















# PARTICIPATION EXAMPLE PLAN PHILLY / CULTURE AS THE INTERMEDIARY

#### **OVERALL AIM:**

Giving practical examples of participatory processes applied for recovering cultural heritage buildings



### AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

- The City of Aarhus (DK) has been testing the method of including young people in the redevelopment of empty buildings
- By using empty buildings and culture as an intermediary, solutions to complex challenges are co-created between the citizens and the municipality.
- By working with physical temporary use, the city is forced to continually rethink the involvement of citizens, format and content in relation to its development.
- The method has been applied successfully to a youth community centre.

A place has been created for people aged 15-25, who organise themselves through a management group and monthly public youth council meetings. The method can be applied to other areas, where citizen and civil society involvement in the solution of social challenges is desired





AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

#### **SOLUTIONS OFFERED:**

- Find new solutions to re-activate empty buildings securing a suitable and sustainable exploitation of the industrial building mass left abandoned during the past decades
- invite citizens to use the space and to take part in cultural activities in collaboration with the municipality.
- prevent abandoned buildings from being occupied or left to fall into disrepair, while indicating new possible functions, and, alternatively, contributing to gathering knowledge that can be used in other places.
- use culture strategically to break down barriers between municipal departments by creating cultural projects that address different issues, which are also European issues.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

#### **SOLUTIONS OFFERED:**

- tackling challenges in relation to inclusion and integration: Many European cities, e.g. Paris and Malmö, have problems with young people who need to be integrated in a way that considers their needs and interests. Through co-creation with young people, they turn them into citizens who contribute to society instead of working against it.
- By using a co-creation participatory method the local authority starts a dialogue and a collaboration with the citizens around finding solutions to different society problems. This helps them believe that together we make a difference in the world.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

Timeframe, dates, important milestones:

Autumn 2013: The City Council of Aarhus decides to start a 3-year project finding solutions to youth problems such as inclusion of vulnerable young people and getting young people to take an youth education.

Spring 2014: Start of the project Youth Community Centre in temporary buildings. The first young people join the project through workshops, cultural activities and through collaboration with a production school.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

Timeframe, dates, important milestones:

Winter 2014: A new temporary setting is tested giving the opportunity to add more cultural activities to the project and to involve more young people.

Summer 2015: Moving the project to another building. Adding more activities. More young people are involved.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

Timeframe, dates, important milestones:

Autumn 2016: The City Council of Aarhus donate money for one more year to the project.

Spring 2017: Evaluation of the project.

Summer 2017: The project move to another temporary building

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

#### RESULTS ACHIEVED (MONITORING):

- The method has been applied successfully in relation to the youth community centre.
- They have succeeded in creating a place for people aged 15-25 where the young people have organised themselves with a management group and monthly, public youth council meetings.
- Political attention is now directed at the need for a new temporary location for the centre.
- The attention results from our demonstrating that it is possible to run a youth community centre as a collaborative effort involving young people and more local governments.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

RESULTS ACHIEVED (MONITORING):

- The project is supervised by a steering committee consisting of executives from three administrations at the municipality, two representatives for the young users and two external representatives from different youth environments in Aarhus.
- The youth community centre has not yet been evaluated.
- A course in entrepreneurship, formed by the participants, has been held and evaluated by an external evaluator but the report is only available in Danish.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

#### TRANSFERABILITY

- the method can be applied to other areas where the desire is to involve citizens and civil society in the solution of social challenges.
- The method can, for instance, form the framework for the solution of completely local issues with very different stakeholders (e.g. refuse and recycling), or for strengthening a city's cultural development so the city is experienced as an attractive place to live.
- It can be the framework for endeavours to get people involved in local democracy.

AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

#### **TRANSFERABILITY**

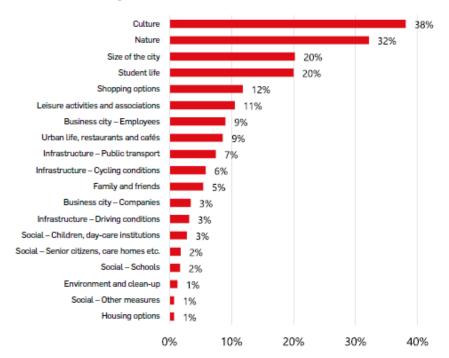
- The method can be scaled up or down as needed to include more or fewer municipal subject areas and citizens.
- Municipal involvement can be scaled up or down, but the municipality cannot be omitted from the project, as this would fail to secure the potential for knowledge sharing, and it would not bring the municipality closer to the citizen

### AARHUS / DENMARK, 2014

#### AARHUS - A DEVELOPING CITY

In connection with the stated goal, that Aarhus should be a great city for all, an Epinion survey has been conducted, which shows that culture and nature are the things that citizens of Aarhus highlight when asked:

### "What in particular makes Aarhus a great city for you?"



Participatory process for the redevelopment of the waterfront of the city of Philadelphia

The Central Delaware area, with its 7 miles of waterfront, is the focus area for the redevelopment project

#### Timeline

cycle of three walks along the river, to cover the 7 miles of the waterfront together with citizens and a group of experts such as local historians, landscape architects,

Nov. 2006

public officials and community leaders

Ott. 2006

first call of the two Central Delaware
Advisory Group and Steering
Committee committees, each of which
is composed of both the leading civic
associations and public officials

### **Timeline**

3 public forums with citizens to discuss the values of their neighborhood and waterfront

Jan. 2007

Dec. 2006

reformulation of the www.PlanPhilly.com website, implementing the format and contents

**Timeline** 

Feb. 2007

3 days of workshops, during which 5 teams of designers worked on 5 diff erent areas of the waterfront

#### Mar. 2007

Best Practice Session: public session during which architects and planners discuss and present similar examples of waterfront redevelopment and start thinking about how to apply these ideas to Filadel fi a; Principle session: a series of three forums during which citizens combine the values expressed during the month of December with what emerged during the "Best Practice Session" to arrive at the drafting of the "Planning Principles", the starting point for the future transformation of the waterfront

final drafting of the
Masterplan, through the public
meetings with the two
"guarantors" of the process and
final public presentation

Mar. 2007



















Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe" implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232



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