Community Conversation Planning Eco-inclusive districts

Harvesting slides: What the UrbanA Community of Practice thinks about it

10th November 2020
Questions to the speaker

Does AM have a mechanism to capture and measure social goals in development projects?

Have you considered using ISO 37101 sustainable development management systems?

Is Eco-Inclusive working with Doughnut Economics in Amdam?

What about the sustainability of the model, when the neighborhood has been developed?

What is "golden ticket"?

Are you looking at what is already going on, in order to build on citizens initiatives that are already existing?

Based on past experiences, has AM generated any “lessons learned” about how to combat gentrification as a result of district development?

How do you measure which people are excluded at the moment?
urbanA

Breakout discussions
INSTRUCTIONS

(1) In your group discuss the question in the slides
(2) Take a few notes in your slide
(3) Choose one person to report
(4) Share your main points with the bigger group

Breakouts last 30 minutes - enjoy :)
Public/private neighbourhood development fund

Shared responsibility to meet targets

Alternative models

Building local networks

- New development
- Social funds
- Transit fund
- Sustainability programs
- Subsidies

- Social targets
- Participation
- Affordability
- Welfare
- Housing

- Co-operatives
- Neighbourhood association
- Shared Spaces

- Work with local stakeholders
- Increase jobs and activities
- Build ‘stadmakers’ network
- Shared ownership

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 822357.
How would you formulate smart targets for eco-inclusive districts?

- Smart (technological) vs. SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timebound in an M&E sense)
- Spontaneous/not well-planned vs. seeing what happens - breathing space for new things; what you can do when you don’t plan/not plannable and challenge planning system to be open and ‘do not know’ messiness of everyday life
Pulling public/private resources for eco-inclusive districts is difficult due to institutional structures and the long term planning vs. short term politics. How could we mainstream this idea?

- Adaptive planning e.g. 5 year review of plans, or less
- Reciprocal planning (Kirsten/Oslo project) - challenge planning system when communities start to act when governments don’t
- Services of municipality sectoral but community initiatives cover range of issues; ongoing learning arenas and meeting between planners and community. Balance citizen/technical knowledge - boundaries of roles - challenge assumptions/technical limits
Breakout room 3
Alice, Eefke, Mark, Nagwa, Sarah.....
1. ‘Golden ticket’
2. Crowdsourcing
3. Local ambassadors
4. (elected and payed) Neighbourhood panel
5. Co-creation
Participation is key to be inclusive, yet paradoxically many people don’t want to participate. How can we solve this paradox and build local networks and ownership?

- Look at/define target group and see which tool fits.
- Key figures as ambassadors for the project (also a risk factor though, excluding approach, as you are not including other categories/experiences..)
- Activate processes that build trust within the area
- Idea of CitizensLabs (citizenslab.eu)
- Problem of having time and resources to participate!

Marginalised groups have other priorities!!
What alternatives can you add? And what makes them successful?

Can you make a top 5 of (potentially) most inclusive participation processes?

- we have to face language barriers of citizens, if they would understand how this would impact them they would participate more actively → FRAME IT BETTER
- WHAT IS IN IT FOR ME MENTALITY....financial benefits to participants could help,
- rewards, benefits, different levels of participation (based on personality, available time ...)
- chose nice and inspiring locations, offer food
- action-reflection processes with the people involved
- take away barriers (like offering child care,...)
- know what other potential barriers could limit certain groups participation
Listening room notes
Marije Ruigrok - Case study Kogerveldwijk in Zaandam

Zaandam is located just above Amsterdam

Starting point:
- 4 different neighbourhoods with very different qualities, for example heavy industry on one of the areas
- There are social issues in the area and condition of properties is not good
  - average income lower than average in NL, health challenges
- Quality of living on the area was not high
- Different land owners and stakeholders. Municipality did not have power over these, so the situation for development was complex

Design approach:
- Municipality in an advisory role
- Consulting residents and stakeholders
- integrating different needs: relocating residents, demolishing and rebuilding

Ambitions:
- Giving access to the river side (not just for industry)
- Maintaining the particular area identity

Questions

Who set these ambitions for the area? Did you say the municipality set them? Were residents consulted by this point?
- Municipality consults residents and sets the ambitions

Are there any community farms?
- no, but green areas could be used for this, also for enhancing resident participation

What are the greatest barriers to this approach?
- Participation tiredness - residents don’t see quick results
- Benefits will only show on long term
- Long term processes depend on politics that fluctuate on 4 year terms - it’s difficult to get the money at the right point. This is often blocking the development of urban development.
- Municipality is not investing in small things that can be addressed by the community, but which residents would like to see changing

etc.
ENJOY!
ISO 37101:2016 sustainable development management systems
- establishes requirements for a management system for sustainable development in communities, including cities, using a holistic approach, with a view to ensuring consistency with the sustainable development policy of communities.

The intended outcomes of a management system for sustainable development in communities include:
- managing sustainability and fostering smartness and resilience in communities, while taking into account the territorial boundaries to which it applies;
- improving the contribution of communities to sustainable development outcomes;
- assessing the performance of communities in progressing towards sustainable development outcomes and the level of smartness and of resilience that they have achieved;
- fulfilling compliance obligations.

ISO 37101:2016 is intended to help communities become more resilient, smart and sustainable, through the implementation of strategies, programmes, projects, plans and services, and demonstrate and communicate their achievements.

- Call out from "Commons Network" in Amsterdam: Calling all Amsterdam commoners: join us in writing a Commons Transition Plan for our city! Start here: https://www.commonsnetwork.org/news/commons-transitie-plan-amsterdam/ (Dutch text only) (tweet at https://twitter.com/commonsnetwork/status/1305780894905503744 )

- Grenoble’s Green mayor @EricPiolle opened session 2 & mentioned recent European Mayors Letter; EU’s Recovery & Resilience Facility, 9 mayors calling for direct #EU recovery funding for cities https://budapest.hu/sites/english/Documents/202010-letter_cities_EU.pdf (tweet https://twitter.com/arena_urban/status/1324309213854732290 )


- AM’s website https://www.am.nl/

- Maarten on twitter https://twitter.com/MaartenMarkus
From breakouts on participation:

○ When including some groups, you are simultaneously excluding others
○ Trust is key!
○ Breaking barriers such as language barriers (like using expert terms and concepts)
○ Co-creation: facilitators, context specific tools for participation
○ Using rewards such as financial benefits

Maartens summary:

● Ultimate planning dilemmas:
  ○ Neighbourhoods could benefit from a more adaptive and flexible approach. The ways how we work on these areas needs certainty on things like financing.
  ○ So many tools for participation, good to revise this in the design strategies
● This community gives a different perspective that is present in the city planners daily view - and that is very helpful and welcome!

Questions:

What is the role of developers in keeping cities affordable?

● On district scale development there needs to be housing offers that are accessible for different social groups - social housing, rental appartements with different pricing etc.
● Need for good quality housing with affordable financing

Other questions:

In Portugal, as this work is being developed, how can I get references and which cities are involved?
Does AM have experience in co-living?
UrbanA links

- **Next CoCo:**

- **Upcoming Rotterdam events:** UFGC + Ecocity builders https://twitter.com/arena_urban/status/131895041047456769

  - Content such as: Database of approaches - Database of drivers of injustice - Database of governance arrangements - Database of projects & initiatives - Database of people

- Twitter https://twitter.com/arena_urban
- Hashtag #SustainableJustCities
- Instagram https://www.instagram.com/arena_urbana/
- Facebook https://www.facebook.com/UrbanArena.project
- Podcasts on Spotify https://open.spotify.com/show/7L5ll3Tqv65HLS13MI6Grz
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