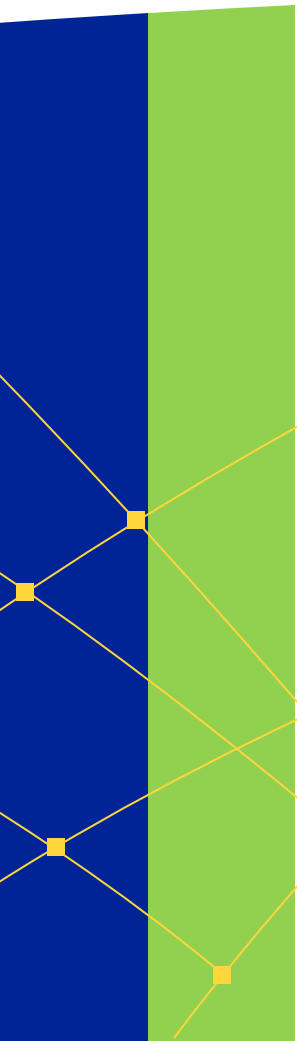




USEAct

Urban Sustainable Environmental Actions



USEAct Cases Study Catalogue

USEAct Lead Expert Vittorio Torbianelli



Connecting cities
Building successes



USEAct Cases Study Catalogue

Urban Sustainable Environmental Actions



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This Case Study Catalogue is written by
Vittorio Torbianelli, USEAct Lead Expert
It refers to the network activities
and to the case studies presented
by the Partners and the URBACT
Thematic Experts

Edited by Maria Luna Nobile,
Anna Arena, and Vincenzo Fusco,
(Lead Partner team)

Cover picture: Thonet Catalogue

FOREWORD

Vittorio A. Torbianelli
USEAct Lead Expert

The USEAct Cases Study Catalogue

The “USEAct Cases Study Catalogue displays key cases studies presented by partners during the UseAct activity. Moreover, it includes some further cases studies presented by external experts.

The catalogue provides key information on each case study and, through web links, direct access to full documentation.

Cases Study have been used, of course, as information sources for further outputs (such as Thematic Booklet), but the catalogue allows to have a in depth look at documents as presented by partners and experts, without intermediation.

The catalogue may be considered in fact, as the door external public might enter to approach the primary sources of knowledge exchanged during the projects, who undoubtedly are experiences and issues talked by the project partners.

Theme	USEAct theme 1 Planning tools and Planning governance for UGM and reusing urban areas					USEAct theme 2 Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions			USEAct theme 3 Refitting and regenerating inhabited buildings and areas
Topic	Implementing UGM at different administrative levels and scales	Planning tools to manage land property fragmentation for integrated “reuse” interventions	Taxes and financial tools for promoting and funding integrated “reuse” interventions	Improving social awareness towards positive effects of UGM	Transportation and planning for UGM	Designing, managing and funding successful PPP and proactive community participation	Improving public administration ability on controlling and managing “high quality” and “sustainable” reuse interventions	Inducing “local added value” in reuse interventions	Integrated „regeneration- oriented” public strategies through refitting and maintenance of existing buildings
BMMA							Land Use Management for Sustainable European Cities – L.U.M.A.S.E.C. Sustainable and equipped productive areas – S.E.P.A.		
Barakaldo		Studies and analysis on the definition of the Urban Regeneration				Restoring agent-entrepreneurs (energy service companies, ESC) and the PPP alternative public financing models, joint ventures			Quality Standards of the urban environment (existing building and urban areas).
BBF	Local Nature Partnerships		Biodiversity Offsetting – Project Pinewood			Buckinghamshire Advantage			
Dublin							Vacant Lands Levy Initiative	The Art Tunnel Project	
Naples					The Plan of 100 station			Ex Industrial Areas trasformation: tools and management	
Nitra							New Nitra – the Old Brewery Conversion	Former Military Area Conversion	
Østfold		Transformation and rejuvenation in Sarpsborg						Partnerships to reuse urban areas in Moss	
		Mysen: Creating enthusiasm in “The yellow town”						Creating “local added value” in densifying Halden's town center	
		Planning a pleasant transport hub in Fredrikstad							
		Planning for waste management at an early stage in Askim							
Riga							Industrial urban area development in Ogre town		
Trieste			The Plan Building Process						
Viladecans									Urban remodeling of residential Ponent, polygon Renewal of the extension of the Montserratina

	USEAct theme 1 Planning tools and Planning governance for UGM and reusing urban areas	USEAct theme 2 Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions	USEAct theme 3 Refitting and regenerating inhabited buildings and areas
Lead Expert Vittorio Torbianelli	CASE STUDY 1: Planning Tools and incentives for urban regeneration and densification: the example of Rome CASE STUDY 2: Tools for urban landscape visualization in public communication of redevelopment/densification schemes	CASE STUDY 3/4: Interventions on “reuse” of urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions through two Case Studies: Public Private Partnerships and governance models in reusing European Cities (I and II)	
Guest Expert Didier Vancutsem	CASE STUDY 1: The LUMASEC URBACT II Project experience in the framework of the first USEACT thematic issue CASE STUDY 2: Integrated strategies towards land management - Best Practices		
Guest Expert Maros Finka	CASE STUDY 1: Classification and overview about instruments for the land consumption reduction in CIRCUSE project countries CASE STUDY 1: Critical review about existing instrument for land re-use		
Guest Expert Adolf Sotoca	CASE STUDY 1: Planning tools to reduce land consumption: case studies from Spain	CASE STUDY 2: Urban Growth in the USA: From facing boundaries to complex management. The metro Portland case study	
Guest Expert Michael Fuller Gee		CASE STUDY 1: Quality interventions in Norway	
Thematic Pole Expert Ivan Tosics	CASE STUDY 1: Problems of per urban development – results from PLUREL Project	CASE STUDY 2: Governance aspects of steering suburban development in European metropolitan areas	

USEACT First Thematic Seminar in Viladecans; USEACT Second Thematic Seminar in Nitra; USEACT Third Thematic Seminar in Istanbul; USEACT Fourth Thematic Seminar in Østfold County; USEACT Fifth Thematic Seminar in Riga

CASE STUDY FOCUS	SOURCE	WEB LINK
Land Use Management for Sustainable European Cities – L.U.M.A.S.E.C.	BMM	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/lumasec-case-study_bmma.pdf
Sustainable and equipped productive areas – S.E.P.A.	BMM	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/sepa-case_study_useact-network.pdf
Studies and analysis on the definition of the Urban Regeneration	Barakaldo	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/analys-and-diagnostic-on-vulnerable-urban-areas.pdf
Restoring agent-entrepreneurs (energy service companies, ESC) and the PPP alternative public financing models, joint ventures	Barakaldo	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/restoring-agent-entrepreneurs-and-ppp.pdf
Quality Standards of the urban environment (existing building and urban areas).	Barakaldo	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/analys-and-diagnostic-on-vulnerable-urban-areas-2-barakaldo.pdf
Local Nature Partnerships	BBF	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/public-private-partnership-and-participation_bbf_2-13.pdf
Buckinghamshire Advantage	BBF	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/buckinghamshire-advantage_bbf.pdf
Vacant Lands Levy Initiative	Dublin	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/vacant-land-levy.pdf
The Art Tunnel Project	Dublin	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/the-art-tunnel-project.pdf
The Plan of 100 station	Naples	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/the-plan-of-100-station.pdf
New Nitra – the Old Brewery Conversion	Nitra	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/useact_former-brewery-regeneration_nitra_2-11.pdf
Former Military Area Conversion	Nitra	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/useact_military-barracks-regeneration_nitra_1-6.pdf
Transformation and rejuvenation in Sarpsborg	Østfold	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/transformation-and-regeneration-in-sarpsborg.pdf
Partnerships to reuse urban areas in Moss	Østfold	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/partnership-to-reuse-urban-areas-in-moss.pdf
Creating “local added value” in densifying Halden’s town center	Østfold	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/useact_densifying-halden-town-centre_ost_2-12.pdf
Planning for waste management at an early stage in Askim	Østfold	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/askim_planning-for-waste-management.pdf
Industrial urban area development in Ogre town	Riga PR	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/industrial-urban-area-development-in-ogre-town.pdf
The Plan Building Process	Trieste	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/the-new-general-town-plan-for-reducing-soil-consumption-trieste.pdf
Urban remodeling of residential Ponent, polygon	Viladecans	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/useact_cs_viladecans_ponent.pdf
Renewal of the extension of the Montserratina	Viladecans	https://useact.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/useact_cs_viladecans_montserratina.pdf

CASE STUDY FOCUS	SOURCE	WEB LINK
The LUMASEC URBACT II Project experience in the framework of the first USEACT thematic issue	Guest Expert Didier Vancutsem	DIDIER VANCUTSEM LUMASEC MAY2013
Integrated strategies towards land management - Best Practices	Guest Expert Didier Vancutsem	DIDIER VANCUTSEM BESTPRACTICES MAY2013
Classification and overview about instruments for the land consumption reduction in CIRCUSE project countries	Guest Expert Maros Finka	INSTRUMENTSCIRCUSEFFINAL FINKA USEACT NITRA
Critical review about existing instrument for land re-use	Guest Expert Maros Finka	EUROVEA FINKA USEACT NITRA
Planning tools to reduce land consumption: case studies from Spain	Guest Expert Adolf Sotoca	ASOTOCA BARCELONA 22@
Urban Growth in the USA: From tracing boundaries to complex management. The Metro Portland case study	Guest Expert Adolof Sotoca	ASOTOCA USA METROPORTLAND
Governance aspects of steering suburban development in European metropolitan areas	Thematic Pole Expert Ivan Tosics	IVAN TOSICS USEACT CASE STUDY MAY2013

KEY CASE STUDIES OVERVIEW

BMM CASE STUDY : Land Use Management for Sustainable European Cities – L.U.M.A.S.E.C.

USE Act theme which the case study refers to

- 2. Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USE Act subtheme which the case study refers to

- *2.2 Improving public administration ability on controlling and managing "high quality" and "sustainable" reuse interventions*

Short abstract

Financing programme: URBACT II

Partnership: Karlsruhe University (lead partner); CERTU (partner); Bristol City (partner); University of Ljubljana (partner); Baia Mare City (partner); Kavala Municipality (partner); Epures (partner); Bytom Municipality (partner).

Implementation period: 2008 - 2010

Project

LUMASEC deals with strategic land use management, as it is one of the most important topics for competitiveness, attractiveness and sustainability of European city-regions.

LUMASEC focuses on both the strategic level (strategic planning methods, process of cooperation between public and private bodies, fiscal measures and observation tools) and the operational level (action plans related to case studies) of land use management.

The LUMASEC Approach

LUMASEC address the fast pace of demographic, economic and social change in European cities and develops a cohesive and integrated approach to sustainable land use management; assuming these challenges, involved LUMASEC cities have developed local action plans, establishing examples of land use management system on their territory. To build such a system, means to get an overview on existing development opportunities containing greenfields as well as brownfields: the first step consists in understanding their own spatial pattern and monitor their development, followed by strategic urban development. Key tools to establish these strategies are land policies and land banking, as the research on the involved cities as well as within URBACT demonstrated, together with GIS: they are appropriate ways to steer land development and skim the added value of the developed land for the public. A key layer of intervention of sustainable land use management is to influence the spatial pattern of the territory.

Experiences in LUMASEC demonstrated that a successful sustainable land use management has to consider the metropolitan area as a whole, to avoid disparity between the core city/cities and the surrounding communities and loss of competitiveness of the metro area.

Both the spatial pattern layer as well as the governance layer of land use management are depending on ability and skills to set the frame for the stakeholders to act in. This is depending on the knowledge and experience of policy, administration, professional organisations and civil society. An integrated approach is raising the capacity

to act in these complex inter- and trans-disciplinary processes to reach the aims within and across the different layers of intervention in sustainable land use management.

Baia Mare City local action plan

The project area chosen in the context of LUMASEC is the area of Ferneziu in the north-eastern part of the city. The decision to intervene in this area has in its background a relevant planning process started in Baia Mare about ten years ago with the definition of the Agenda 21, a process still alive that in course of time has defined other important milestones in realm of urban planning.

Urban strategic planning is a continuous process in Baia Mare. This planning process began in 2000 when the Agenda 21 started with the support of UNDP. It then continued with the project CIVIC (Creativity, Initiative, Volunteer, Integration, Communication) involving the Baia Mare local major communities in a continuous dialogue on following topics: Culture and Art, Architecture, Media, Religion, Education, Business, NGOs, Health, Sports, Youth, Tourism, Economic, and of course Urbanism. There are some key concepts that found strategic choices in Baia Mare.

Baia Mare aims to transform, according to the strategic plan, the entire Ferneziu District into a tourism corridor in order to connect the city with other districts, Firiza, Valea Neagra – the actual lake Blidari – and further towards Izvoare resort. The LUMASEC project has been the occasion to launch several meetings involving the Municipality and the Ferneziu Community, this led to the decision of working on the polluted area occupied by the Lead factory Romplumb and the closed mine “Herja”.

This corridor shall be characterized through a mixed functions system proposing places for tourism, research and training, sport and a neighbourhood centre. A strategy of sustainable development for the Ferneziu Area, as the one proposed by the Municipality of Baia Mare, must be the base of the local government, thus being both a process and a tool of a partnership with the entire community (based on an innovative way of using Urban Observatory – focused on districts rather than on the entire city) and resulting in issuance of real public policies.

BMM CASE STUDY : Sustainable and equipped productive areas – S.E.P.A.

USE Act theme which the case study refers to

- 2. Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USE Act subtheme which the case study refers to

- *2.2 Improving public administration ability on controlling and managing "high quality" and "sustainable" reuse interventions*

Short abstract

Financing programme: South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme

Partnership: Baia Mare City - Romania, Business Incubator Seyana – Slovenia; Business Innovation Centre of Attika – Greece; Varna Economic Development Agency – Bulgaria; Central Transdanubian Non Profit Company – Hungary; Informest – Italy; Agency for the Development of Temerin Municipality – Serbia.

Implementation period: 2009 - 2012

Project:

S.E.P.A Concept

Industrial areas are often growth poles that focus their attention and concentrate their actions towards the combination of productive efficiency and profit maximization, often without considering the environment they operate in. The environment, being the delicate mix between natural elements and artificial ones, means not only resources but also landscape, society, and economy.

SEPA concept is therefore the integration of industry into environment by balancing economic criteria and sustainability. Cooperation among operators and sharing of joint solutions for the environmental impact reduction is proposed through SEPA as a new management model of attractive and accessible growth areas.

S.E.P.A goals

SEPA aims at raising the awareness of public and private sector about the impact of productive areas on the environment and proposes viable solutions for the adoption of new development models. Such models have to be tailored by screening all the aspects of the day-by-day life of the productive areas both from an economic and a social point of view.

S.E.P.A activities

The planned activities of the Project include the analysis of industrial zones, greenfields or brownfields, within the territories of the partners through the organization of consultations with the main stakeholders being regional or local governments, chambers of commerce, industrial consortiums, trade unions, etc. Such consultations are aimed at the selection of the areas where the pilot activities are implemented.

The selection of the pilot areas is supported by specific guidelines containing the minimum requirements to be fulfilled for the implementation of the SEPA model. The SEPA model is planned to be organized within the selected areas through the results of **pre – feasibility and feasibility studies** which are carried on for the individuation of specific organizational and investment needs.

Barakaldo CASE STUDY : Studies and analysis on the definition of the Urban Regeneration: Urban Social and economic indicators.

USEACT Theme: 1.- Planning tools and planning governance for Urban Growth Managements and reusing urban areas.

USEACT Subtheme: 1.2.- Planning Tools to manage land property fragmentation for integrated “reuse” interventions.

Abstract:

Analysis and Diagnostic on vulnerable urban areas, the neighbourhood of Llano in Barakaldo (CEUERs Project, University of Deusto).

Inside de common thematic content of the URBACT ULSG, a ULSG USEAct Barakaldo Workshop takes place with the participation of the members of the University of Deusto, researchers of the CEUERs 2013 (Sustainable Urban, Building and Restoring Expert Course).

The first group of researchers of the CEUERs 2013 has developed project on the Analysis and Diagnostic over urban vulnerable areas, inside the neighbourhood of Llano, Barakaldo. A part from the conclusions reached in the study, which they will be helpful for the definition of de LAP, a concrete methodology and indicators have been defined (validated by the Barakaldo Urban Planning Department). Therefore, theses two aspects will allow defining the working procedure for future urban regeneration interventions (energy efficiency, accessibility, underground use of land, building maintenance duties, public services and equipments).

Barakaldo CASE STUDY Quality Standards of the urban environment (existing building and urban areas).

USEACT Theme: 3.- Refitting and regenerating inhabited buildings and areas.

USEACT Subtheme: 3.1. Integrated, “regeneration –oriented” public strategies through refitting and maintenance of existing buildings in the urban fabric: residential blocks in central areas and historic centres.

Abstract:

Analysis and Diagnostic on vulnerable urban areas, the neighbourhood of Llano in Barakaldo (CEUERs Project, University of Deusto).

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BBF CASE STUDY : Local Nature Partnerships

USEAct Theme : 1. Planning tools and planning governance for Urban Growth Management (UGM) and reusing urban areas

USEAct Subtheme: 1.1. Integrating the planning between the different authorities

Background

Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) are partnerships of a broad range of local organisations, businesses and people who aim to help bring about improvements in their local natural environment. Setting up LNPs was one of the commitments the UK Government made in the Natural Environment White Paper 2011. There are 48 LNPs across England. LNPs work strategically to help their local area manage the natural environment. They aim to make sure that its value, and the value of the services it provides to the economy and the people who live there, is taken into account in local decisions, for example about planning and development. LNPs are also being encouraged to work at a large scale, which we call 'landscape-scale', and to identify Nature Improvement Areas using these criteria.

Case Study abstract

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Natural Environment Partnership has been established as an influential and authoritative advocate of the natural environment to engage positively with business and community interests. Membership of the Partnership will be open to organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors with an interest in, and ability to influence, a high quality natural environment.

Strategic leadership of the Partnership will be provided by a Board whose members will represent local government and the voluntary, business, health and education sectors. The Board is advised and supported by a Co-ordinator and by Delivery and Task Groups. At present the Delivery Group focuses on biodiversity and green infrastructure, and the Environment Task Group covers sustainability issues. The Board collaborates with other strategic bodies, with a key objective to work with Local Enterprise Partnerships, and Health and Wellbeing Boards to promote their common interests. The NEP defines the natural environment as covering ecosystems, wildlife, landscapes, accessible green spaces, natural resources and cultural heritage. The proposed key priority work areas are as follows:

- A) Developing a framework to support landscape-scale projects
- B) Influencing spatial planning
- C) Low Carbon Buckinghamshire
- D) Highlighting the health and wellbeing benefits of the natural environment
- E) Sustainable growth - Promoting the natural environment as an economic asset and driver
- F) Monitoring and reporting on progress in the Natural Environment

By establishing a partnership comprising these various governance bodies, we hope that we can find appropriate ways of managing development whilst also maintaining the natural environment.

Dublin CASE STUDY : Vacant Lands Levy Initiative

USE Act theme: 2. Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USE Act subtheme: 2.2 Improving public administration ability on controlling and managing "high quality" and "sustainable" reuse interventions

Background

The City Development Plan core strategy is to create a compact city supporting quality infrastructure. There is a general recognition that we must make best use of urban land and that leaving brownfield sites vacant is a wasted opportunity. The Planning and European Affairs Strategic Policy Committee of the City Council has set up a Working Group to help regenerate brownfield sites.

Recently the Lord Mayor’s Task Force on Vacant Land proposed a vacant land levy for the Inner City of Dublin to the Department of Finance. In addition students from University College Dublin are currently preparing a report on the range of incentives/sanctions/policies/best practice which could be used to expedite the regeneration of such lands.

The Vacant Lands Levy initiative involves 2 key pieces of work to date;

- (a) A research paper on a proposed vacant land levy for the Inner City, produced by the Lord Mayor’s Task Force, and which has been submitted to the Department of Finance for its consideration. This memorandum is attached in full below.
- (b) A vacant lands survey for all vacant sites in the Inner City has begun. The Survey Methodology is outlined below.

In addition the City Council has set up a Local Support Group comprising City Council Experts, Strategic Policy Committee Elected Members and including one University Representative.

Survey Methodology

- (i) The primary purpose of the survey is to provide an evidence base to support and monitor the initiatives described above, particularly the Lord Mayor’s Task Force levy proposal.
- (ii) For the purposes of the survey the definition of vacant land is:

“zoned development land, usually previously developed, which does not have any rateable buildings on it (i.e. buildings not capable of occupation due to lack of roofs, windows, lifts, etc.) – As such definition does not include vacant, but occupiable commercial buildings paying 50% rates. Vacant lands may also be on the “Derelict Sites” register – there are 38 such sites in city”.

- (iii) The survey is initially confined to the Inner City as defined in the City Development Plan MAP/K. Need a base map (1:1000) with most recent vacant sites survey. May need to be divided into grids blocks (e.g. 500x500m) to assist survey work. Baseline map could have vacant sites from Housing Land Availability and City Council owned sites layered onto it.

- (iv) Each vacant site in grid block needs:
 - (a) Site Ref No.
 - (b) Map of Site (to scale 1:2500) plus site area
 - (c) Zoning, RPS, Conservation Area, LAP status of site
 - (d) Relevant Planning History
 - (e) Ownership (if known) –Photographs of site – 2 or 3
 - (f) Brief site description, e.g. “vacant, overgrown, basement car park excavated, hoardings on 3 sides, 2 storey disused building on SE corner”.

Dublin CASE STUDY: The Art Tunnel Project

USEAct theme: 2. Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USEAct subtheme: 2.3 Inducing "local added value" in reuse interventions

Location: Smithfield Dublin 7 Ireland. Dublin's Inner City has a significant number of small undeveloped sites or open space. These are rarely publicly accessible, unlikely to be developed given the current economic environment, often in private ownership fenced or secured from public access and are overgrown and by their nature collect rubbish and detract from the local environment.

This project was the brainchild of Sophie von Maltzan of Fieldwork & Strategies who developed a proposal for the space on the basis that these sites can be used, not only to relieve the public realm of depressing eyesores but also to provide local havens for citizens, flora and fauna. The proposal went further in engaging with business and citizens to identify what they wanted to see in the space and to build a sense of community through the project. In doing so the local sense of pride and ownership as well as the biodiversity can be improved and the potential of disused sites around the cities is demonstrated.

The Art Tunnel, was also envisaged as an outdoor art gallery and is a pilot project, showing that it is possible to “turn around” a derelict site for very little money financed simply through fund raising and partnerships providing benefit in kind, services, materials or manpower and supported by volunteers in the community.

Having successfully gathered support from the local communities and businesses and the City Council, F & S tested very cheap and innovative building materials chosen for the Art Tunnel, when building a test -outdoor gallery at Bloom Garden Show 2011 where it won a silver- gilt medal. The final proposal was a product of all these consultations and trials.

A cost- free lease for 3 years was negotiated with a supportive owner and building works began in March 2012. The Art Tunnel was opened in July of 2012. However the planting of the native and colonising plants was only finalised in autumn when bare- rooted plants are available. The space has a curated exhibitions or installations some done through artist networks, some as engagement pieces with schools and other community projects and some on an interactive basis like the current exhibition. Outlines of Art Tunnellers were drawn onto perspex sheets and displayed to reflect the participation in the project. Windows were placed into the existing fencing during the next building phase in February 2013 to mirror the Gallery concept. F & S hopes that the Art Tunnel will inspire other Inner City wasteland regeneration projects, serving the needs of the City and the local inhabitants.

Outdoor Art Gallery The Art Tunnel is an exhibition space for emerging artists and community groups. It is also a public space for none commercial creation and production of community artwork. Through the Community Exhibition Area we show that creative productivity is not the domain of artists only but a universal talent accessible and useful to everyone.

This public art gallery is a platform for expression and exchange and allows for a paradigm-change: a town is not made solely by town planners, architects and other trained professionals but is also a product of its inhabitants. The Art Tunnel is at the same time political and poetic as it aims above all to ‘create relationships between worlds’. It responds to presentiments and unease towards galleries twofold: informally presenting the gallery through placing it under the open sky surrounded by lush planting and through encouraging locals to exhibit or be creative.

Richer City The “Art tunnel” is a platform for creativity which catalyses activities at a local level: A collaborative project, an infrastructure for urban participation and showcase of local skills, the art work exhibited is viewed by the Luas passengers as well by passing by pedestrians. Crossing the physical boundaries: exhibiting in public open space will fill the city with images which makes it richer, denser and more exciting to live in.

Pocket Park The Art Tunnel is an intimate, densely planted pocket park, accessible to local key holders, it fulfils needs that compliment Smithfield Market: a vast and very public urban plaza, dominated by hard materials with very few plants.

A garden The art tunnel will- well in the nature of a garden- always be a work in progress as well as a civic act and activate further place making processes. It is also in the nature of this garden- gallery to look good and be a relaxing space to spend time in, even during the exhibition installation phases.

Landmark The Art Tunnel is a landmark and helps to create a distinctive urban identity for Smithfield.

Art Exhibitions Artist and landscape architects from Fieldwork & Strategies work as curator with emerging artists and local artists’ studios such as the Complex and Block T, commissioning them to produce site specific art installations. F & S also works with and encourages local schools, youth groups and residents to show art work to encourage spatial re- appropriation amongst the local community. All artists are encouraged to express their relationship with the Smithfield area. The produced Art will expose sociological movements and local desires.

Maintenance The Art Tunnel is low maintenance and the planting is biodiverse with a 100 sq metres natives only area. All maintenance works are done by locals who enjoy being part of the Art Tunnel and also sitting out in it in the evening sun. Monday is designated Art Tunnel night so there will always be a presence there to engage with as a volunteer or gardener or artist or just be.

Significance on micro- scale This is a gallery, but its main achievement will be introducing people to different ways of working and thinking and articulating through creative processes. Trying to encourage citizens to appropriate and interact with the public realm. Local interaction with the city through an intimate act like creating a piece of art with site-specific resonance encourages spatial appropriation.

Significance on macro- scale This is a case study to encourage residents to obtain access to and critically transform temporary misused or under used spaces, it acts as example for the variety of activities that open space can be used for. The tunnel does not need to be physically accessible; in our climate we have a great tradition of enjoying scenery from a vehicle, protected from the elements. It promotes cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue for locals and Lewis commuters, offering a richer variety of experiencing the City.

Legacy This project has built slowly and incrementally with the support of local business and community and has been running for over a year and is to a large extent sustainable with a curator to monitor and move exhibitions and events through the space. It does require some ongoing funding in order to stay current and continue to evolve which it is anticipated will come from social entrepreneurs and crowd source funding mechanism. The instigator Sophie von Maltzan / Fieldworks and Strategies has proposals for two other similar type sites in the city which it is hoped will come to fruition by summer 2014

Check out The Art Tunnel facebook page to find out what's happening at moment: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Art-Tunnel-Smithfield/259531604062131?sk=wall>

Or review current proposal for Thomas Street Pocket Park <https://www.arthurguinnessprojects.com/food/thomas-st-pocket-park>

Naples CASE STUDY : “The Plan of 100 station: improvement of transport infrastructures and opportunity of regeneration with modern architecture and public spaces”

USEACT Theme: 1. Planning tools and planning governance for Urban Growth Management (UGM) and reusing urban areas

USEACT Subtheme: 1.5 Transportation and planning for Urban growth Management

Abstract

An interesting aspect of the policy of Naples is the link between urban interventions, land use management and plans for the management of the transportation network. The re-organization of the infrastructural system is improving train and metro connection has been managed since 1997 (Local Transport Plan), to better connect the suburbs to the city centre and to positively influence the urban environment, especially close to the newly restored metro-stations (Piano 100 stazioni, 2003). The reduction of car traffic, with the definition of a restricted traffic large area corresponding to the areas of the historical city centre and a part of the waterfront, is complementary to increase the transport network and is one of the key actions in view of the redevelopment of a wide area of the city centre.

Nitra CASE STUDY: “New Nitra – the Old Brewery Conversion – Interventions to reuse urban areas”

USEACT Theme: 2 - Interventions to “reuse”urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USEACT Subtheme: 2.2 Improving public administration ability on controlling and managing "high quality" and "sustainable" reuse interventions

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

New quarter being developed in a former brewery, converting more-than-century-old buildings and area into modern structure within the Nitra Urban fabric. Close to the City Centre **5,5 ha** location will offer 360 flats, retail and administrative spaces, leisure time and relaxation equipment, business hotel, parking and greenery spaces e.t.c.

PLANNING TOOLS:

Municipality of Nitra - City Architect Department provided synchronization of the Master Plan defining functional and spatial normatives for the area.

Nitra CASE STUDY : “Former Military Area Conversion – Interventions to reuse urban areas”

USEACT Theme: 2. Interventions to “reuse”urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USEACT Subtheme: 2.3 Inducing "local added value" in reuse interventions

GENERAL DESCRIPTION :

The object of the **formal military barracks** /the origins from 1882/ is situated in the wider centre of the city to the north of the Centrum /City part Zobor/. With the area of cca **21 ha** it is the largest derelict urban structure within the Nitra city settlement. In 2008 the area was delimited to the city by the State of Slovak republic. There is a continual discussion going on from 2008 how the function of the object should be utilized.

OWNERS STRUCTURE:

Municipality of Nitra – 31 objects /buildings/

Slovak Academy of Science – Institute of Archaeology – 11 objects /buildings/,

Roman – Catholic Church – Nitra Bishopric – the land /plots/

PLANNING TOOLS:

In 2012 the Municipality of Nitra - City Architect Department provided the urban – architectural plans, which define the new function of the barracks as cultural, recreational, administrative and housing function.

LOCAL ADDED VALUE:

- Creation of the archeopark, cultural venues, public greenery spaces for the inhabitants and visitors of Nitra.
- Preservation of the historical values of area /supposed 1st Christian church in middle-east Europa, Military structures from the era of Habsburg Monarchy.../.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS:

- Purely administrative or contractual PPP is envisaged. Municipality is in the role of partial owner and mainly the managing body of the future reutilization.

RESULTS:

- The need of agreement of owners upon the new functional use,
- The need of determination of the optimal funding mechanisms in order to realize the vision.

Østfold CASE STUDY : Transformation and rejuvenation in Sarpsborg

USEACT Theme:

1. Planning tools and planning governance for Urban Growth Management and reusing urban areas.

USEACT Subtheme:

1.2 Planning tools to manage land property fragmentation for integrated reuse interventions.

abstract:

The town of Sarpsborg is focusing on two quite different areas in which transformation is essential, and the ownership of the properties is very fragmented.

The first is part of the area along the river Glomma, once a thriving harbor and an important industrial area. Now some of the buildings are derelict and abandoned and most look shabby. The current structures are blocking the view and the access to the river which could make this area very attractive. There are many different owners, but few show any interest in developing the area. How will Sarpsborg communicate the long term benefits of transformation to the owners and local businesses and make them collaborate with the municipality and each other?

The second is the eastern part of Sarpsborg's town center, which over the last two decades have come to be dominated by a fairly large immigrant population, many of them refugees with small financial resources, and a low level of participation in the local community. They mostly live rented accommodation owned by people living elsewhere, not taking too much interest in the upkeep and appearance of the houses. Many of the shops and businesses have moved out leaving empty buildings and shop windows, the real estate prizes are low, and social problems are increasing. Which tools will Sarpsborg use to transform this area into an attractive place for people and businesses to settle without forcing the current population out? How will they get the owners and population actively involved in the process of changing a "ghetto" into a vibrant, prosperous multi-cultural community?

Østfold CASE STUDY: Partnerships to reuse urban areas in Moss

USEACT Theme

2. Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USEACT Subtheme

2.3. Inducing “local added value” in reuse interventions

abstract:

Moss is currently revising the strategic city plan focusing on densification and transformation in the city center. Located by the Oslofjord, development of the urban seafront is essential. The Moss river with a beautiful waterfall also flows through the city-center. The big paper factory closed down in 2012 leaving a vast area of open spaces and large empty industrial buildings along the river and harbor area. The new private owners are keen to develop, but the area is large and it’s going to take time and money. How will Moss cooperate with the private owners to ensure the quality of the interventions, and their long term effects on Moss city center? How will they deal with the parts of the old industrial area which can’t be totally renewed for several years? Can they be used to the advantage of the local community?

There are also plans for a new railway station in the harbor area. How will Moss cooperate with private developers and the Norwegian Railways to make the most out of this development and the qualities of the area?

Østfold CASE STUDY: Creating “local added value” in densifying Halden’s town center

USEACT Theme

2. Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USEACT Subtheme

2.3. Inducing “local added value” in reuse interventions

abstract:

Halden has a town center rich in cultural heritage. This makes it a lovely place to visit but it poses a challenge to business and commerce. To reduce land take and ensure activity in the town center densification and transformation is necessary, but is proving costly due to the limitations of cultural heritage sites and difficult soil mechanics. Which tools will Halden use to make high quality densification and reuse interventions profitable for local developers?

Østfold CASE STUDY: Planning for waste management at an early stage in Askim

USEACT Theme:

1. Planning tools and planning governance for Urban Growth Management and reusing urban areas.

USEACT Subtheme:

1.2 Planning tools to manage land property fragmentation for integrated reuse interventions.

abstract:

Askim is among small towns in Norway, in the forefront when it comes to transformation, densification and reusing urban areas. They have however discovered that in early planning waste management gets little or no focus. Later in the process it is difficult to find good solutions for inhabitants and commerce, and utilizing modern waste management technology, due to lack of space. How will Askim plan for waste management in future urban reuse and densification projects? How can the authorities contribute to better plans and commit owners to focus on this issue and find positive solutions?

Østfold CASE STUDY : The Plan Building Process

USEACT theme: 1 Planning tools and planning governance for Urban Growth Management and reusing urban areas.

USEACT subtheme: 1.4 Improving social awareness towards positive effects to UGM, renewal and densification and involvement of communities

SHORT ABSTRACT

Despite the absence of legislation at a regional level on the processes of participation in the definition of tools for urban planning, the municipality of Trieste, in drafting the new plan, decided to begin a process of active listening of citizens. During the preparation of the directives of the new plan, aimed at achieving sustainable development, reducing land consumption, recovering, rehabilitating, recuperating functions to the existing estate, promoting the quality of the environment and landscape and encouraging sustainable mobility, the administration carried out a series of consultations through technical meetings involving economic categories, professionals and environmental organizations. The listening stage was structured in public sessions held directly at the local districts, together with a delivery of questionnaires, further technical meetings with the same groups involved in the directives drafting, specific thematic groups and a technical committee on energy, planning and building parameters issues. The building process of the new Master Plan of Trieste was, therefore, accompanied by sessions of participation of citizens, economic and social operators, public and private bodies liable to actively contribute to the development of the city and the management of its spaces and activities.

Trieste CASE STUDY: The Tools Of The New Prgc

USEACT theme: 2 Interventions to “reuse” urban areas: management, partnerships, funding, functions

USEACT subtheme: 2.2 Improving public administration ability on controlling and managing "high quality" and "sustainable" reuse interventions

SHORT ABSTRACT

One of the main assumptions of the new PRGC is to imagine Trieste as a site of a major operation of "extraordinary maintenance and renovation" starting from the current situation. A careful survey of the existing settlement systems was made in order to be able to define different degrees of transformation. Two main scopes were identified: the scope of conservation and the scope of redevelopment. The first includes the sub-field of architectural conservation and the sub-field of landscape and environmental conservation. The sub-field of conservation of architectural features is related to the quality of buildings, their testimonial character and their artistic value, which is not only limited to city centres, to villages and to historical buildings but also includes buildings and open spaces in the outskirts up to modern buildings. The sub scope of landscape and environmental conservation is related to the quality and the features of the open space, which, in this case, is an important component both of the environmental system and of the specific settlement of Trieste.

The "city of redevelopment" includes almost all the areas of the "city of fragments", of the city of gardens and some parts of the city of districts. All these areas may be subject to a radical rethinking that could lead to the realization of parts of the city completely renovated without using the free territory yet available. Starting from energy and environmental performances, the PRGC is fixing up rules by which you can make radical replacements of existing buildings and entire city blocks through demolition and reconstruction encouraged by the simplification of procedures and the application of "volumetric awards" to be applied to the existing built up. Among the tools that the PRGC is preparing for deploying urban control and reduction of land consumption, are the "project files" that dictate the guidelines and the intervention strategies for rehabilitation of existing areas in need of operations and transformation, systematized in function of the level/degree of transformation.

Viladecans CASE STUDY . Urban remodeling of residential Ponent, polygon with a new design of public spaces, spaces for commercial activity and residential densification

Ponent (Call 2007)

<http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/territori/menuitem.bd76c203a0da08645f13ae92b0c0e1a0/?vgnextoid=675083f0d5fa7210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=675083f0d5fa7210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=detall&contentid=61d62e74dfcd7210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD>

http://www.viurbana.cat/Home/_6KjH4OjY9wU0jWEUNaiOJR981sPqsNUu

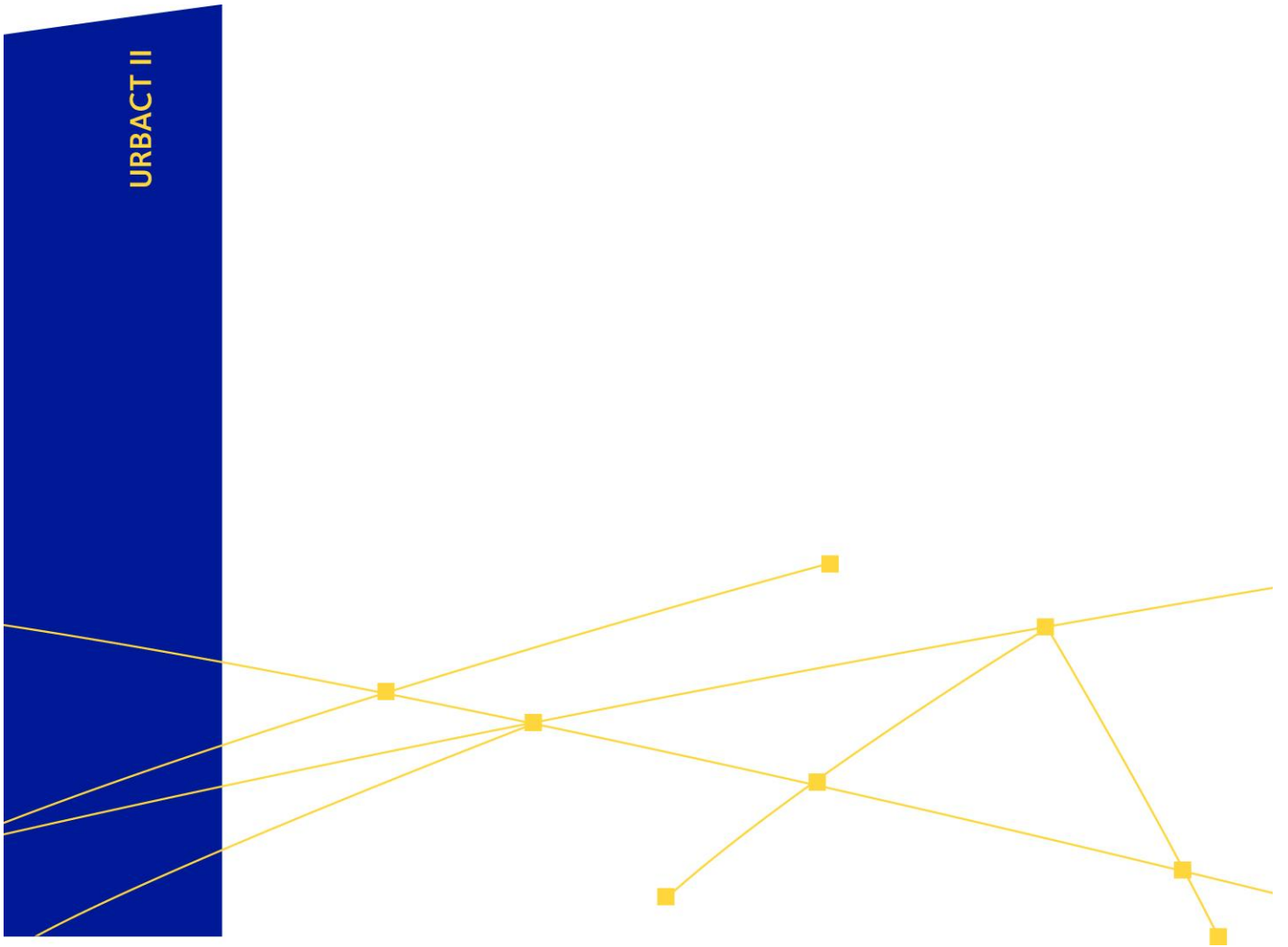
Viladecans CASE STUDY .Renewal of the extension of the Montserratina, widening the central space of social relationship, concentration of services and economic activity.

Montserratina (Call 2010)

<http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/territori/menuitem.bd76c203a0da08645f13ae92b0c0e1a0/?vgnextoid=7a4c9642472ca210VgnVCM2000009b0c1e0aRCRD&vgnextchannel=7a4c9642472ca210VgnVCM2000009b0c1e0aRCRD&vgnextfmt=detall&contentid=5089fa6ae64ab210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD>

<http://www.viurbana.cat/Publica/noticies/detallNoticies/ 7rT0mzOajrDuD9F-9jAgroUQT8Vr-ajg#>

URBACT II



URBACT II

URBACT is a European exchange and learning programme promoting sustainable urban development.

It enables cities to work together to develop solutions to major urban challenges, reaffirming the key role they play in facing increasingly complex societal changes. URBACT helps cities to develop pragmatic solutions that are new and sustainable, and that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions. It enables cities to share good practices and lessons learned with all professionals involved in urban policy throughout Europe. URBACT is 500 cities, 29 countries, and 7,000 active participants. URBACT is jointly financed by ERDF and the Member States.

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