimated budget in €	Responsible
3. Combating food waste	**Set up anti-waste cooking workshops at the Neuville Municipal Social Center**	1	Organize anti-waste cooking workshops at the Neuville Social Center to teach people how to make use of leftovers and cook with end-of-life products.	2026	Depending on the number of workshops €500	CASQ-Sustainable Development Division (PAT) City of Saint-Quentin - CSMN

3. Combating food waste	**Reducing waste and promote composting** *See action sheet 4*	2	Install shared compost bins in areas accessible to all at the foot of buildings.	2025 (in progress)	12,000	CASQ – Waste Management Division
	Installation of anti-waste refrigerators *see action sheet 5*	3	Install shared refrigerators in public or community spaces where residents can drop off and pick up unused food.	2026	1,200 per site	CASQ-Sustainable Development Division (PAT)
4. Promote urban agriculture	**Develop the use of shared gardens** *see action sheet 3*	4	Transform shared gardens into living spaces, offer residents opportunities to discuss urban agriculture and organize shared meals prepared with vegetables grown in the gardens.	2025 (in progress)	10,000	City of Saint-Quentin – CSMN Citizen Participation - DGPI

OS 3: Renature urban spaces to address climate change.

Area of intervention	Action Specific	Action number	Description	Timeframe	Estimated budget in €	Responsible
5. Combating heat island	Planting trees in schools	1	Creation of an oasis courtyard at Marcel Pagnol School to breathe new life into the school grounds. See action sheet 1	2025 (in progress)	20,206	City of Saint-Quentin – DEVPU - DVTN
		2	Creation of a micro-forest in the courtyard of the Eugène Corrette school *see action sheet 6*	2025 (in progress)	9,814	City of Saint-Quentin – DEVPU
	Tree planting across both neighbor hoods	3	Planting of: • 9 trees at the "Million Populaire" playground • 25 trees on the vacant lot on Rue de la Fère • 1 tree behind the Community Social Action Center • 9 trees on Allée Gustave Cantelon.	2025 (achieved)	6,768	City of Saint-Quentin – DEVPU
	Renaturing public spaces	4	Planting trees near the Neuville Municipal Social Center.	2025 (completed)	19,993	City of Saint-Quentin – DEVPU
		5	Creation of a pedestrian path between the community center, the sports complex, and the middle school Installation of a bicycle rack.	2025 (in progress)	$20,000	City of Saint-Quentin – DEVPU - DVTN
6. Water resource management	Creation of communica--tion panels	1	Put up educational signs in green spaces and along riverbanks to explain the water cycle and best practices (see the one in Isle Park).	2026	20,000	CASQ – Water cycle

6. Water resource management	**Climate awareness**	2	Raising awareness among neighborhood agents and advisors about 2-ton workshops.	November 2025	1,800 per workshop	CASQ Sustainable Development Division
	Site visits for the general public	3	Offer guided tours of facilities (treatment plants, treatment plants, drinking water network) to improve understanding of how they work and the issues involved. Visits organized with the Gauchy wastewater treatment plant operator, registration required.	2025 (in progress)	45 per visit	CASQ – Water cycle – Citizen participation – External partners
	Raising children's awareness of eco- friendly actions *see action sheet 7*	4	Organize awareness sessions for adults and children on water management and consumption.	November 2025	4,512	CASQ – Local associations – External service

ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRATION

OS 1: Reducing dependence on private cars

This integration analysis is conducted with reference to the overall political strategy, in order to ensure the convergence of objectives and the means implemented, in particular:

- Are the actions linked to several objectives?
- Are the actions multidimensional? (economic, social, environmental)
- Are the actions replicable in other neighborhoods?
- Are the actions compatible with the territorial strategy?

	Promoting walkability				Develop cycling and its infrastructure			
Action	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Related to other objectives?	**Yes** (accessibility, soft mobility, safety)	**Yes** (Safety, accessibility)	**Yes** (health, environment, active mobility)	**Yes** (consultation, policy adaptation)	**Yes** (safety, guidance, cycling development)	**Yes** (accessibility, soft mobility, active mobility)	**Yes** (accessibility, soft mobility, activities)	**Yes** (awareness-raising, events, health)
Multidimensional? (economic, social, environmental)	**Partially: Economic** (attractiveness) **Social** (guidance), **Environmental** (encourages walking/cycling)	**Economic** (optimized infrastructure), **Social** (responsive to needs)	**Social** (raising awareness), **Environmental** (reducing car use), **Economic** (low cost)	**Partially: Social** (responsive to needs), **Economic** (better allocation of resources)	**Economic** (optimized infrastructure) **Social** (cyclist safety), **Environmental** (carbon-free mobility)	**Social** (engagement of young people), **Environmental** (encouraging cycling)	**Partially: Social** (listening to needs), **Environmental** (soft mobility), **Economic** (optimized infrastructure)	**Social** (festive event), **Environmental** (soft mobility), **Economic** (local revitalization)
Replicable in other neighborhoods?	**Yes**, applicable to the entire territory	**Yes**, applicable to the entire territory	**Yes**, duplicate events in various locations	**Yes**, method usable throughout the territory	**Yes**, to be extended to other urban areas	**Yes**, easy to replicate in schools	**Yes**, easy to replicate in schools or community centers	**Yes**, event easily transferable

Inclusive	**Yes**, improves access for all (pedestrians, people with reduced mobility)	**Yes**, improves access for all (pedestrians, people with reduced mobility)	**Yes**, accessible to all audiences	**Yes**, if well publicized and clearly communicate d	**Yes**, makes the city easier to navigate for all cyclists	**Yes**, mobilizes young people, often in connection with their families	**No**	**Yes**, general public, unifying
Compatible with the regional strategy	**Yes**, PCAET – Plui HD – POA mobility	**No**, road authority	**Yes**, PCAET – Climate Air Energy Label – Plui HD – POA mobility	**Yes**, promotes participatory democracy and evaluation of actions	**Yes**, included in bicycle plans, cycling schemes – PCAET	**Yes**, consistent with educational and participatory regional initiatives	**Yes**, consistent with educational and participatory approaches at the local level	**Yes**, supports cycling policies

OS 2: Develop a local circular and inclusive economy

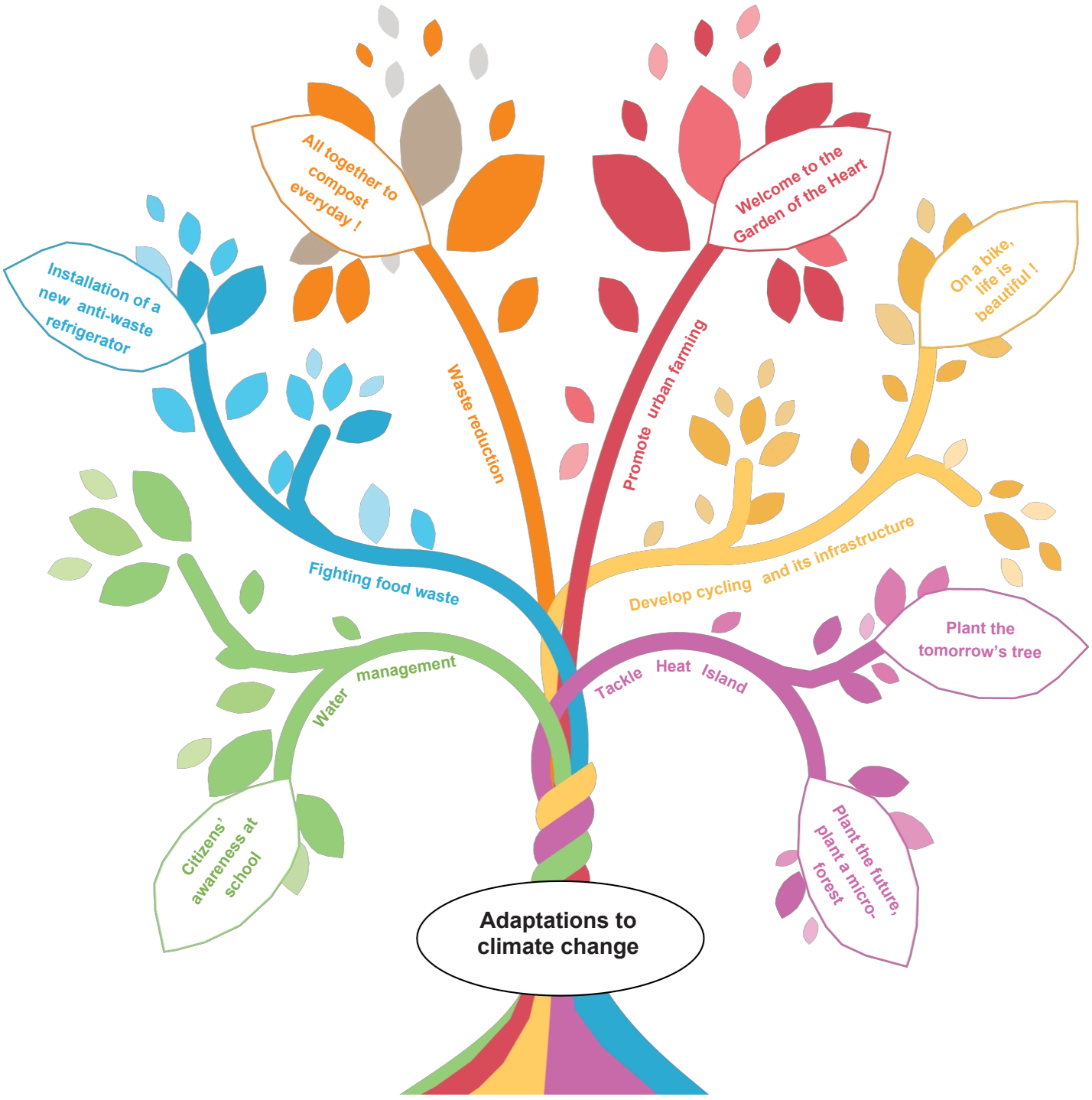
	Fighting food waste			Promoting urban agriculture
Action	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**
Related to other objectives?	**Yes** (waste reduction + education + social ties)	**Yes** (waste reduction + education)	**Yes** (anti-waste, solidarity)	**Yes** (sustainable ties, urban health) food, social biodiversity,
Multidimensional ? **(economic, social, environmental)**	**Economic (food economy), Social (conviviality), Environmental (less waste)composting), Social**	**Economic (reduced collection costs), Environmental (local (collective use)**	**Economic (assistance to households), Social (mutual aid), Environmental (avoids waste)**	**Economic (self- production), Social (cooperation, intergenerational ties), Environmental (vegetation, biodiversity, living soil)**
Can it be replicated in other neighborhoods?	**Yes**, easily replicable in other community centers	**Yes**, possible in any densely populated neighborhood with collective housing	**Yes**, replicable in other public/community spaces	**Yes**, easily replicable in different types of neighborhoods (urban, suburban)
Inclusive	**Yes**, open to all, promotes diversity	**Partially (may require support at the outset)**	**Yes, free access, promotes mutual aid**	**Yes**, promotes participation by all residents, often intergenerational and intercultural
Compatible with the Territorial Strategy	Yes, PCAET – PAT	**Yes**, PCAET –PLPDMA	Yes, PCAET – PAT	Yes, PCAET – PAT - NPRU

OS 3: Renature urban spaces to combat climate change.

	Combating heat islands				
Action	**1**	**2**	**3**		**5**
Related to several objectives?	**Yes**, Climate, biodiversity, education	**Yes**, Leisure, exemplarity	**Yes**, Climate, biodiversity, urban cooling	**Yes**, Biodiversity, recreation, health, climate	**Yes**, Energy, climate, exemplarity
Multidimensional? (economic, social, environmental)	**Cooling, carbon capture, education**	**Environment, social (living spaces), sometimes economic (attractiveness)**	**Environment, social (living spaces), sometimes economic (attractiveness)**	**Environment, social (living spaces), sometimes economic (attractiveness)**	**Insulation, water management, image of the municipality**
Replicable in other neighborhoods?	**Yes**, reproducible in all schools	**Partially**, depends onland and uses	**Partially**, depends onland and uses	**Partially**, depends on land and usage	**Yes**, possible for various public buildings
Inclusive	**Yes**, Promotes equal access to nature for children	**Yes**, Promotes equal access to nature for children	**Yes**, Creates shared spaces open to all	**Yes**, Creates shared spaces open to all	**Partially**, Less directly perceived by residents

	Water resource management			
Action	**1**	**2**	**3**	
In connection with several objectives?	**Partially**, one main objective: raising awareness	**Yes**, education, participation, discovery of solutions	**Yes**, education, sustainable behavioral change	**Partially**, with a single main objective: raising awareness
Multidimensional? (economic, social, environmental)	**Limited impact without associated concrete action**	**Informative, social, environmental**	**Social, educational, ecological**	**Social, educational, ecological**
Replicable in other neighborhoods?	**Yes**, easily deployable everywhere	**Yes**, easy to adapt depending on available space	**Yes**, Easily replicable in all establishments	**Yes**, Easy to adapt depending on available space
Inclusive	**Yes**, Accessible to all audiences	**Yes**, Intergenerational audience, facilitated exchanges	**Yes**, accessible to all children	**Yes**, accessible to all audiences

Section 3: Details of action planning



Reducing dependence on private cars

Develop a circular and inclusive local economy

Raise citizens and renature urban spaces to address climate change

ACTION 1: PLANTING THE SHADE OF TOMORROW

Strategic objective: Renature urban spaces to address climate change.
Area of intervention concerned: Combating heat islands.

Context and project description:
The Marcel Pagnol school is located in the Faubourg d'Isle neighborhood. Teachers noticed the lack of shade in the playground, which was affecting the children's comfort, particularly during periods of high heat.
To address this issue, the teaching team asked the Citizen Participation Department to set up a participatory budget.
In 2024, a consultation was organized involving both teachers and children, the main users of the space. Using stickers and plans of the playground, the students were able to express their needs and imagine the future oasis playground.
The project was then proposed to the local URBACT Cope group, which decided to support the initiative.

Description of specific tasks required to complete the project:

- Consultation with the school children and then with the local group,
- Clearing the site,
- Demineralization of the ground,
- Addition of topsoil and planting.

Main actors:

- Urbact Cope network, expertise and European visibility,
- Citizens, children, and teachers, demand for improved living conditions at school,
- The Parks and Gardens Department, planning and carrying out work in coordination with the Roads Department,
- The Roads Department, demineralization.

Potential collaborator:

- The French Ministry of Education.

Implementation schedule:

- August 2025, demineralization work
- November 2025, tree planting and material installation
- November-December 2025, inauguration

Costs	Revenue
€20,206 €16,164.80	VSQ: €4,041 Urbact: €1,700 State-FCTVA: €3,245 State-DPV: €11,220

Performance indicator:

Number of trees planted and reduction in heat islands in schoolyards.

ACTION 2: LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL ON A BIKE!

Strategic objective: Reduce dependence on private cars.

Area of intervention: Develop cycling and its infrastructure.

Context and project description:
As part of promoting soft mobility and sustainable development, the members of the local group wish to organize a half-day event entirely dedicated to cycling.
The aim of this event is to raise awareness among residents of all ages about the benefits of cycling, whether for daily commuting, leisure, or sport. The event will also provide an opportunity to promote road safety, highlight existing cycling infrastructure, and strengthen community spirit within neighborhoods.

Description of specific tasks required to complete the project:

- Consultation with the local group to define the actions to be implemented during the day and the partners to be invited.
- Coordinate between the local group, the various partners, and the city's technical services.

Main actors:

- Urbact Cope network, European expertise and visibility,
- Members of the local group
- Partners (funders, associations)
- The City's Technical Services
- Potential collaborator:
  - Neuville Municipal Social Center
  - Eugène Corrette School

Implementation schedule:

- Saturday, October 25, 2025, from 2p.m. to 6p.m.

Cost	Revenue
€2,000	VSQ: €800 Urbact: €1,200

Performance indicator:

- The attendance rate on that day.
- Reduction in car use within the experienced neighborhoods.

ACTION 3: A CORNER OF NATURE TO SHARE, WELCOME TO THE GARDEN OF THE HEART

Strategic objective: Develop a circular and inclusive local economy.
Area of intervention concerned: Promoting urban agriculture.

Context and project description:
Faced with the challenges of ecological transition and the need to strengthen social ties in the neighborhood, the local citizen participation group wanted to undertake a renaturation project for the Benjamin Rouché shared garden. This space, initially designed to be functional but lacking in ecological diversity, now has great potential to become a true island of biodiversity and a meeting place for residents.

Description of the specific tasks required to carry out the project:

- Citizen participation: all stages are co-constructed with residents, local associations, and garden users through consultation workshops and discussion sessions.
- Sustainable resource management: implementation of rainwater harvesting systems, choice of plants adapted to local conditions to reduce watering requirements.
- Social spaces: creation of rest and meeting areas (benches, picnic tables), allowing residents to reclaim the garden as a place for living and socializing.
- In a second phase, this garden will also have furniture adapted for people with disabilities. Awareness and education: organization of nature activities and educational workshops with local schools and the municipal social center.

Main stakeholders:

- Urbact Cope Network
- Citizens
- The municipal social center
- The city's technical services

Potential collaborator:

- Associations

Implementation schedule:

Start date: September 2025

Costs	Revenue
€10,000	VSQ: €7,200 Urbact: €1,800 CASQ: €1,000

Performance indicator:

- Increase in number of meals attendance at shared
- Implementation of educational workshops with various schools in the participating neighborhoods.

ACTION 4: ALL TOGETHER FOR DAILY COMPOSTING

Strategic objective: Develop a meeting place open to all that raises residents' awareness of how to manage their waste, which can be a resource.
Area of intervention concerned: Reduction of waste destined for landfill.

Context and description of the project:
As part of the ecological transition and the reduction of household waste, the local group is committed to developing shared composting.
Today, bio-waste accounts for a significant proportion of household waste (one-third), even though it can easily
be recycled into compost, a valuable resource for gardens, green spaces, and urban plantings.

Description of specific tasks required to complete the project:

- The shared compost bins will be installed in a space accessible to all residents of the neighborhood (park, shared garden, building entrance, etc.). The location has been chosen to promote proximity and conviviality.
- Resident participation
- People who are knowledgeable about composting will be identified among the volunteers to ensure follow-up. (Training by an approved organization is mandatory to be a site representative).
- Composting awareness workshops will be organized to educate users.
- Regular events will be held to remind people of best practices and create a sense of community around the composter by agents from the Saint-Quentinois urban community.

Management:
The daily management of the composter will be carried out by residents, with the support of local authority staff. Residents will add waste to the composter, but regular checks and monitoring must be carried out by trained representatives, strictly following the recommendations of the ADEME.

Main actors:

- Urbact Cope Network
- Citizens
- Technical services of the Saint-Quentinois urban community.

Potential collaborator:

- Neighborhood associations
- Schools

Implementation schedule:
Step 1: Distribution of flyers to the entire population to recruit volunteers for this experiment in September
Step 2: Centralization of data by neighborhood
Step 3: Provision of compost bins based on responses around November
Step 4: Distribution of bio buckets and provision of the code for the composter padlock

Costs	Revenue
€12,000	CASQ: €4,800 State-ADEME: €7,200

Performance indicator:

Have at least one composting advisor in each neighborhood.

ACTION 5: DEPLOYMENT OF A NEW ANTI-WASTE REFRIGERATOR

Strategic objective: Combat food waste
Area of intervention: Installation of an anti-waste refrigerator

Context and project description:

In the context of ecological transition and the fight against food waste, the local group is committed to developing innovative and solidarity-based actions to reduce waste production and promote the circular economy in their neighborhood.

Beyond reducing food waste, the installation of this equipment
has several additional objectives:

- Strengthen local solidarity by allowing everyone, regardless of income, to access food products that are still edible.
- Create social ties between residents, associations, retailers, and local producers who can contribute to stocking these fridges.
- Raise awareness of the issues surrounding food waste and encourage changes in individual and collective behavior.

Description of specific tasks required to carry out the project:

- Organize meetings with partners and the local group
- Signing of an agreement between the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community and partners
- Purchase of refrigerators
- Custom design and manufacture of refrigerator display furniture
- Installation of equipment and communication around the project

Main stakeholders:

- Urbact Cope network
- Citizens
- Partners (businesses, associations)
- The Saint-Quentinois Urban Community
- Technical services

Potential collaborator:

- The municipal social center
- Neighborhood residents

Implementation schedule: Second quarter of 2026

Performance indicator:

Attendance rate
Food donations by citizens

Cost	Revenue
€1,200	CASQ: €1,200

ACTION 6: PLANTING THE FUTURE, ESTABLISHING A MICRO-FOREST AS PART OF THE EUROPEAN URBACT PROGRAMS "RESIDENT OF THE FUTURE" AND "COPE"

Strategic objective: Raise awareness among citizens and renature urban spaces to climate change.
Area of intervention concerned: Combating heat islands.

Context and description of the project:

Micro-forests are deliberately densely planted, enabling trees to grow 10 times faster than in a "traditional" forest. They feature a selection of local species and offer numerous benefits in terms of developing biodiversity in cities, absorbing CO2, and combating global warming. There is a growing demand among residents for breathing space, nature in the city, well-being, and ecological resilience.
In this context, the city of Saint-Quentin, as part of its commitment to the European URBACT program "Resident of the Future" and in synergy with the URBACT COPE network, wishes to propose a micro-forest trial on land belonging to the City.

Description of the specific tasks required to carry out the project:

Step 1: Identification and qualification of micro-sites (April-June 2025)
The location must be in the Faubourg d'Isle or Neuville neighborhood (COPE network). Planting in November 2025.
Proposed site: Corrette gymnasium/school with three possible locations

The three possibilities are plots of 200 to 250 m². Options 2 and 3 offer easier maintenance of the surrounding area. Option 1 is more visible from the outside (visible from the street without having to enter the grounds).

Step 2: Contact with the relevant departments (June 2025)

Step 3: Propose an educational approach to teachers in the Faubourg d'Isle and Neuville sectors (contact to be made in June 2025 for implementation from September to November 2025)

Step 4: Implementation of micro-forests (November 2025 - March 2026)
Planting using the Miyawaki method (local species, dense planting, prepared soil, no watering after the first year).
Citizen planting days, led by technical and ecological partners (see potential service providers below).
Installation of educational signage (forest name, project map, children's involvement, etc.).

Step 5: Monitoring, light maintenance, and evaluation (starting in 2026),
Minimal maintenance for 2 years (mulching, occasional weeding).
Participatory monitoring (annual photo, fauna/flora observation).
Review and feedback from schools and services.
Possible extension of the scheme to other areas.

Step 6: Planting in November 2025

Step 7: Setting up composting awareness workshops in schools in the Neuville and Faubourg d'Isle neighborhoods.

- Raising awareness of biodiversity
- Creation of an insect hotel per school

Main actors:

- URBACT networks "Resident of the Future" and COPE: expertise, benchmarking, European visibility.
- Schools (educational projects).
- Neighborhood committees, sustainable development committee, volunteer residents.
- Local government officials and officials from the Saint-Quentinois urban community

Potential collaborators:

- Associations or social economy enterprises that have already carried out this type of project for workshops and planting (beeforest.fr, www.minibigforest.com, coupdepousses.fr, etc.)
- National or institutional partners (ADEME, Region, Water Agencies, Foundation for Nature and Man, etc.).

Costs	Revenue
9,814.20€	URBACT: 6,870€

Result indicator:

- Obtain an additional shaded area in the schoolyard
- Teacher engagement on biodiversity

ACTION 7: ECO-FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR

Strategic objective: Raise public awareness and renature urban spaces to combat address climate change.
Area of intervention concerned: Water resource management.

Context and description of the project:
As part of the European URBACT COPE program, the City of Saint-Quentin is committed to testing concrete
actions to promote urban resilience, placing residents at the heart of the ecological transition.
The neighborhoods of Neuville and Faubourg d'Isle, identified as testing grounds, are at the center of this dynamic. To encourage sustainable behavior from an early age, it is essential to teach children simple, practical eco-friendly actions they can take every day, at home, at school, or in their neighborhood. This initiative aims to strengthen the culture of eco-citizenship while creating fun, educational, and participatory moments that promote social connection, independence, and collective awareness.

Description of specific tasks required to complete the project:

- Design and planning of workshops (children, teenagers, adults)
- Activities led by Lilaea experts in schools, community centers, and citizen councils
- Creation and use of educational materials (models, games, conferences)
- Logistical implementation (equipment, rooms, snacks)
- Monitoring and evaluation of participation and impact

Main stakeholders:
• Schools
• Citizens
• City and Saint-Quentin metropolitan area services

Potential collaborators:
• Lilaea, expertise in environmental education and outreach

Implementation schedule: November 2025

Costs	Revenue
4,512€	VSQ: 1,804.80€ Urbact: 2,707.20€

Performance indicator:
Number of participants and interest in the subject matter

Section 4: Implementation framework

1. GOVERNANCE

In order to coordinate the actions proposed within the framework of URBACT Cope, we invited elected officials, civil servants, local associations, schools, economic partners, and citizens to actively participate in the planning and implementation of actions. A governance structure was therefore established.

Frédérique MACAREZ, Mayor of Saint-Quentin and President of the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community
Stine SKOT, for European expertise

Key elected officials:
Thomas DUDEBOUT, Deputy Mayor in charge of Citizen Participation and Major Projects
Michel MAGNIEZ, Deputy Mayor in charge of the Environment and Sustainable Development Development
Alexis GRANDIN, Deputy Mayor in charge of International Relations, Commemorations and Veterans Affairs, and representative for the Faubourg d'Isle district
Agnès POTEL, Vice-President in charge of Sustainable Development and Environmental Policies
Cindy JANKOWIACK, City Councilor in charge of the Neuville district

Technicians:
Sabrina LARGILLIERE, Project Manager for the Municipal Citizen Participation Department
Nathan GABARD, Head of the Municipal Citizen Participation Department
Romain PREVOT, European Affairs Officer
Alexandra PAUX, Climate, Air, and Energy Project Manager
Edouard CAUCHON, Director of Green Spaces and Urban Cleanliness

Economic partner:
Nicolas BAYARD, Director of Pastel (bus)

Associations:
Vélo 2
ASPTT ST-QUENTIN CYCLING AND MOUNTAIN BIKING SECTION
Vélo Club Saint-Quentinois Cycling
VCA Saint-Quentin ASPTT

And the local citizens' group.

Roles and responsibilities:

- The steering committee oversees implementation and approves major decisions.
- An operational project team monitors activities on a daily basis.
- Local partners provide specific expertise and resources (e.g., community garden activities, raising awareness of sustainable practices).
- The local group participates in discussions and co-construction of the action program.

Coordination mechanisms: regular meetings between technicians, participatory workshops with the local group, shared monitoring tool for tracking actions and the budget, quarterly reports.

2. CONTINUOUS ENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

To ensure adhesion and active participation:

- **Regular consultations:** participatory workshops with residents, schools, and associations to jointly develop actions.
- **Transparent communication**: public meetings, educational displays, and social media to provide updates on progress.
- **Active participation**: encouraging residents to contribute to activities (composting, gardening, food workshops).

3. OVERALL COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING STRATEGY

The overall cost estimate was calculated in consultation with the various departments of the city of Saint-Quentin and the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community. Some costs remain estimates and will be adjusted as operations progress.

Revenues include both secured and expected funding, meaning that grant applications will be submitted in order to obtain the amounts indicated. To date, the allocation of these funds is not guaranteed.

In view of the costs identified, funding under the Urbact COPE program has been mobilized to implement pilot actions under the integrated action plan. At this stage, financial estimates do not allow for the use of structural funds such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) or the European Urban Initiative (EUI). However, if certain operations develop and the amounts become significant, it will then be appropriate to apply for these European structural funds.

In addition, certain operations have received support from the French government through the City Policy Grant (DPV). As the Faubourg d'Isle and Neuville neighborhoods are classified as priority neighborhoods, any investment or operating operation can expect funding of up to 80% of the amount excluding tax (HT) for investments or the amount including all taxes (TTC) for operations.

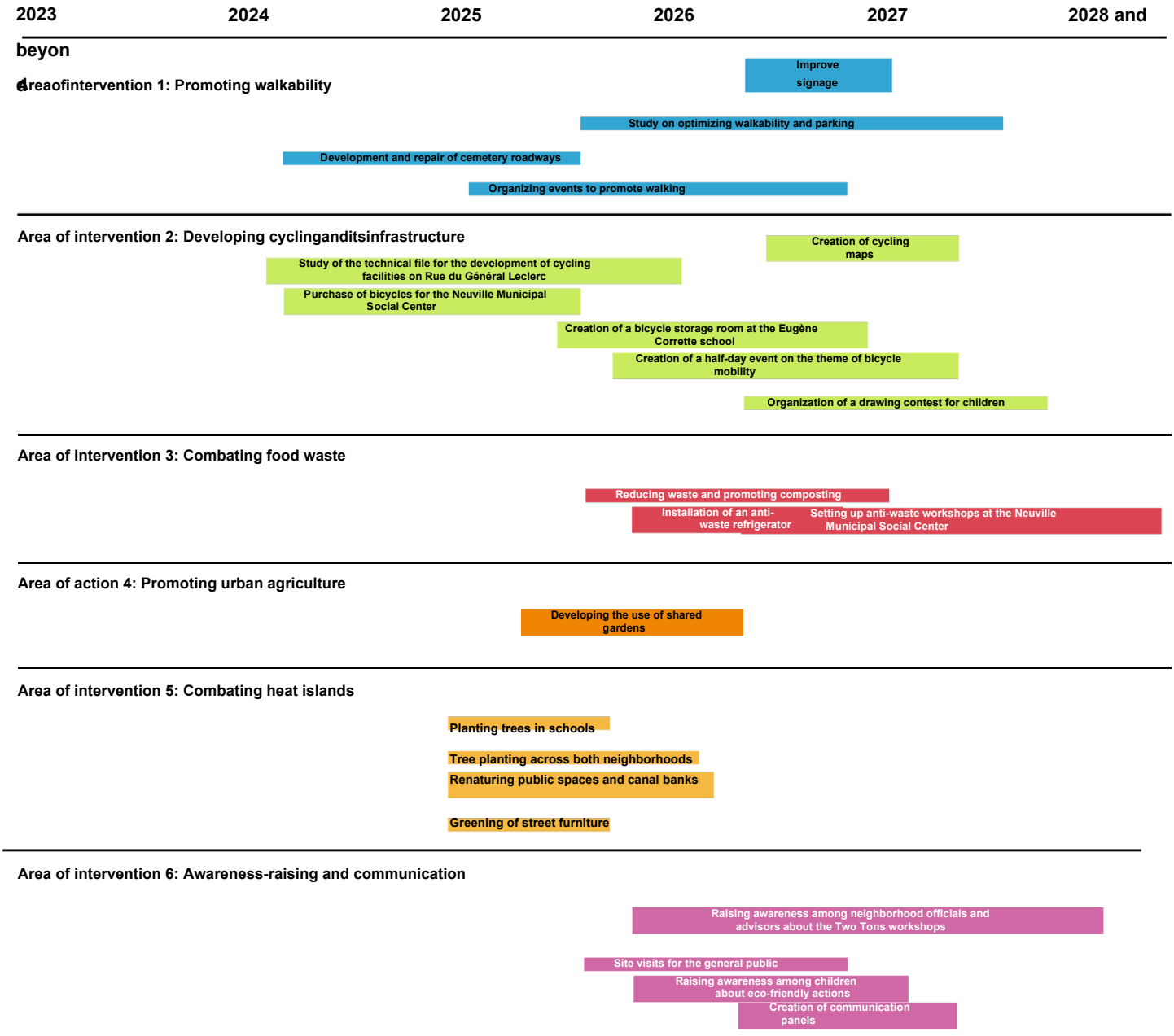
For investment operations, the local authority also recovers 16.06% of the amount including tax in the form of a Value Added Tax (VAT) compensation fund.

Areas of intervention	Specific actions	Costs	Revenue (acquired or expected)
1. Promoting marketability	1 2	480€	VSQ : 480 €
		12,324€	VSQ : 3 697,20 € État – ADEME : 8 626,80 €
	3	155,537€ incl. VAT 124,429.60€ excluding tax	VSQ : 31 013 € État – FCTVA : 24 980 € État – DPV : 99 544 € €
	4	60€	VSQ : 60 €
2. Develop cycling and its infrastructure	1	30€	VSQ : 30 €
	2	1,062€	VSQ : 1 062 €
	3	25,000€ 20,000€ (excluding tax)	VSQ : 4 985 € État – FCTVA : 4 015 € État – DPV : 16 000 €
	4	2,000€	VSQ : 800 € Urbact : 1 200 €
3. Combating food waste	1	500€	CASQ : 200 € Urbact : 300 €
	2 3	12,000 €	CASQ : 4 800 € État – ADEME : 7 200 €
	1	1,200 €	CASQ : 1 200 €
4. Promoting urban agriculture		10,000€	VSQ : 7 200 € CASQ : 1 000 € Urbact : 1 800 €
5. Combating heat islands	1	20,206€ 16,164.80€	VSQ : 4 041 € Urbact : 1 700 € État – FCTVA : 3 245 € État – DPV : 11 220 €
	2	6,768€	VSQ : 1 768 € État – DPV : 5 000 €
	3	19,993€	VSQ : 3 988 € État – FCTVA : 3 212 € État – DPV : 12 800 €
	4	20,000€	VSQ : 3 987 € État – FCTVA : 3 210 € État – DPV : 12 796 €
6. Water resource management	1	20,000€	CASQ : 10 000 € État – FNADT : 10 000 €
	2	1,800€	VSQ : 720 € Urbact : 1 080 €
	3	45€	VSQ : 45 €
	4	4,512€	VSQ : 1 804,80€ Urbact : 2 707,20 €
TOTAL		313,517€	

Total cost of operations	313,517€ incl. VAT
City of Saint-Quentin	65,687 €
Saint-Quentinois Urban Community	17,200 €
French government (DPV, FNADT, FCTVA, etc.)	221,842.80 €
Urbact COPE	8,787.20 €

4. OVERALL TIMELINE

ACTION PLAN CALENDAR



5. RISK ASSESSMENT

Actions	Environment al risks	Technological risks	Logistical risks	Control measures
Planting tomorrow's shade (courtyard oasis)	Plant mortality during periods of drought Unsuitable soils	Design flaws (plantings, watering systems)	Construction delays Disruption to courtyard use	• Choice of plants suited to the climate • Soil analysis and improvement • Precise site planning • Automated regular maintenance and watering
Life is beautiful on a bike! (bike day)	Event-related waste	Equipment breakdowns (stands, bikes, signage)	Low public turnout, Safety issues, Complex coordination	• Provide trash cans and recycling bins • Check and maintainequipment before the event • Communication and promotion to • engage the public • Safety plan and coordination with volunteers
Renaturation of the Benjamin Rouché garden	Poor choice of plants, Loss of biodiversity if maintenance is insufficient	Failure of water recovery systems Educational equipment	Lack of community involvement, Insufficient maintenance, Lack of resources	• Selection of local and resistant plants • Implementation of regular ecological monitoring regular ecological • Training residents in maintenance • Establish a budget and maintenance schedule
Working together to compost on a daily basis	Nuisances (odors, pests), Pollution in the event of unsuitable deposits	Malfunction/dama ge to compost bins Lack of additional equipment	Lack of volunteers, poor organization contributions, of Breakdown in monitoring	• Choice of suitable locations and ventilation of compost bins • Training and awareness-raising on best practices • Regular maintenance of equipment • Organization of a schedule and monitoring of volunteers
Deployment of an anti-waste refrigerator	Food waste if food is not consumed	Refrigerator breakdown, Damage to furniture Problem electrical	Difficulties coordinating with partners, Misuse, Lack of a point of contact	• Planning of food supplies and stock monitoring • Regular maintenance of the refrigerator and furniture • User training • Appointment of a responsible contact person
Planting the future: micro-forest	Plant mortality, Invasive species	Errors in the Miyawaki method, Defective planting equipment	Administrative/land delays, Low citizen involvement in maintenance	• Choice of suitable plants and health checks Compliance with the Miyawaki method • and team training Verification of equipment before • planting Communication and engagement of • residents for maintenance

Criticality assessment for each risk by combining probability and impact in relation the city of Saint-Quentin, and use a simple color code:

Low ***Medium*** ***High***

6. MONITORING AND REPORTING

This is carried out for all actions where performance indicators can be measured (number of participants, amount of waste composted, number of workshops held, participant satisfaction).

For the others, regular field visits are carried out and a quarterly report is drawn up by the steering committee.

The table below is an example of a table for monitoring indicators that are added as actions are implemented.

Implementation monitoring			
Performance indicator	**Monitoring mechanism**	**Baseline value (Date)**	**Target (Date)**

Actions are monitored as they are completed.

CONCLUSION

The URBACT COPE Integrated Action Plan was above all a human and collective adventure. It brought together residents, associations, institutional partners, and local actors around a common goal: to imagine and build together a more sustainable, supportive, and inclusive community.

Thanks to the support of the European URBACT COPE program, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), we were able to experiment, learn, and innovate in our ways of working. This funding made it possible to anchor citizen participation at the heart of the project, strengthen cooperation between stakeholders, and bring to life concrete initiatives that make sense for the community.

Exchanges with European partner cities have brought about real openness, fueling local debate and strengthening everyone's ability to act for the common good. This IAP thus demonstrates the strength of collective action and the relevance of the European framework in supporting social and ecological transitions at the local level.

Appendices

Cycling mobility starts at a young age!

Appendix 1

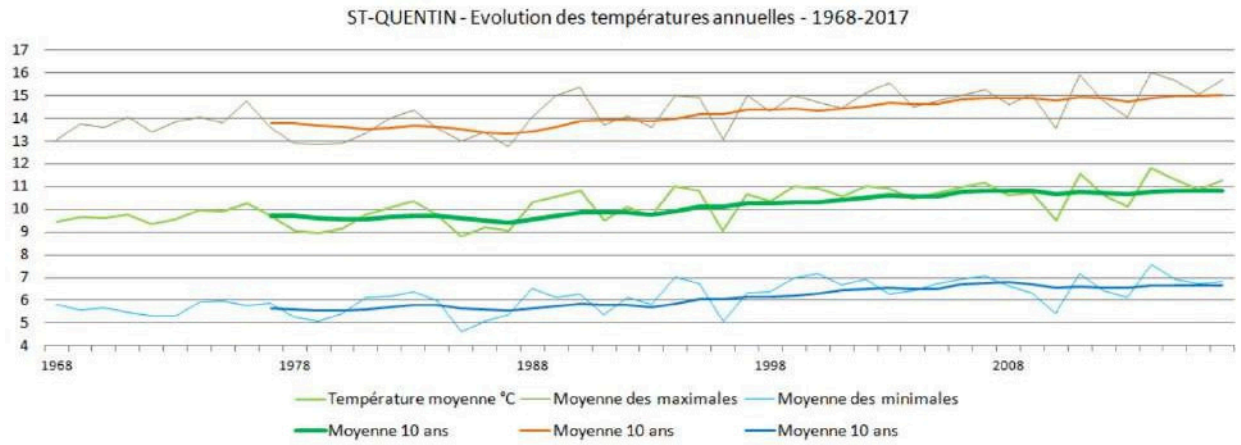


Figure 183 : évolution des températures moyennes annuelles de 1968 à 2017, station Météo France de St-Quentin

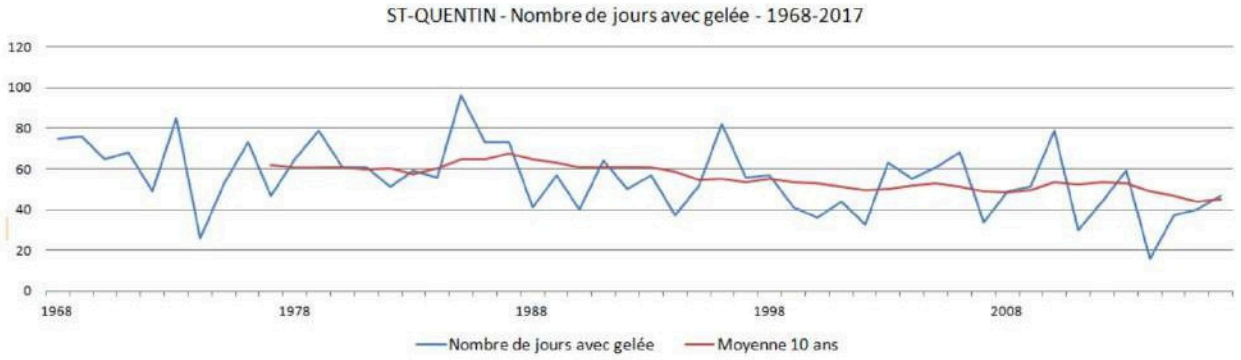


Figure 184 : évolution du nombre de jours de gel de 1968 à 2017, station Météo France de St-Quentin

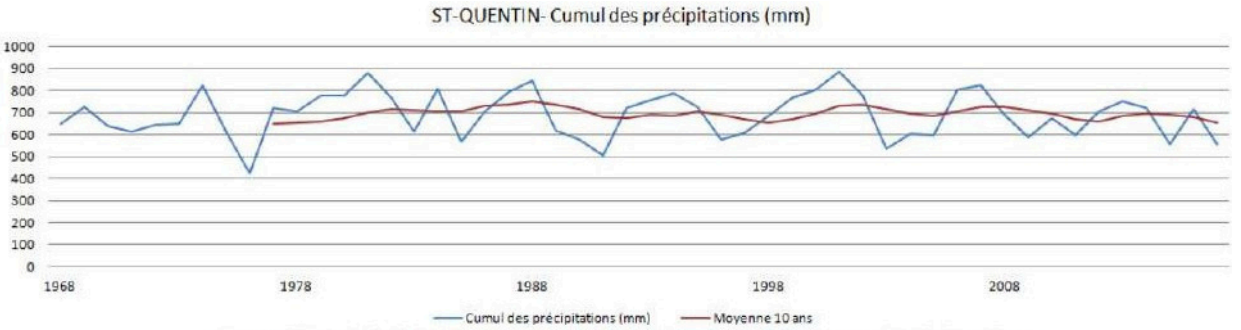


Figure 185 : précipitations annuelles 1968 à 2017, station Météo France de St-Quentin

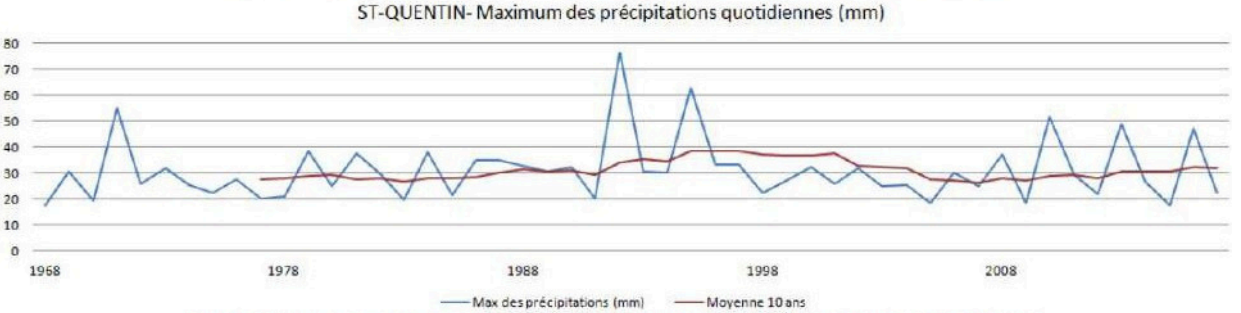


Figure 186 : maximum des précipitations quotidiennes, station Météo France de St-Quentin

Excerpt from the diagnostic report of the 2021-2026 Territorial Climate Air Energy Plan of the Saint-Quentinois Urban Community

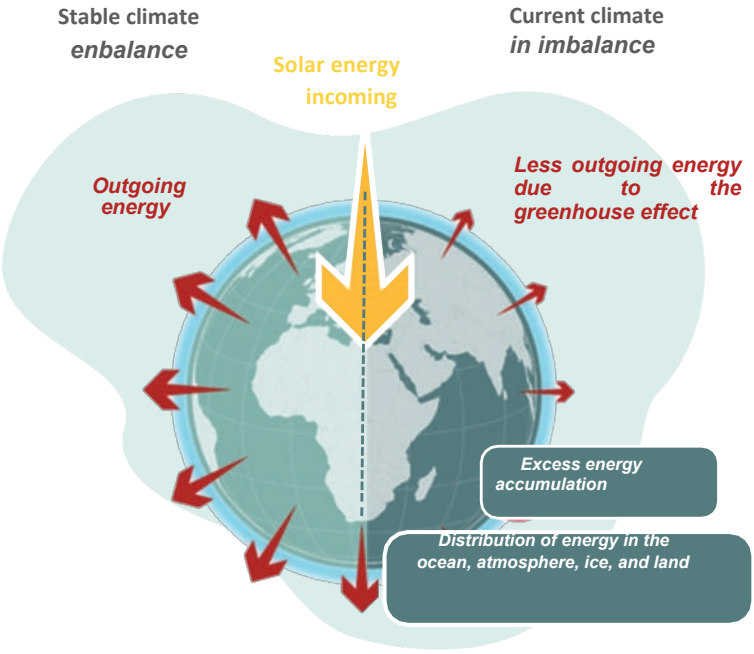
SAINT QUENTIN

- 23 km
- 50,000 inhabitants
- Department of Aisne
- Hauts-de-France region

Summary of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report (BEGES) for the city of Saint-Quentin

Climate change is one of the major economic, social, and environmental problems we face. All human activity generates additional greenhouse gases, which amplify the natural greenhouse effect.

The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere continues to increase, causing climate change.



The **purpose of GHG emissions assessments is to diagnose greenhouse gas emissions by public** and private actors in order to identify and mobilize sources of emissions reduction.

11,849

Tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2eq) in 2022

28,719
round trips between Saint-Quentin and Marseille by car

6,496
round trips Paris/New York by plane

1,260
times the average carbon footprint of a French person over one year

These GHG emissions are partly linked to energy consumption, particularly the burning of fossil fuels (petroleum products, gas, etc.), but some of the emissions are classified as "non-energy-related," coming from sources such as refrigerant gas in air conditioners.

52 %
Purchases

17 %
Travel

26 %
Energy consumption of buildings

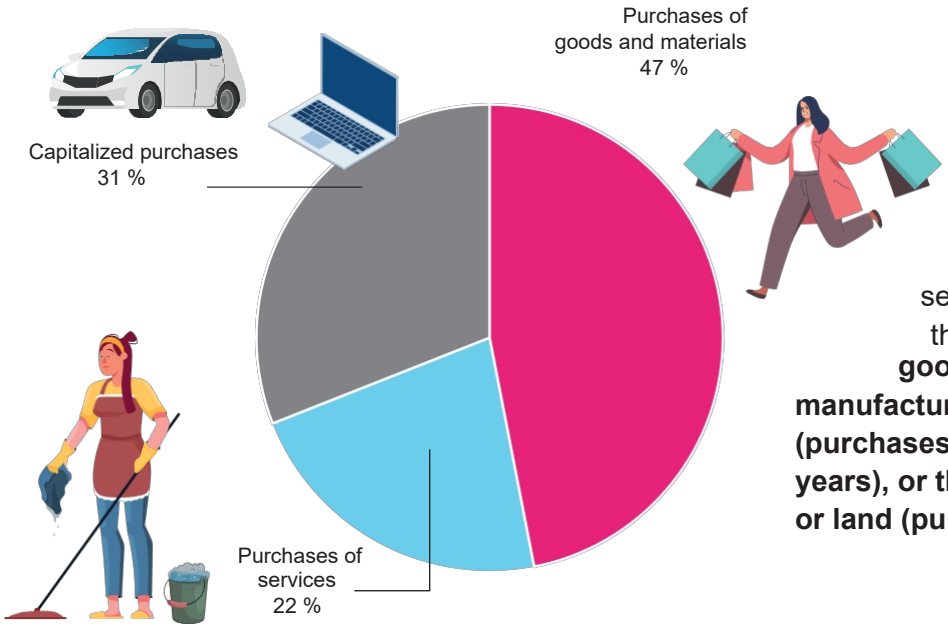
3 %

Waste

2 %

Deliveries of goods

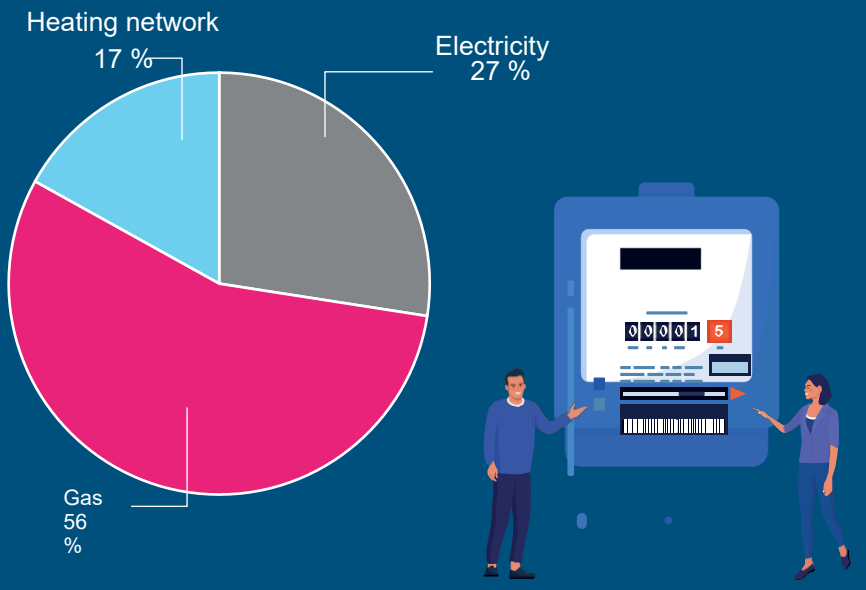
Purchasing: 6,231 tCO2eq



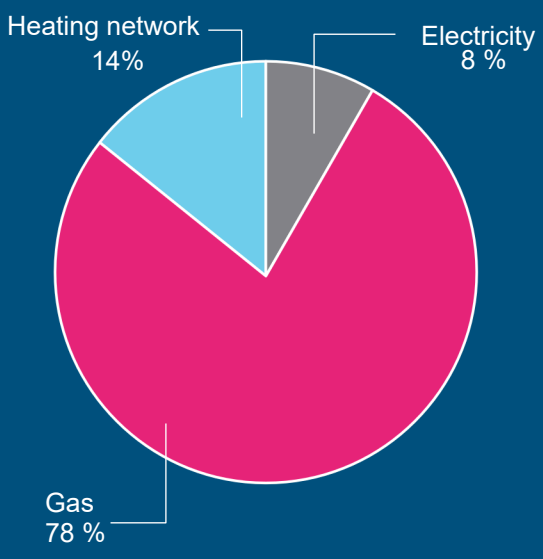
This position focuses on emissions generated by the City of Saint-Quentin's operational purchases. These purchases generate emissions from its suppliers and service providers, for example during the **manufacture of paper (purchase of goods andmaterials), the manufacturing of computer equipment (purchases capitalized over several years), or the maintenance of a building or land (purchases of services).**

Energy item: 3,113 tCO2 eq

Breakdown of energy consumption in kWh



Breakdown of emissions related to energy in tCO2 eq



Electricity is an energy source with a low carbon footprint in France due to the use of nuclear power. As a result, electricity accounts for only 254 tCO2 eq, or 8% of emissions linked to energy consumption in the buildings of the City of Saint-Quentin, despite representing a significant share of consumption (27%).
On the contrary, **gas is a fossil fuel with a significant carbon footprint.** It accounts for **2,413 tCO2eq, or 78% of emissions** linked to energy consumption in the city's buildings.

Transition plan for the city of Saint-Quentin

based on the action plan of the 2022-2026
Ecological Transition Commitment Program

Moving towards carbon-free and energy-efficient mobility

Overall development of an accessible and carbon-free mobility strategy

Encourage cycling

Provide opportunities for more environmentally friendly travel

- Developing eco-mobility in schools (extending the Moby program to all schools in the region)
- Installation of bicycle counting stations
- Participation in Car-Free Day
- Consideration of the introduction of electric scooters for staff use
- Implementing counting systems and travel questionnaires when organizing events
- Study the possibility of introducing the HDF mobility package for city employees
- Drafting of a travel plan for employees (CASQ/VILLE)
- Creation of a plan to make the vehicle fleet greener

Mobilize internal resources and means

Organize human and financial resources to implement the Climate, Air, and Energy policy

Integrate sustainable development criteria into purchasing and contracts with service providers

- Raise awareness among new arrivals about sustainable development and disseminate information on energy and climate issues
- Create a practical guide to eco-friendly actions
- Train staff on indoor and outdoor air quality (air quality roadmap)
- Include green clauses in public procurement contracts
- Requesting environmental labels for promotional items whenever possible
- Implementation of systematic CO2 emissions reporting for service providers (contracts, quotes, etc.) or life cycle assessments (LCA) of purchased products and services

Amplify the region's energy transition

Renovate and rehabilitate municipal and community buildings

Implementation of a smart and sustainable region

Implementation of energy efficiency measures

Promoting renewable energies in procurement and developing them in municipal and community buildings

- Implementation of an energy efficiency plan and energy efficiency advisors Implement
- Operational monitoring of consumption in each of the city's buildings with detailed monthly analysis.
- Modernization of public and heritage lighting
- Implementation of a strategic plan for responsible digital technology
- Development of a real estate and energy master plan
- Collective self-consumption operation