# City-zen 'Preston' Roadshow



Team
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## **Aims**



Co-creative

Global / local expertise combine to reach zero energy.

Home-grown solutions.



Preston, UK, November 2018

City-zen Roadshow Leader – Prof.Dr. Craig Martin

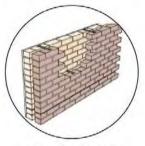
## What we have learned?

## Challenges











No playgrounds

Cars dominate

Hard surfaces

Poor insulation

Flood risks

#### Potentials







Unsused space



Local initiatives



Victorian housing (repetition)



Urban farming

Not sacrifice.

Understanding the 'cost' of not doing something.

- Health
- Enjoyment
- Economic future
- · Family future
- Survival!



Preston, UK, November 2018

City-zen Roadshow Leader – Prof.Dr. Craig Martin



Mon 12th Nov 'Walk'











Cassidy<sup>+</sup>Ashton



recycling lives





Mon 12th Nov 'Talk'

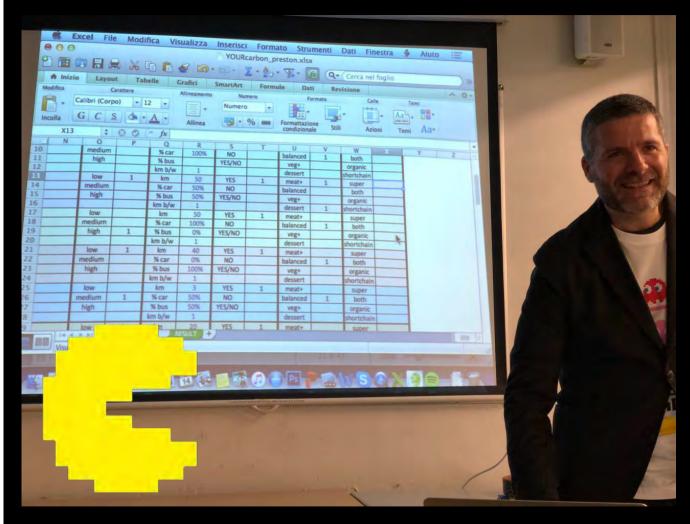




City-zen Roadshow Leader — Prof.Dr. Craig Martin

FUN-SHOP 'Drop-Ins'



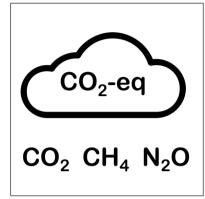


FUN-SHOP 'Drop-Ins'



## **Carbon accounting**





#### UNIT kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

GWP  $CO_2 = 1$ 

GWP  $CH_4 = 34$ 

GWP  $N_2O = 298$ 

**EMISSION FACTORS** 



Carbon accounting: Dr. Riccardo M. Pulselli, University of Siena, Siena

### **Raw data in Preston**



#### **HOUSEHOLD**

Household: 1

Citizens: 2.34



#### **NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Households: 1500

Citizens: 3645



#### **PRESTON**

Households: 57,567

Citizens: 140,189



Electricity: 3550 kWh/yr



Natural gas: 11600 kWh/yr



Mobility: 14000 km/yr

passenger car only



Waste: 661 kg/house yr

51% landfilled 31% recycled

Water: 131 m3/house yr

(A)

5.3 GWh/yr



17.5 GWh/yr



21M km/yr



991 t/yr



196 k m3 yr



204 GWh/yr



672 GWh/yr



807**M** km/yr



38 k t/yr



7.5 M m3 yr

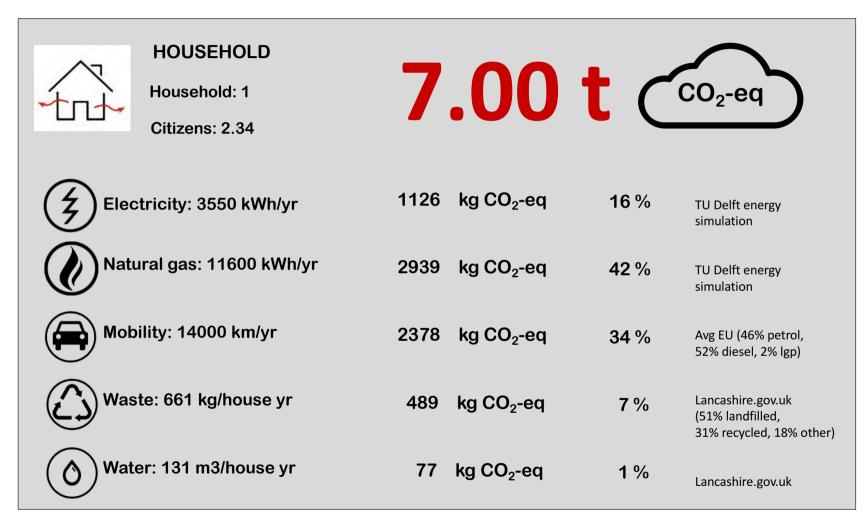


#### Raw data & scale

HOUSEHOLD NEIGHBOURHOOD PRESTON CITY



## **Carbon Footprint per household**



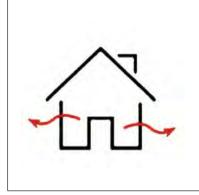


Typical household Carbon Footprint



## **Carbon Footprint per household**





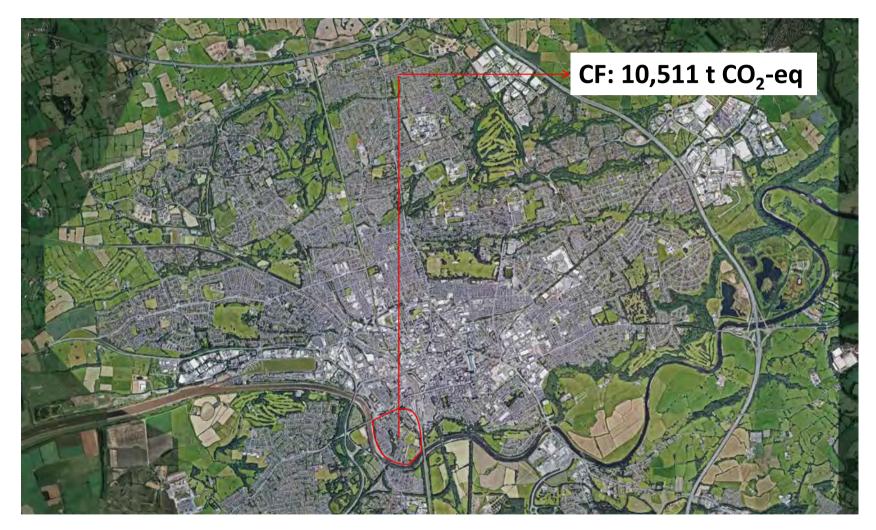
Typical household Carbon Footprint

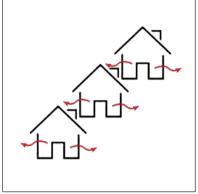
7.00  $t co_2 eq / yr$ 

= 1.3 football fields



Carbon accounting: Dr. Riccardo M. Pulselli, University of Siena, Siena





#### **BROADGATE**

3645 inhabitants

1500 households

2.6% Preston houses

40 ha area

91 inhab./ha



Carbon accounting: Dr. Riccardo M. Pulselli, University of Siena, Siena

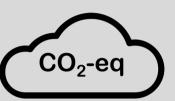


#### **NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Households: 1500

Citizens: 3645

10,511 t (co<sub>2</sub>-eq



(	矣)
1	

Electricity: 5.3 GWh/yr

1688 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq 16 %

TU Delft energy simulation



Natural gas: 17.5 GWh/yr

4408 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq 42 %

TU Delft energy simulation



Mobility: 21M km/yr

3567 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq 34 %

Avg EU (46% petrol, 52% diesel, 2% lgp)



Waste: 991 t/yr

733 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

7 %

Lancashire.gov.uk (51% landfilled, 31% recycle, 18% other)

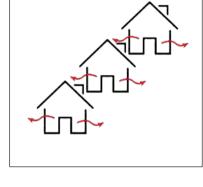
Lancashire.gov.uk

0

Water: 196 k m3 yr

115 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

1%



#### **BROADGATE**

3645 inhabitants

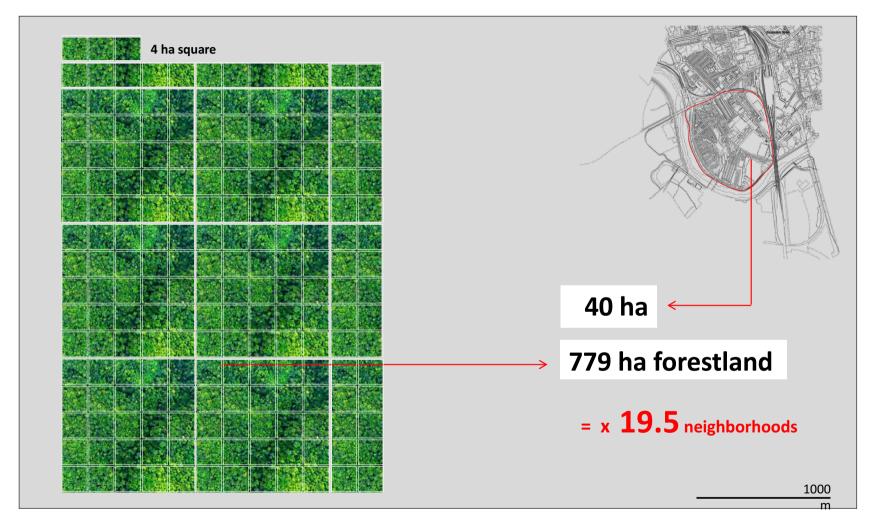
1500 households

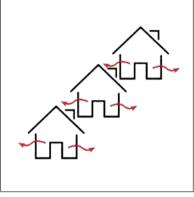
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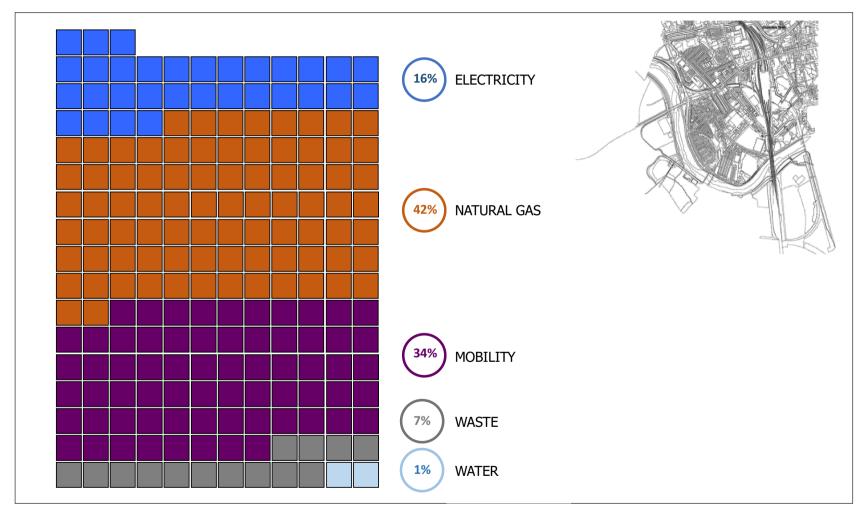
**BROADGATE** 

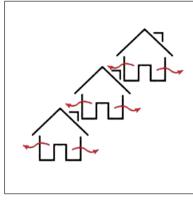
 $C.F = 10.5 \text{ kt } CO_2\text{-eq}$ 

40 ha area

779 ha forestland



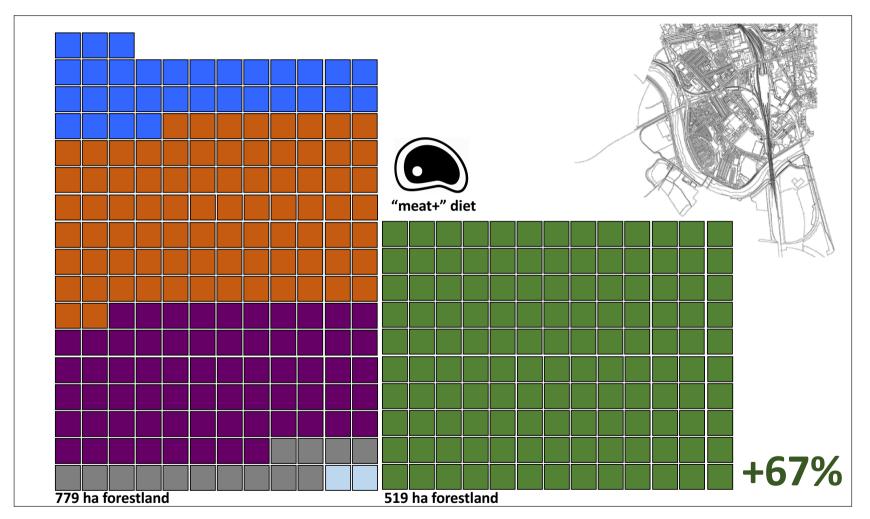








## Food impact (meat+ diet)



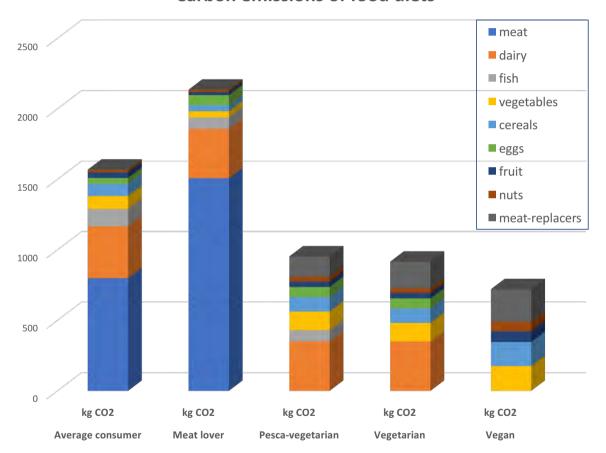


- ELECTRICITY
- NATURAL GAS
- MOBILITY
- WASTE
- WATER
- FOOD



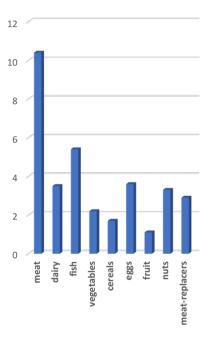
### So we start with food...

#### **Carbon emissions of food diets**



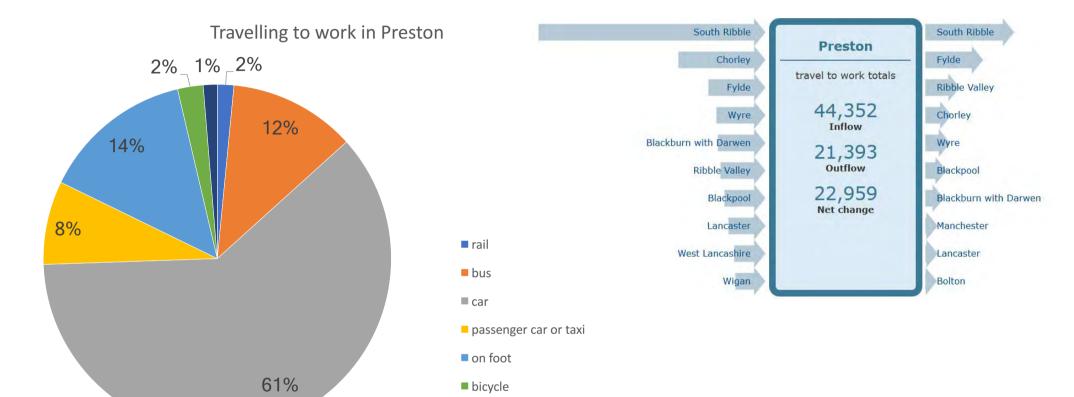
Energy strategy: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

#### Carbon emissions per kg food





## **Preston mobility today**



■ all other modes

50% of Preston workers live within 5 km distance!



Mobility strategy: Egon Troch, Th!nk-E, Belgium

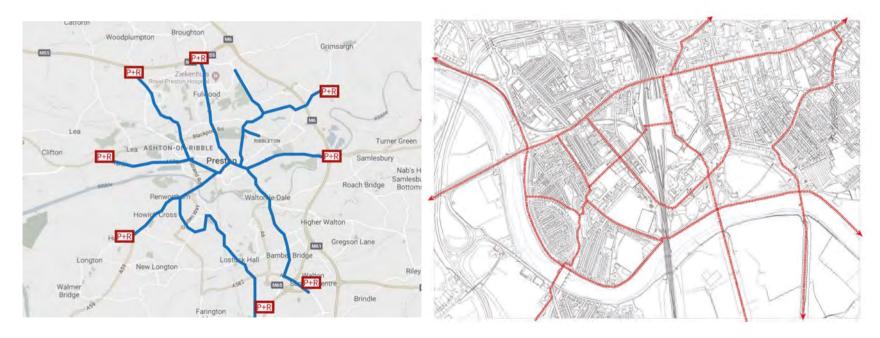
## **Preston mobility solutions**

#### **Connection with city centre**

> By light rail with cheap park+rides

> By bicycle paths

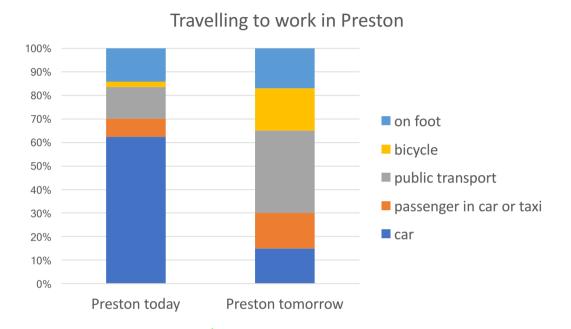
- Less visiting cars in the centre
- > Clean air
- > Fast access to city
- Investment in local economy





**Mobility strategy**: Egon Troch, Th!nk-E, Belgium

## **Preston mobility tomorrow**



Low air quality, limited movement

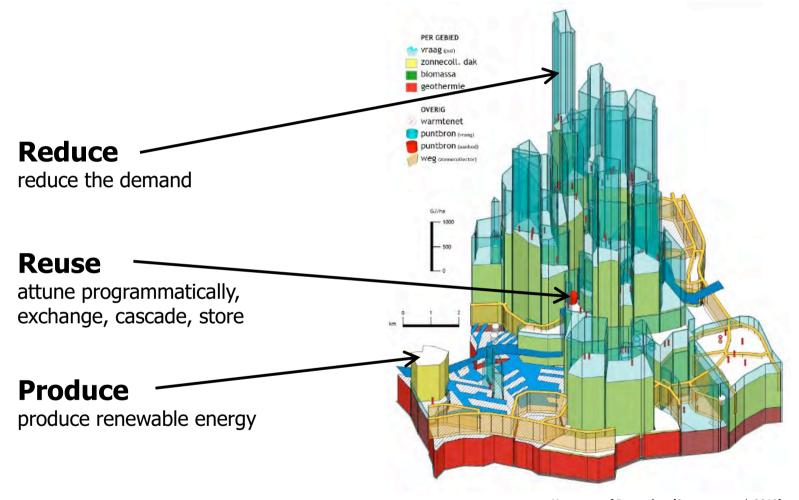
Traffic jams
85 people killed or seriously injured (2016)
100 M£ per year on foreign fossil fuel
560 MWh of fossil fuel per year
150000 ton CO<sub>2</sub> per year

Better health
Improved reachability
Safe mobility
Better for local economy
340 MWh of renewable energy per year
0 ton CO<sub>2</sub> per year

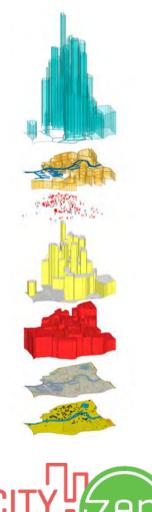


Mobility strategy: Egon Troch, Th!nk-E, Belgium

## Making the built environment energetically smarter









# Reduce



## Reducing the energy demand

- How far can we go with energy savings in the existing built environment?
   This depends on type of neighbourhood, year of construction, building technology
- General measures for existing buildings
  - Post-insulation measures to the building envelope (cavity filling, wrapping, internal layers, crawl space foundation, entrance portals, conservatories)
  - Dynamic insulation: thick curtains, window shutters
  - Double or triple glazing, high-performance glass
  - Low-temperature heating: underfloor heating, air heating
  - Energy-efficient lighting, LED or e-saving fluorescent lighting
  - Energy-efficient appliances: washing machines, dishwashers, tellies, fridges
  - Exciting things: greenhouse over the building



# **Example: the Home with a Skin (Prêt-à-Loger)**





**Energy strategy**: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

# Reuse



## The different solutions under 'reduce'

#### Attune

- Programmatically combine urban functions that can be energetically in balance.
- Combine functions in a building that can balance the demand, and use a central plant.
- Apply peak shaving: use electricity when it is abundant and wait when it is short.

#### Exchange

- Reuse waste heat from exhaust air, waste water, sewage etc.
- Exchange excessive heat with places with heat shortage.

#### Cascade

- Reuse waste heat at a lower temperature in a different function
- Reuse waste heat from that, with an even lower temperature, in a next function.

#### Store

- Store residual energy, heat and electricity, diurnally.
- Store residual energy, heat and electricity, interseasonally.

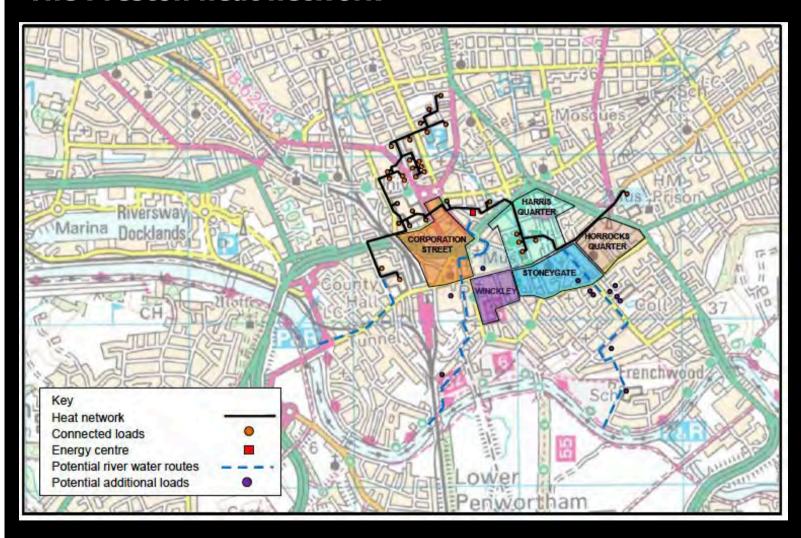


# **Parts of Preston that require sustainable heat**





## The Preston heat network



Preston City Centre Energy Master Plan [AECON 2018] identifies the need and possibility of heat networks in the city.

It identifies the following areas suited for a heat network:

- City centre
- UCLAN North
- UCLAN South
- Cardinal Newman







## The plan

#### 1. The Preston HT heat network

- Fed by Recycling Lives (waste), biomass (in wintertime) and HT geothermal heat.
- Running from Recycling Lives towards the inner city, along Fishergate, to Broadgate.
- Supplying historic areas and neighbourhoods with too large a renovation challenge.

#### 2. MT connections by return pipes of the HT heat network

- MT return temperature from HT supply.
- For newer inner-city developments and neighbourhoods renovated moderately.
- Eventually, a LT return will arrive at Recycling Lives, which is favourable.

#### 3. Local MT heat grids

- Supplied by MT geothermal heat, solar heat (collectors and PVT), stored interseasonally at local energy facilities.
- Supplying neighbourhoods renovated moderately.

#### 4. Local LT heat grids

- Supplied by LT sources as water, soil, datacentres, greenhouses, supermarkets etc.
- Supplying neighbourhoods renovated seriously.
- Individual heat pumps can boost up to hot water purposes.

HT: high-temperature 70+°C challenged buildings, poorly insulated

MT: mid-temperature 40-70°C recent buildings, better insulated

LT: low-temperature 25-40°C highly efficient, well-insulated buildings



Energy strategy: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

# Produce



# **Solar potential**





**Energy strategy**: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

# **Solar study**





**Energy strategy**: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

# **Solar potential of Broadgate**



**Energy strategy**: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology





## **Solar power from roofs**

 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{s}} \times \mathbf{\eta}$  (energy = area x solar irradiation x PV panel efficiency)

- Suitable roof area:
  - SE/SW: 21,416 m<sup>2</sup>, 90% efficiency  $\rightarrow$  19,274 m<sup>2</sup> @100%
  - E/W: 8284 m<sup>2</sup>, 70% efficiency  $\rightarrow$  5,799 m<sup>2</sup> @100%
  - S/flat: 6,122 m<sup>2</sup>, 100% efficiency
- Solar irradiation, estimated: 800 kWh/m² (horizontal)
- PV panel efficiency (all included): 16% (monocrystalline)
- 50% heritage/architecture sensitive → BIPV, thin-film PV, with 12% efficiency

#### **Energy potential:**

 $E = 31,195 \text{ m}^2 \times 800 \text{ kWh/m}^2 \times 0.14 = 3.5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kWh} = 3.5 \cdot GWh/year$ 



## **Solar power from facades**

- Also vertical surfaces can be used for PV-panels or BIPV.
  - Efficiency of vertical planes (E, S, W): 0.6\*16% = 9.6%
  - Suited facades of buildings ≥ 3 floors: 3,403 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Energy potential** from facades:

 $E = 3,403 \text{ m}^2 * 800 \text{ m}^2 * 0.096 = 0.26 \text{ GWh/year}$ 

Total solar energy potential: E = 3.5 + 0.26 = 3.76 GWh/year

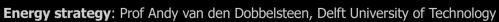
For Broadgate only



# **Biomass potential in the Broadgate vicinity**









# **Beautiful parks and greens with biomass (from cuttings)**

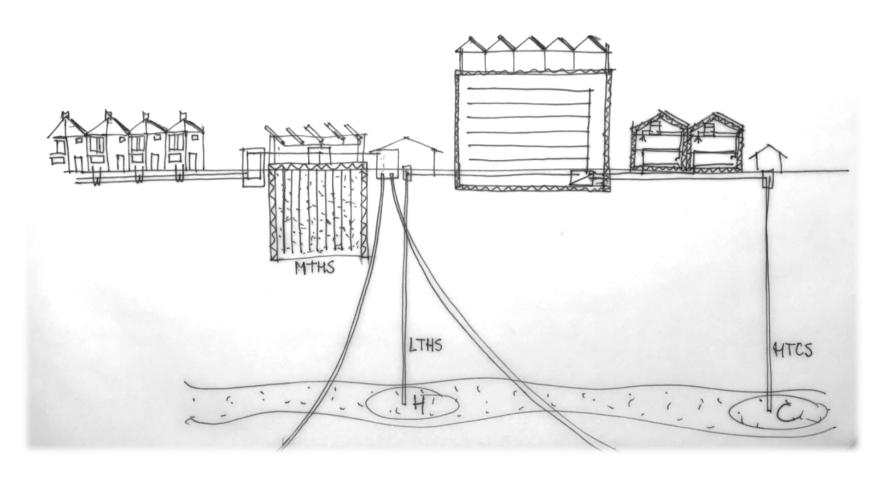


Energy strategy: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology





### **Geothermal options for Broadgate**



Energy strategy: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

- Deep geothermal (500-5000 m) 40-120°C
- Middle level (100-500 m) 15-40°C suited for ATES
- Shallow soil (0-100 m)
   5-15°C suited for BTES
- Ecovat storage solutions (MT, 40-70°C)





### **Tidal energy plant in the Ribble River**

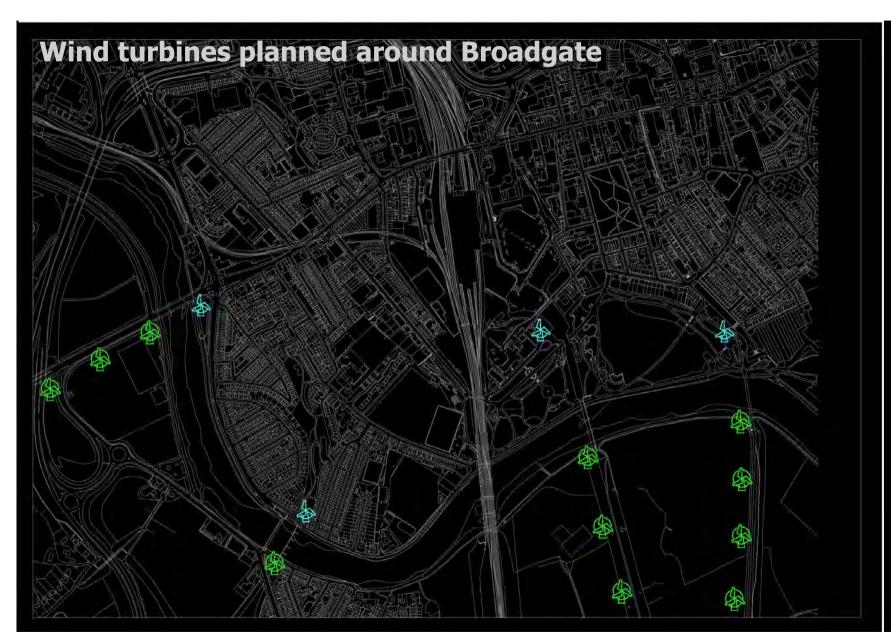
 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{g} \times \Delta \mathbf{h} \times \mathbf{\eta}$  (energy = mass x gravity x height difference x turbine efficiency)

- Tidal difference: approx. 3.6 m on average; 1.8 m plus, 1.8 m minus
- River cross section: 50 m x 1.8 m flowing in or out
- Tidal speed: 7 km/h max, 3.5 km/h on average (this is approx. 2 m/s) Distance covered 3.5 km/h = 84 km/day
- 84,000 m x 50 m x 1.8 m = 7,560,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day
- $7,560,000 \text{ m}^3 \text{ x } 1027 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 7,764,000,000 \text{ kg of salt water mass } @10^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 60% turbine efficiency

**Total energy potential**:  $E = 7.76 \cdot 10^9 \times 9.82 \times 1.6 \times 0.6 = 73.2 \cdot 10^9 \text{ J} = 73.2 \text{ GJ/day}$  → 26.7 TJ per year = **96.2 GWh per year** 

For Preston as a whole  $\rightarrow$  96.2\*0.026 = 2.5 GWh for Broadgate







### **Wind energy**

 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{\#} \times \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{h}$  (energy = number of turbines x turbine power x operation hours)

- Possible # of wind turbines: PM1 large ones, PM2 modest ones
- Turbine power: 3 MW (large ones), 1 MW (modest ones)
- Operation hours, pessimistic estimation: 1500 hours

### **Total energy potential:**

 $E = 15 \times 3 \times 1500 + 4 \times 1 \times 1500 = 67.5 \times 10^3 + 6 \times 10^3 \text{ MWh} = 73.5 \text{ GWh/year}$ 

For Preston as a whole  $\rightarrow$  73.5\*0.026 = 1.9 GWh for Broadgate



### **Broadgate neighbourhoods**

- 1. Terraced mirrored houses at Lauderdale / Grafton Street
- 2. Terraced houses next to the river at **Broadgate Boulevard**
- 3. Terraced houses near The Continental at South Meadow Lane
- 4. Apartment blocks of **Meadow Court**
- 5. The **Gujarat / St. Stephen's** Community Centre
- 6. Social housing at **Hassett Close**
- 7. The **Beech Street** neighbourhood



Energy strategy: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

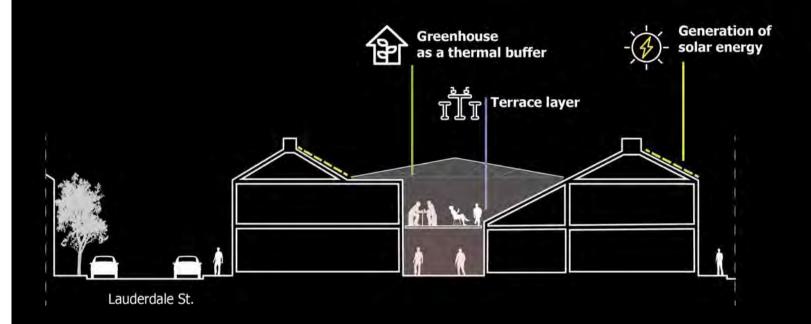


## **Waste dump behind and in front of the houses**











# 2. Broadgate Boulevard



**Energy strategy**: Prof Andy van den Dobbelsteen, Delft University of Technology

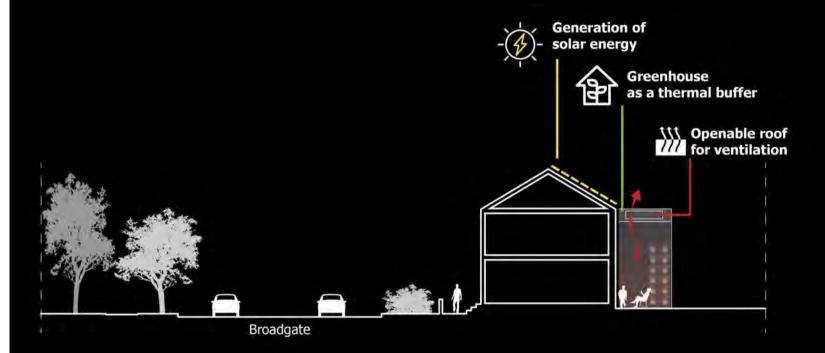




# **Potentially the Chiswick of Preston** (not now)







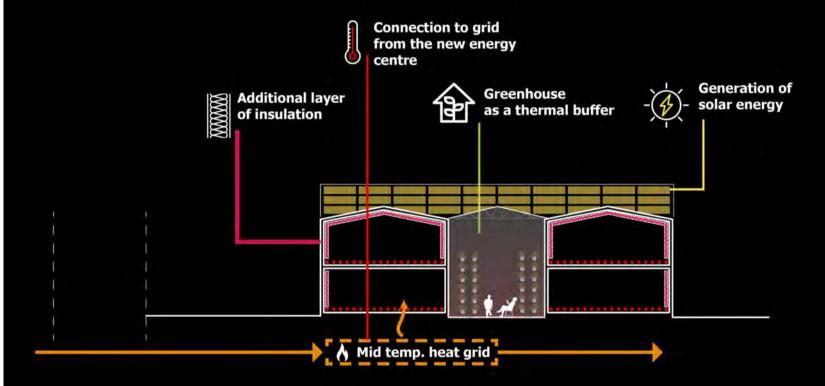






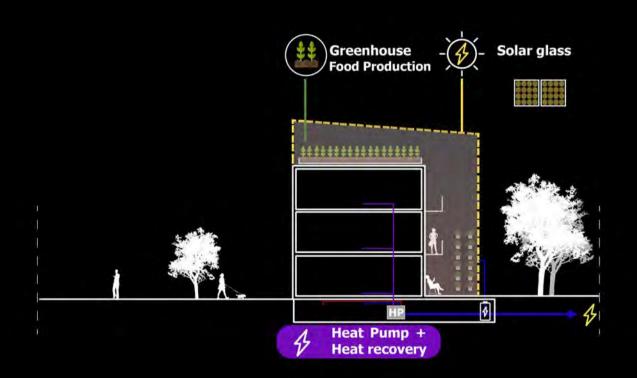


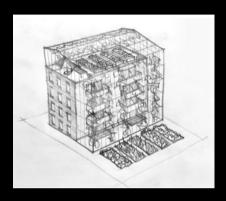












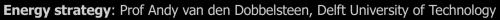


# 5. Gujarat / St. Stephen's Community Centre











### 6. Gujarat / St. Stephen's Community Centre

### A new centre for the whole district of Broadgate

#### Inframedion

- Neighbourhood energy facility: local low-temperature and mid-temperature network
- Geothermal heat source (700-1000 m deep, 50-60°C)
- Inter-seasonal heat storage (Ecovat for MT heat, ATES for LT heat)
- Separated waste collection and processing, second-hand shops
- Waste water treatment (grey water) with nutrient recovery and biogas production

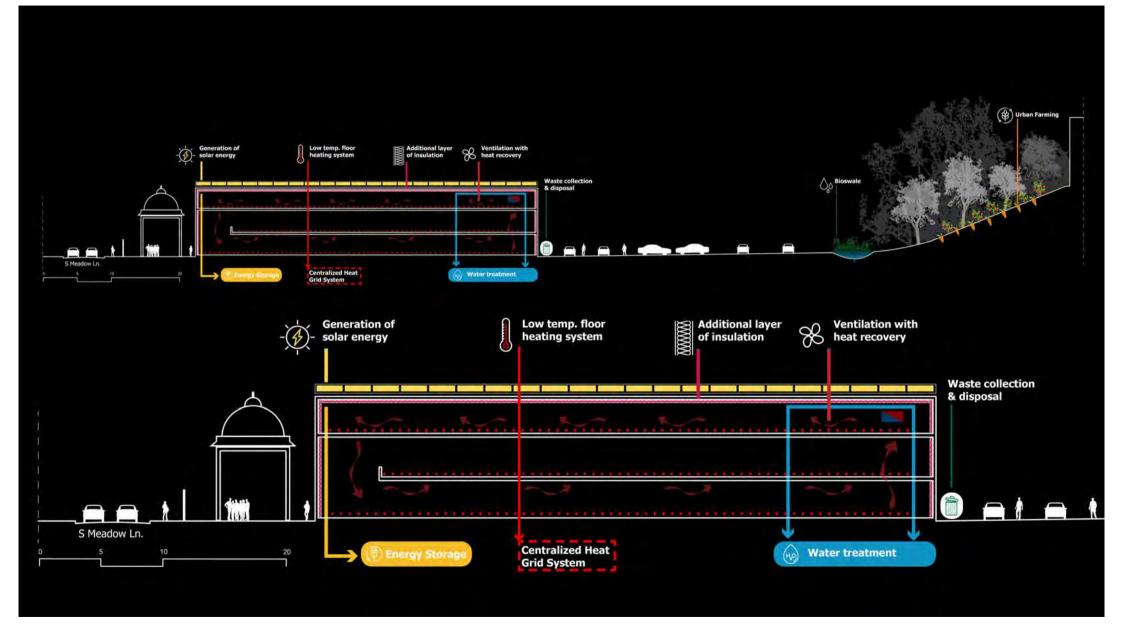
### Social community centre

HT: high-temperature 70+°C challenged buildings, poorly insulated

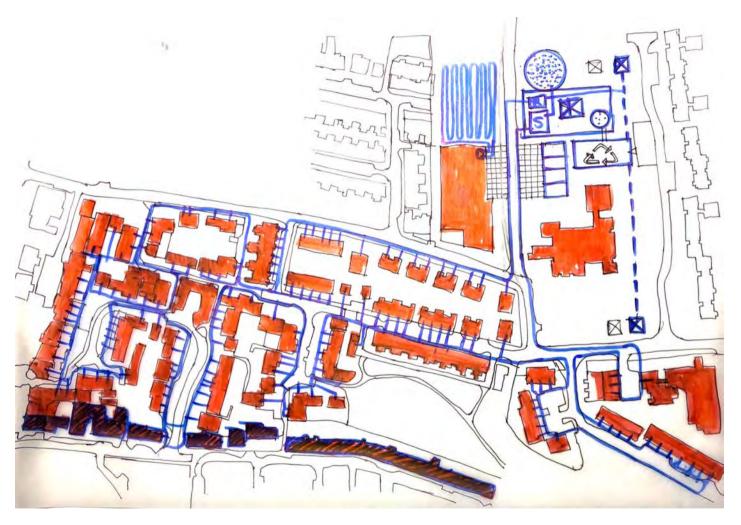
MT: mid-temperature 40-70°C recent buildings, better insulated

LT: low-temperature 25-40°C highly efficient, wellinsulated buildings





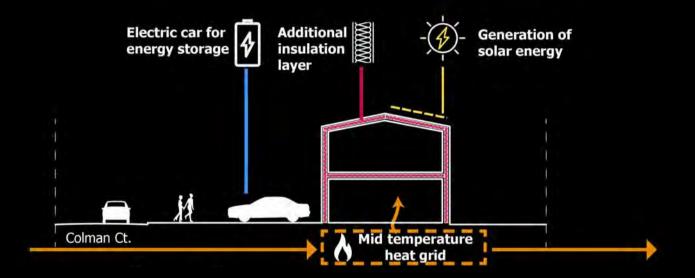
### Local MT/LT heat network from the Gujarat/St. Stephen facility





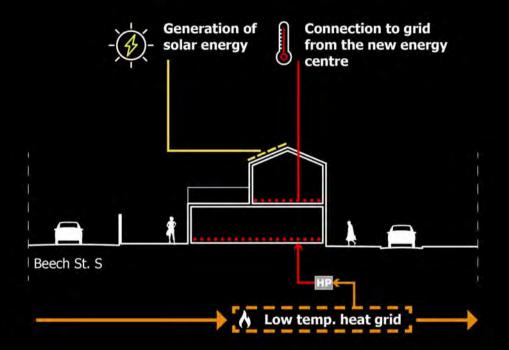














### **Greg Keeffe Urban Design Strategy**



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



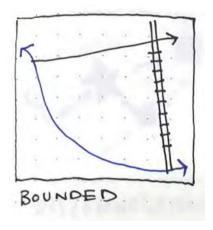
Professor of
Architecture + Urbanism
Head of School,
Natural and
Built Environment



### **Urban Design: Context. Form of the neighbourhood**







Context

Form - Bounded Road River Train City

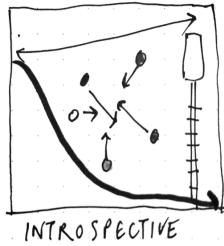


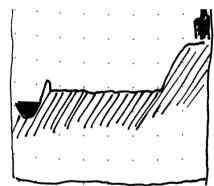
Preston, UK, November 2018

**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



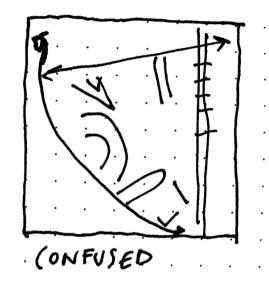




Preston, UK, November 2018



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



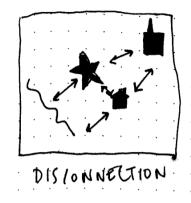
Context - Morphology

Many conflicting urban layouts





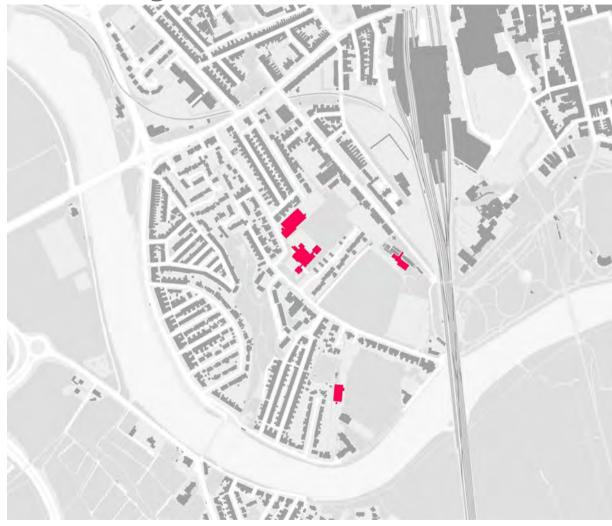
**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



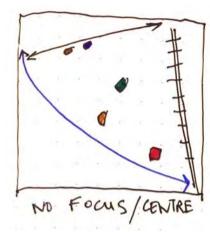


Morphology- Disconnected





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



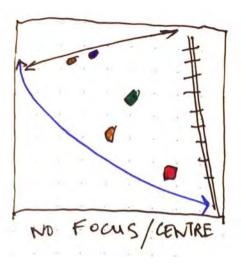
Context – Content

Low density. 37 home/ha
No other functions
No focus
Functions externalized





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



#### Context – Content

Low density. 37 home/ha
Mainly housing poor choice —
not urban



### **Urban Design: Issues**



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

#### Issues

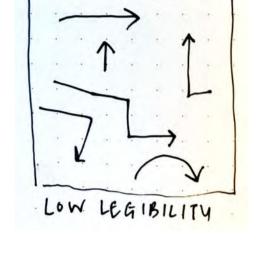
Poor stock
Energetically.
Market.
little economic investment



## **Urban Design: Issues**



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



Issues

Crescent

Loopville

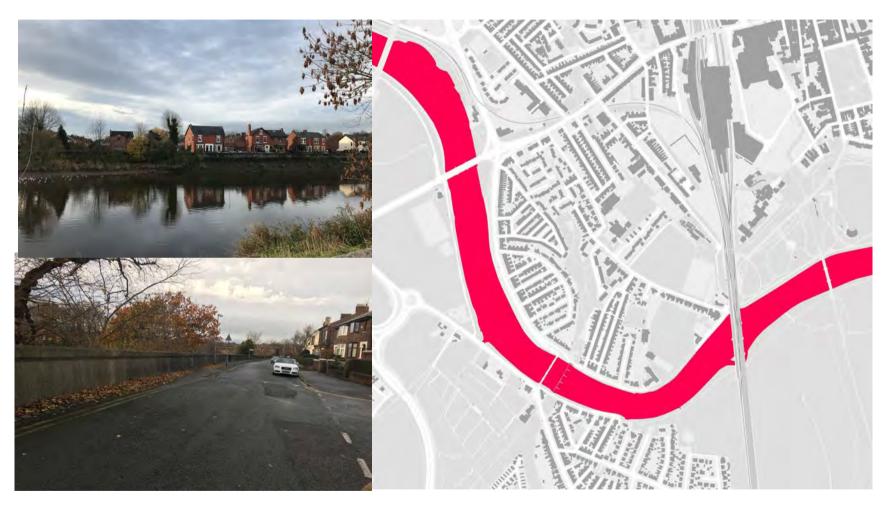
Stuff

Higgledy Piggledy

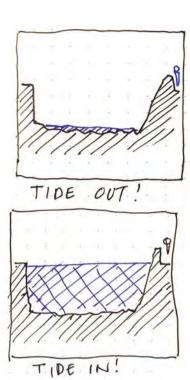
Squish Ladders Low legibility of space difficult to address.



# **Urban Design: Issues**







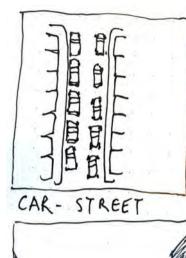
Issues
River What river? –
River seen as a danger



**Urban Design: Issues** 



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.





#### Issues

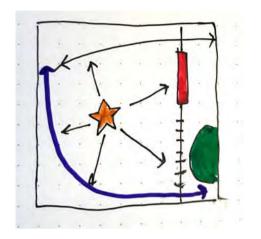
Car - Road dominating

Car - Street parking





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



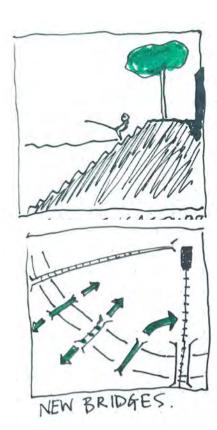
Solutions Connect....

To the city To itself





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

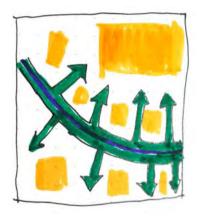


To the river
To the greenspace





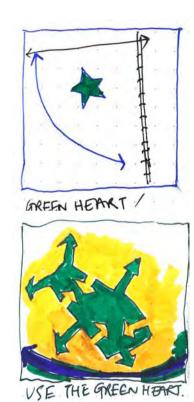










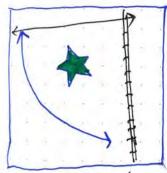


Connect
To greenspace
Greenspace to communi









GREEN HEART /



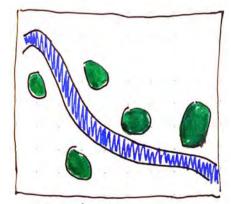
Connect
To greenspace
Greenspace to communi





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



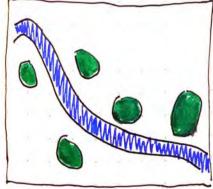


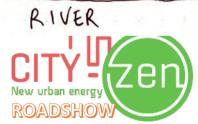




**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.









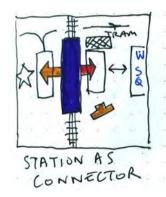






**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.





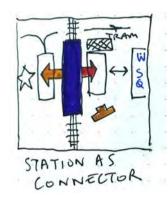
Connect to city New gateway





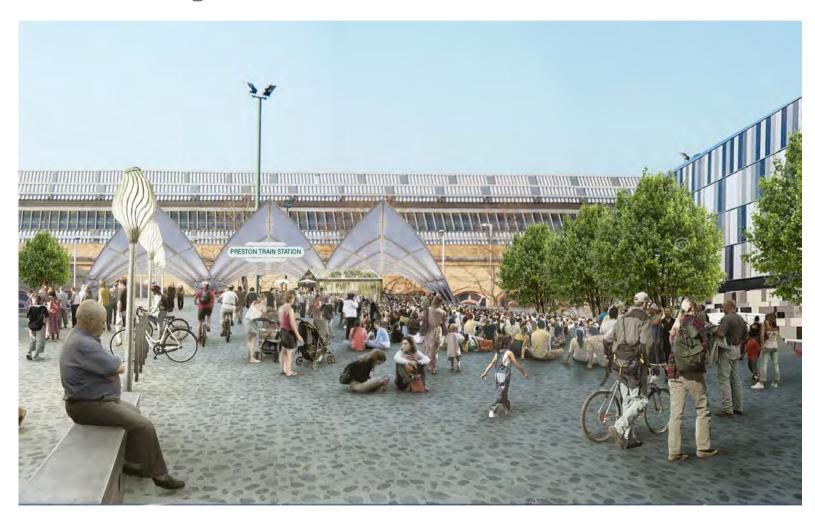






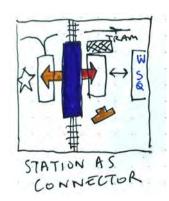
Connect to city











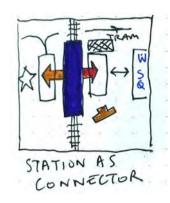
Connect to city New gateway





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



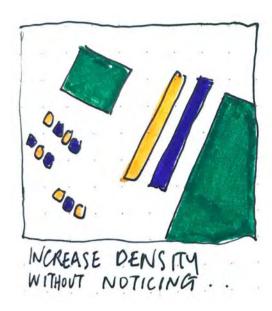


Tram station





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



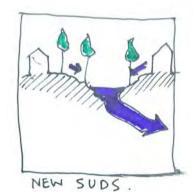
Solutions Increase density. by stealth















**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

Give people Green space





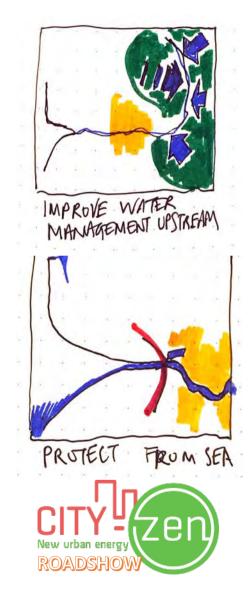
**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

Free greenspace for kids

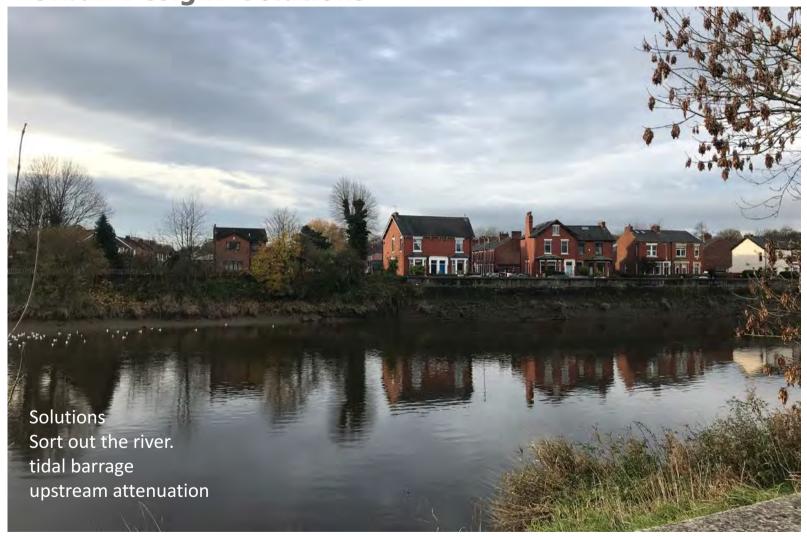




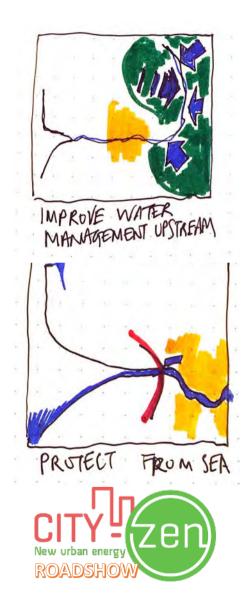
**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

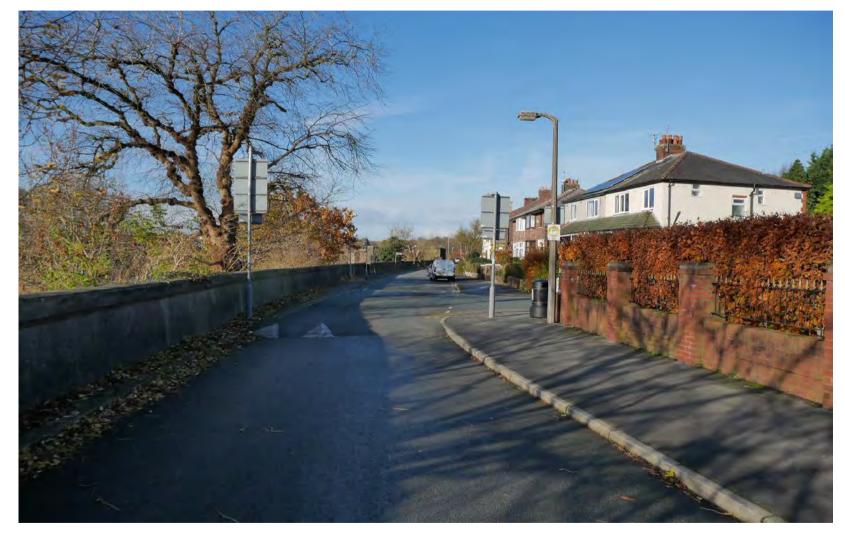


Preston, UK, November 2018



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.









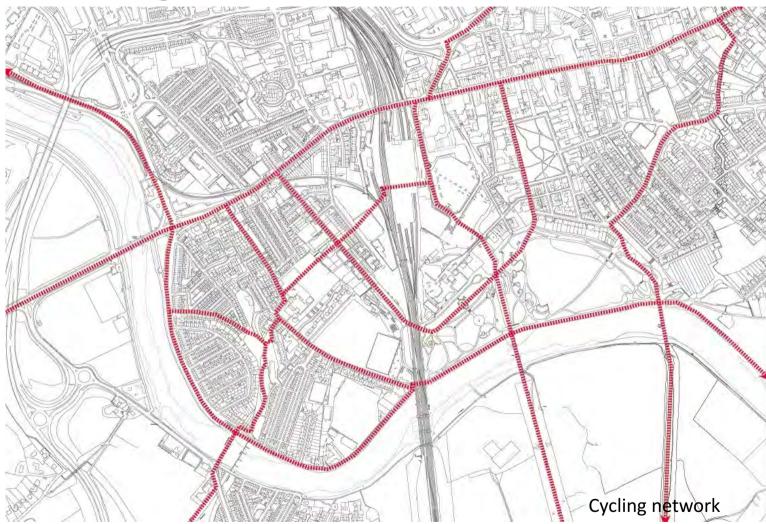
Solutions
Sort out the river
Weirs
City attenuation
CITYNew urban energy
ROADSHOW



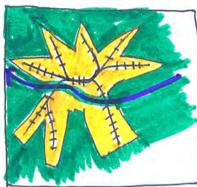


Solutions
Sort out the river
Weirs
City attenuation

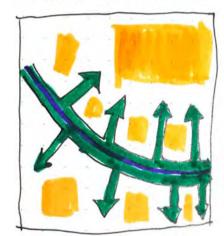
**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.







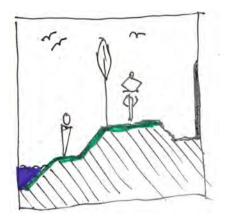
TRAM NETWORK









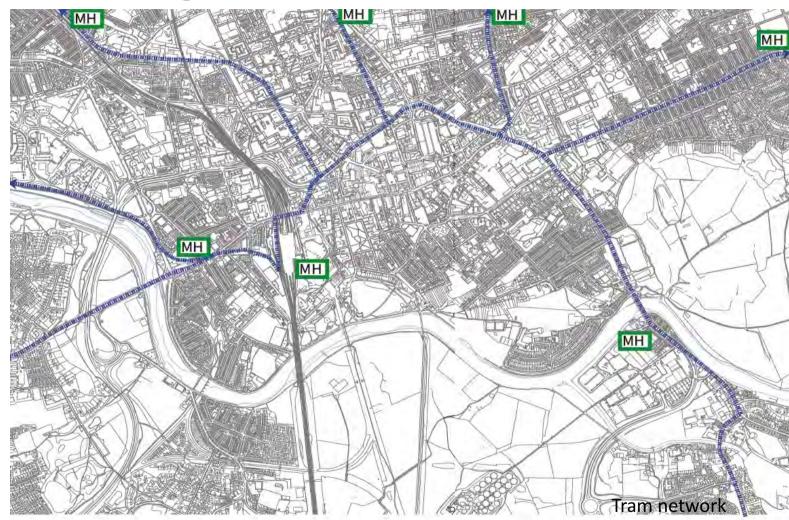


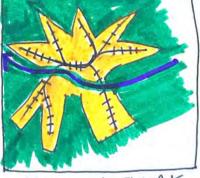
**Solutions** 

Sort out the river.

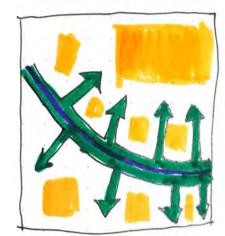
new boulevard cycling softer engagement energy landscape. Turbines







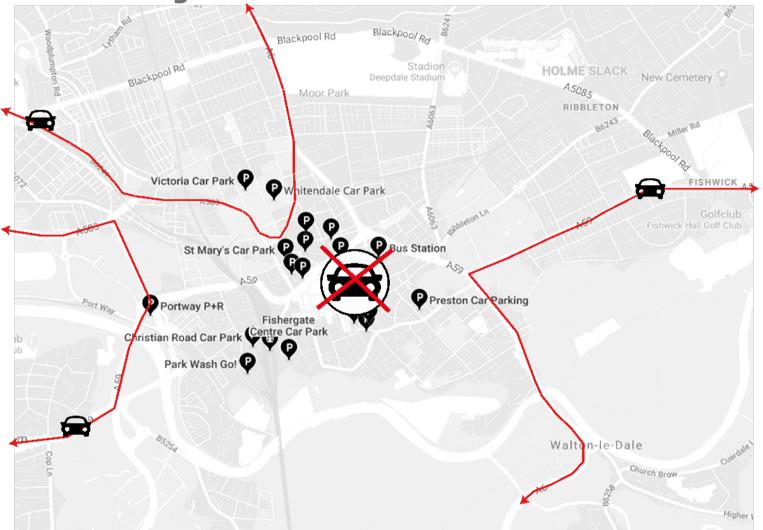
TRAM NETWORK





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

Preston, UK, November 2018

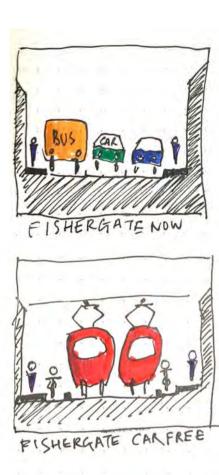


Urban design strategy: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

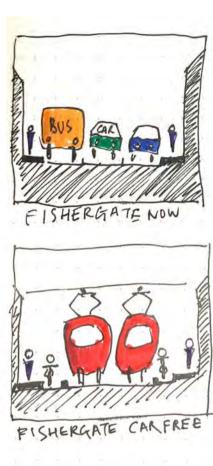




**Preston**, UK, November 2018



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.







**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.



Centre of the neighbourhood.







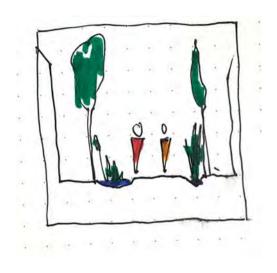


New neighbourhood Centre: Creche Shops, Public space





**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

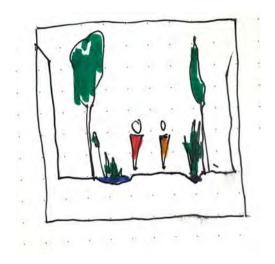


#### Solutions









#### Solutions



#### **Urban Design: Real lives**









"Hi I'm John,

I work as a lung consultant I the hospital. I live in South Ribble. I see daily, the issues air pollution causes in the population, particularly in the innercity.

Being forced to drive my diesel Audi everyday was killing me: I wanted for some time to make a difference, but my wife said it was too dangerous to cycle to work. The new cycleway along green routes and through Broadgate allows me a safe and faster way to town, without polluting. I'm feeling fitter myself.

Stopping on the way home to pick up some Okra, made me realise that people aren't just a pair of lungs."



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

#### **Urban Design: Real lives**



Urban design strategy: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

Hi I'm Deepti,

"I've lived in Broadgate for some time, and my kids are teenagers, so I have a little more time on my hands than I used to have. I've started my own urban farm growing hard-to-get Asian vegetables, which I sell at the weekend in the new public space.

I'm meeting so many more people now, and the new public park allows my kids to hang out in the evening without annoying people. The new river works are much safer, and I don't worry about my kids drowning any more."



#### **Urban Design: Real lives**



Hi, I'm Satish,

"I've just graduated from UCLAN and I'm working in IT in the city. I like the urban lifestyle and I'm a fitness geek. I row on the River, play Cricket and cycle. Broadgate is a great place to live: I have all the urban stuff, but I'm also part of a great community, and I help out at the Gujarat Centre.

The mix of urban and rural, and old and new cultures is perfect for me... housing is cheap and with low energy costs and no need for a car, I'm saving to buy my own place.

The electric car share is great: I can hire a van to go mountain-biking in Gisburn with my mates, and a hatchback to take my mum to the Trafford Centre."



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

#### **Urban Design: Real lives**



"Hi, I'm Lauren,

I'm a young mum and I live with my partner and my two kids (5 and 1) in Broadgate. It's a very green neighbourhood, and brilliant for families. I can leave the youngest at the new creche and my 5-year old at School and go to work in the shop on Fishergate, knowing that they're nearby.

My partner cycles to BAE Warton on green routes each day, and we go cycling with the kids upstream for miles without seeing a car.

The new streets are car-free, so the kids will be able to play outside without me worrying and the urban greenery cleans the air and connects us with nature. Our house is fossil free, so it costs nothing to run.

It's great to have such a compact lifestyle, with no need for a car..."



**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

# **Urban Design: Celebrate and enjoy your amazing city!**













**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

Preston, UK, November 2018

# **Urban Design: Celebrate and enjoy your amazing city!**











But what's the cost Of doing it???





Preston, UK, November 2018

# **Urban Design: Celebrate and enjoy your amazing city!**











But what's the cost Of NOT doing it? Socially.... Economically.... Climatically....

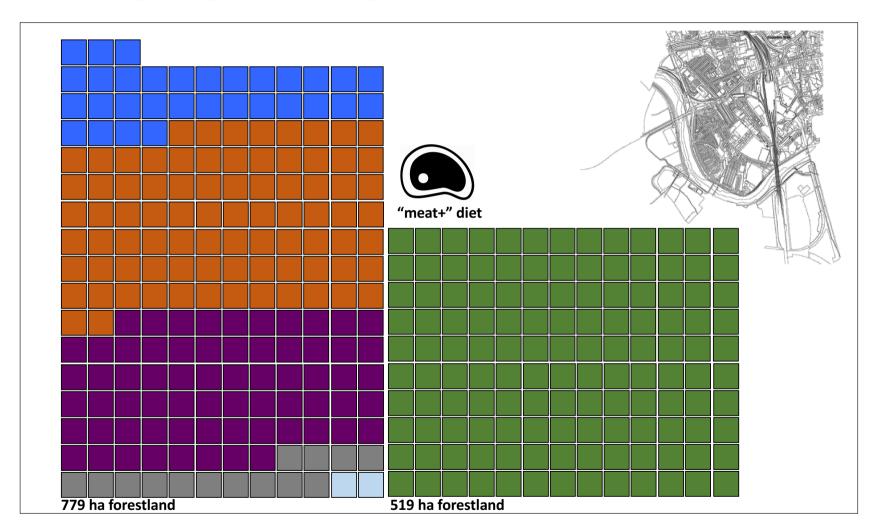


**Urban design strategy**: Prof Greg Keeffe, Queens University, Belfast.

# Now, let's see how much of the carbon emissions can be reduced...



#### Food impact (meat+ diet)

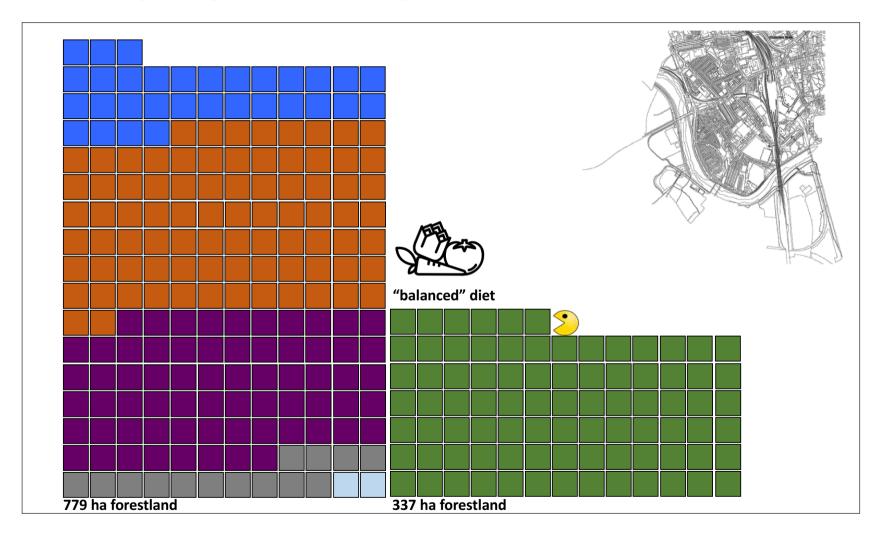




- ELECTRICITY
- NATURAL GAS
- MOBILITY
- WASTE
- WATER
- FOOD



#### Food impact (balanced diet)

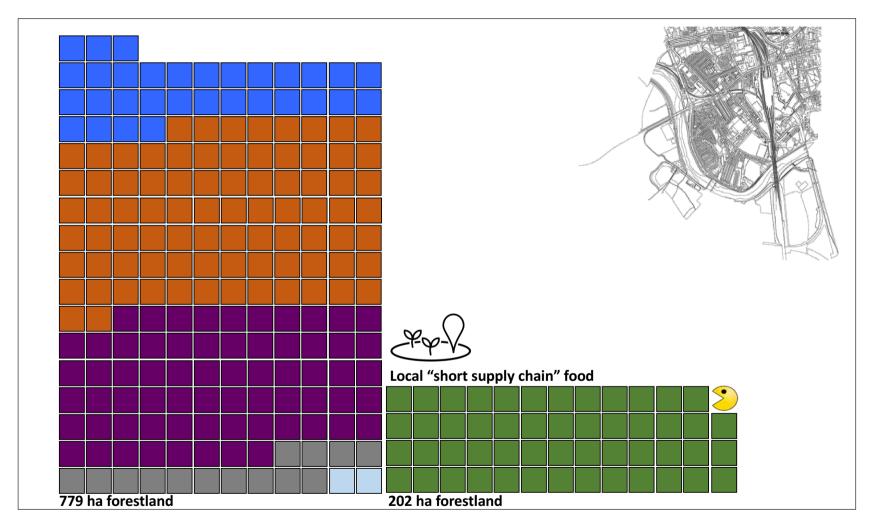




- ELECTRICITY
- NATURAL GAS
- MOBILITY
- WASTE
- WATER
- FOOD



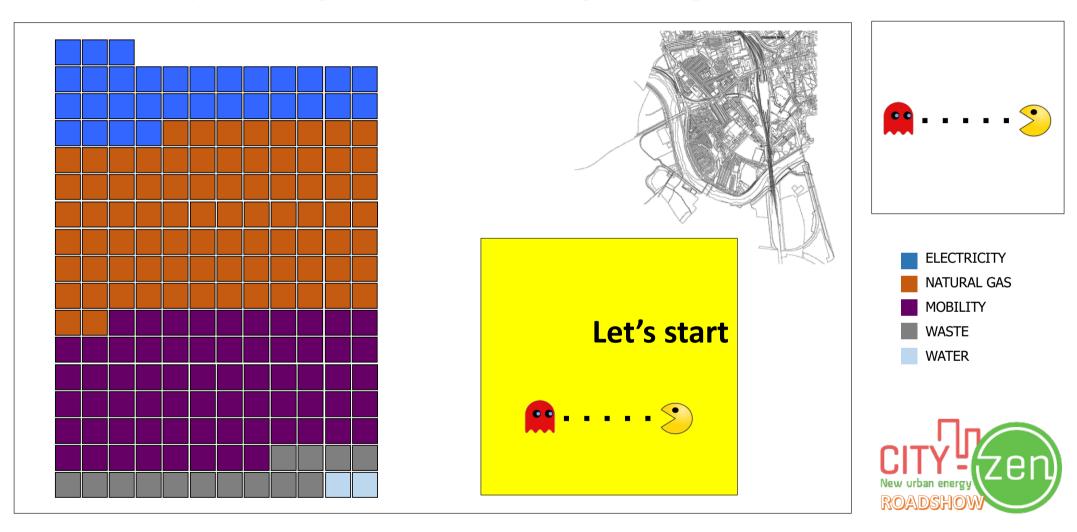
#### **Food impact (short supply chain)**



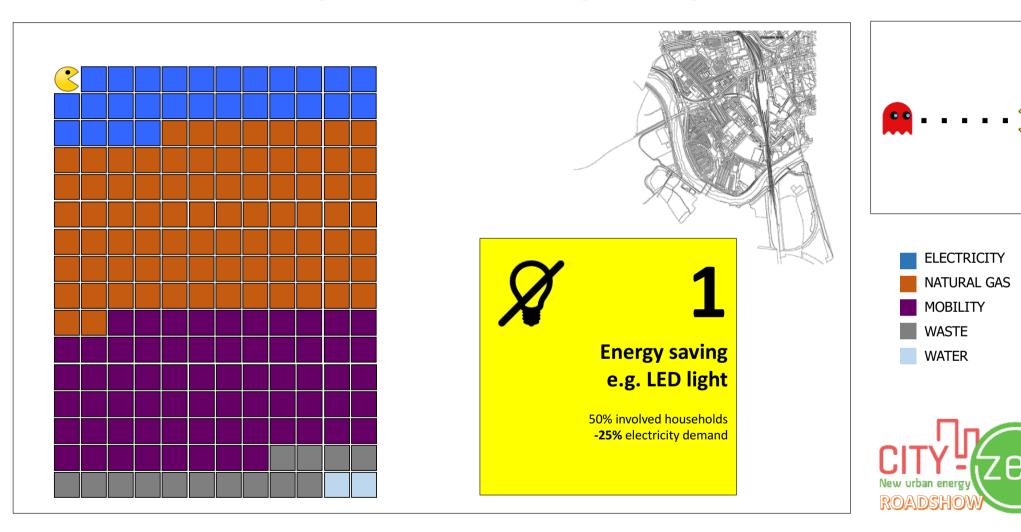


- ELECTRICITY
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- FOOD

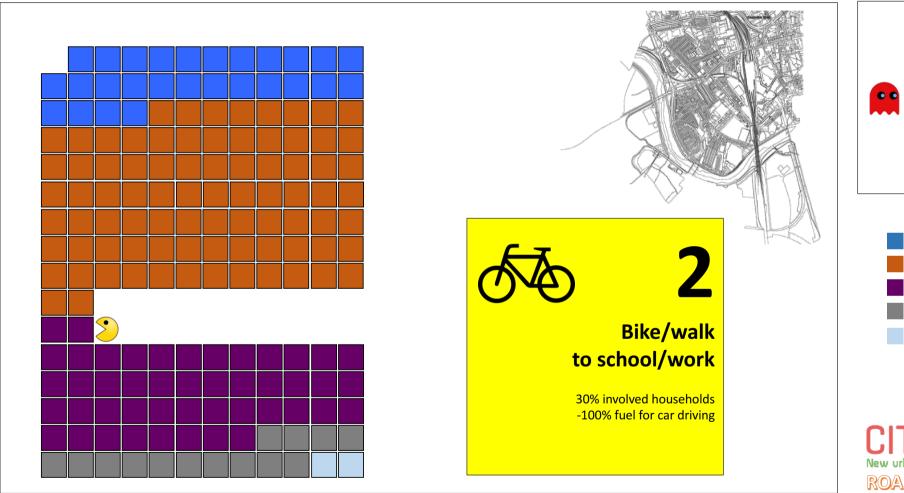


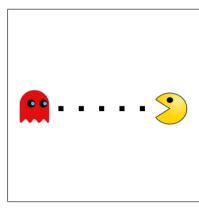


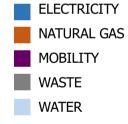
Carbon accounting: Dr. Riccardo M. Pulselli, University of Siena, Siena



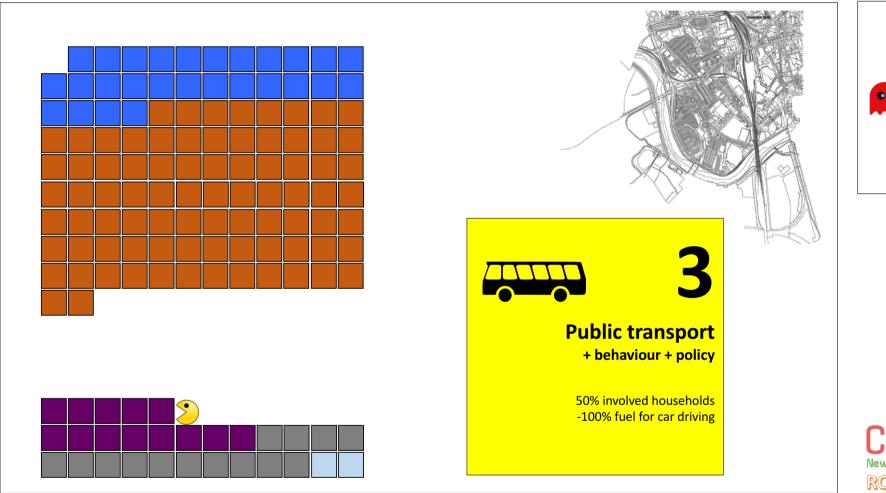
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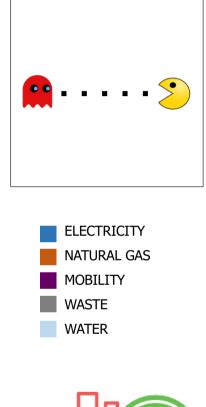


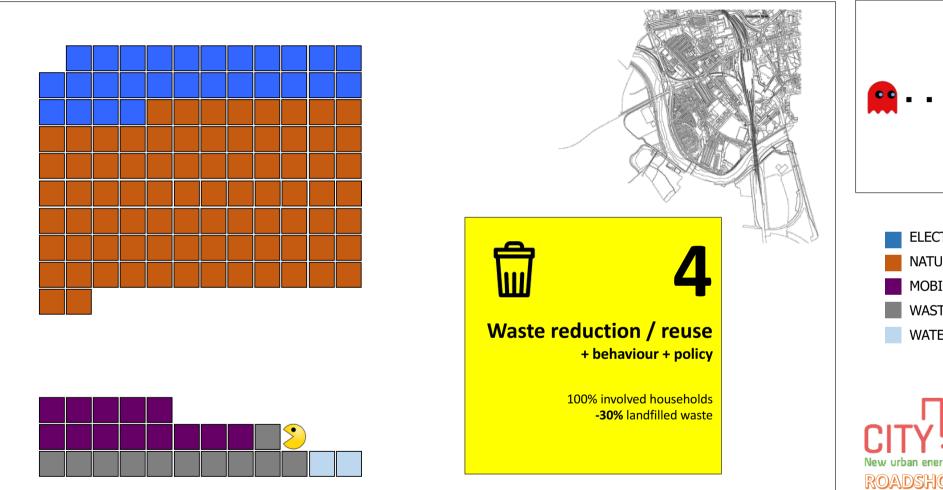


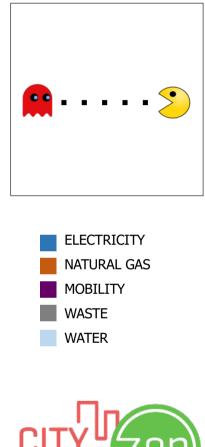


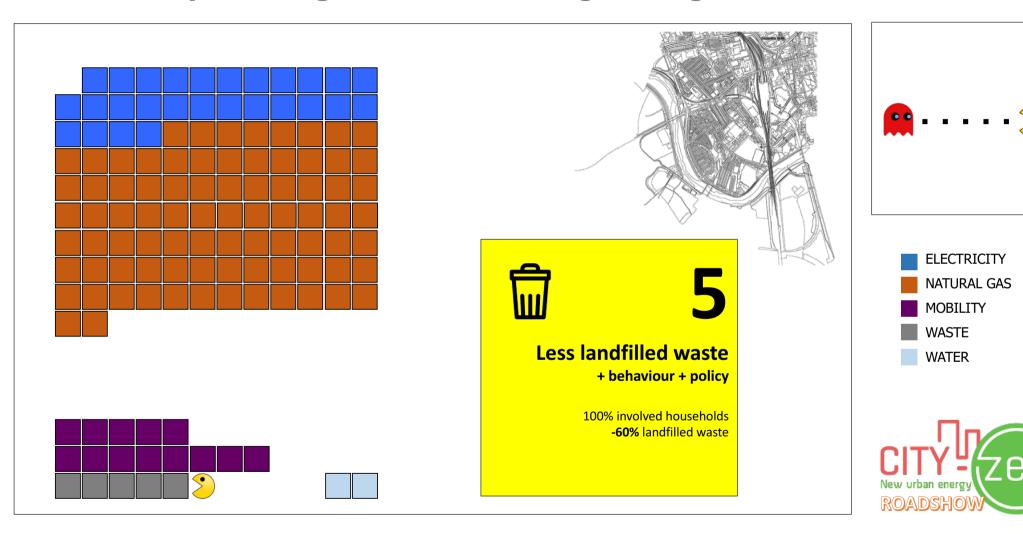




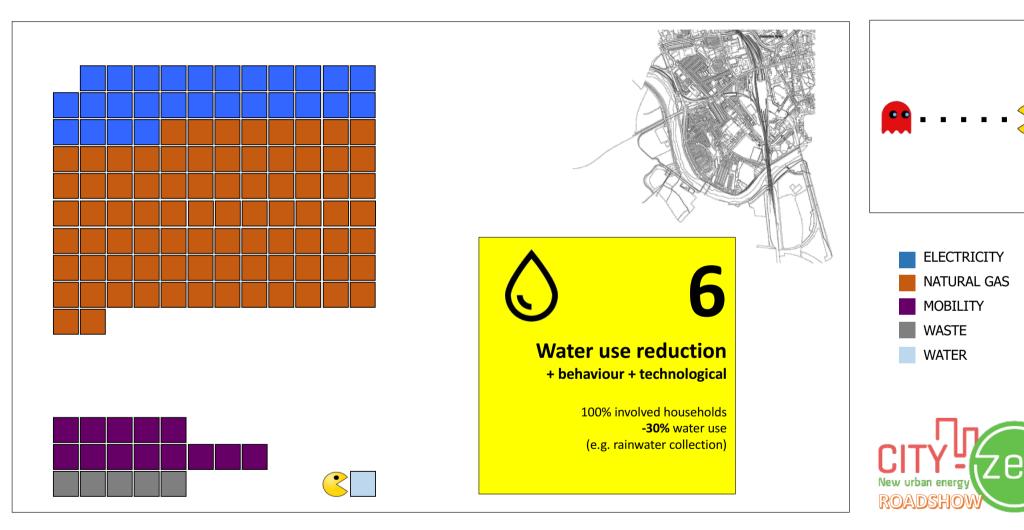




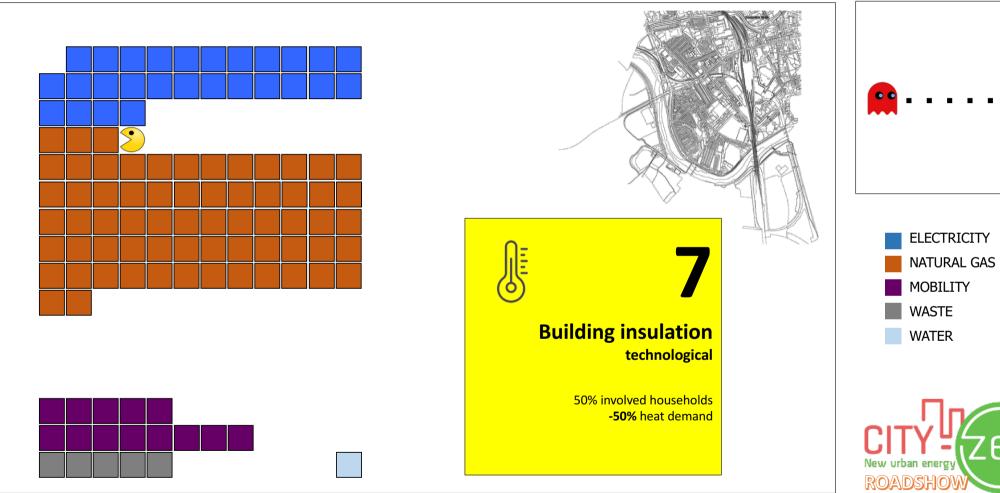


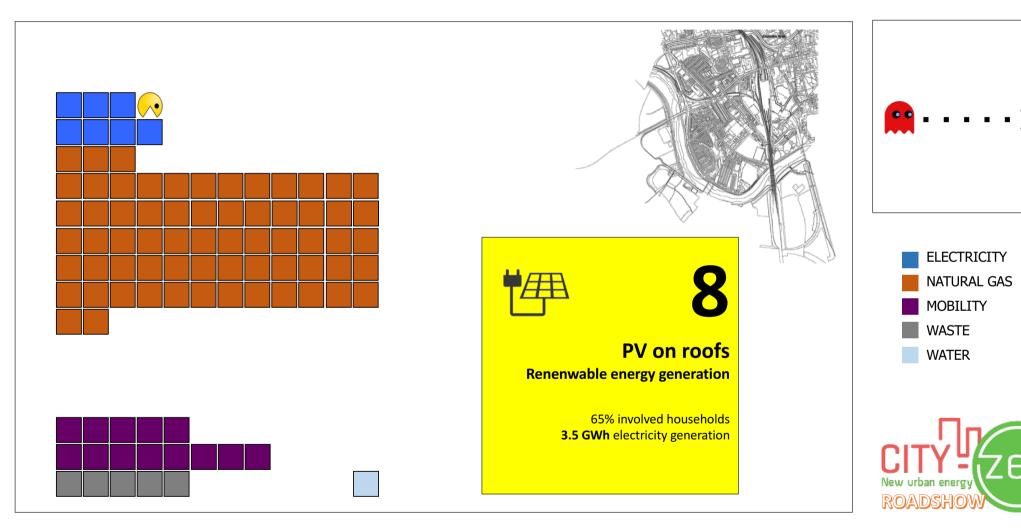


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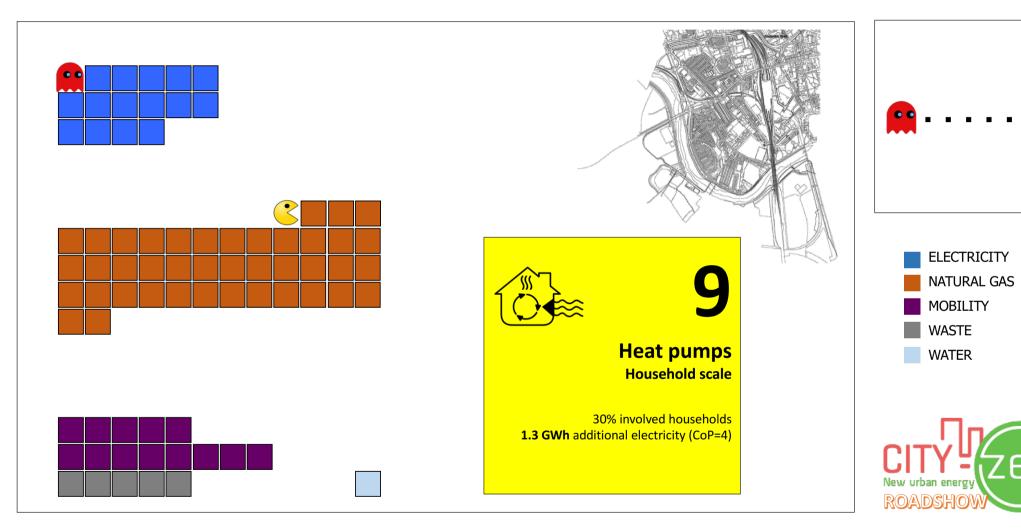


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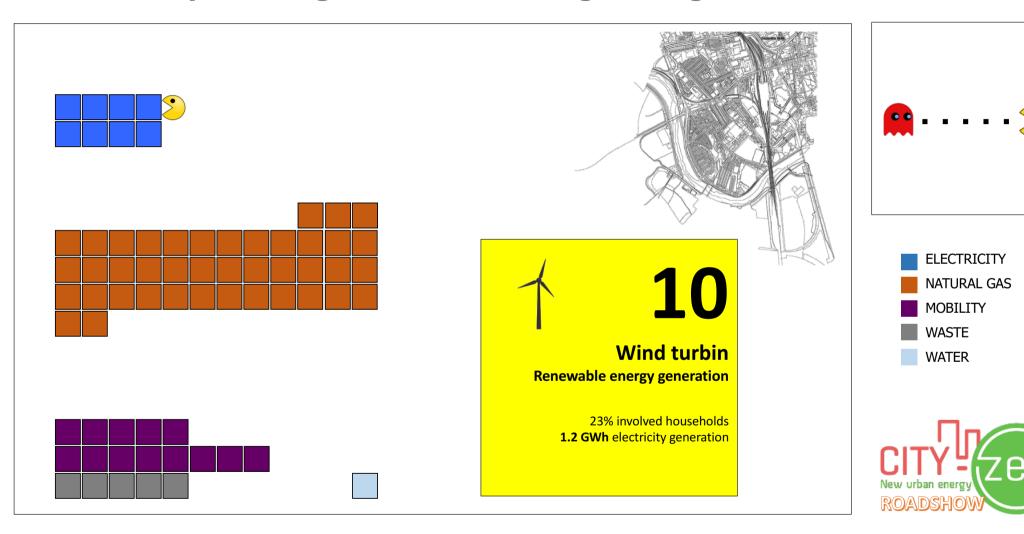




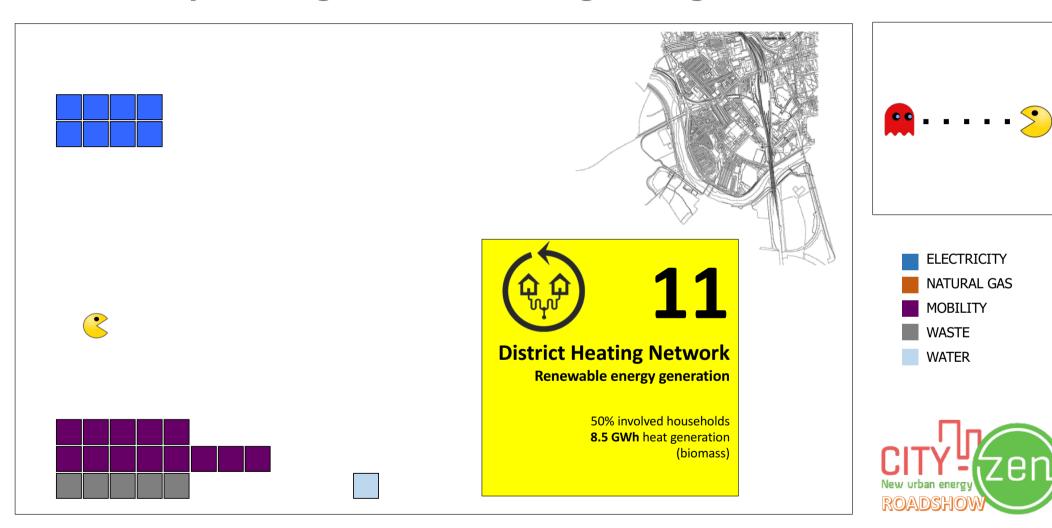
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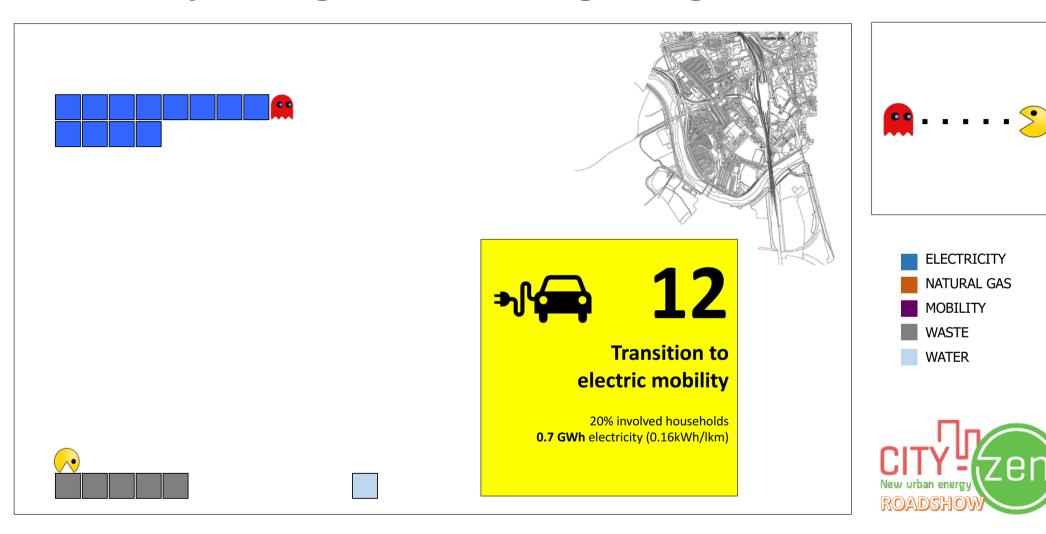
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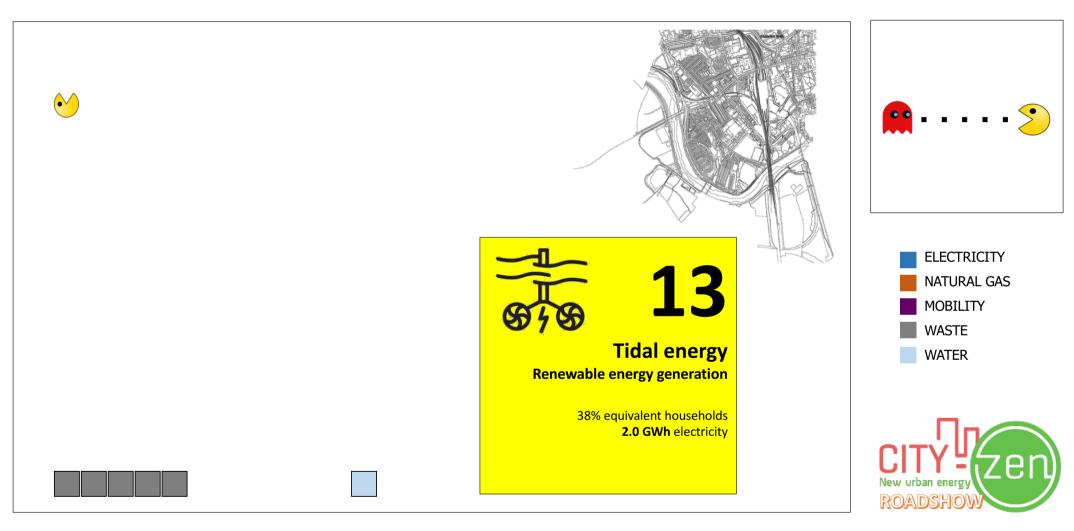
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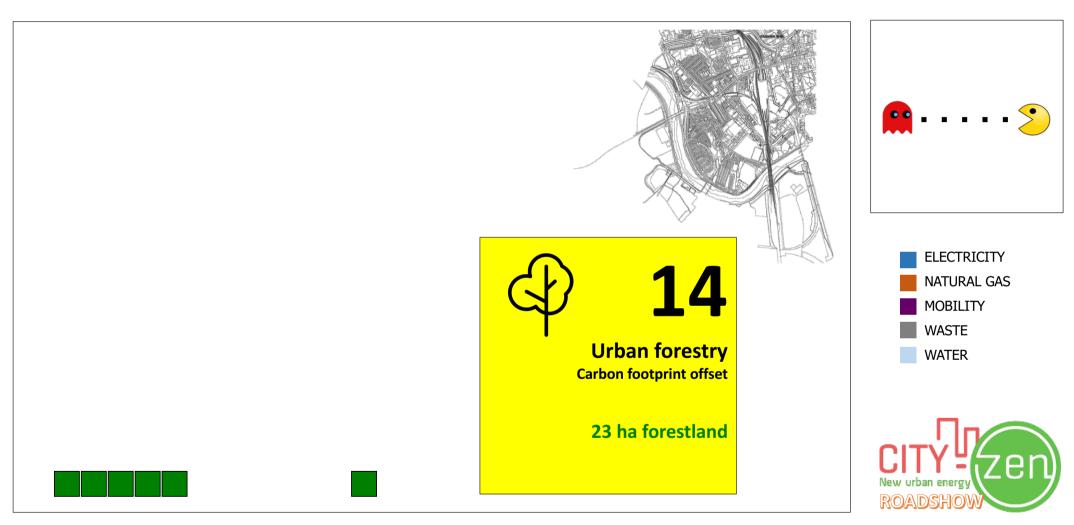
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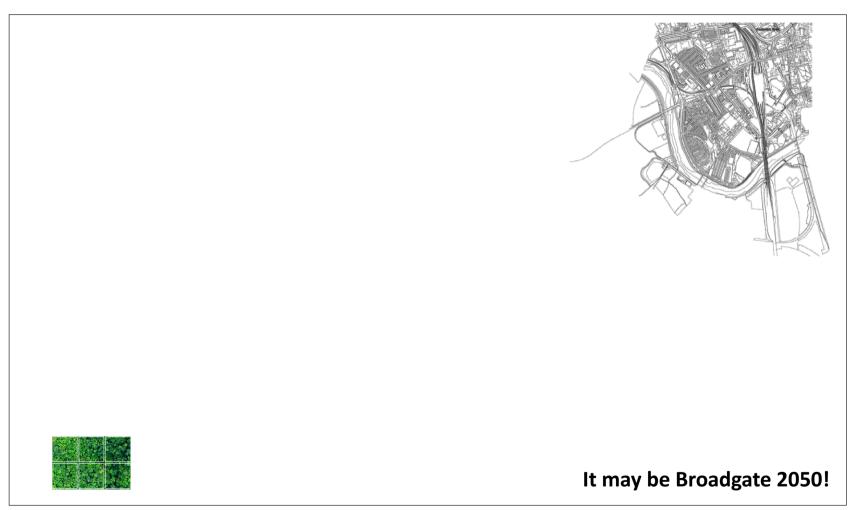
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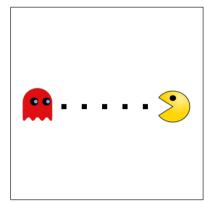


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#### Lead, not follow...

Web:

https://www.cityzen-smartcity.eu/nl/home-nl/

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