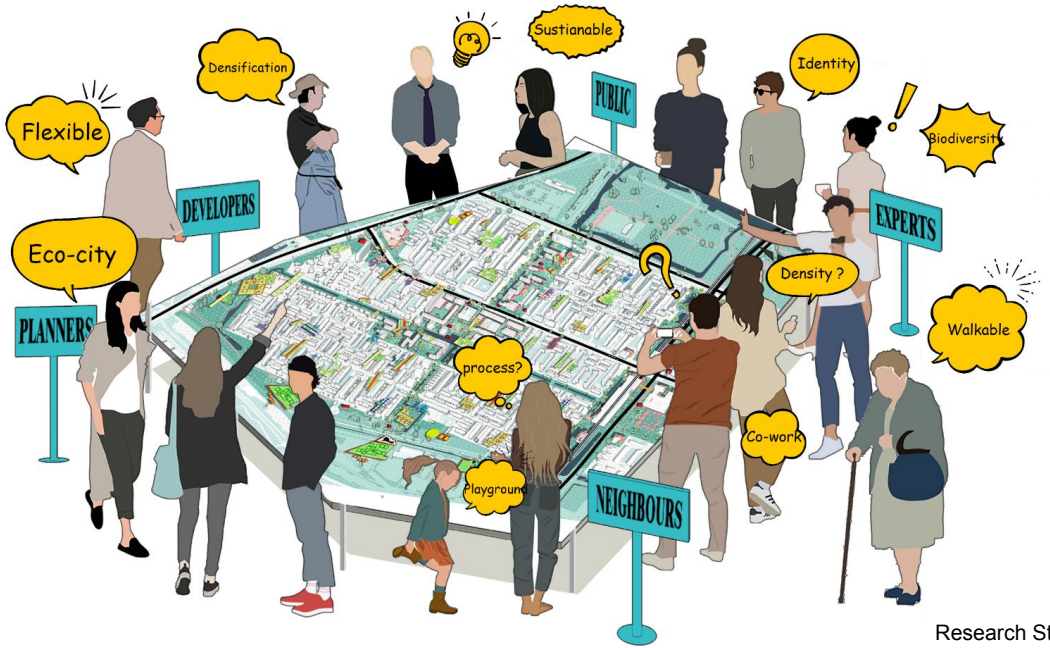
TOWARDS 'PARTICIPATORY LANDSCAPES'

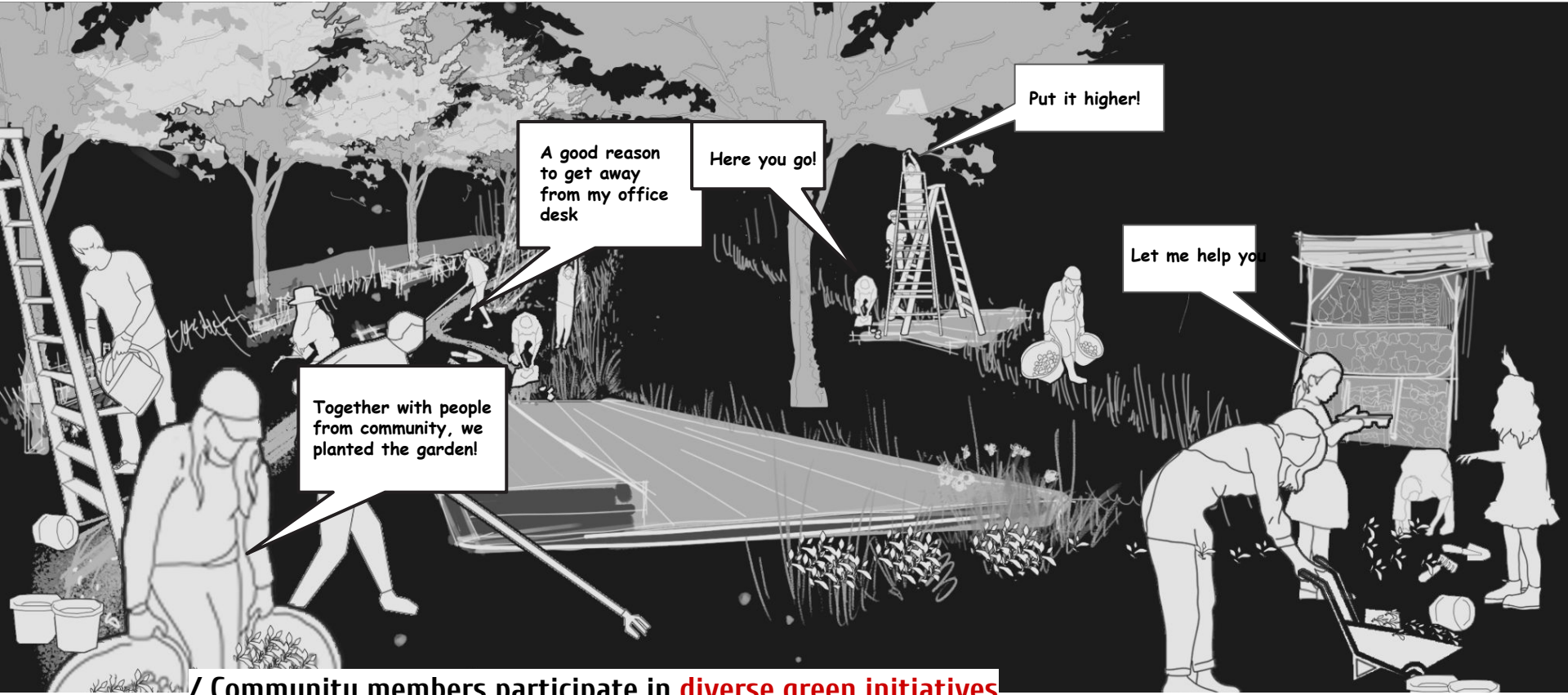
- **A participatory urban model to encourage, implement & scale-up nature-based solutions in urban contexts**



Ning Cai 5076307 Urbanism
Research Studio : Urban ecology and eco-city
First Mentor :Dr.Remon Rooij
Second Mentor : Ir. Frits van Loon


The future for the pendrecht ..

vision statement



/ Community members participate in diverse green initiatives

vision statement

urban agriculture

Public programs

Edible landscape

Eco-componenrs
Eco infrastructure

/ Diverse green initiatives combine the benefits of

vision statement

strategies

strong social awareness

Action

Feedback

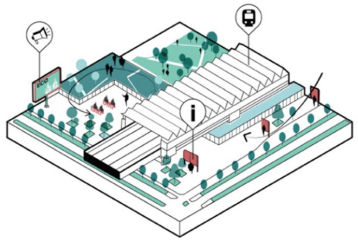
Inspire motivation

Action

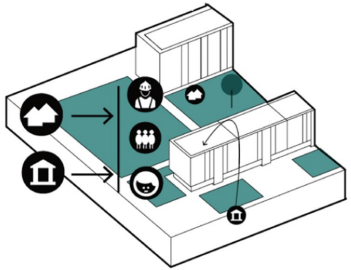
Feedback

Capacity for self-renew

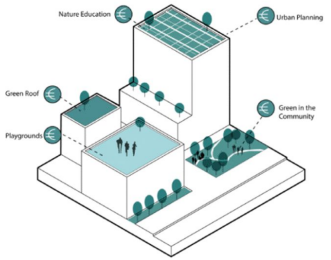
TPM 02 **Transform iconic space**



EC 01 **Transfer of authority and responsibility to community**



M 01 **Green Subsidy**



/ Green initiatives get support from Urban strategies

The consequence of vision

/ Social groups become encouraged to renovate their own living environment

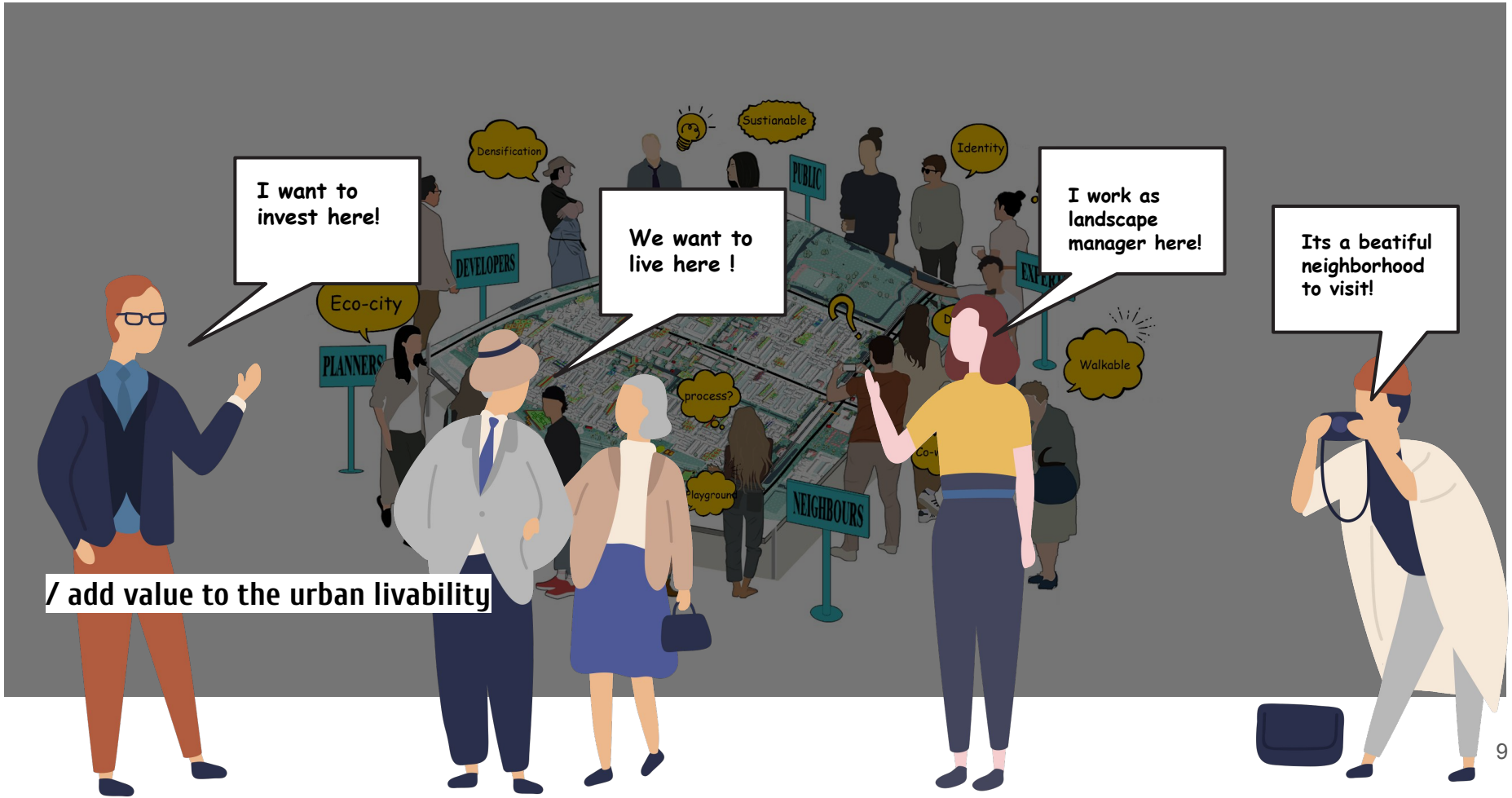
The consequence of vision

/ The empty grassland is transformed into a productive eco-social , educational, and energgetic resources.

The consequence of vision

/ Urban ecology and biodiversity be improved

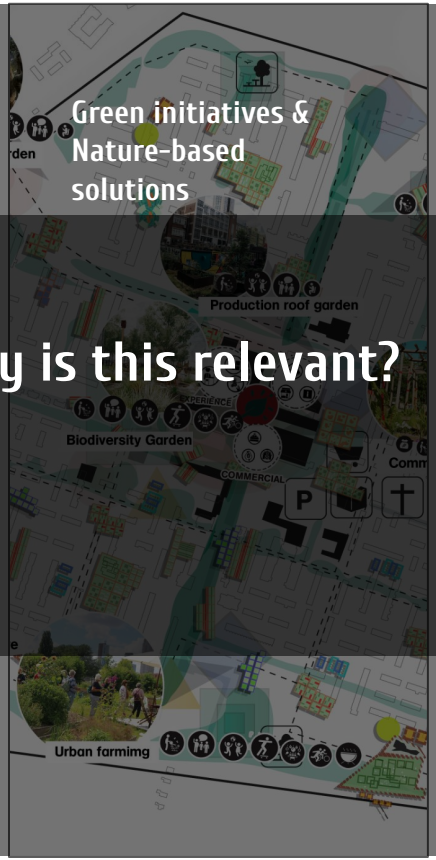
The consequence of vision



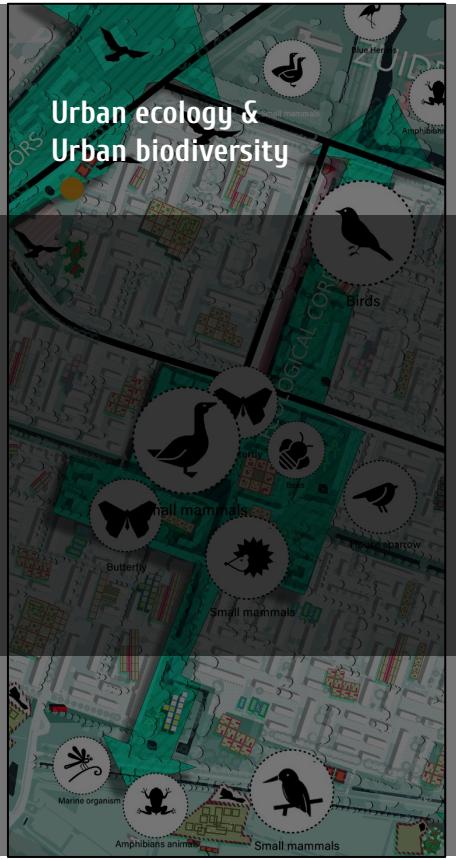
/ add value to the urban livability

Social engagement

Green initiatives & Nature-based solutions



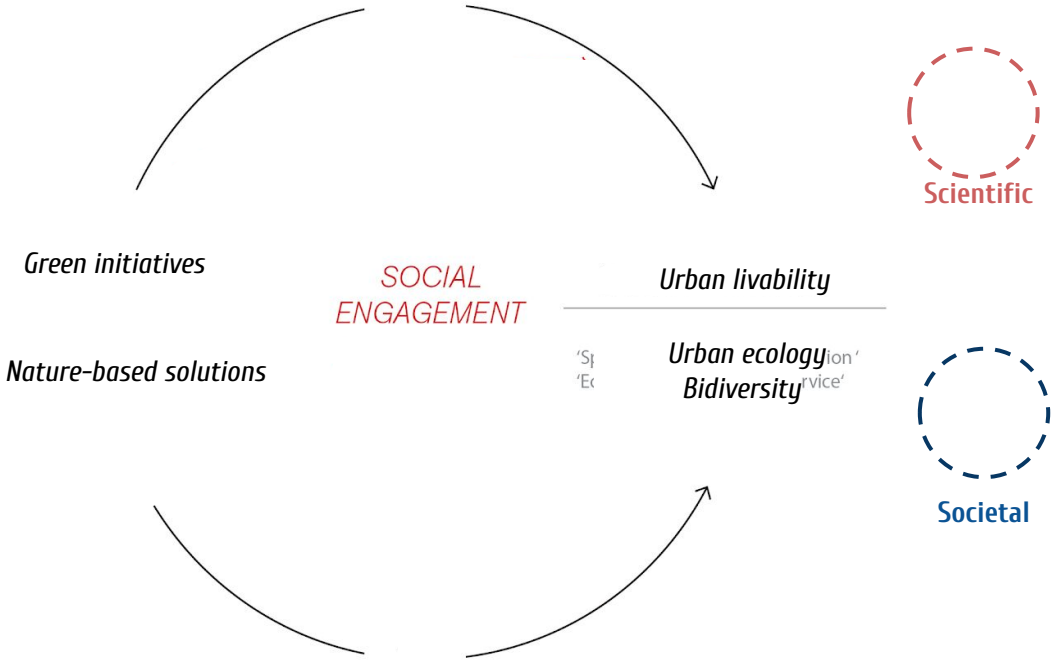
Urban ecology & Urban biodiversity



Urban livability

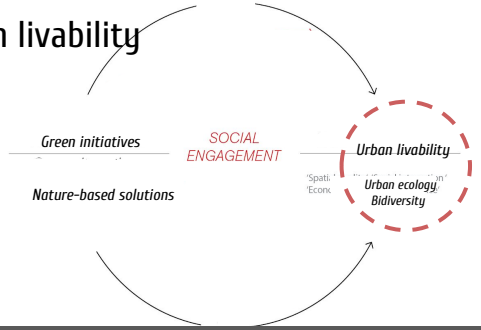
why is this relevant?

The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability



The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

Scientific : Nature in cities is ensenssial for urban livability



Incentive for healthy behavior

- Swimming opportunities
- places to gather
- Mental health
- Social cohesion
- ....

Meidate Urban stress

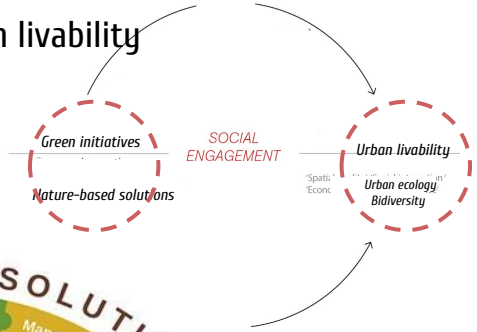
- Clean air
- Flooding issue
- Noise reduction
- Urban Heat Island
- ...

Long-term livability

- Sustainable
- Maintain stable ecosystem
- Increase resilience to global challenge
- ....

The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

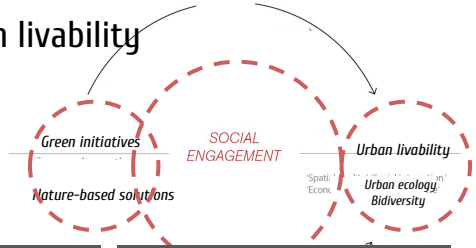
Scientific : Nature-based solutions(NBS) & urban nature



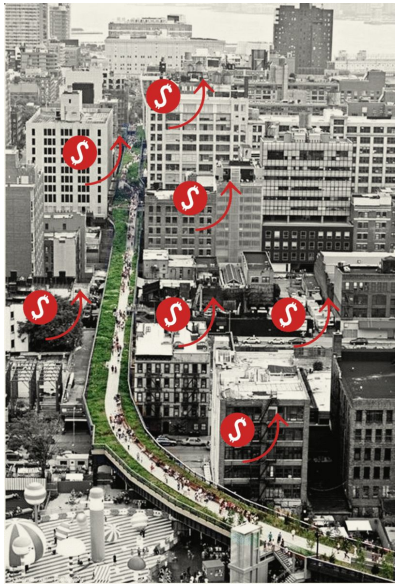
Source: ICUN Global Standard for Nature-based solutions

The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

Scientific : The role of social engagement in the urban nature



Eco-gentrification



pic from internet,drawn by author

Poorly maintained parks

pic from internet,drawn by author

to what extend

Poliltical level

trade- off
conflilicts
...

Pratical level

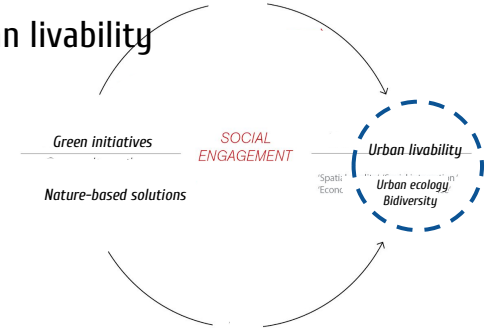
Capacity
Maintain green condition

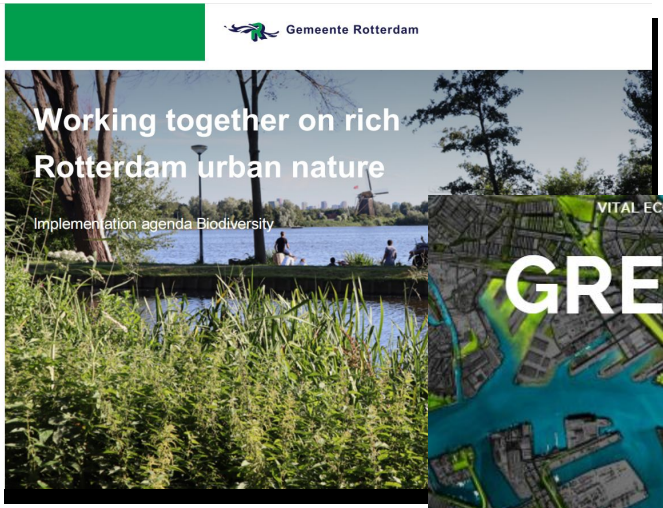
Operational level

Multi-discilinary team
Specific actions

The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

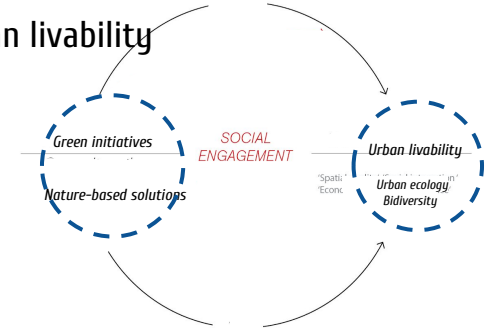
Societal: Biodiversity is an urban agenda of Rotterdam city

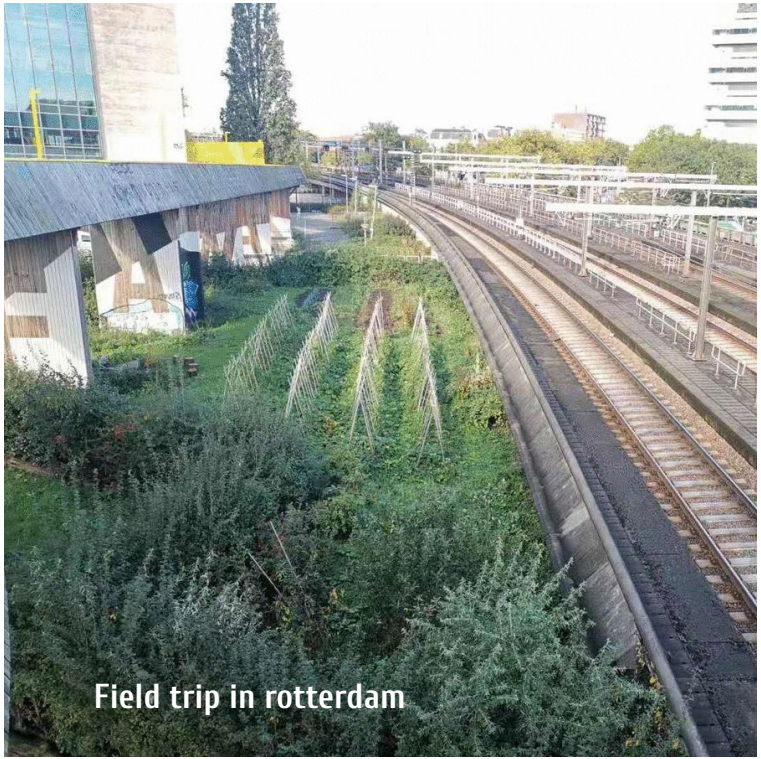




The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

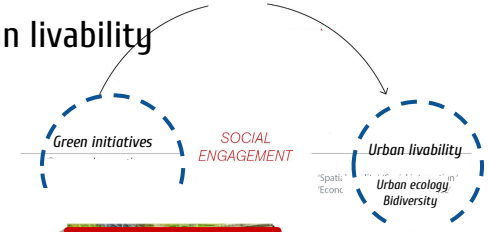
Societal: Green initiatives in Rotterdam





The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

Societal: Green initiatives in Rotterdam



Street gardens

Drosscape Garden

Municipal Garden

Roof Garden

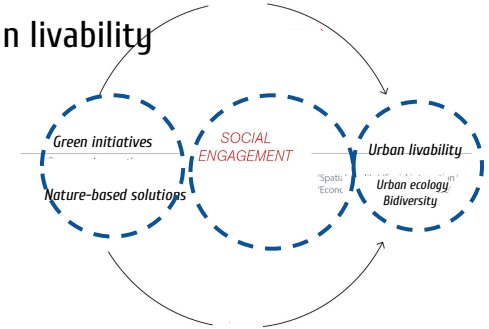
Facade Garden

Inner Garden

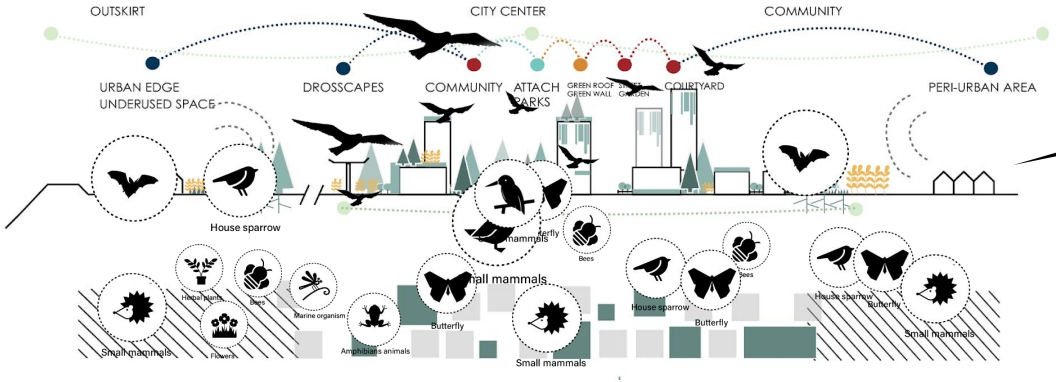
Drawn by author,
data based data from Natuurkaart Rotterdam; Gemeente Rotterdam,2020

The relationship between social engagement, green initiatives , urban ecology and urban livability

Societal: Social engagement is essential for rich urban nature



SPACE



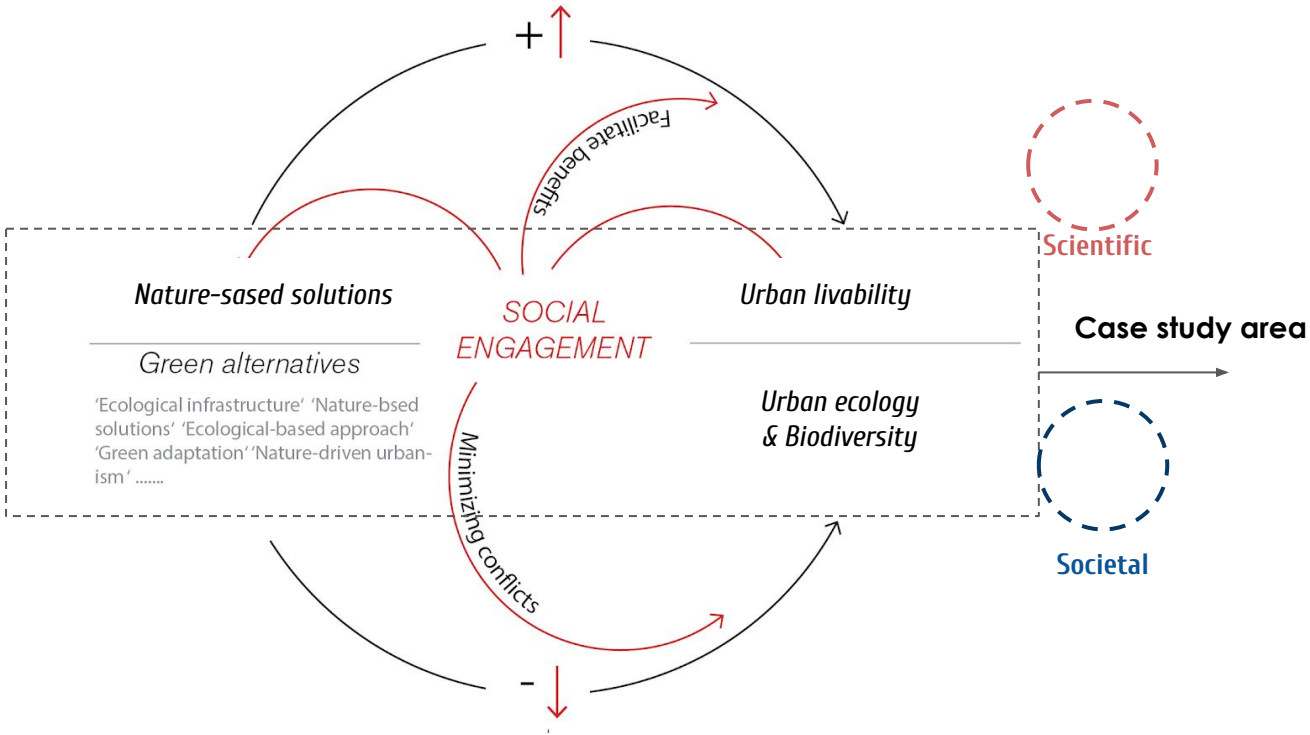
"only 40% surface is municipal land "

Sorce: Working Together on Rich Rotterdam Urban Nature, 2021b

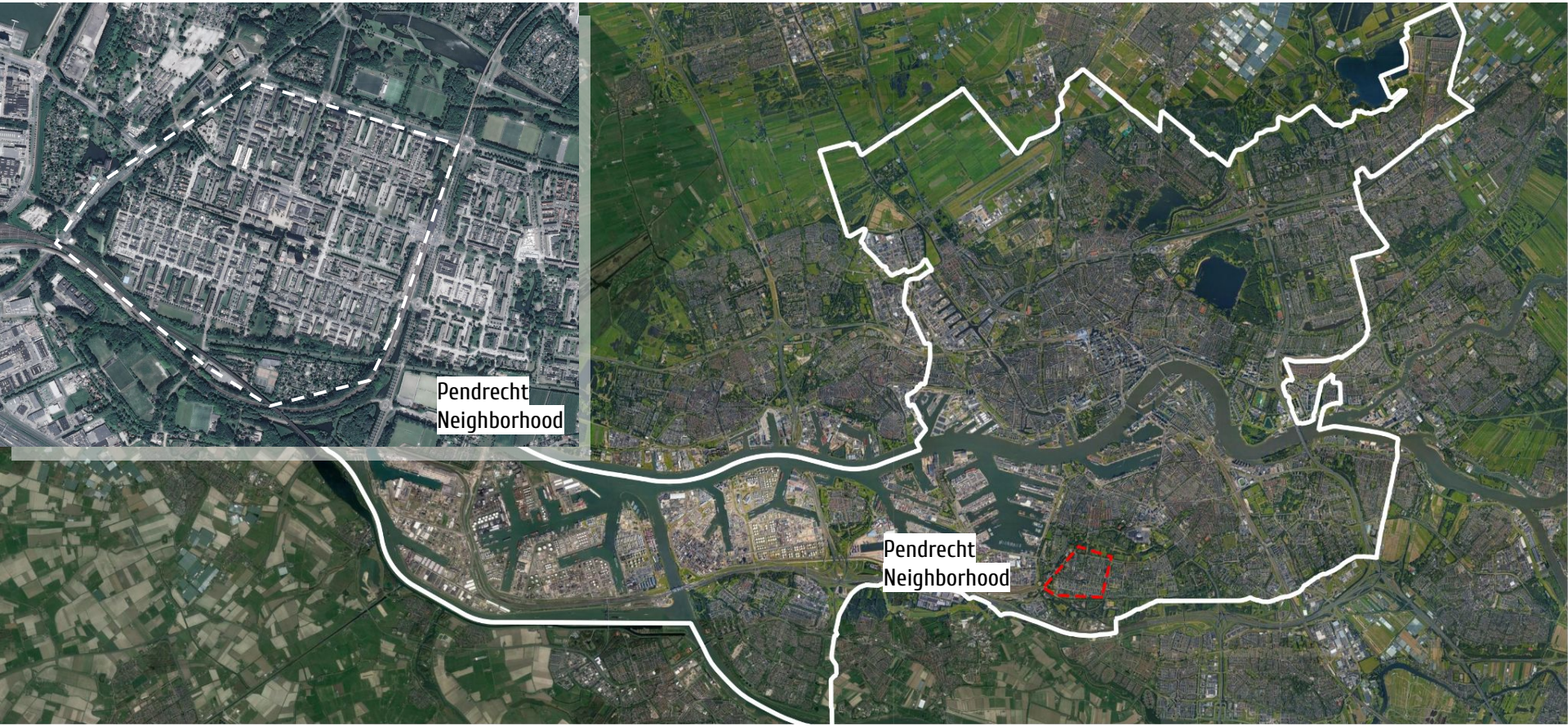
- More nature connection

Identity + Biodiversity + sence of place + Economy + Connection +

Research objective



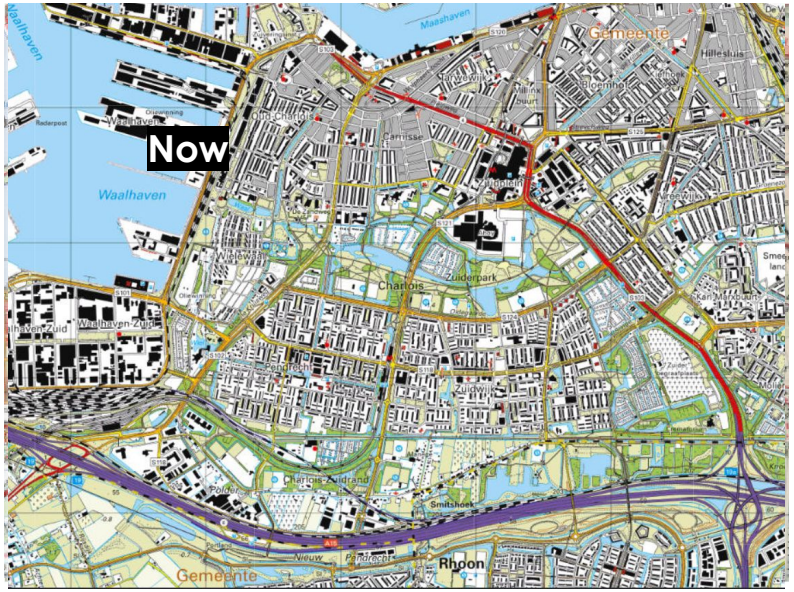
Introduction



Post-war reconstruction area

1950-1980

Based on open data , Drawn by author



Pic : https://www.topotijdreis.nl/

Introduction

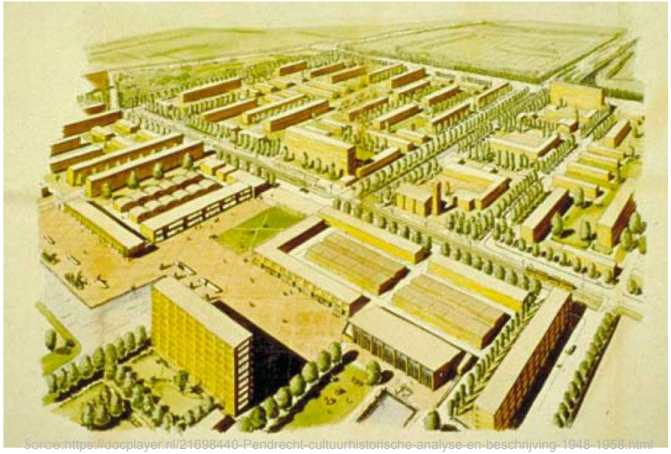
Garden city concept

- interaction with surrounding landscapes
- Social facilities on the Axis
- Social cohesion & sence of community

Urban structure 1946

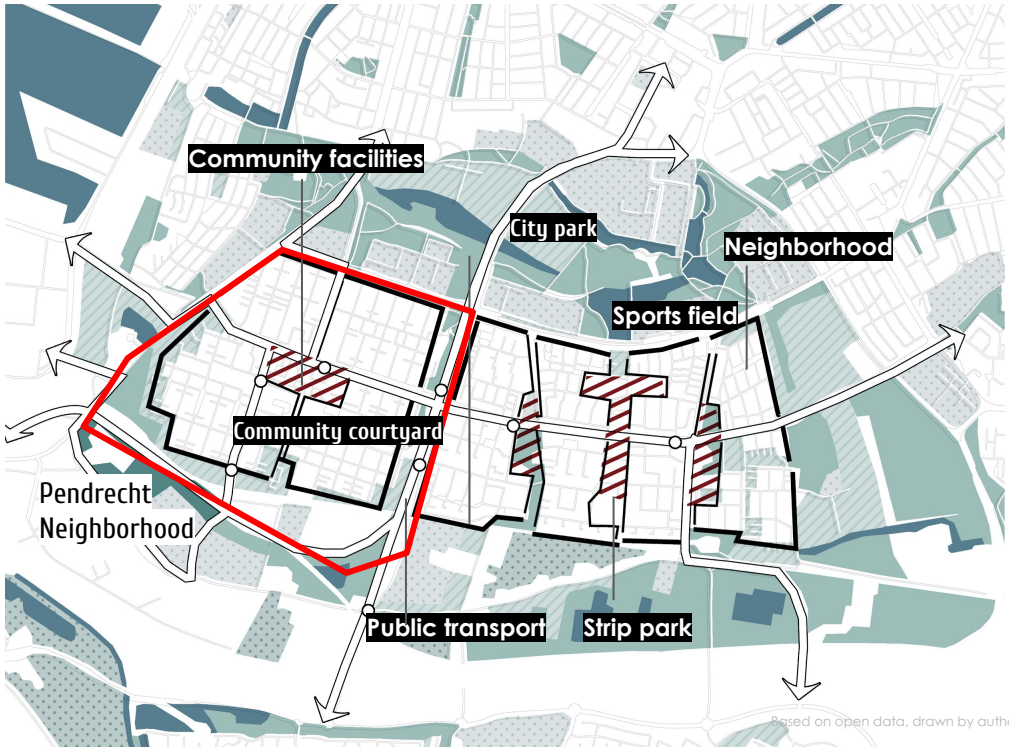
Sorce:https://docplayer.nl/21698440-Pendrecht-cultuurhistorische-analyse-en-beschrijving-1948-1958.html

The urban planning of Pendrecht

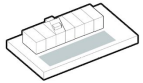


Sorce:https://docplayer.nl/21698440-Pendrecht-cultuurhistorische-analyse-en-beschrijving-1948-1958.html

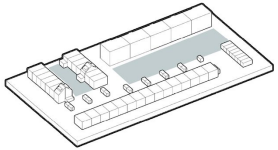
Current urban structure



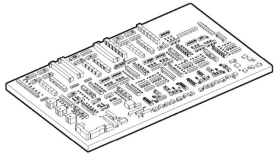
city composition



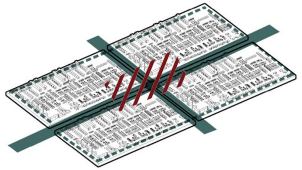
Housing units



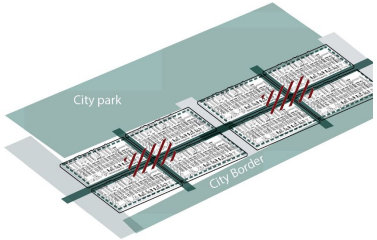
Bluilding Blocks



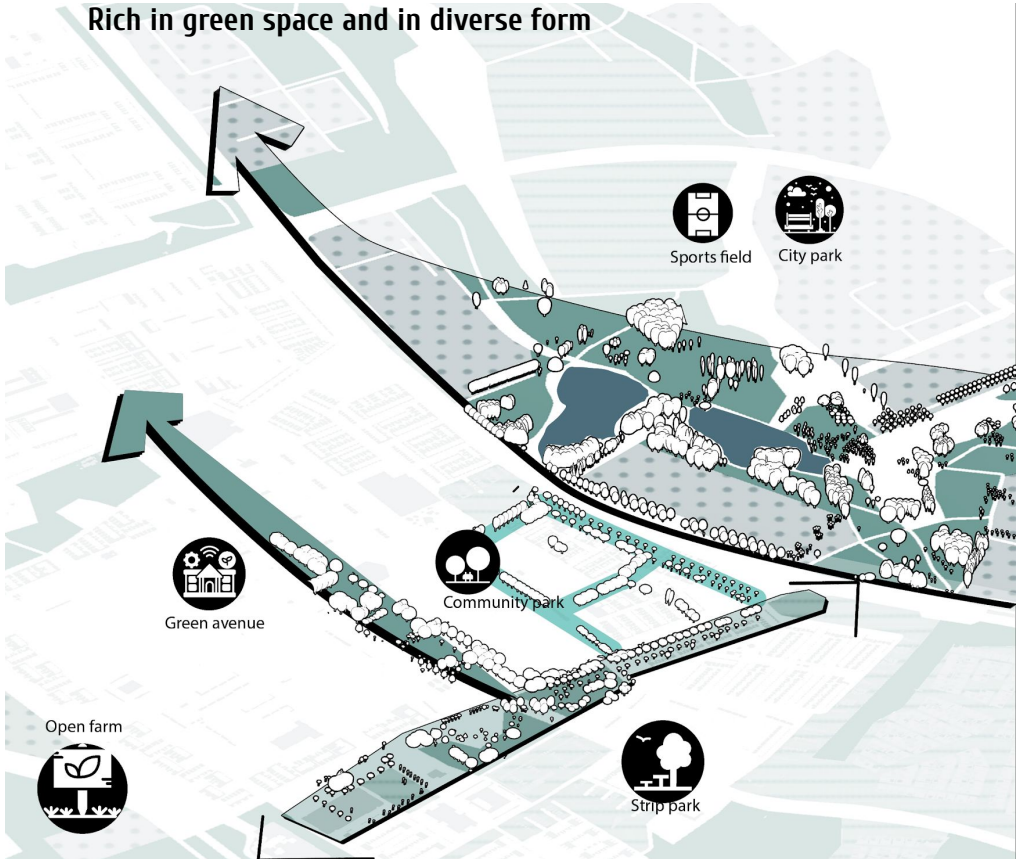
Neighborhood



City districts



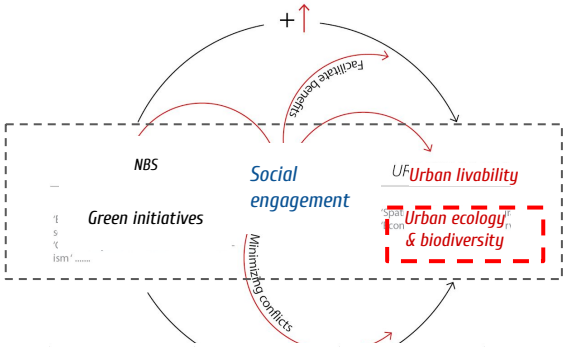
Garden city



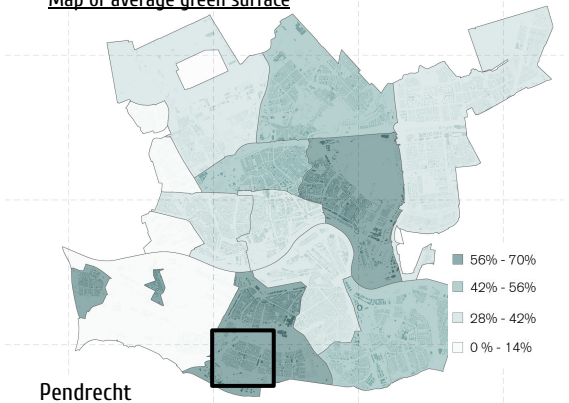
SPPORS FIELD

Challenge I

Poor quality and usability of green space in the neighborhood



Map of average green surface



Pendrecht Neighborhood

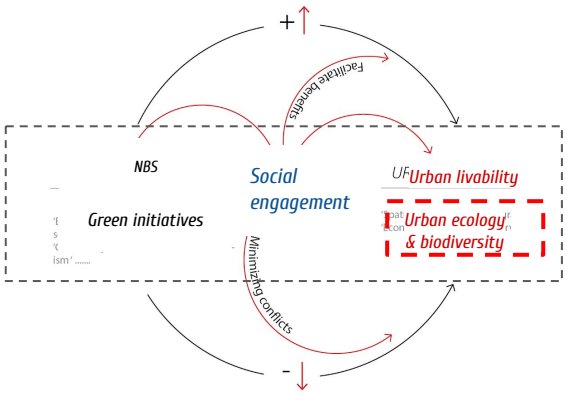
Data from GIS map of ecosystem services totals at district level which is deposited in Dryad Digital Repository ((Derkzen, Van Teeffelen & Verburg 2015), Drawn by author

Challenge I

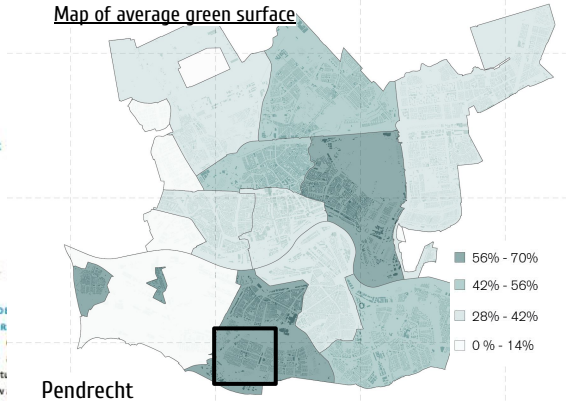
Poor quality and usability of green space in the neighborhood

Zuiderpark

Zuidelijk Randpark



Map of average green surface

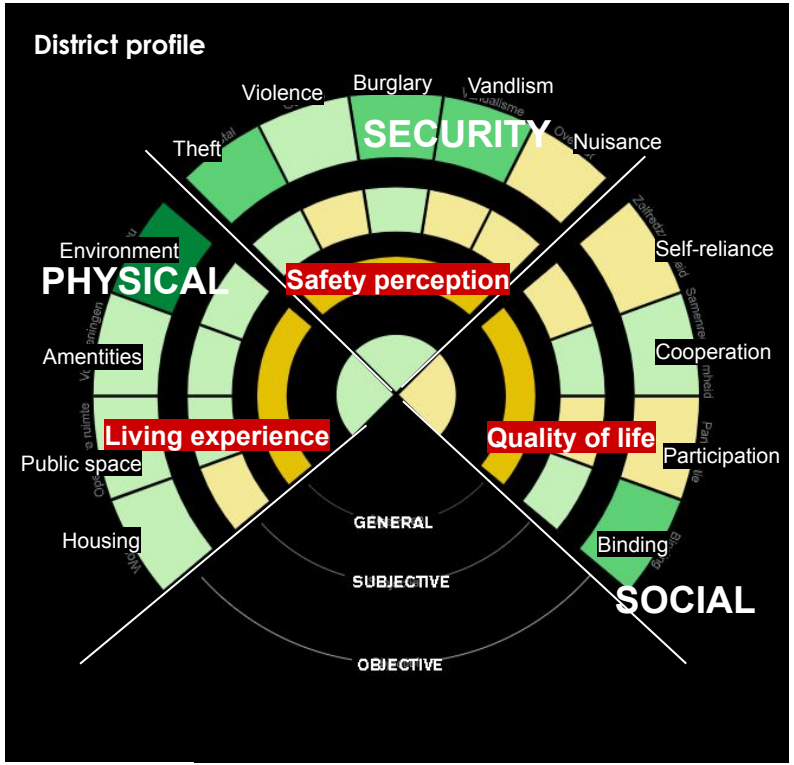


Pendrecht Neighborhood

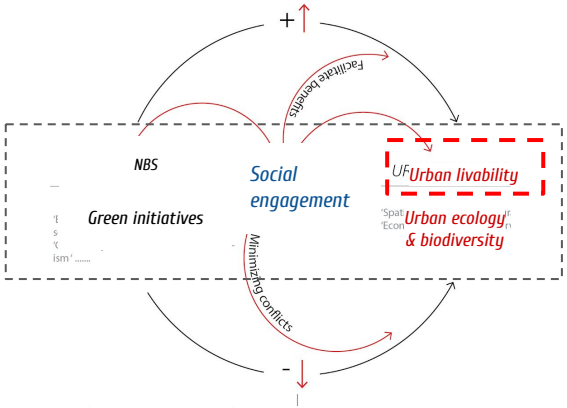
Data from GIS map of ecosystem services totals at district level which is deposited in Dryad Digital Repository ((Derkzen, Van Teeffelen & Verburg 2015), Drawn by author

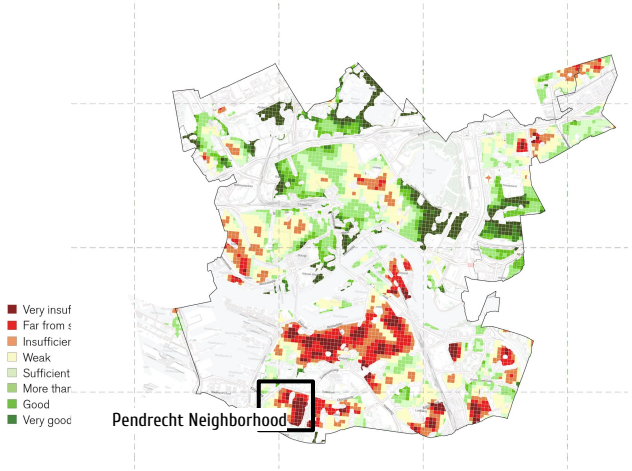
Challenge II

insecurity of public space



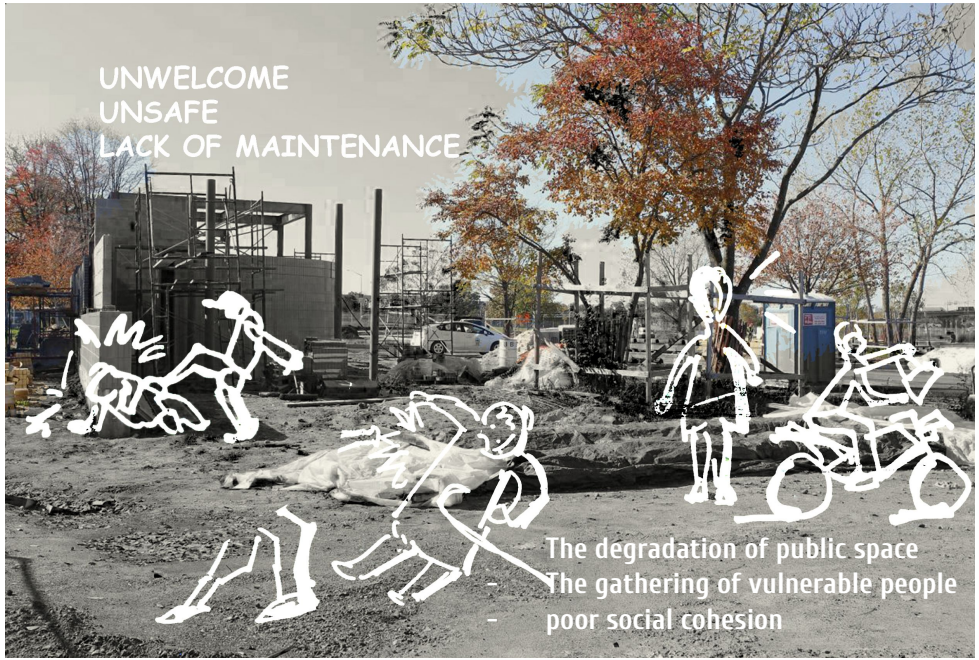
Sorce: https://wijkprofiel.rotterdam.nl/nl/2018/rotterdam/charlois/zuidwijk

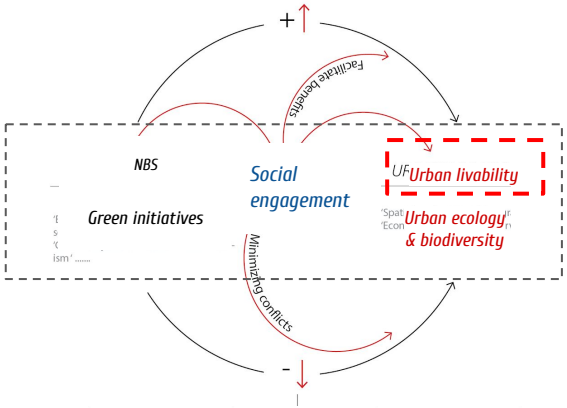


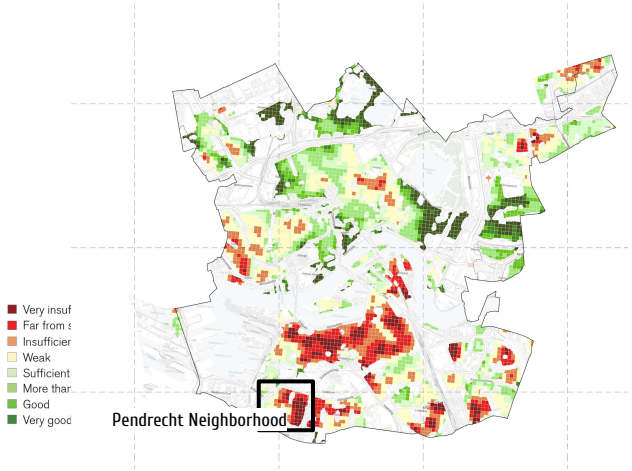


Challenge II

insecurity of public space





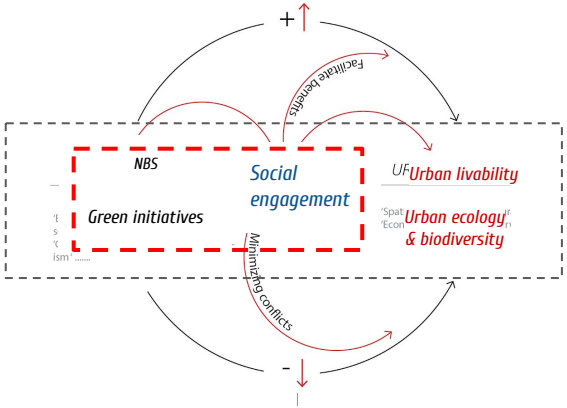


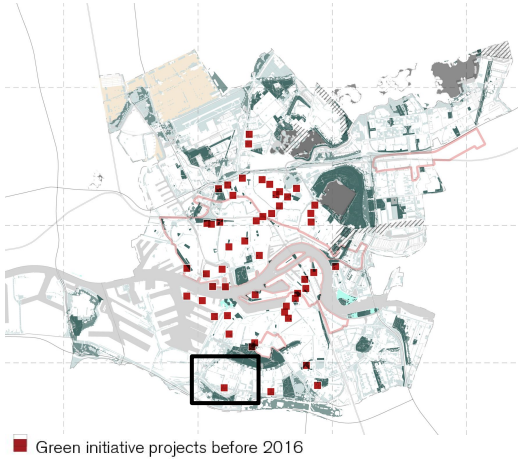
Source: Google map,illustrated by author

Challenge III

low social cohesion - Community potential resources not being leveraged
& Low social engagement on green initiatives

Source: foto: stichting tussentuin http://platformbinnentuinen.nl/tuinen/panderplein/()





Research objectives I

To activatie the usability of public space through social participation in NBS and green initiatives

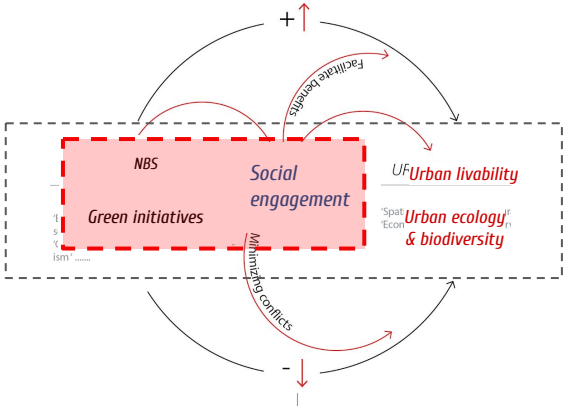
Community food hub

Edible garden

Street garden

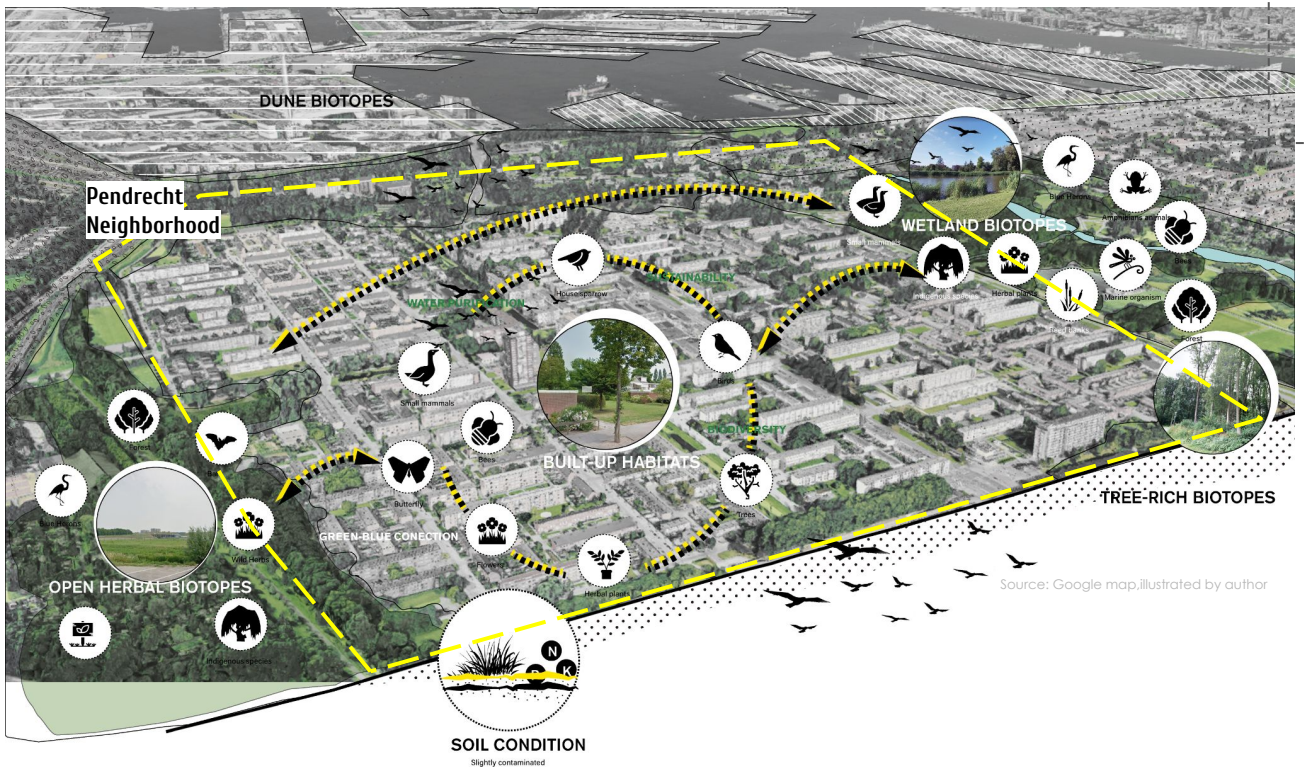
Educated garden

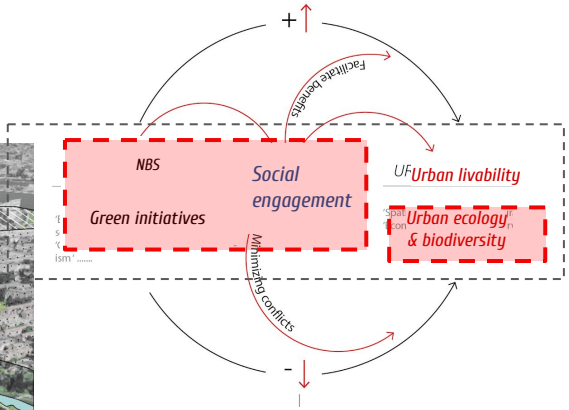
Sketch by author



Research objectives II

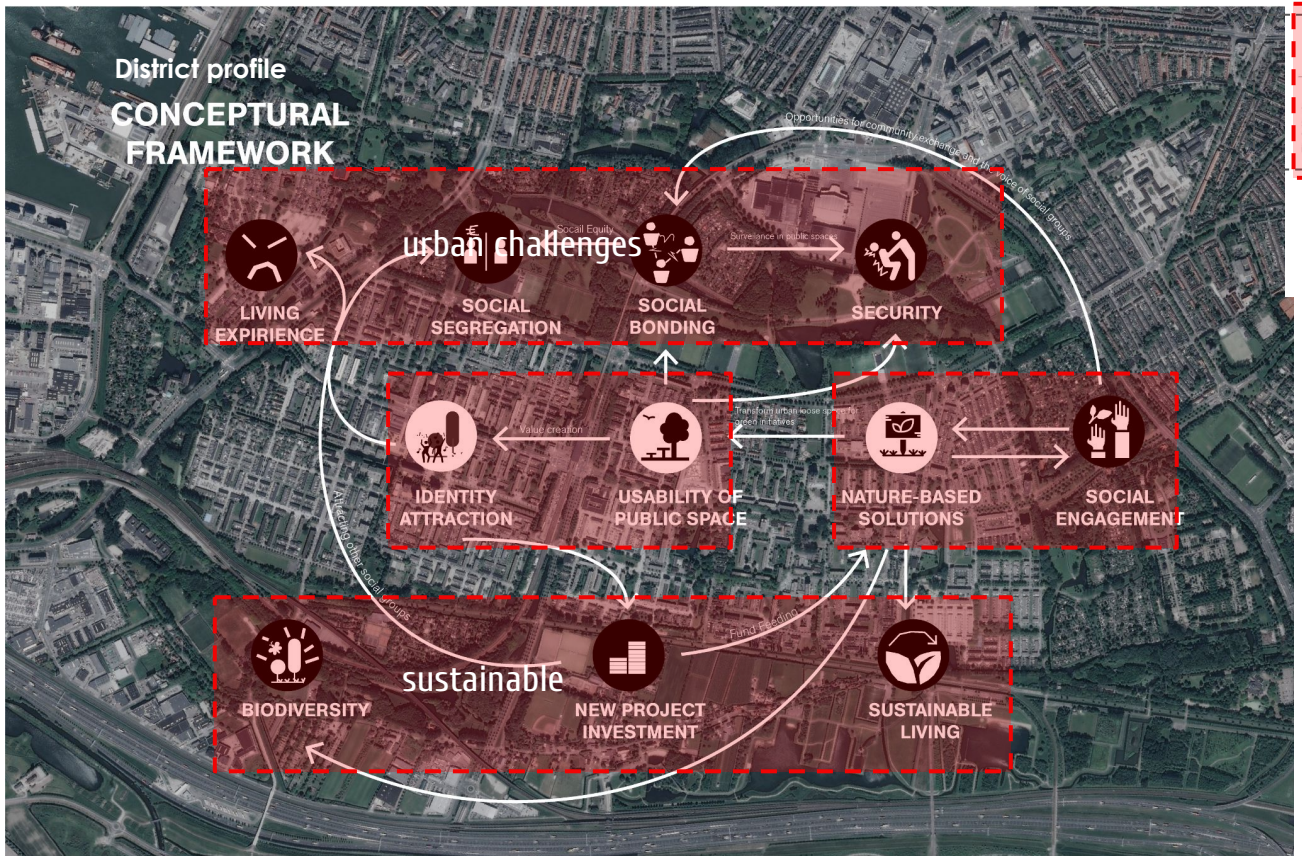
To form a better connection of urban nature with surronding lanscapes & Improve urban biodiversity

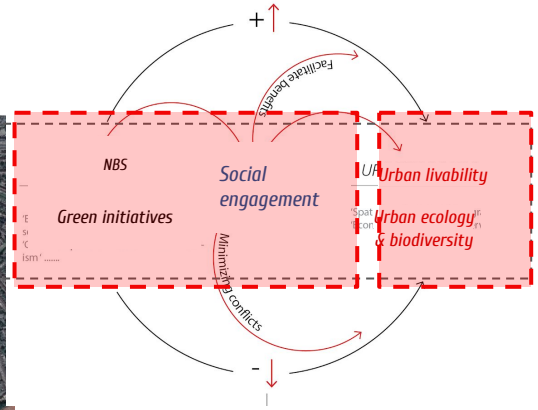


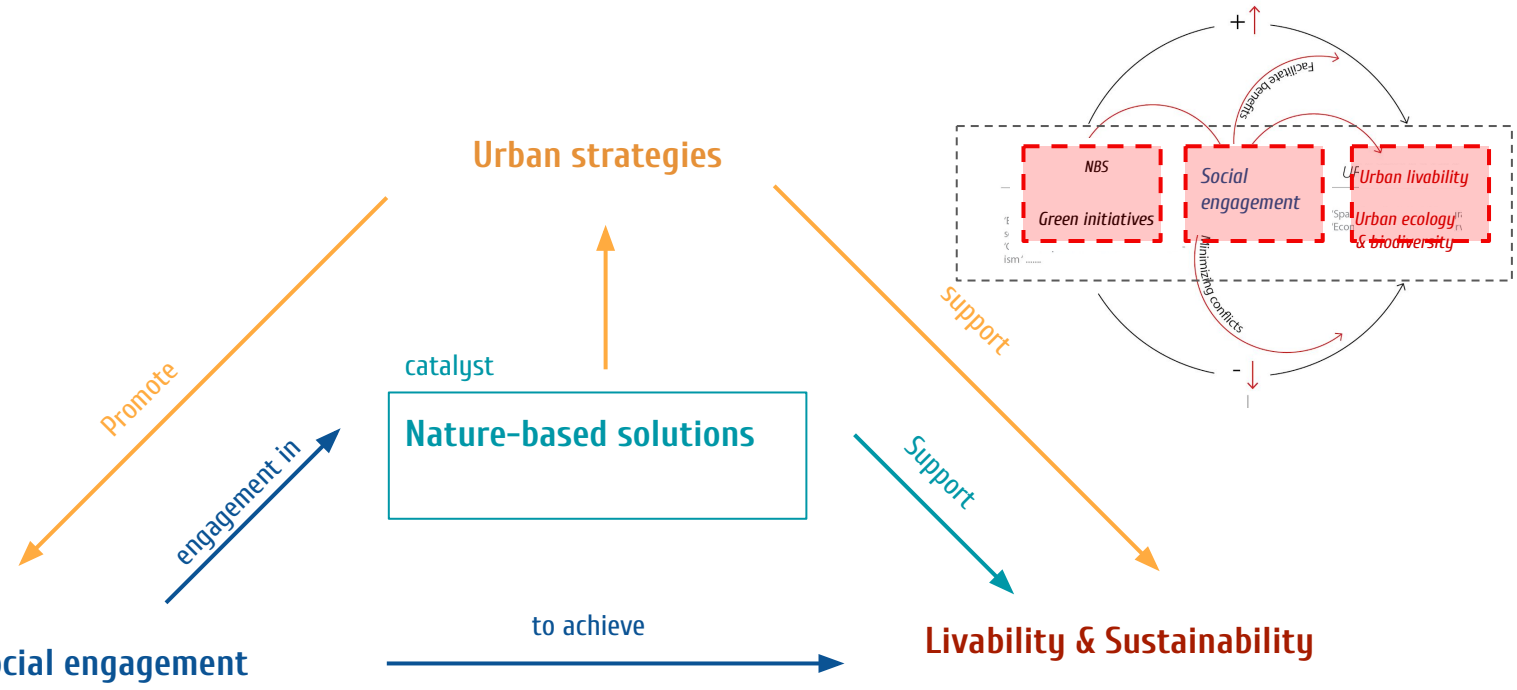


Research objectives

To shift urban challenges & promote livable living in the city



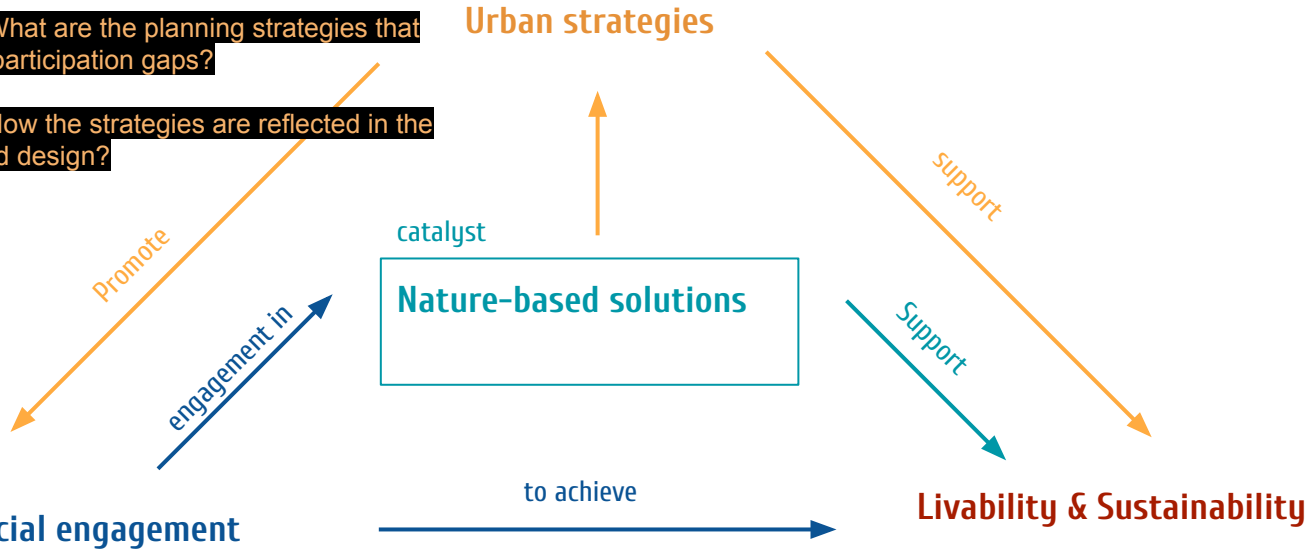



Urban strategies
Promote
catalyst
Nature-based solutions
engagement in
Support
Support
to achieve
Social engagement
Livability & Sustainability
+
Facilitate benefits
NBS
Green initiatives
Social engagement
Urban livability
Urban ecology & biodiversity
Minimizing conflicts
-

sub 1 :How do planning and design strategies integrate the building with the nature concept?

Sub-Rq 4: What are the planning strategies that respond to participation gaps?

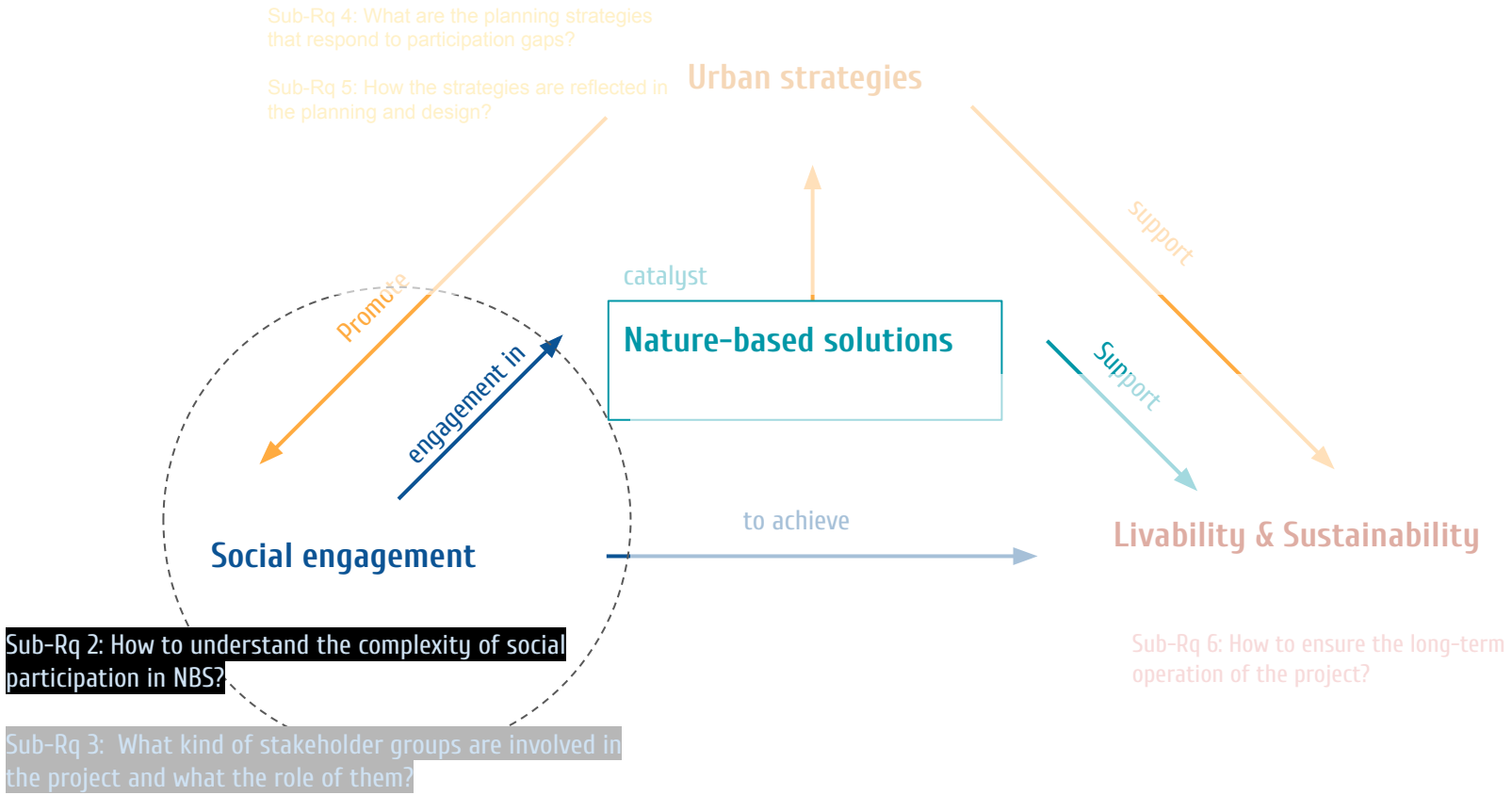
Sub-Rq 5: How the strategies are reflected in the planning and design?



Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?

Sub-Rq 3: What kind of stakeholder groups are involved in the project and what the role of them?

Sub-Rq 6: How to ensure the long-term operation of the project?


Sub-Rq 4: What are the planning strategies that respond to participation gaps?
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Urban strategies
support
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engagement in
Support
to achieve
Social engagement
Livability & Sustainability
Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?
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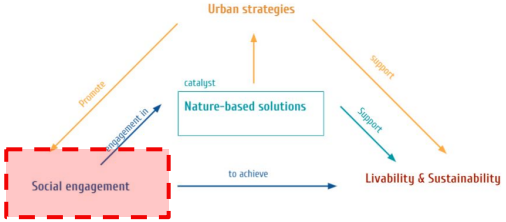
Challenges for social participation in NBS

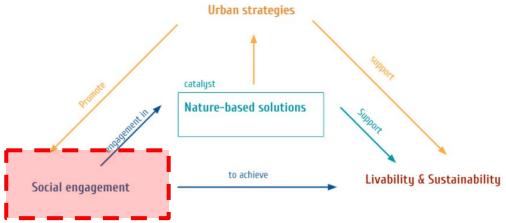


e.g.Different interests

Photo by author

Illustrate by author

Challenges for social participation in NBS

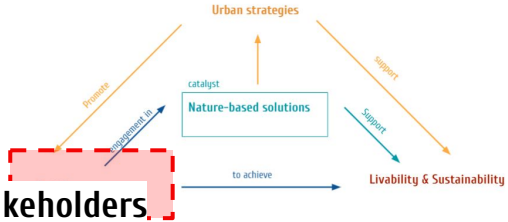


e.g. Horticulture knowledge & skill

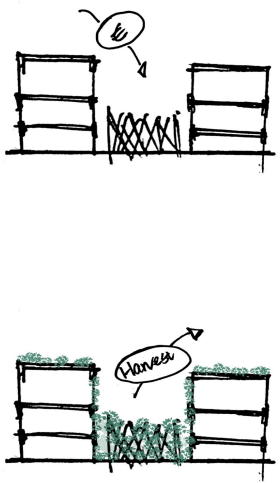
Illustrate by author

e.g.	Plant	Grow	Maitain
	- where to plant - Plant type - ….	- Watering - soil	- share responsibilities -

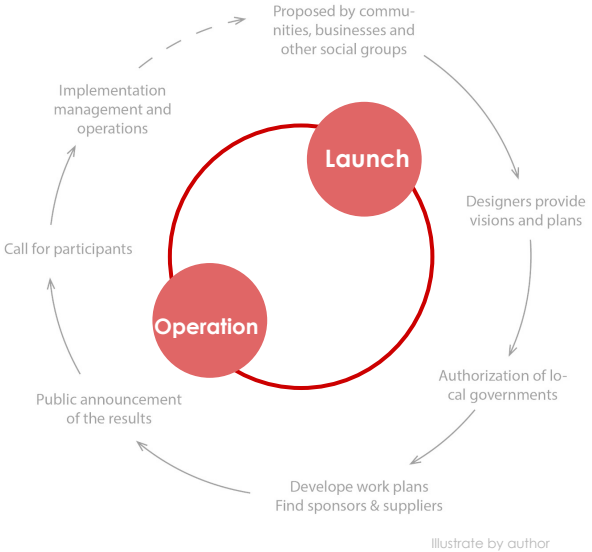
Challenges for social participation in NBS



e.g. Money concern



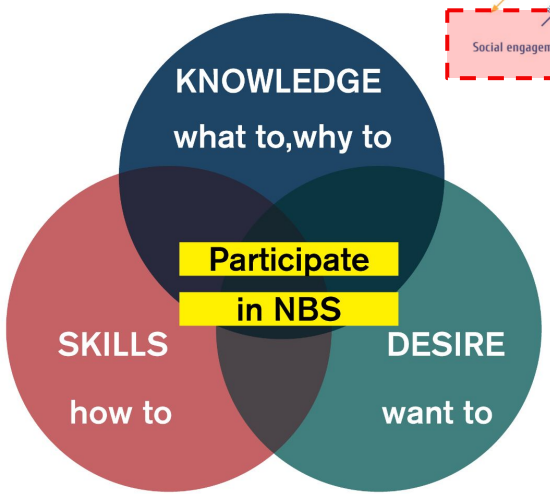
e.g. Process & connect stakeholders

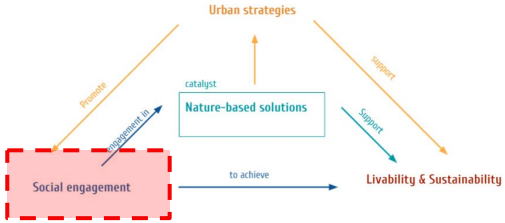


Understand the complexity of participatory gaps from a **Social psychological perspective**

If we see participating in NBS as a series of behaviors...

Three conditions support that

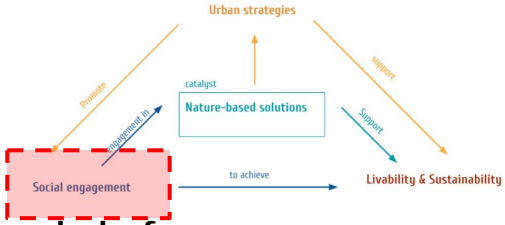




Pic 4.2.1 Patterns of participating in NBS

Sorce: Illustrated by author,
Based on the internalized principles & patterns od behavior , what is a habit? Habits patterns of behavior composed of 3 overlapping components.

Understand the complexity of participatory gaps from a **Social psychological perspective**



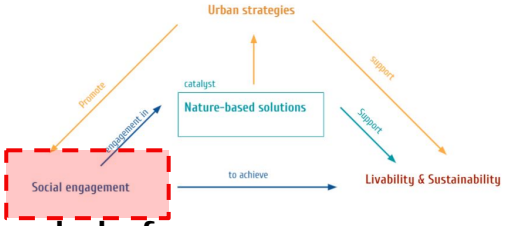
e.g. lack of awareness

e.g. Money concern

e.g. Horticulture knowledge & skill

Understand the complexity of participatory gaps from a **Social psychological perspective**

Tenent	For tenants, they may lack knowledge of biodiversity; unfamiliar with NBS; not understand the process of participation and how to get involved	They may lack a strong desire to transform the environment due to limited lease terms; they do not understand the conditions of use of the various NBS and the potential benefits; they do not have the time or conditions to maintain the items; NBS have natural uncertainties and their growth and maintenance takes a long period, so they do not have a clear picture of the result	They may lack gardening skills; they may face a lack of infrastructure, e.g. plumbing, tool shed; they may lack support, e.g. financially, in terms of information ; They lack authority to chande the environment ; They may have different interests for the communal land
Landlord	The same challenges with tenents.	Unlike tenants, they are not restricted by lease dates	Unlike tenants, they have the right to adapt the house and site
Housing association	The same challenges with tenents.	They are primarily profit driven and are more concerned with the potential impact and benefits of NBS and the benefits of the inputs and outputs.	They will be concerned about the maintenance and operation of the NBS at a later stage, and the distribution of responsibilities
Er...	The same challenges with tenents.	Again, they are profit driven and their willingness may be influenced by the feedback cycle of the project as well as the feasibility of the business model	The same challenges with housing association

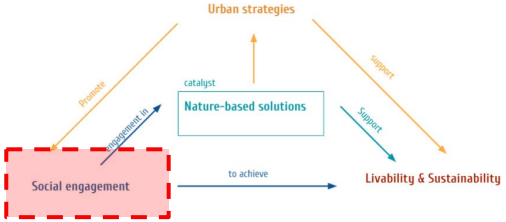


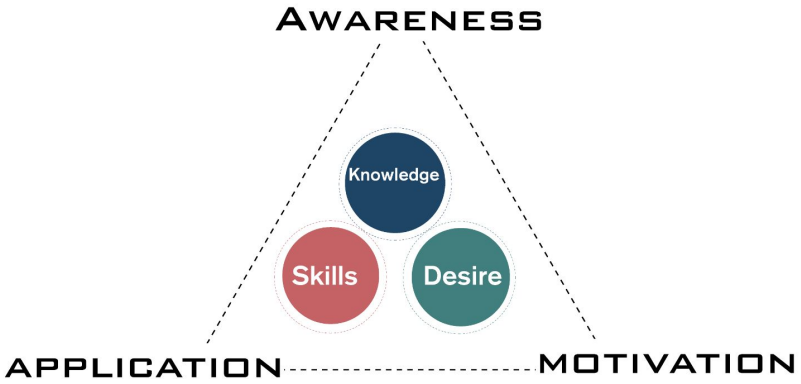
e.g. lack of awareness

e.g. Money concern

x skill

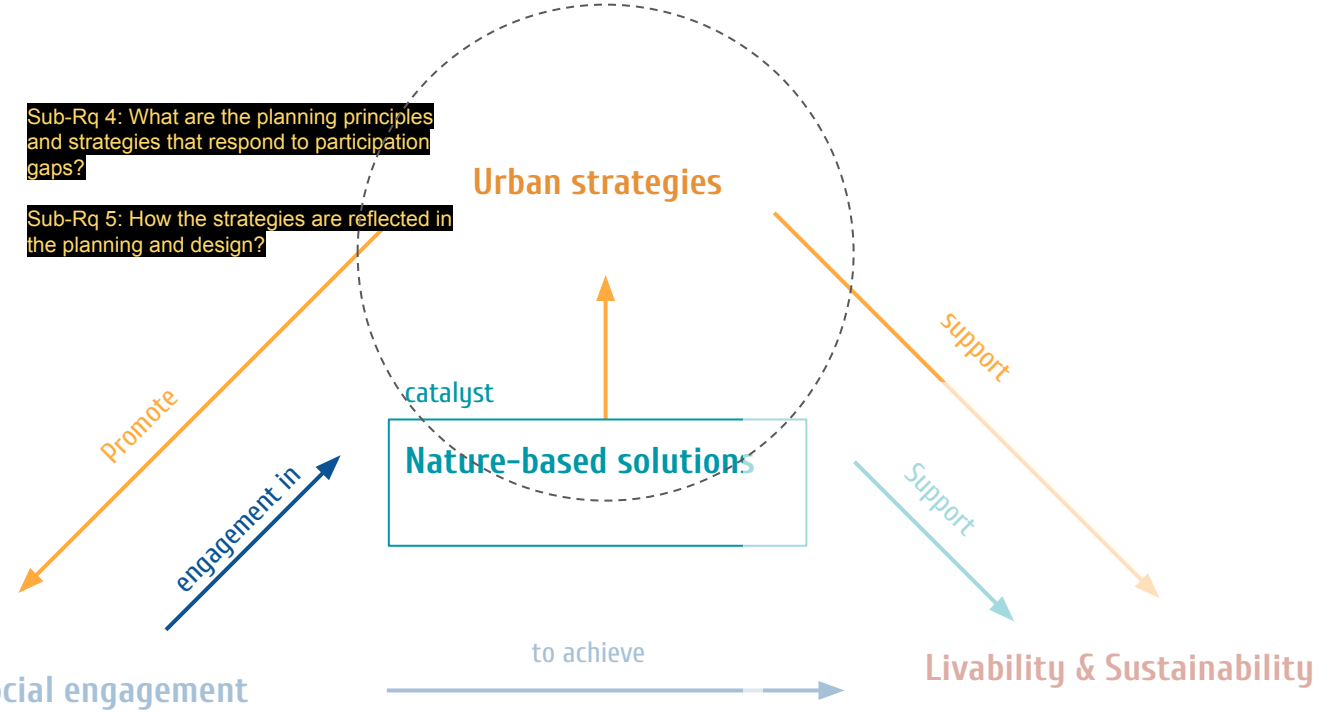
A new perpective to **narrow down the participatory gaps**





Pic 4.5.1 Three aspect of focus for strategies development

Sorce: Illustrated by author,



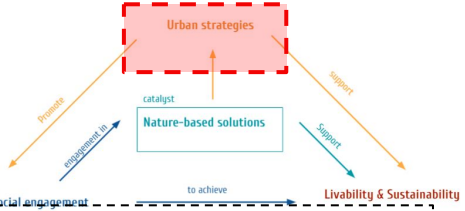
Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?

Sub-Rq 3: What kind of stakeholder groups are involved in the project ?

Sub-Rq 6: How to ensure the long-term operation of the project?

Design principles

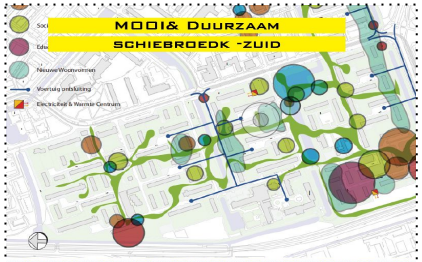
Explore design principles from these three perspective



Case study

source: Pic from ZOHO Climate Proof District (2014)

source:Pic from Carrot City - Ecobox, 2001



source: Pic from (Sustainable Schiebroek-Zuid, 2010)

Literature review

The Role of Public Space in Urban Renewal Strategies in Rotterdam and Dublin

Rianne Van Melik & Philip Lawton

Pages 513-530 | Published online: 21 Dec 2011

Download citation https://doi-org.tudelft.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/02697459.2011.626681

Full Article | Figures & data | References | Citations | Metrics | Reprints & Permissions | PDF

Policy Studies Journal, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1999 (502-529)

Ecology and Participation in Landscape-Based Planning Within the Pacific Northwest

Agricultural Systems

Volume 160, February 2018, Pages 110-123

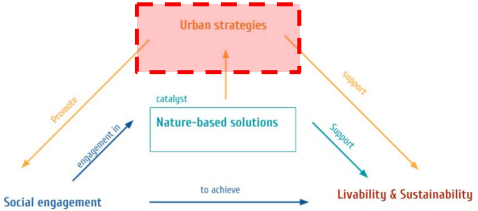
Participatory systems approaches for urban and peri-urban agriculture planning: The role of system dynamics and spatial group model building

Show more

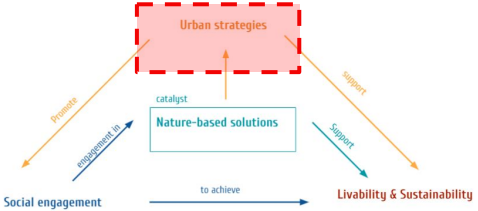
developing and developed countries has mostly been a bottom-up process, typically initiated by individuals or non-governmental organizations rather than by governments or facilitated by planners. Indeed, while attitudes towards urban agriculture have been shifting among planners over the past 15 years (Lovell, 2010, Morgan, 2013, Morgan, 2014), the mainstreaming of a policy consensus to facilitate urban agriculture remains lacking, as does knowledge at a planning level to support it (Pothukuchi and Kaufman, 2000). Given the important role that urban agriculture can play from a livelihoods and social cohesion perspective, the question is thus how to support and mainstream urban agriculture as a strategy that could be used not only as a reaction in times of crises but also as a livelihoods strategy that can enhance the resilience and sustainability of urban areas and populations. More specifically, what types of systemic planning tools are available to integrate planners and practitioners in a process of joint learning that can guide the development of urban agriculture more effectively?

Design principles

Explore design principles from these three perspective



3 tracks for strategies development to narrow down the participatory gaps



Track 1 : Transformative placemaking

Feedback

Action

adapt to new needs

AWARENESS

2 Interactivity

1 Keep people informed

Knowledge

+

Monitoring

Actions

Process 3

Skills

Desire

1 Diversity

2 Phase concern

Actions

Track 3: Empower the community

2

APPLICATION

MOTIVATION

1 Sustainability

4 Flexibility

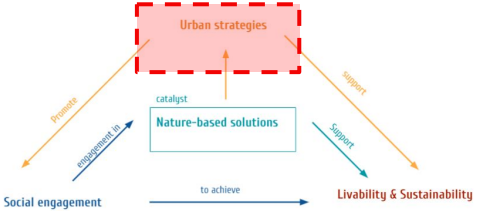
3 Incentivity

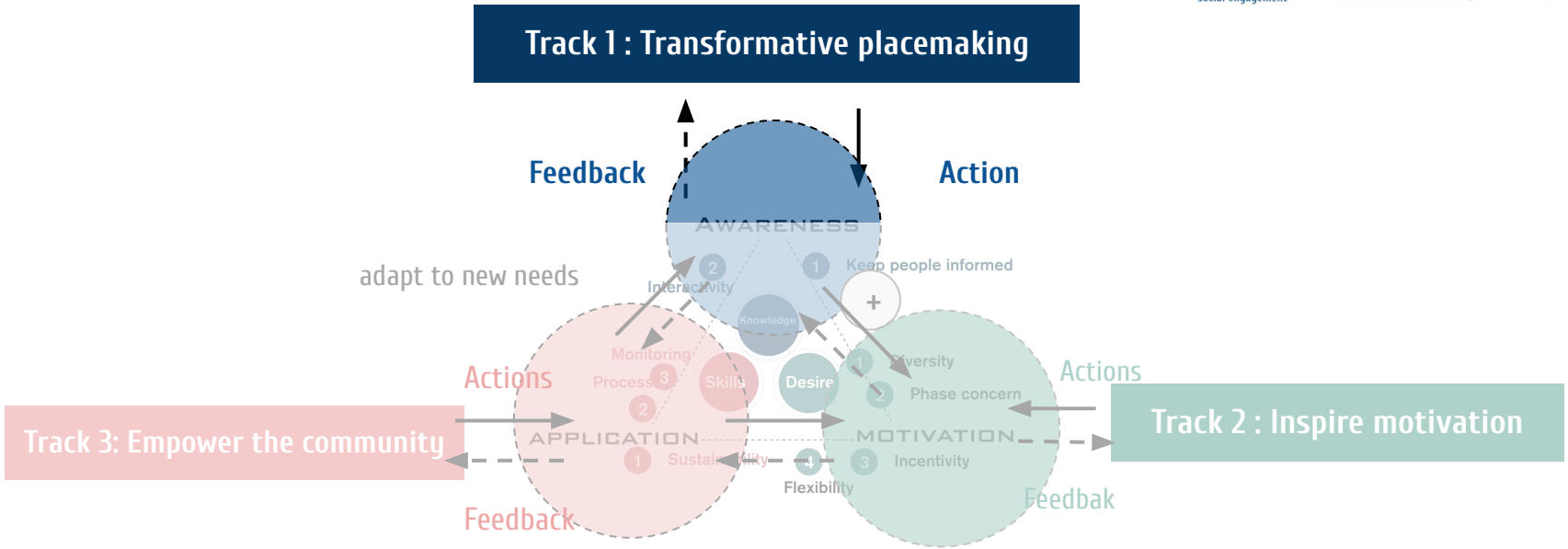
Track 2 : Inspire motivation

Feedback

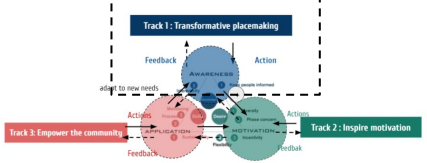
Feedbak

3 tracks for strategy development

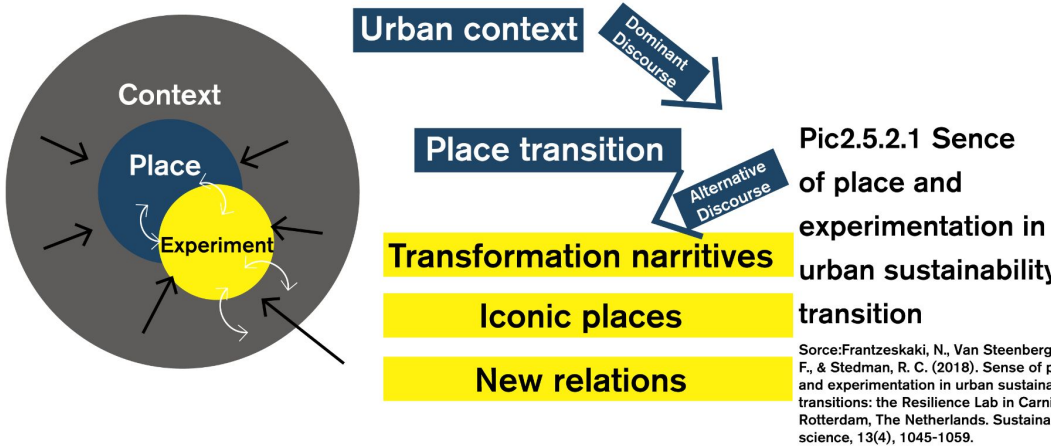




Track1 Transformative placemaking



Important driver of urban transformation

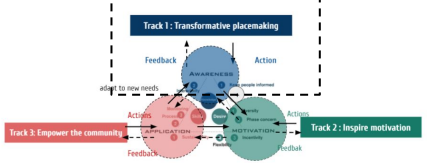


Pic2.5.2.1 Sence of place and experimentation in urban sustainability transition

Sorce:Frantzeskaki, N., Van Steenberg F., & Stedman, R. C. (2018). Sense of p and experimentation in urban sustaina transitions: the Resilience Lab in Carni Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Sustaina science, 13(4), 1045-1059.

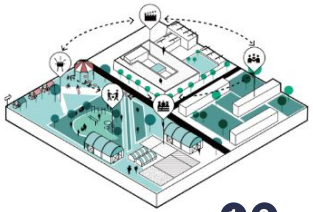
Sorce: Pic from RUdgr.com

Track1 Transformative placemaking



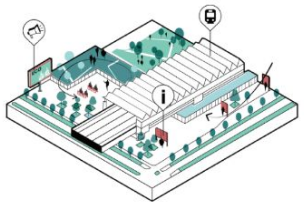
Design characterastics

TPM 01 Multi-functional space



1 2

TPM 02 Transform iconic space

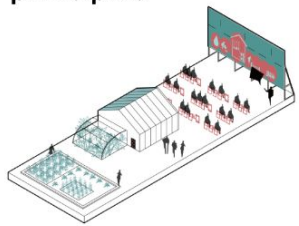


1 2

TPM 03 Develop Green initiatives pilots with urban development projects

1 2

TPM 04 Provide a place where you can learn, share and participate



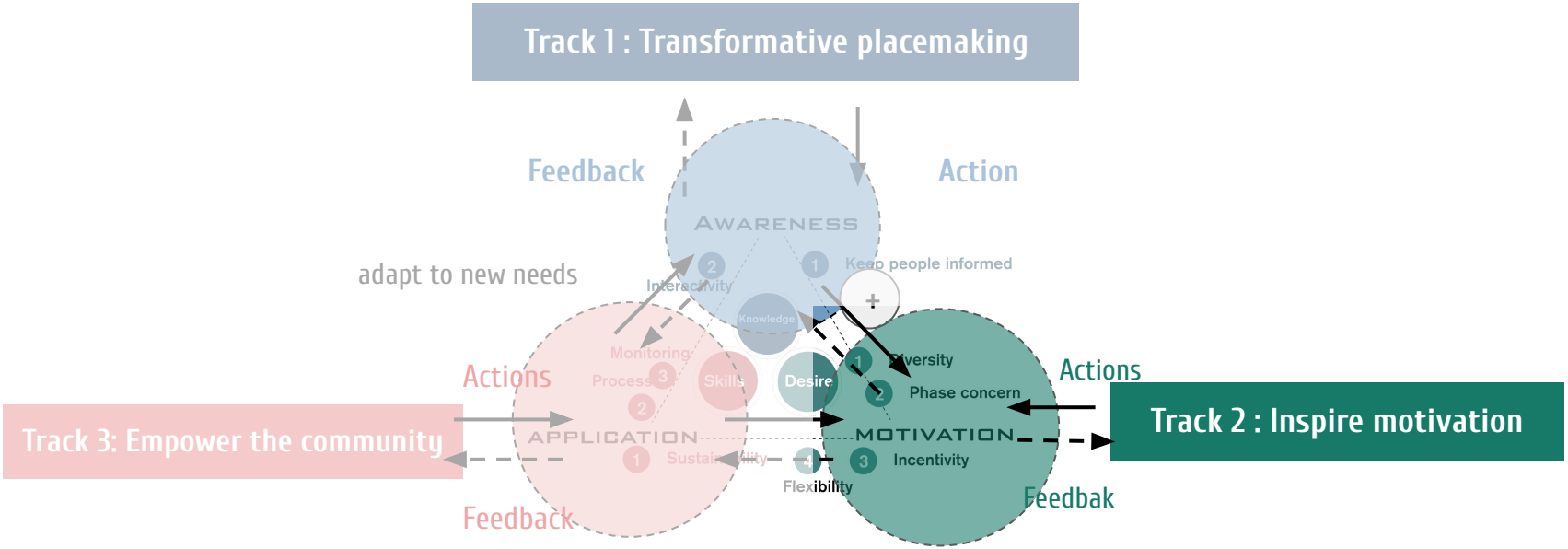
1 2

Illustrate by author

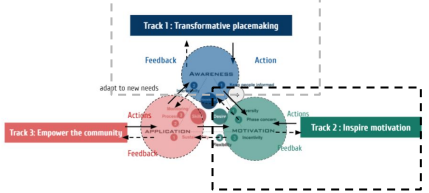
1 Keep people informed

2 Interactivty

3 tracks for strategy development



Track2 Inspire motivation



Combine NBS with variety of benefits


ACTIVE & HEALTHY LIFE


CLIMATE ADAPTATION & BIODIVERSITY


ENHANCE LOCAL ECONOMIES


LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION


SOCIAL INTERACTION & COHESION

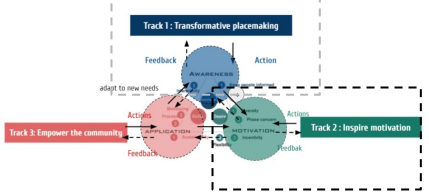

ENERGY SAVING


AVAILABLE FOR ALL AGES


EDUCATION

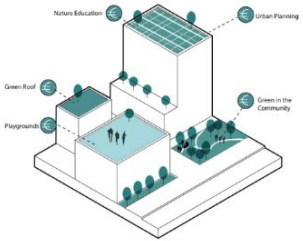
Illustrate by author

Track2 Inspire motivation



Design characterastics

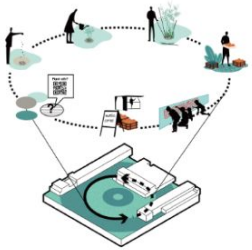
M 01 Green subsidies



1

money concern

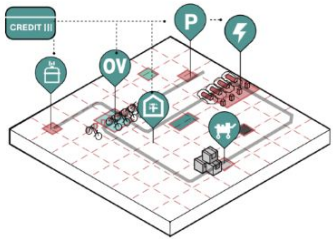
M 02 Semi- finished design



1 2 3 4

unstable participation

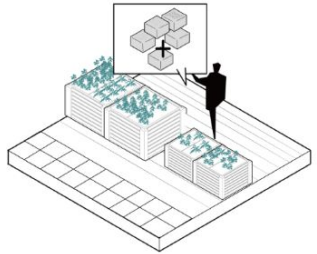
M 03 Credit & infrastructure system



1 2 3 4

Incentive & feedback

M 04 Flexible design elements



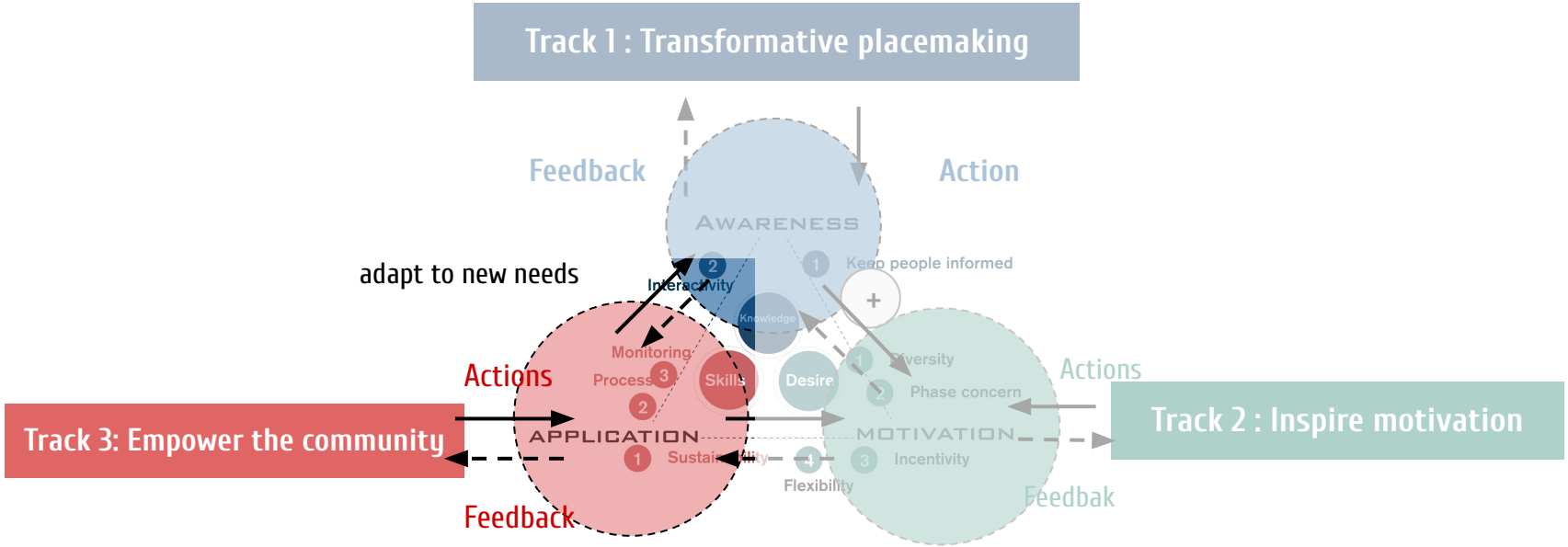
1 2 3 4

temporal nature

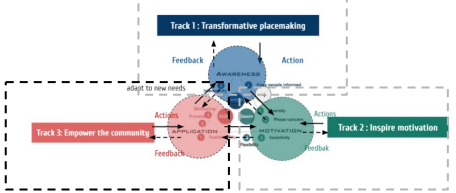
Illustrate by author

1. Diversity
2. Phase concern
3. Incentivity
4. Flexibility

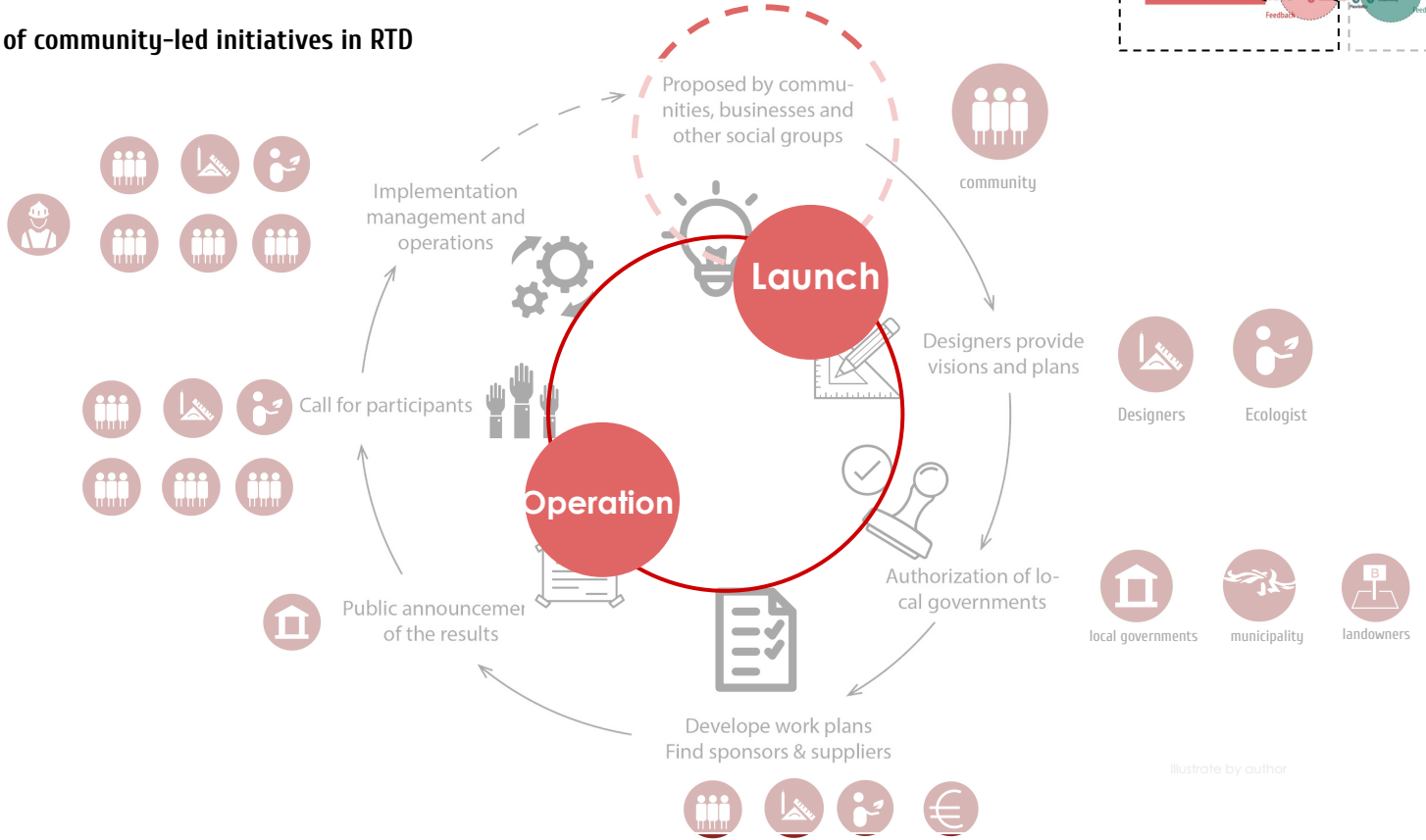
3 tracks for strategy development



Track3 Empower the community

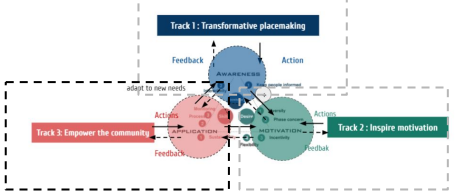


The general process of community-led initiatives in RTD



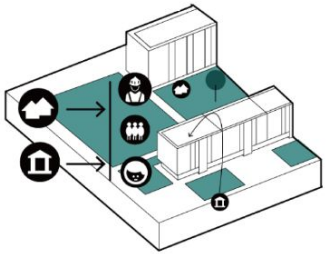
Track3 Empower the community

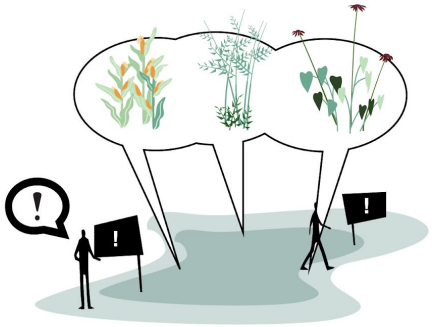
Design characterastics

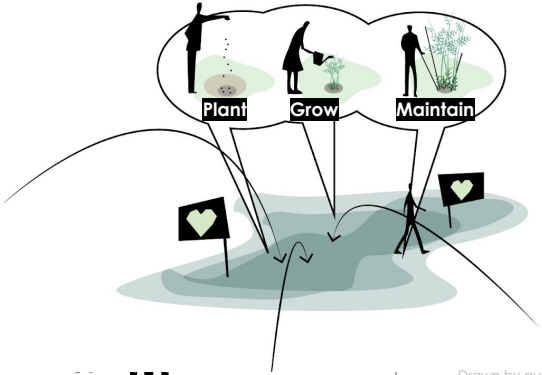


EC 01

Transfer of authority and responsibility to community







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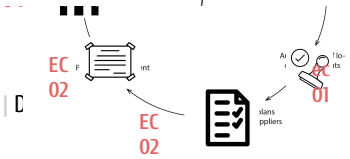
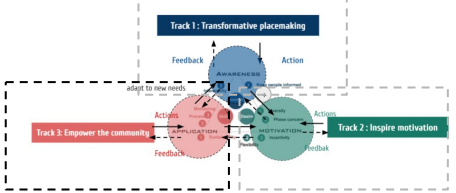


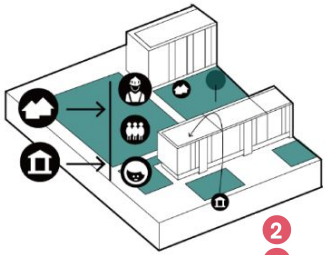
Drawn by author

Track3 Empower the community



Design characterastics

EC 01 Transfer of authority and responsibility to community

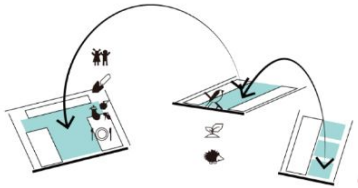


2
3

EC 02 Strengthening and building capacity of residents to self-organize

2
3

EC 03 Phase concern



1
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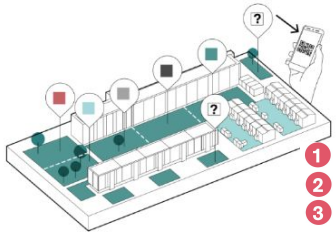
EC 04 Segmentation of responsibility



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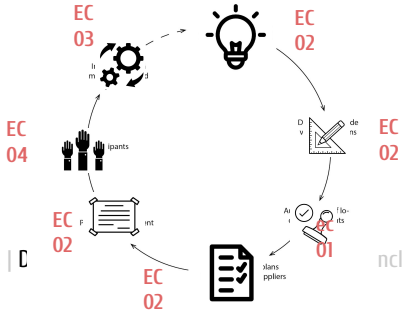
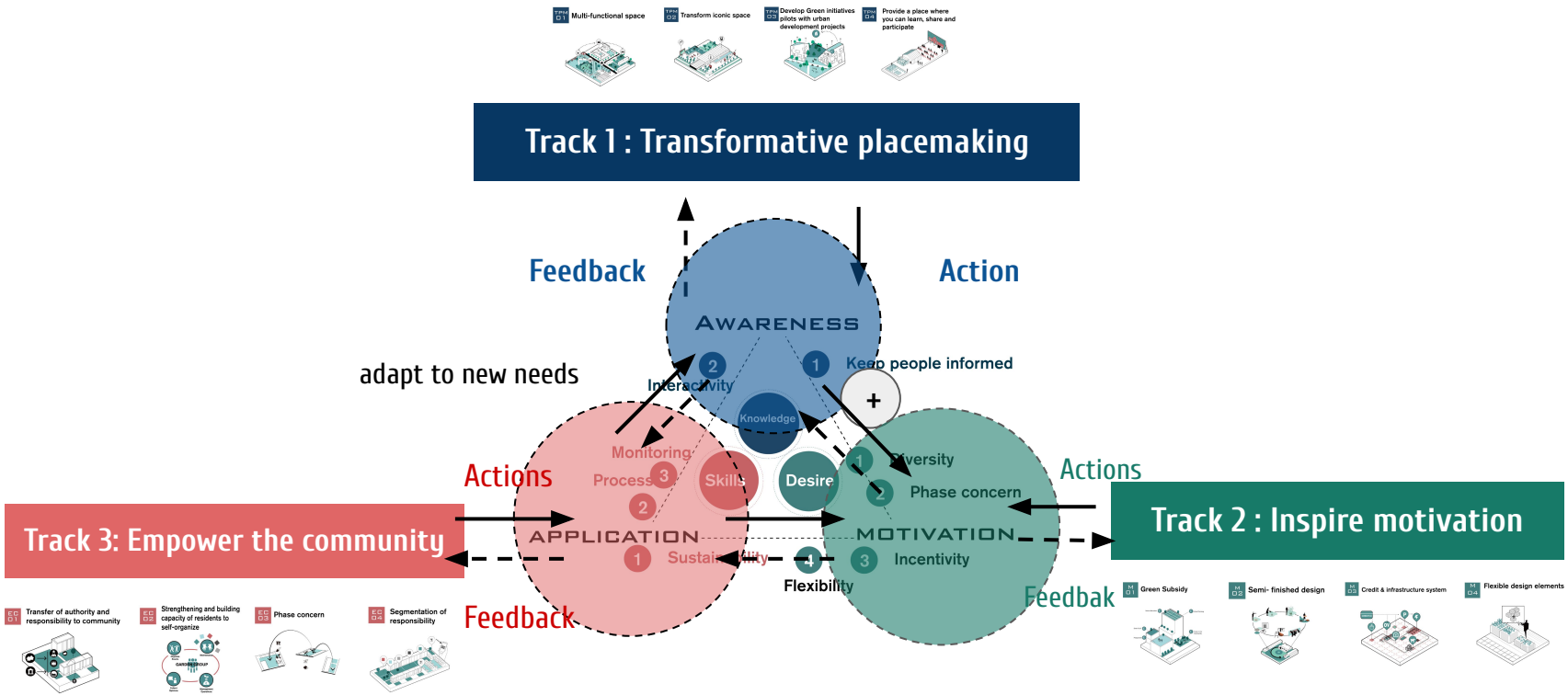
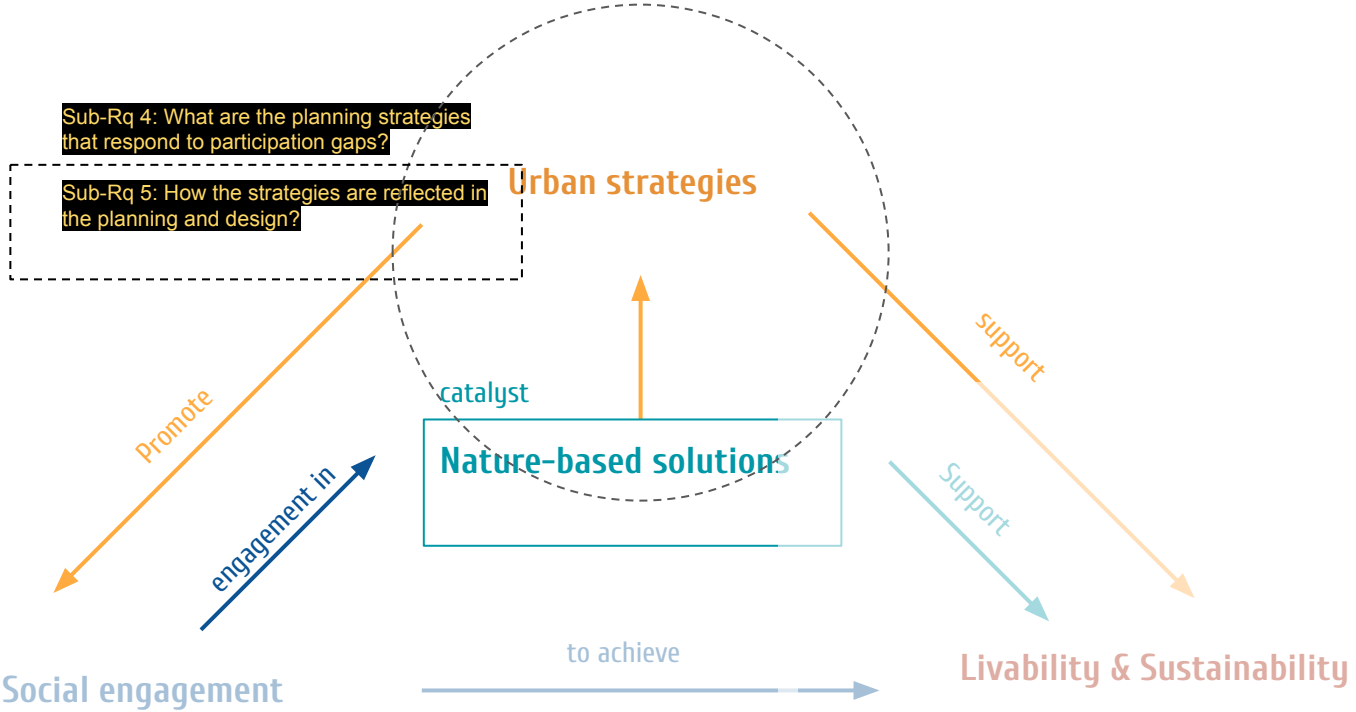


Illustrate by author

1 Sustainability
2 Monitor
3 Process

Conclusion : Three tracks to encourage social participation



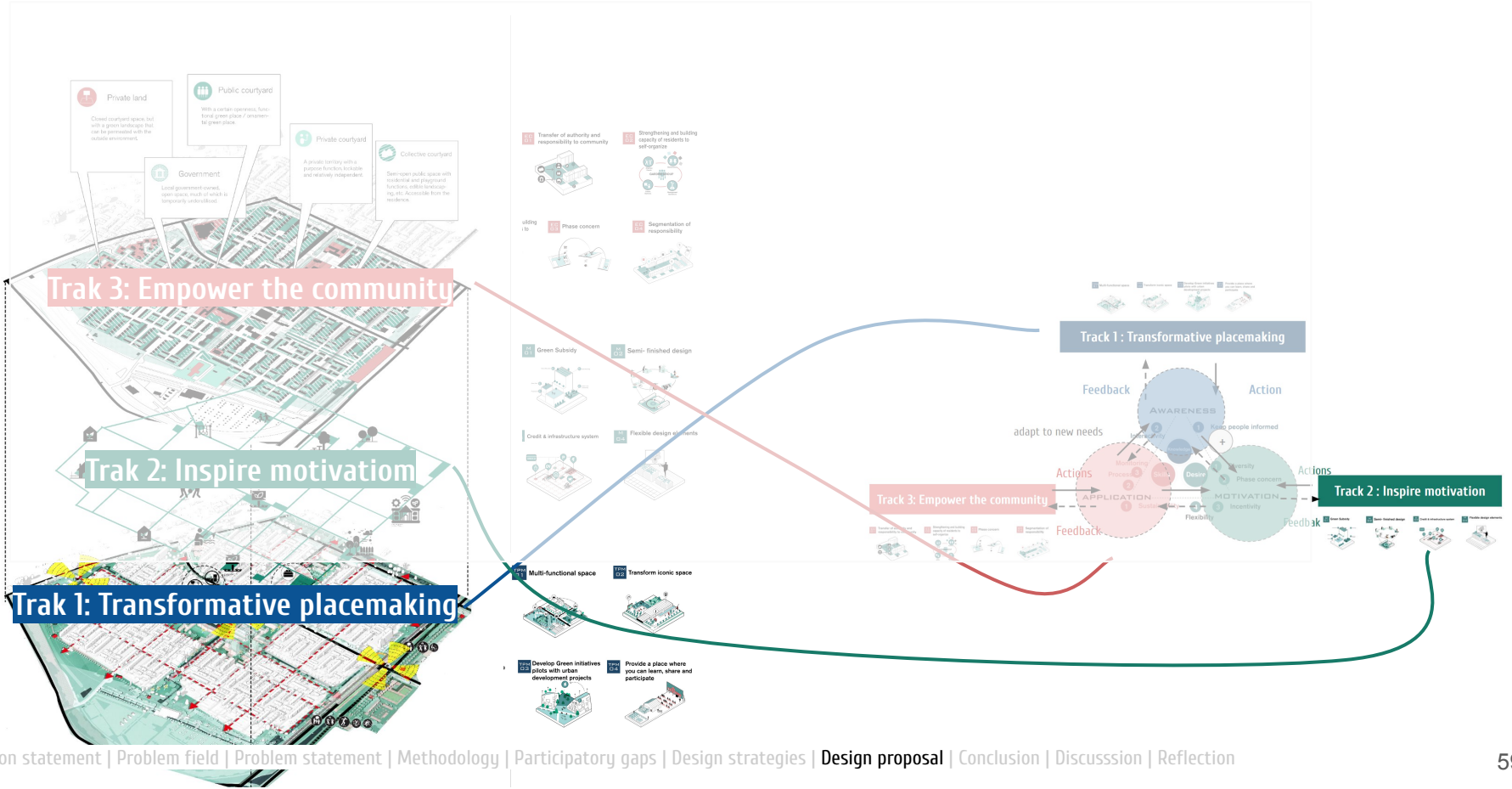


Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?

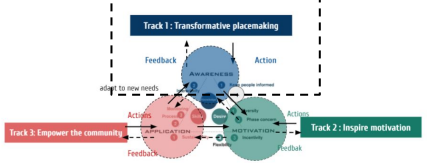
Sub-Rq 3: What kind of stakeholder groups are involved in the project ?

Sub-Rq 6: How to ensure the long-term operation of the project?

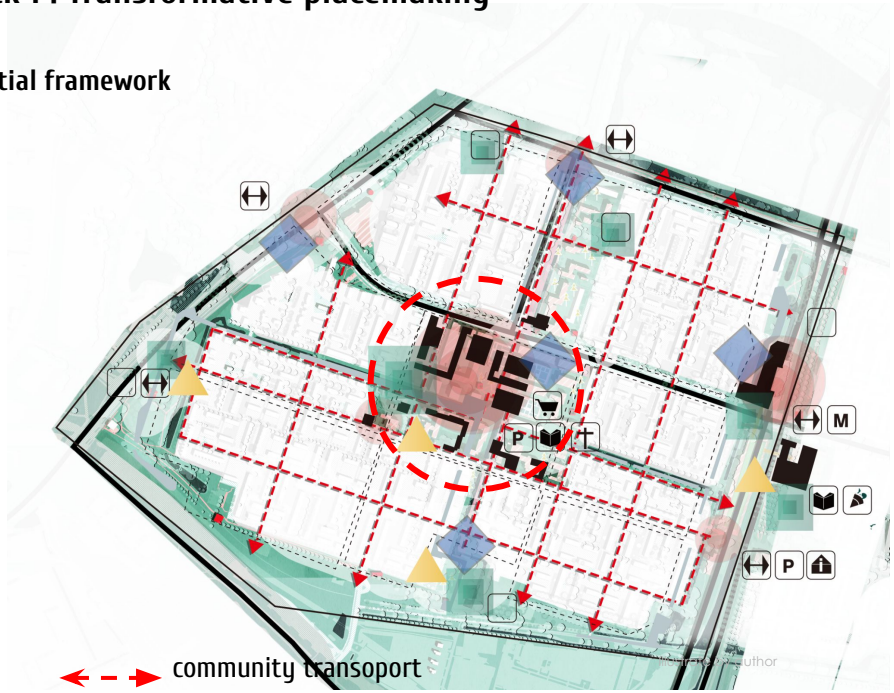
Conclusion of the design proposal

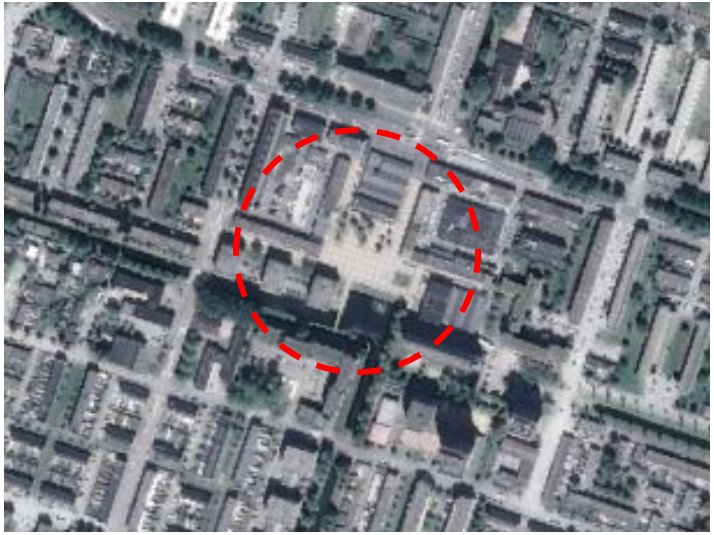


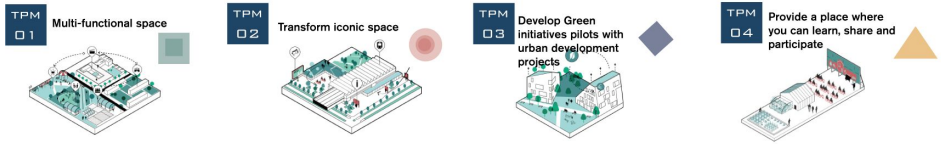
Track 1 : Transformative placemaking



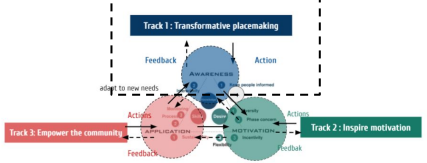
Spatial framework





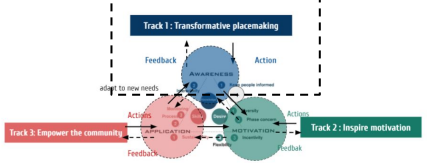


Track 1 : Transformative placemaking

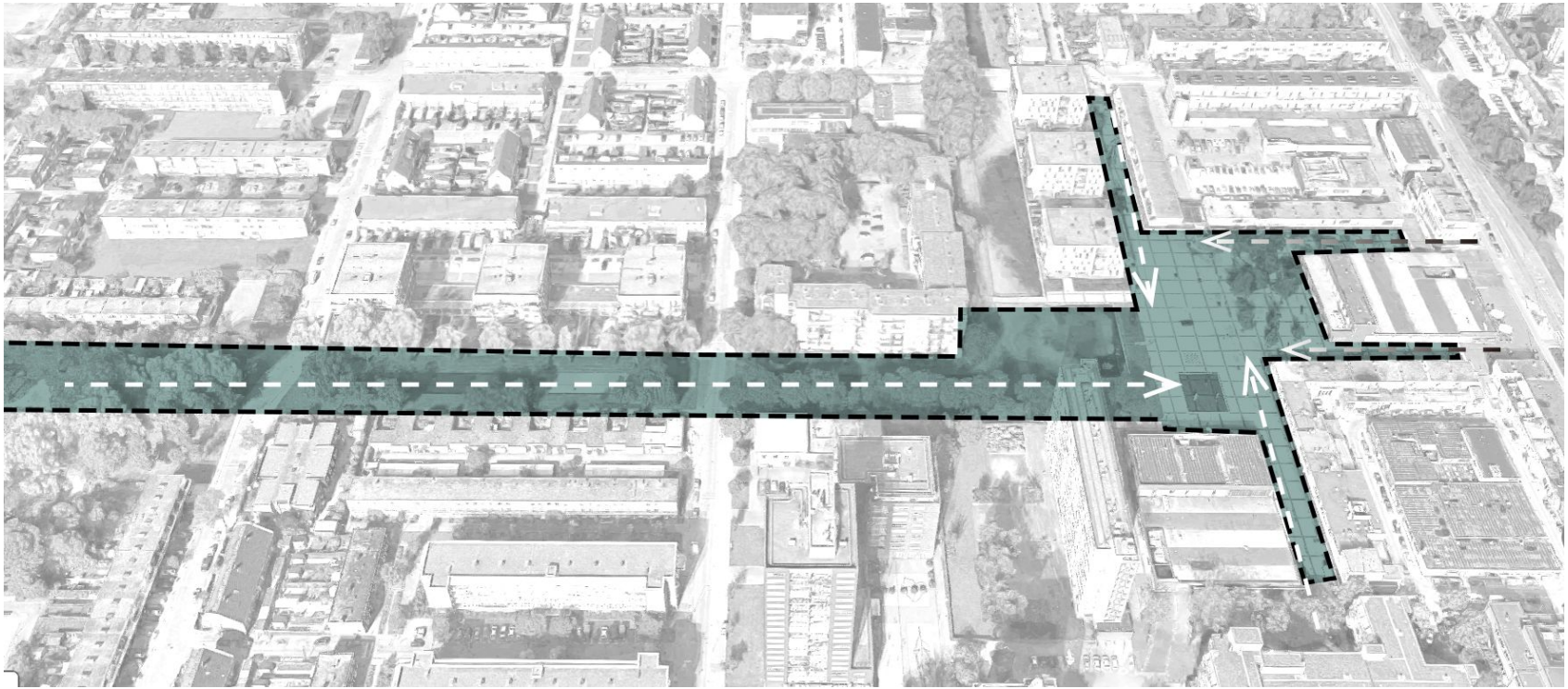


Spatial idea

Track 1 : Transformative placemaking

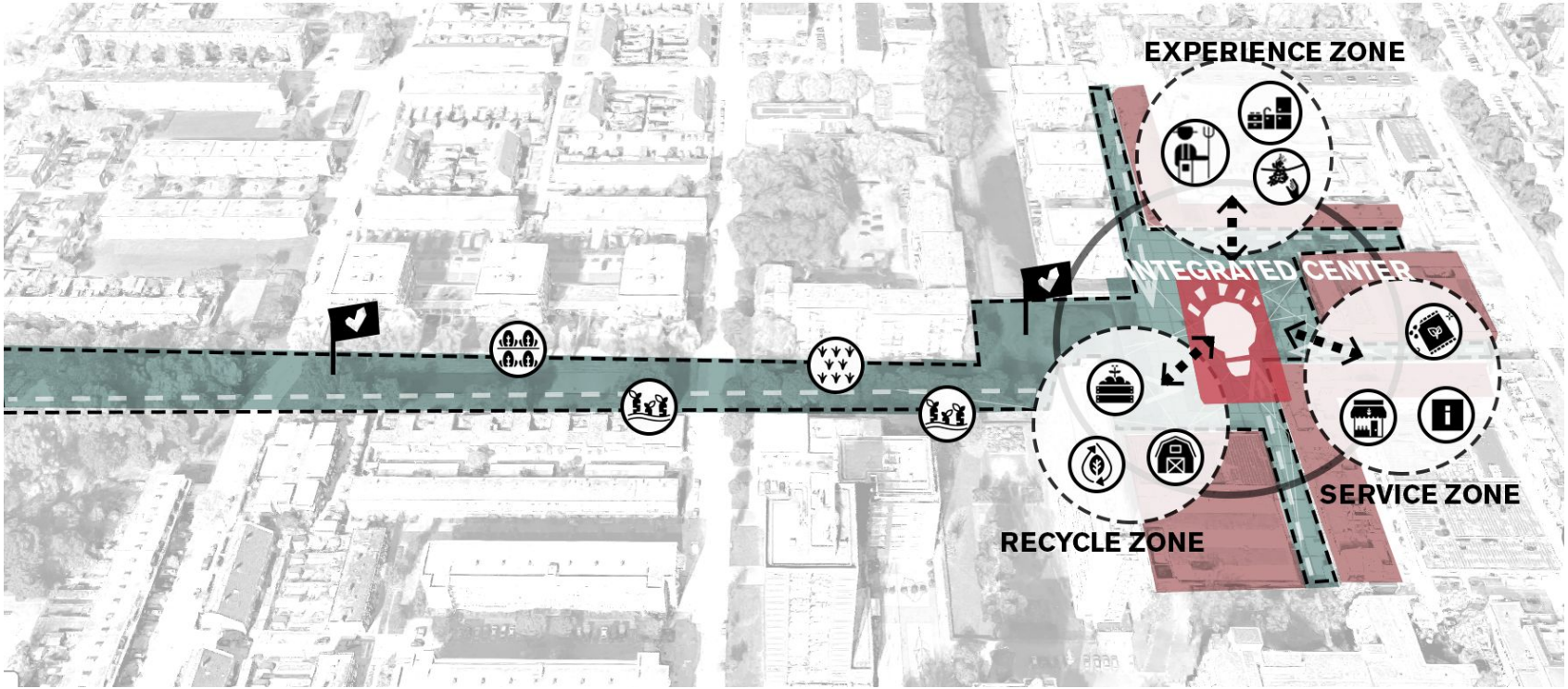


Spatial idea

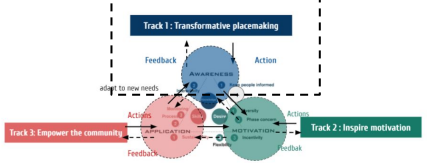


Track 1 : Transformative placemaking

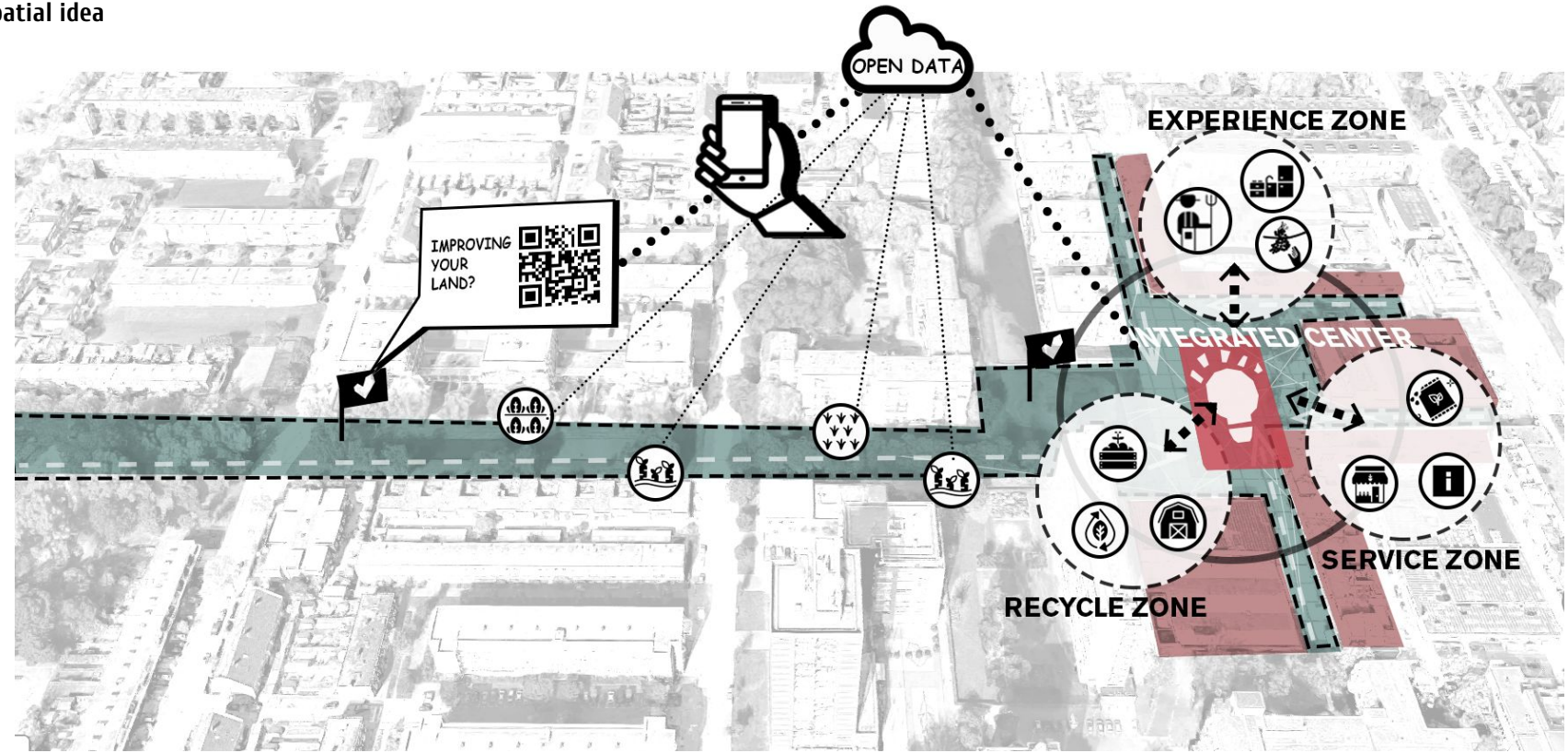
Spatial idea



Track 1 : Transformative placemaking

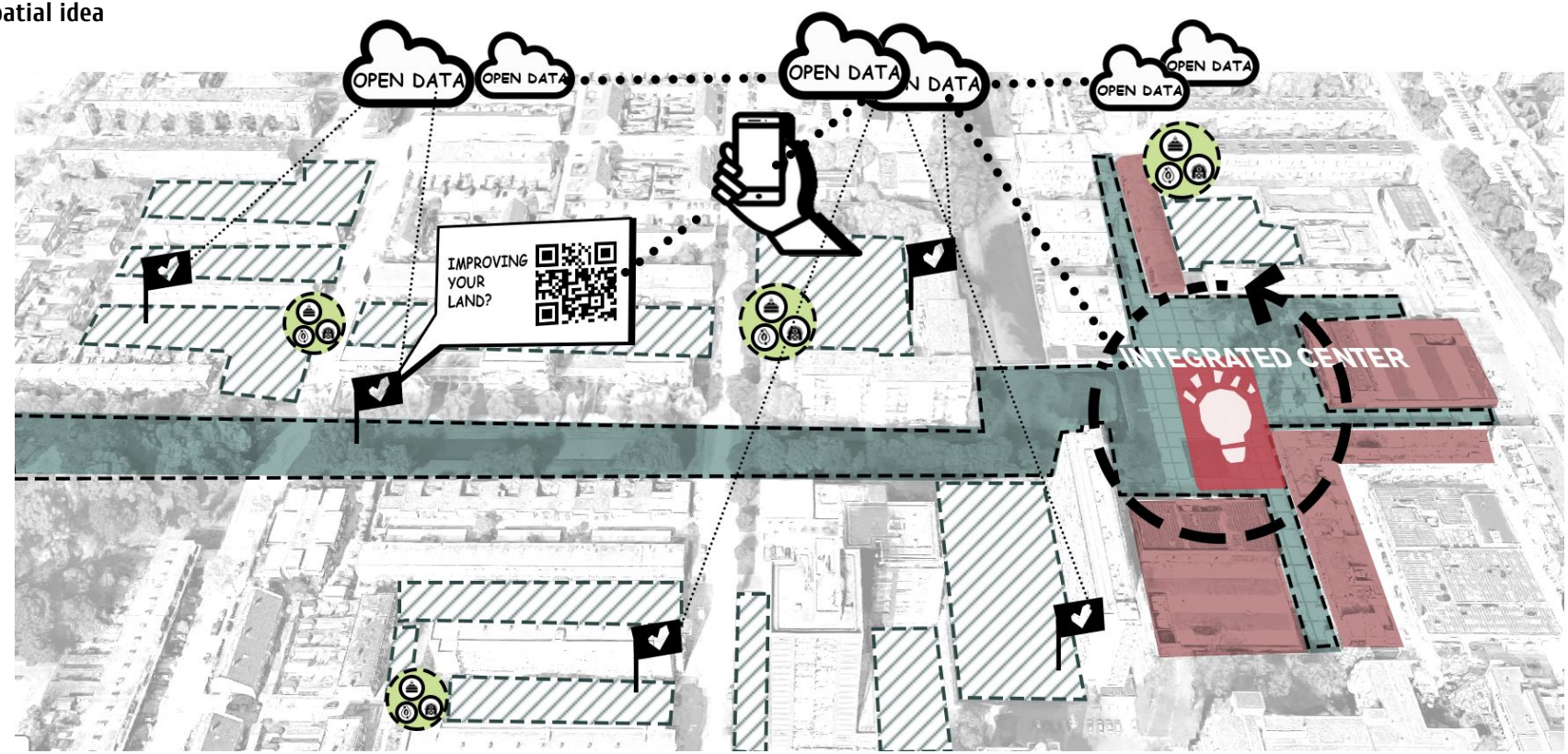


Spatial idea

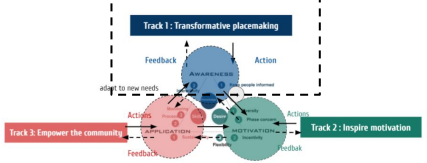


Track 1 : Transformative placemaking

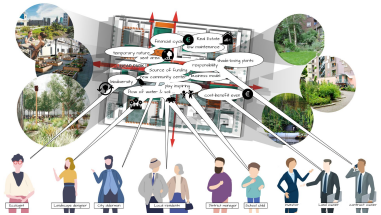
Spatial idea



Scenario1 : Public -led transformation

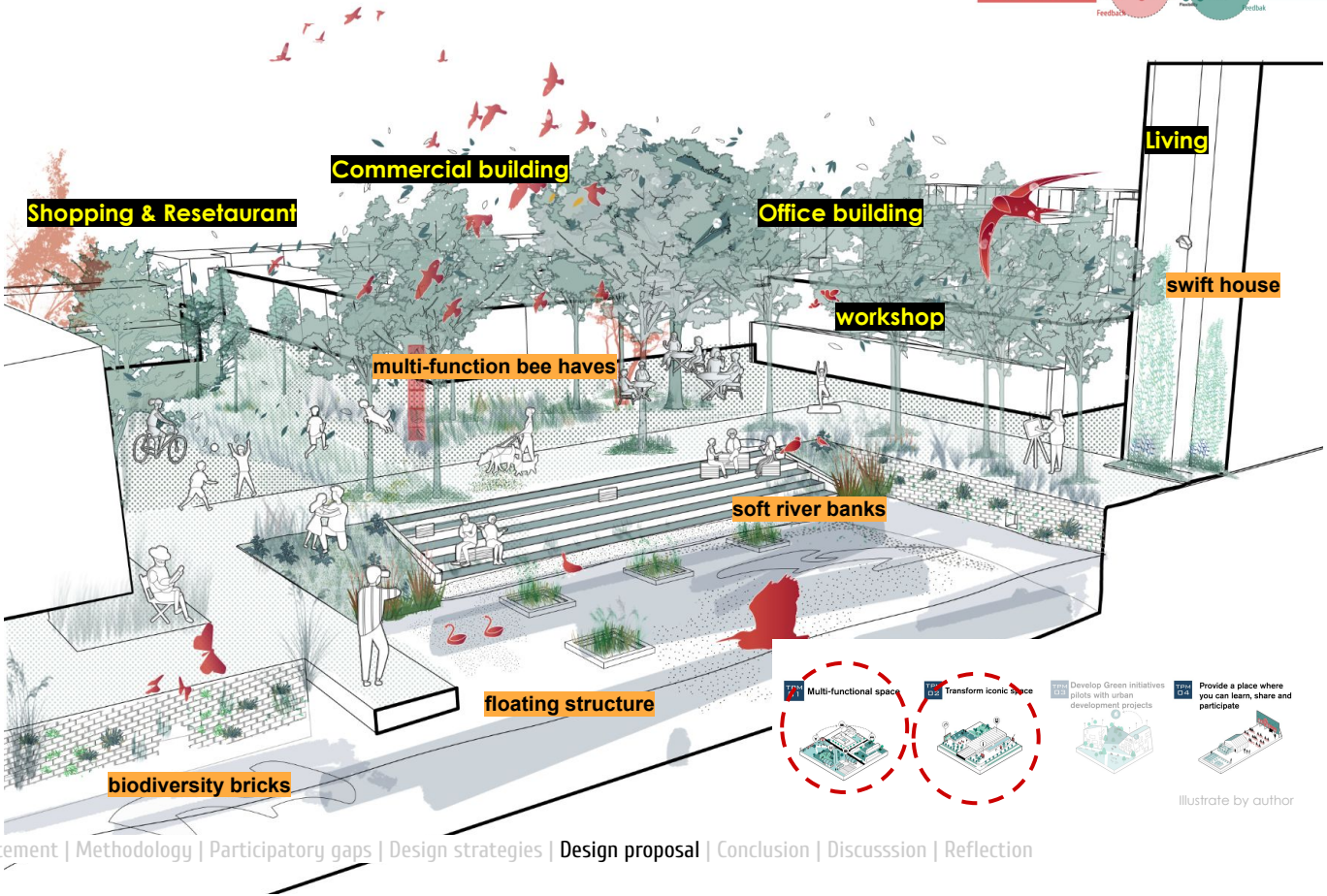


Biodiversity garden



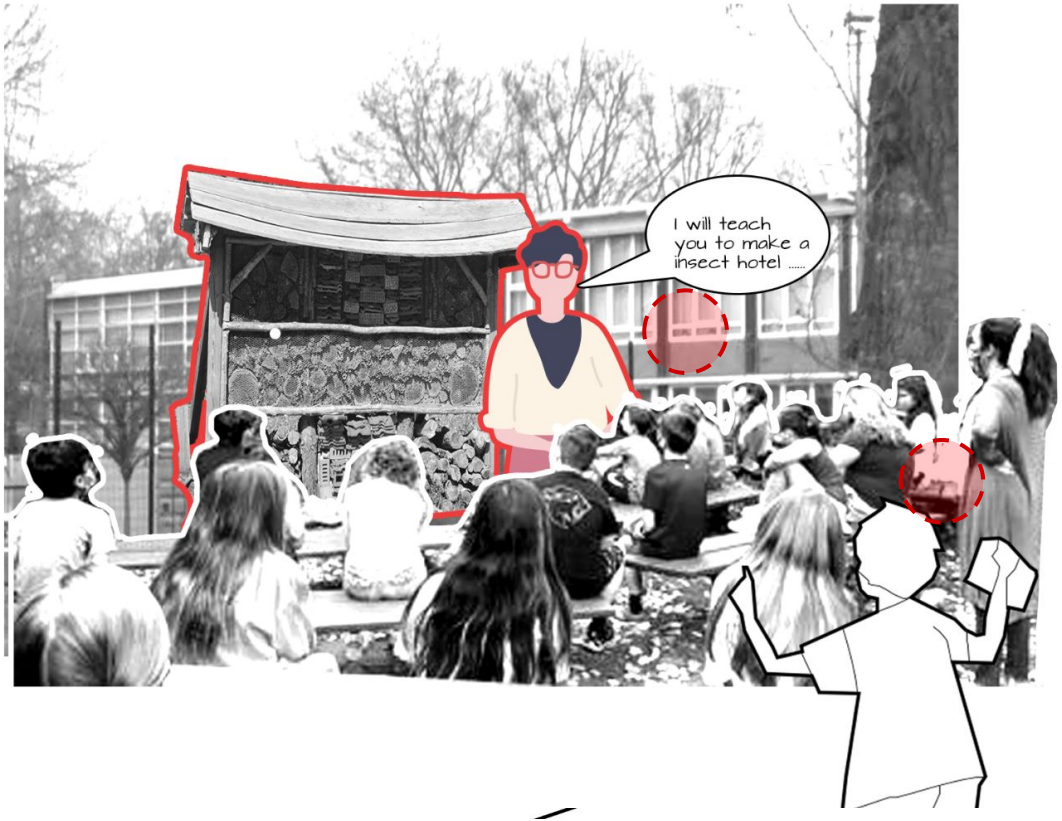
co-tranforamtion process

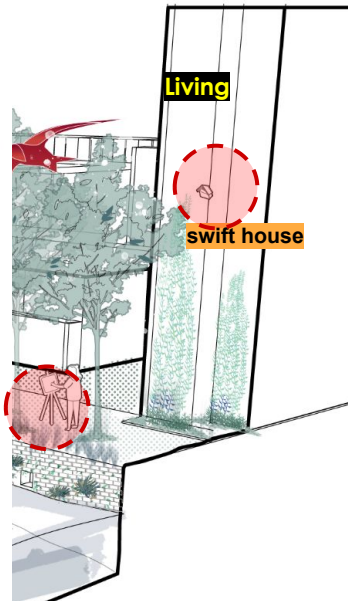
experimental work shops



Illustrate by author

Scenario1 : Public -led transformation





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tion

Scenario2 : private -led transformation

contribution new construction for making the square more green

TPM 03 **Develop Green initiatives pilots with urban development projects**

Combining densification to reshape place vitalityIn conjunction with densification and the reshaping of place dynamics, the new housing needs to provide a certain percentage of green space.

TPM 02 **Transform iconic space**

In combination with the eco-buildings and eco-plaza, this is a new community centre that will attract more new residents

TPM 01 **Multi-functional space**

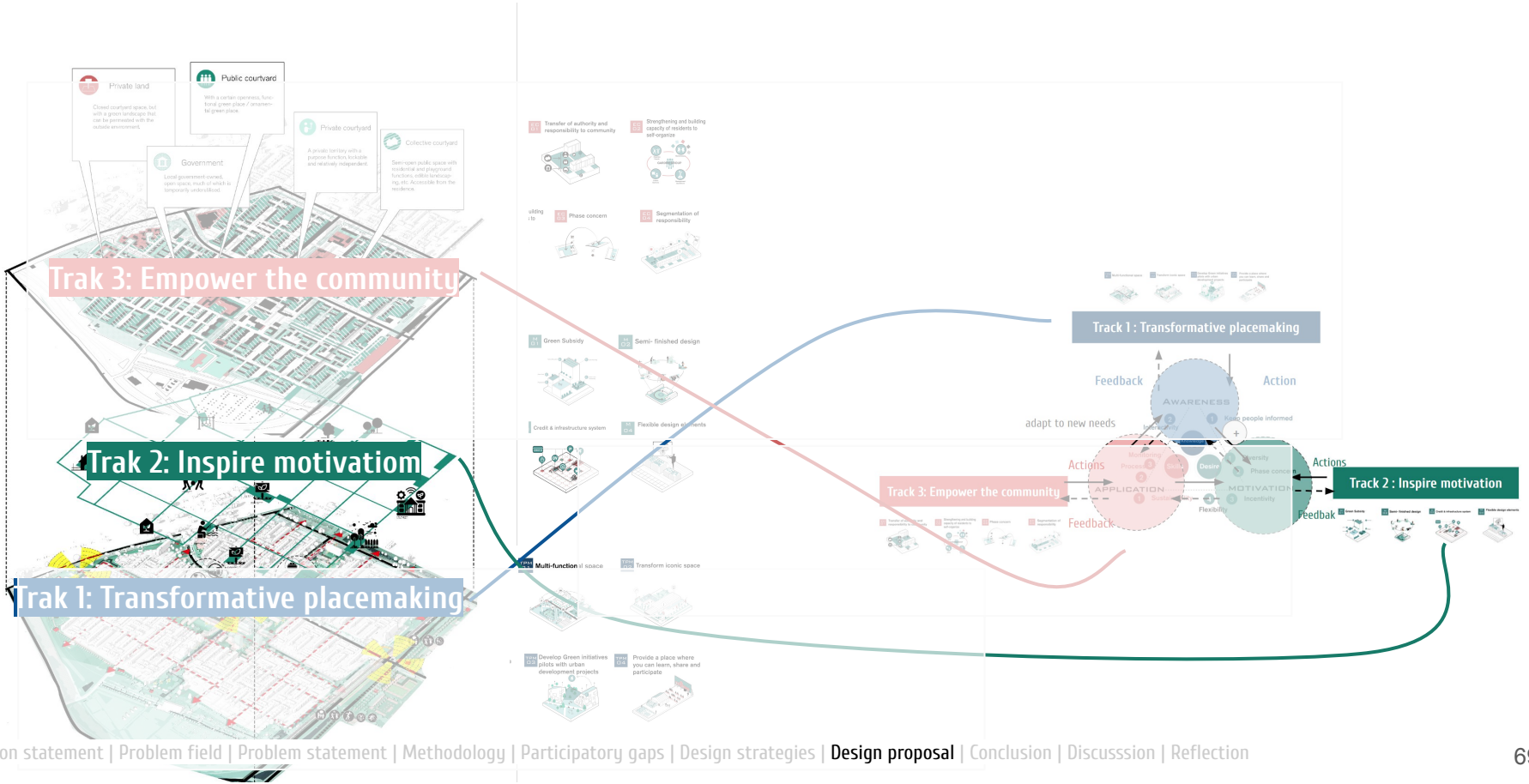
A multifunctional ecological site for a wide range of activities. For example, relaxation, sports, dining, plantation picking, etc.

TPM 04 **Provide a place where you can learn, share and participate**

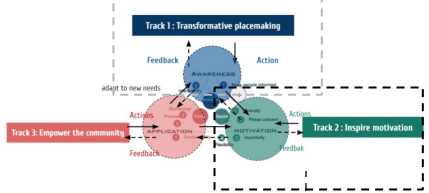
With the new project in place, investment can be attracted to create a profitable eco-centre, offering appropriate education, services and products.

Illustrate by author

Conclusion of the design proposal



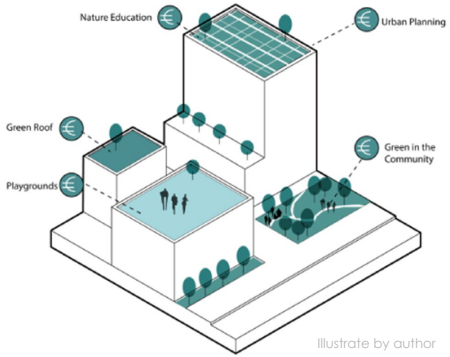
Track 2 : Inspire motivation



Motivate people with green subsidies

M
01

Green incentive



Lees voor

Subsidieregeling Klimaatadaptatie 2021!

Ook in 2021 werken we samen aan een klimaatbestending Rotterdam met de subsidieregeling Klimaatadaptatie.
Dit jaar is er totaal 500.000 euro beschikbaar voor bewoners, VVE's, bedrijven en organisaties in Rotterdam.

Het klimaat verandert en dat raakt ons allemaal, vooral in de steden neemt de kans op overlast en schade door extreem weer toe. Bovendien heeft extreme hitte negatieve gevolgen voor onze gezondheid. Gelukkig kunnen we daar iets aan doen! Samen maken we onze geliefde stad klimaatbestendig. De inzet van bewoners is daarbij onmisbaar, want ongeveer 60 procent van de stad is immers privaat terrein. De subsidieregeling Klimaatadaptatie is bedoeld om Rotterdammers en Rotterdamse bedrijven, verenigingen en stichtingen te stimuleren het eigen terrein klimaatbestendiger te maken en voor te bereiden op extreem weer.

Klimaatadaptieve subsidie

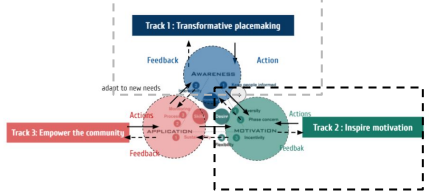
Je kunt subsidie aanvragen voor het toevoegen van groenoppervlak door beplanting, waterberging en afgekoppeld oppervlak.

De subsidie bedraagt:
- 500 euro per toegevoegde kubieke meter waterberging.
- 10 euro per toegevoegde vierkante meter gerealiseerd groenoppervlak.
- 5 euro per toegevoegde vierkante meter afgekoppeld oppervlak.

Een combinatie is hierbij mogelijk. Er kan maximaal weer 50.000 euro worden toegekend en uitgekeerd per aanvraag.

https://rotterdamsweerwoord.nl/weerberichten/subsidieregeling-klimaatadaptatie-2021/

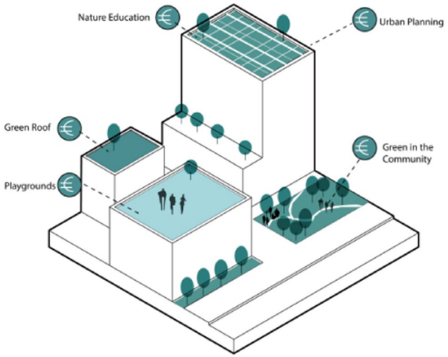
Track 2 : Inspire motivation

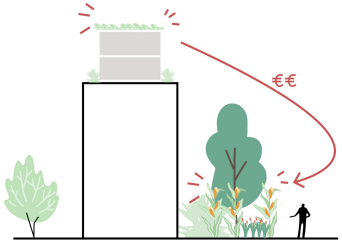


Motivate people with flexible incentive measures

M 01

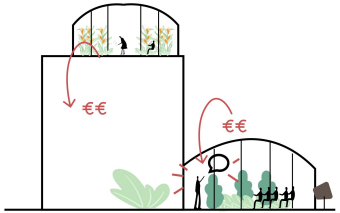
Green incentive



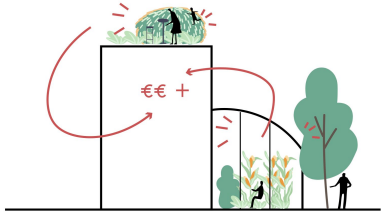


New construction needs to contribute more greennery in the community

Contibute to community amenities



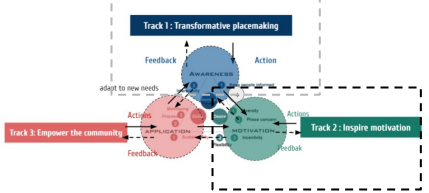
Increase the value to the buildings



Generate income for the community

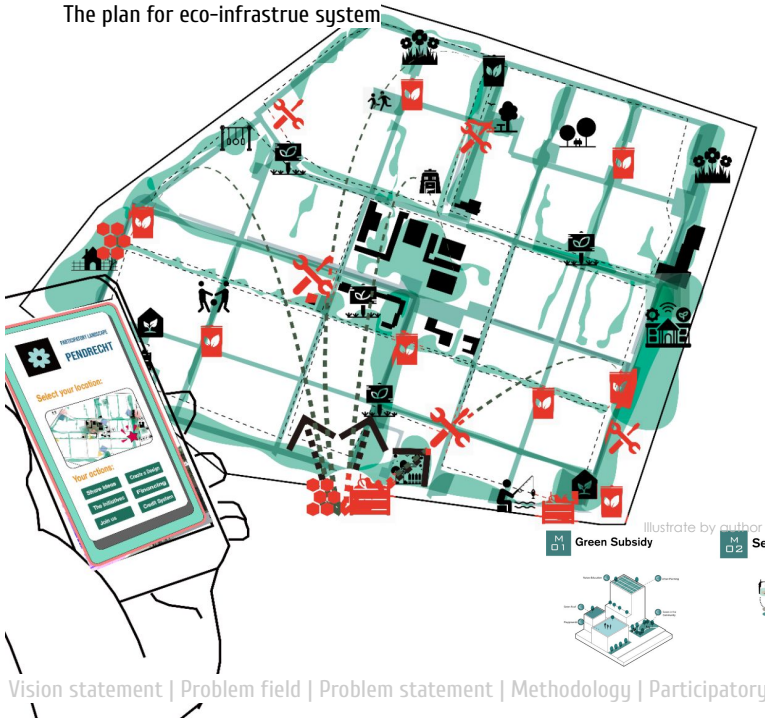
source: illustrated by author

Track 2 : Inspire motivation

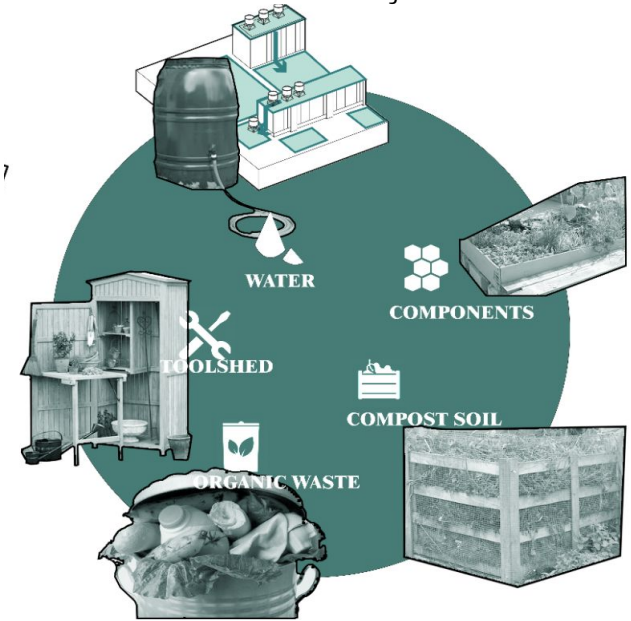


Improve infrastructure systems for Green initiatives

The plan for eco-infrastrue system



Five essential elements for an effective garden



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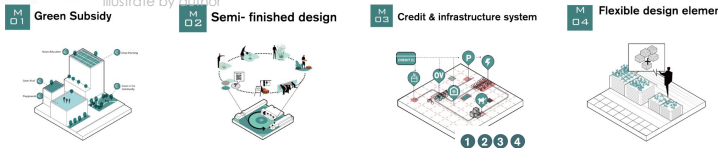

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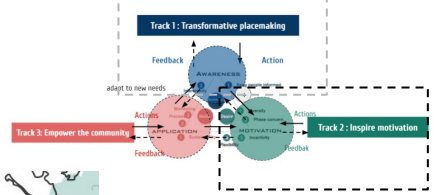
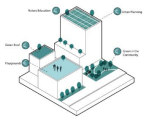
Track 2 : Inspire motivation

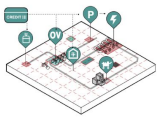


Design scenario

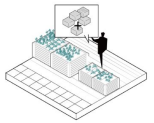
M 01 Green incentive



M 03 Credit & infrastructure systen

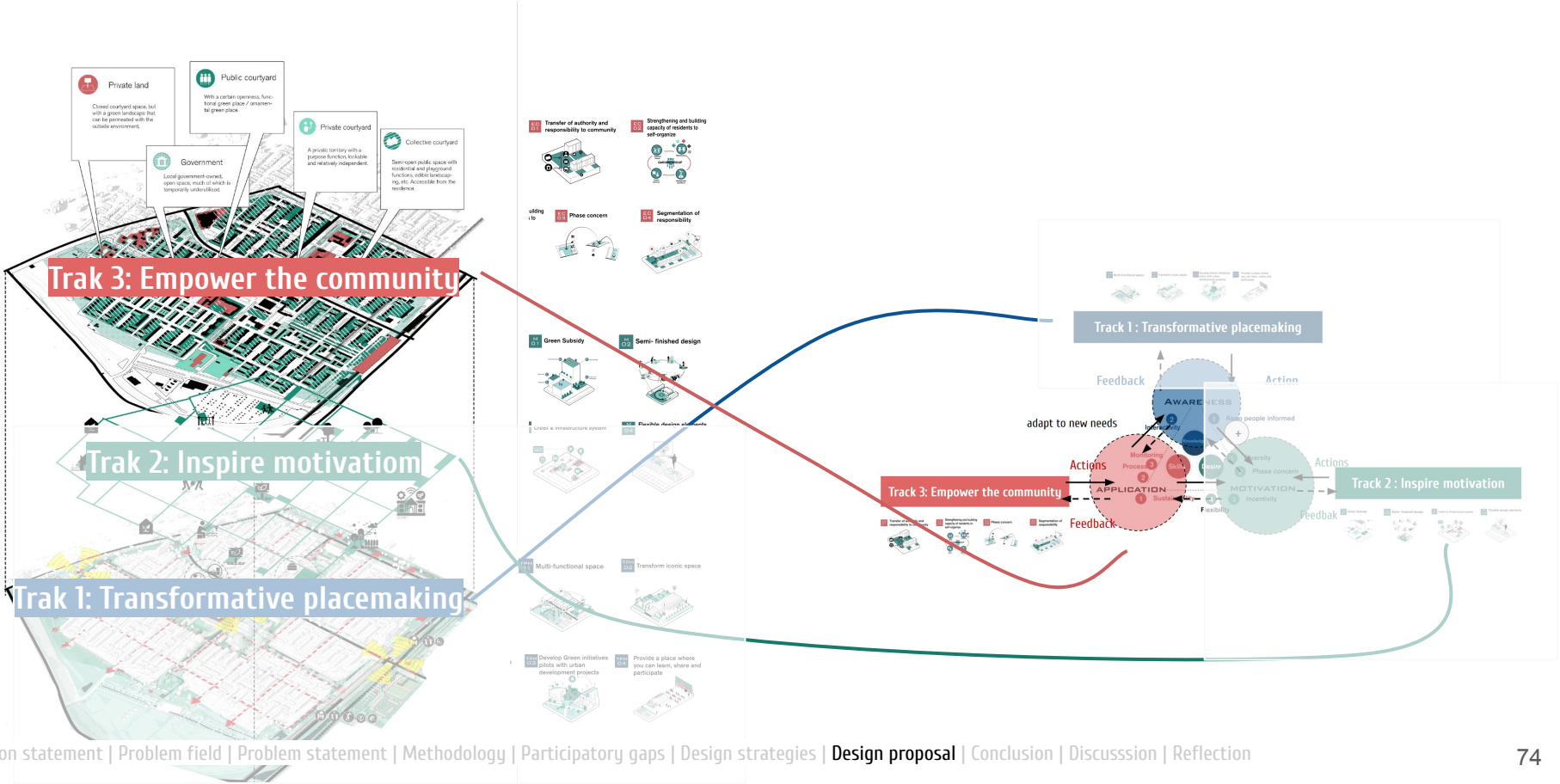


M 04 Flexible design elements



M 02 Semi- finished design

Conclusion of the design proposal



Track 3 : Empower the community

collective land

Private / social services

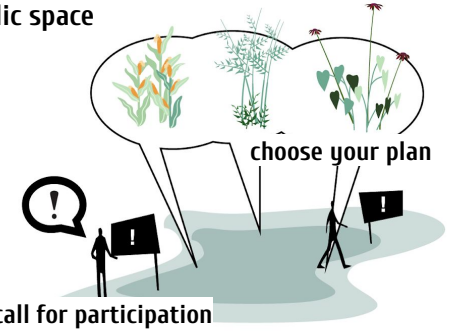
Private garden

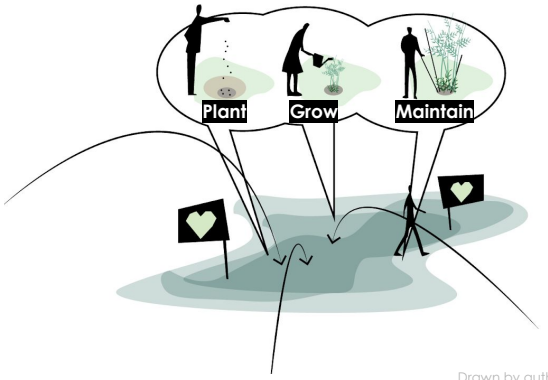
Municipality land

Map of land authorities

Track 3 : Empower the community

Redifine the public space





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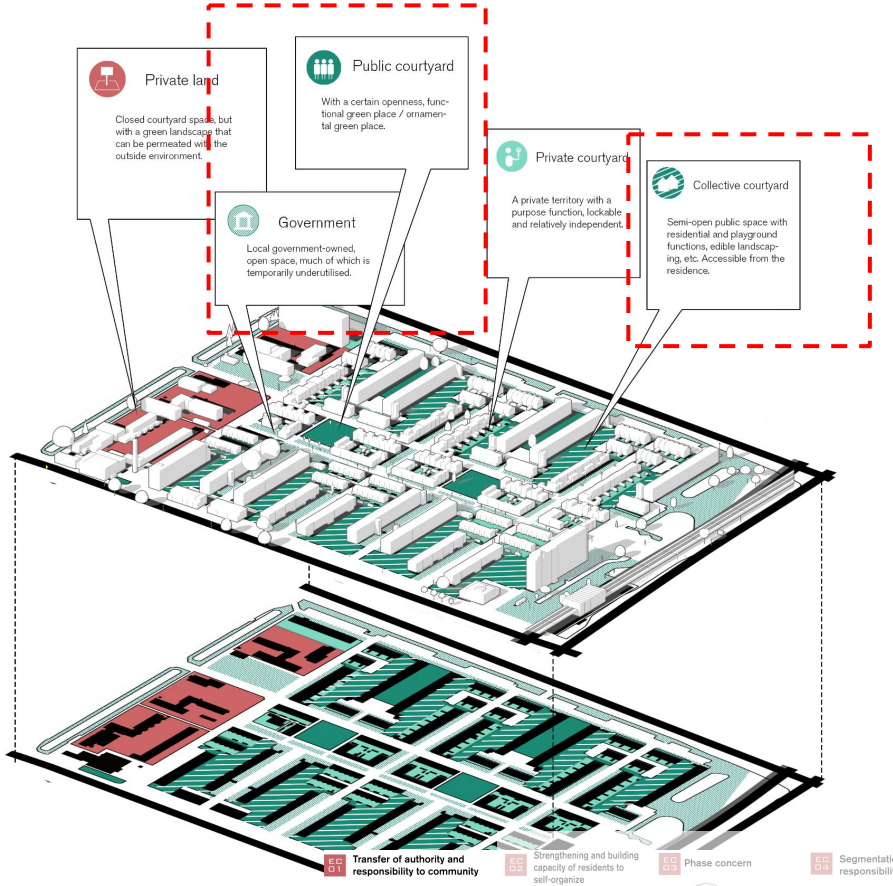
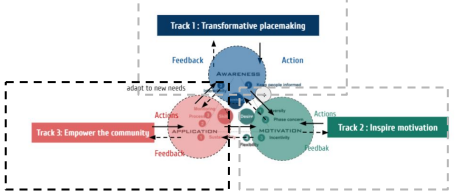
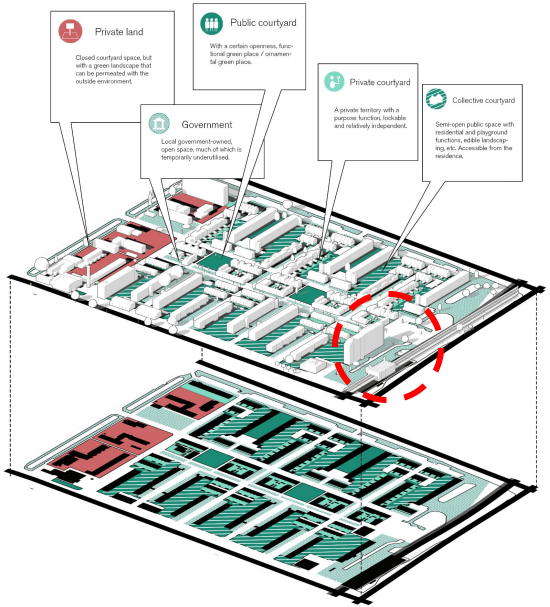


Track 3 : Empower the community

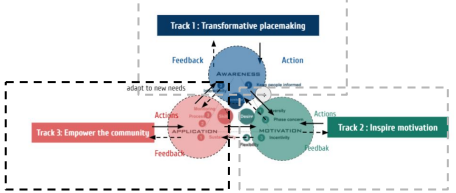


Design Scenario

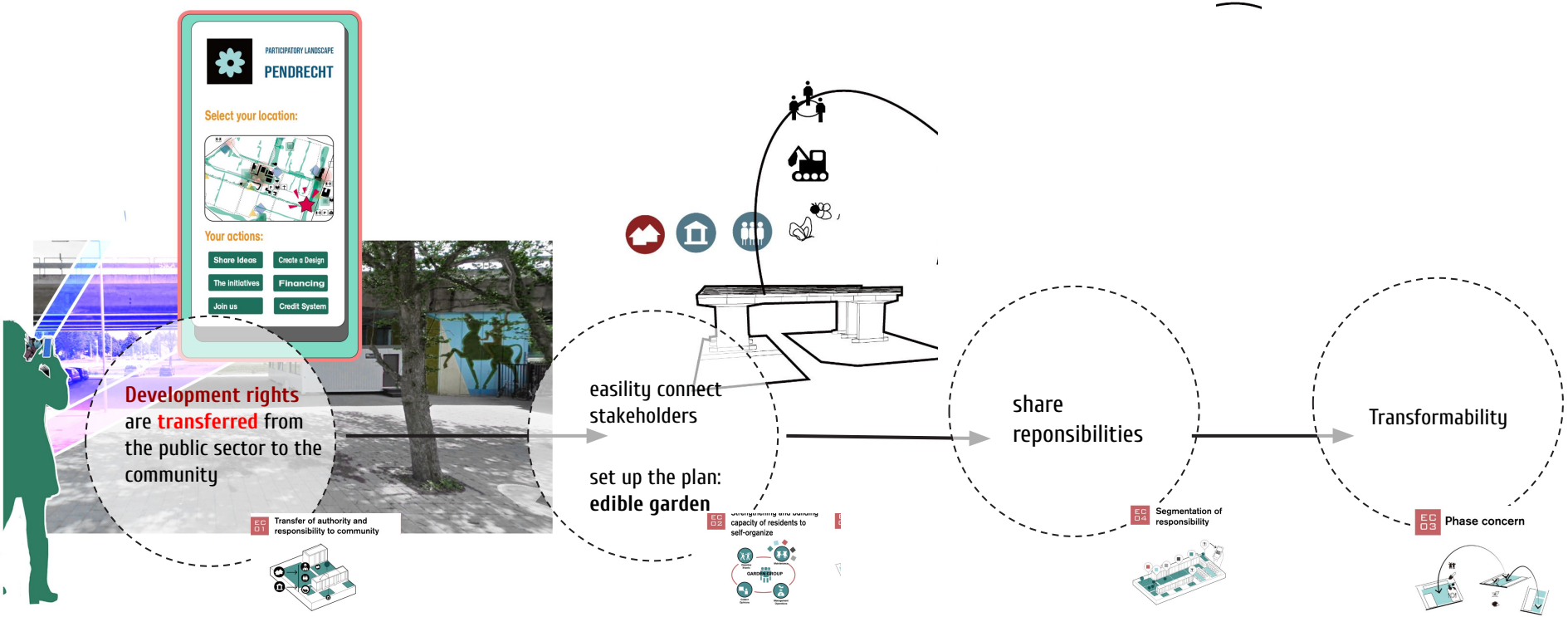
municipality



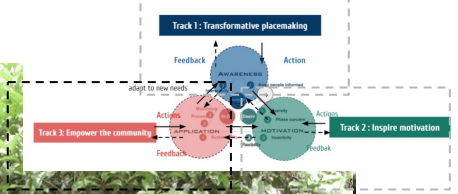
Track 3 : Empower the community



Spatial Scenario

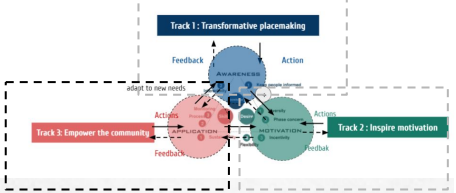


Track 3 : Empower the community



Spatial Scenario: Edible garden for underused space

Track 3 : Empower the community

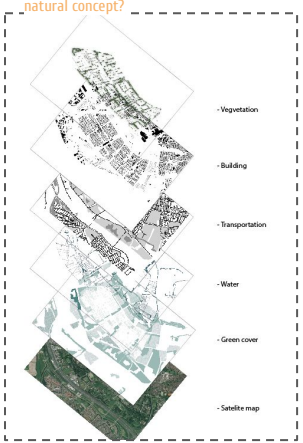


Spatial Scenario: regenerate of collective coutyard

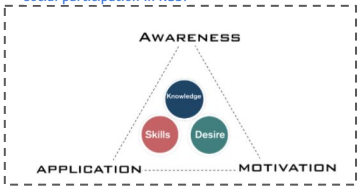
Once-empty meadow that has regained its social, ecological, productive, educational and other functions

Summary the project

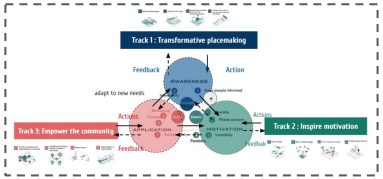
sub 1 :How do planning and design strategies integrate the building with the natural concept?

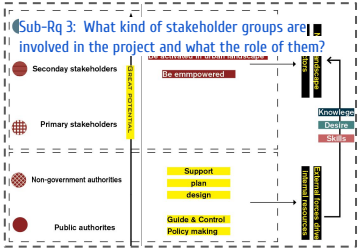


Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?

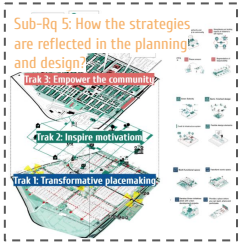


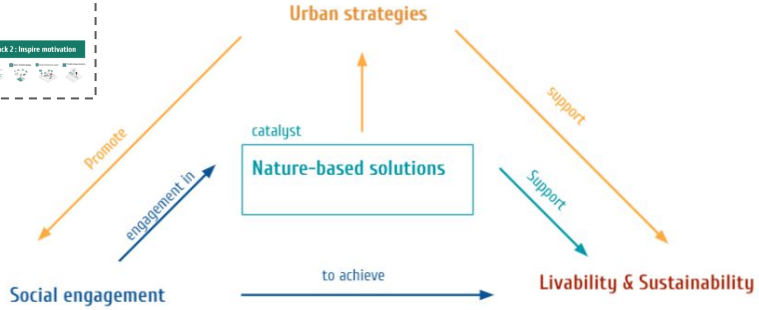
Sub-Rq 4: What are the planning strategies that respond to participation gaps?





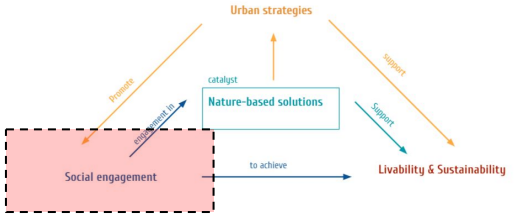
Sub-Rq 5: How the strategies are reflected in the planning and design?



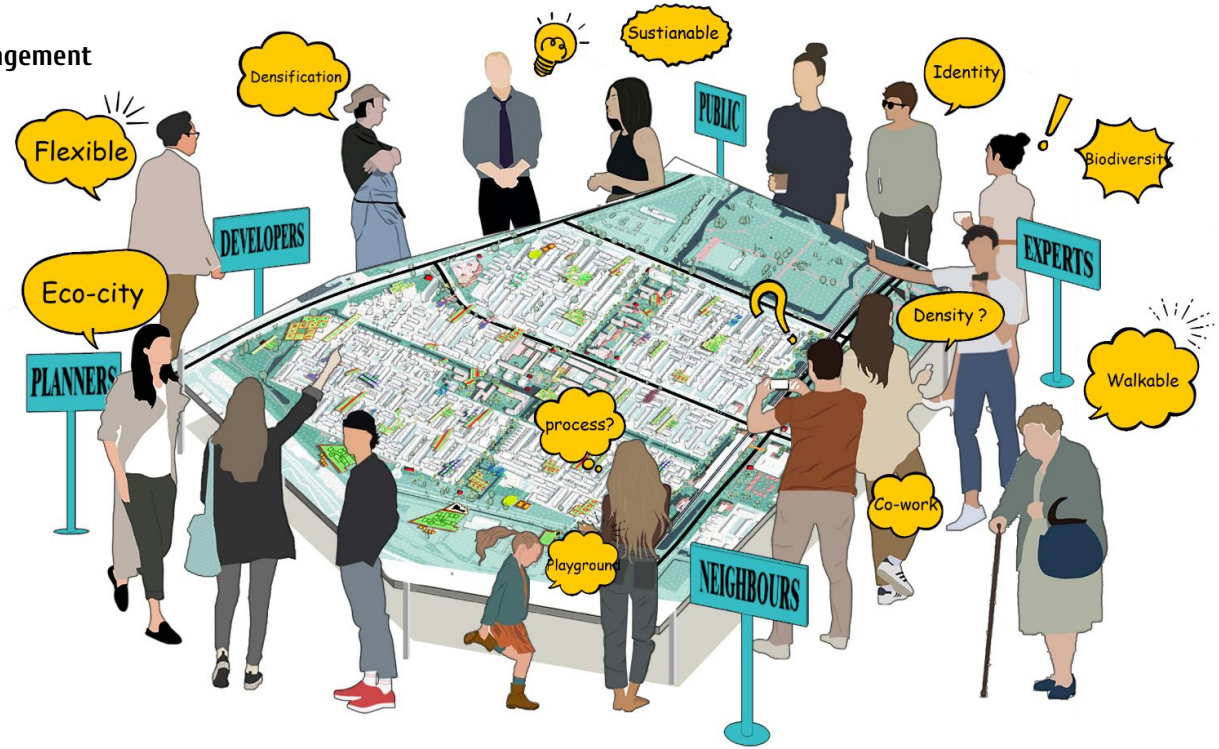


Sub-Rq 6: How to ensure the long-term operation of the project?

Vision statement

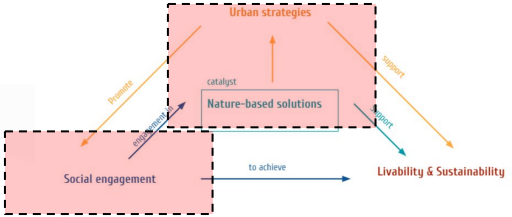


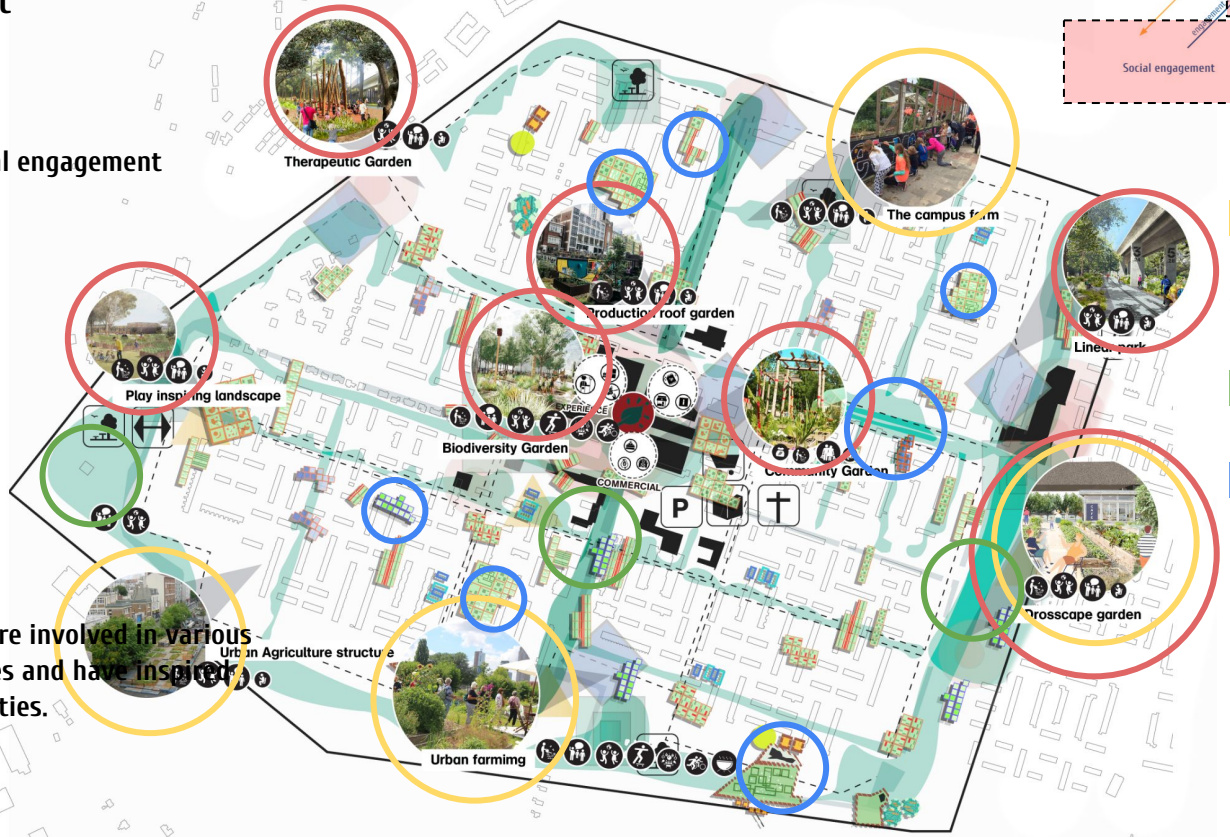
- **A broader social engagement**



Vision statement

- A broader social engagement





urban agriculture

social programs

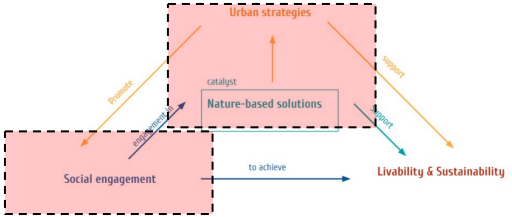
Edible landscape

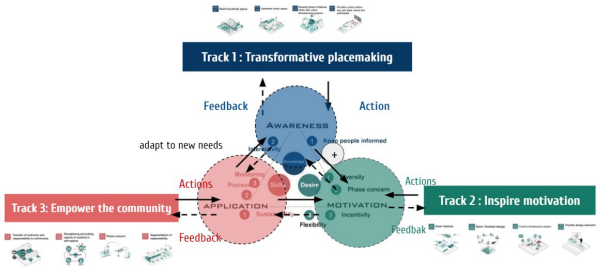
Eco-componenrs

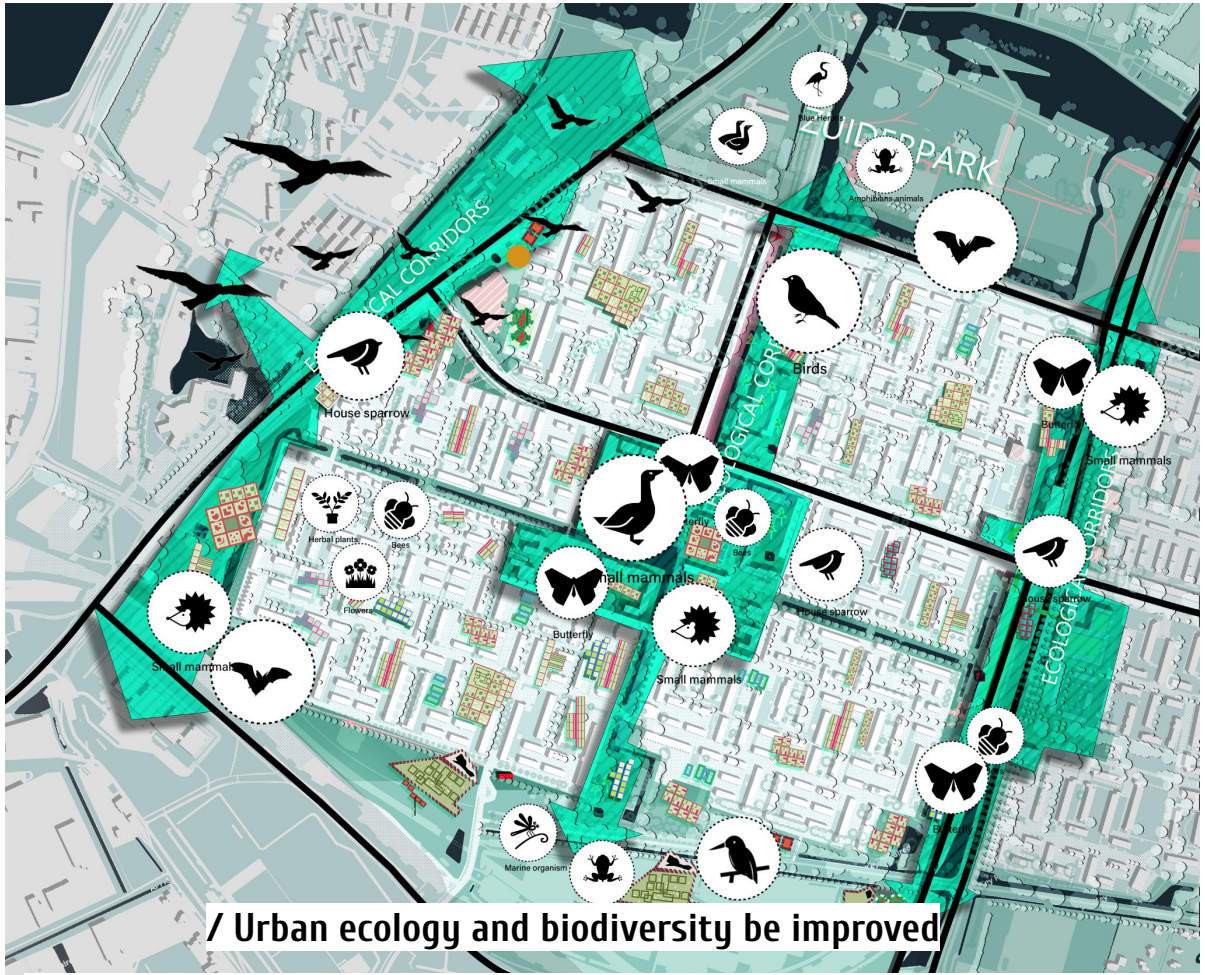
- Social groups are involved in various green initiatives and have inspired different activities.
-

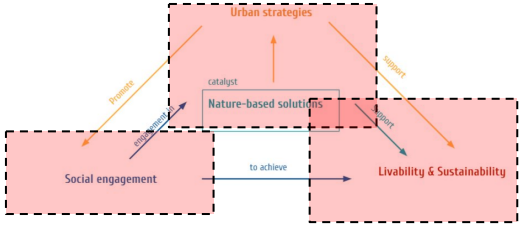
Vision statement

- It is not a fixed plan, but a series of urban strategies that can be adapted towards the evolution of a participatory urban landscape

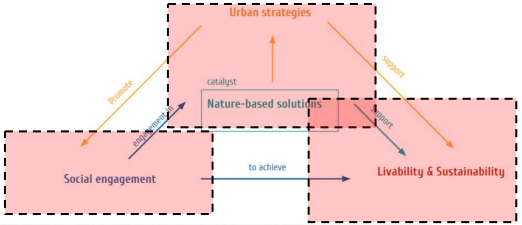




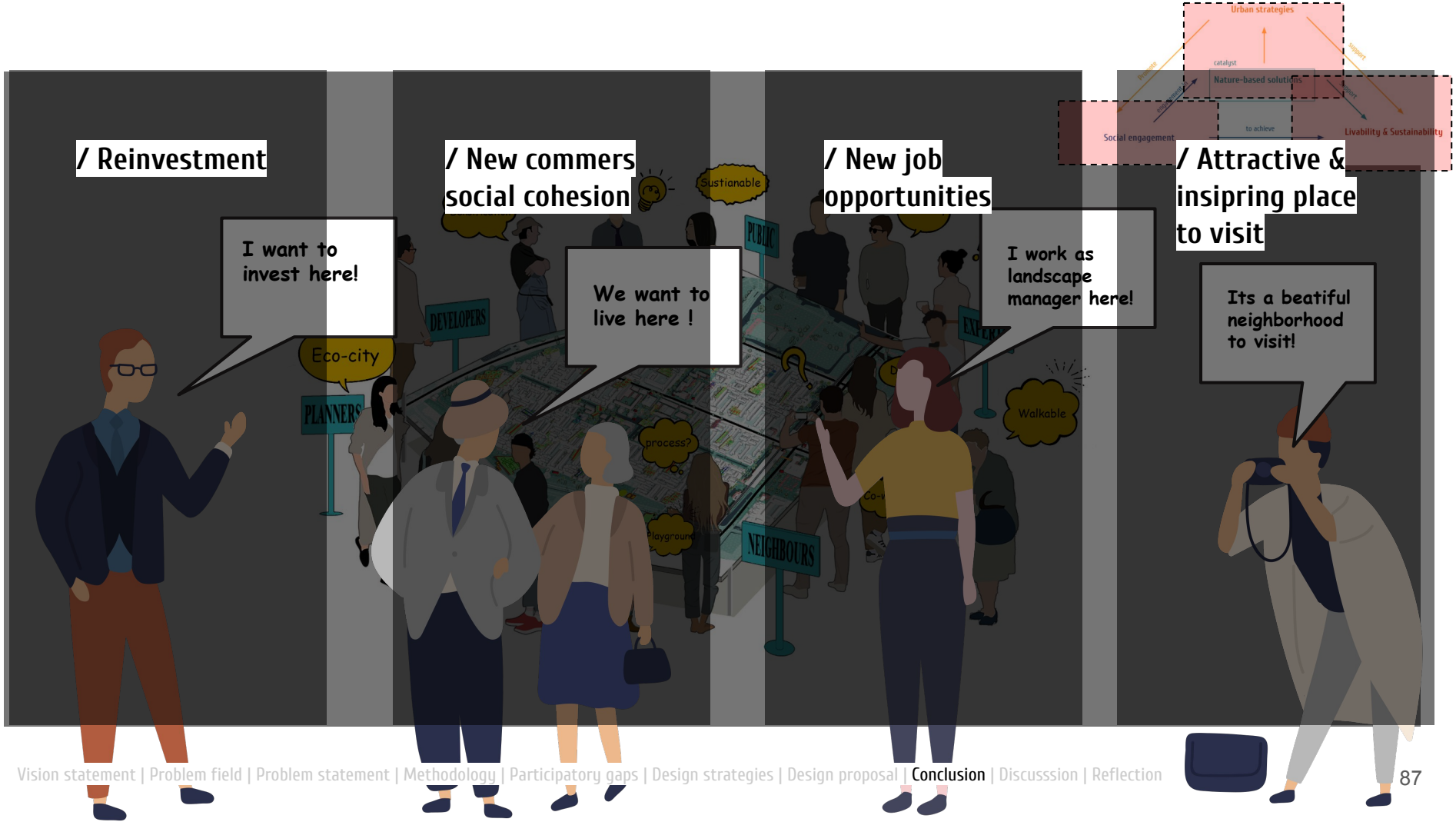




/ Urban ecology and biodiversity be improved



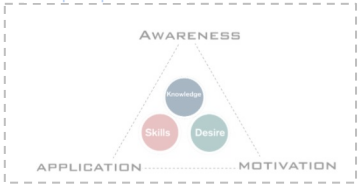
/ Activated public space and a variety of social activities are strong weapon fight against social segregation and insecurity


/ Reinvestment
I want to invest here!
Eco-city
PLANNERS
/ New commers social cohesion
We want to live here !
Sustianable
PUBLIC
DEVELOPERS
process?
Playground
NEIGHBOURS
/ New job opportunities
I work as landscape manager here!
Walkable
/ Attractive & insipring place to visit
Its a beatiful neighborhood to visit!
Urban strategies
catalyst
Nature-based solutions
Social engagement
to achieve
Livability & Sustainability

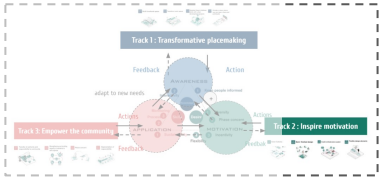
Disscussion

sub 1 :How do planning and design strategies integrate the building with the natural concept?

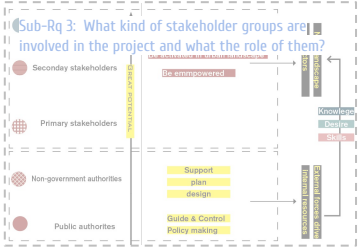
Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?



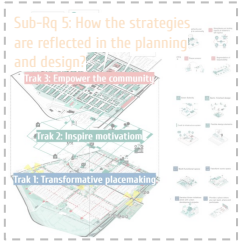
Sub-Rq 4: What are the planning strategies that respond to participation gaps?

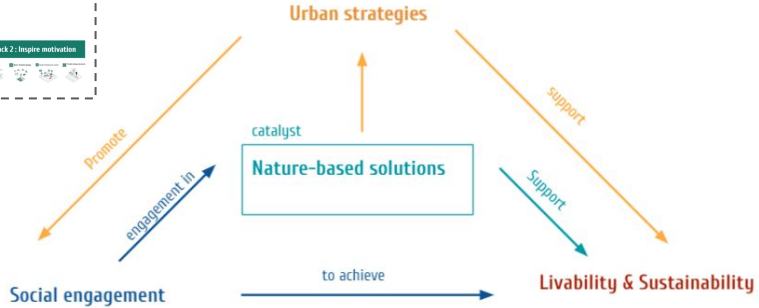


Sub-Rq 3: What kind of stakeholder groups are involved in the project and what the role of them?

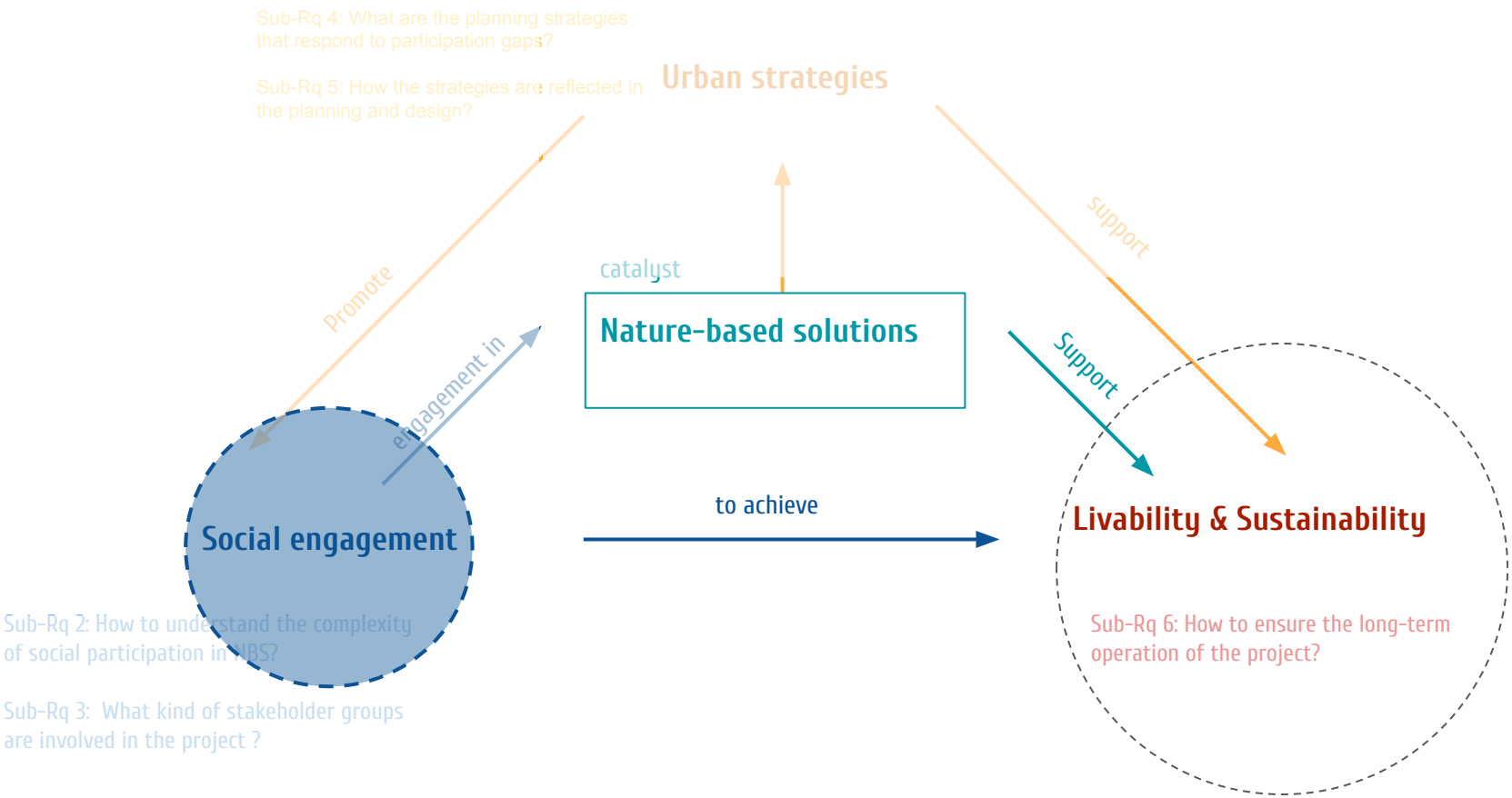


Sub-Rq 5: How the strategies are reflected in the planning and design?





Sub-Rq 6: How to ensure the long-term operation of the project?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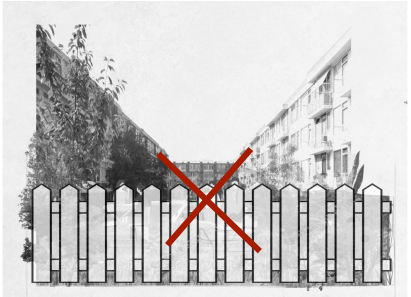
Urban strategies
Promote
catalyst
support
Nature-based solutions
engagement in
Support
to achieve
Social engagement
Livability & Sustainability
Sub-Rq 2: How to understand the complexity of social participation in NBS?
Sub-Rq 3: What kind of stakeholder groups are involved in the project ?
Sub-Rq 6: How to ensure the long-term operation of the project?

- **Public control and governance**

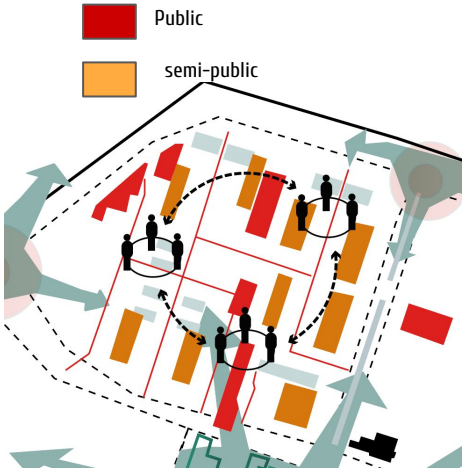
  - Prevent excessive power in community

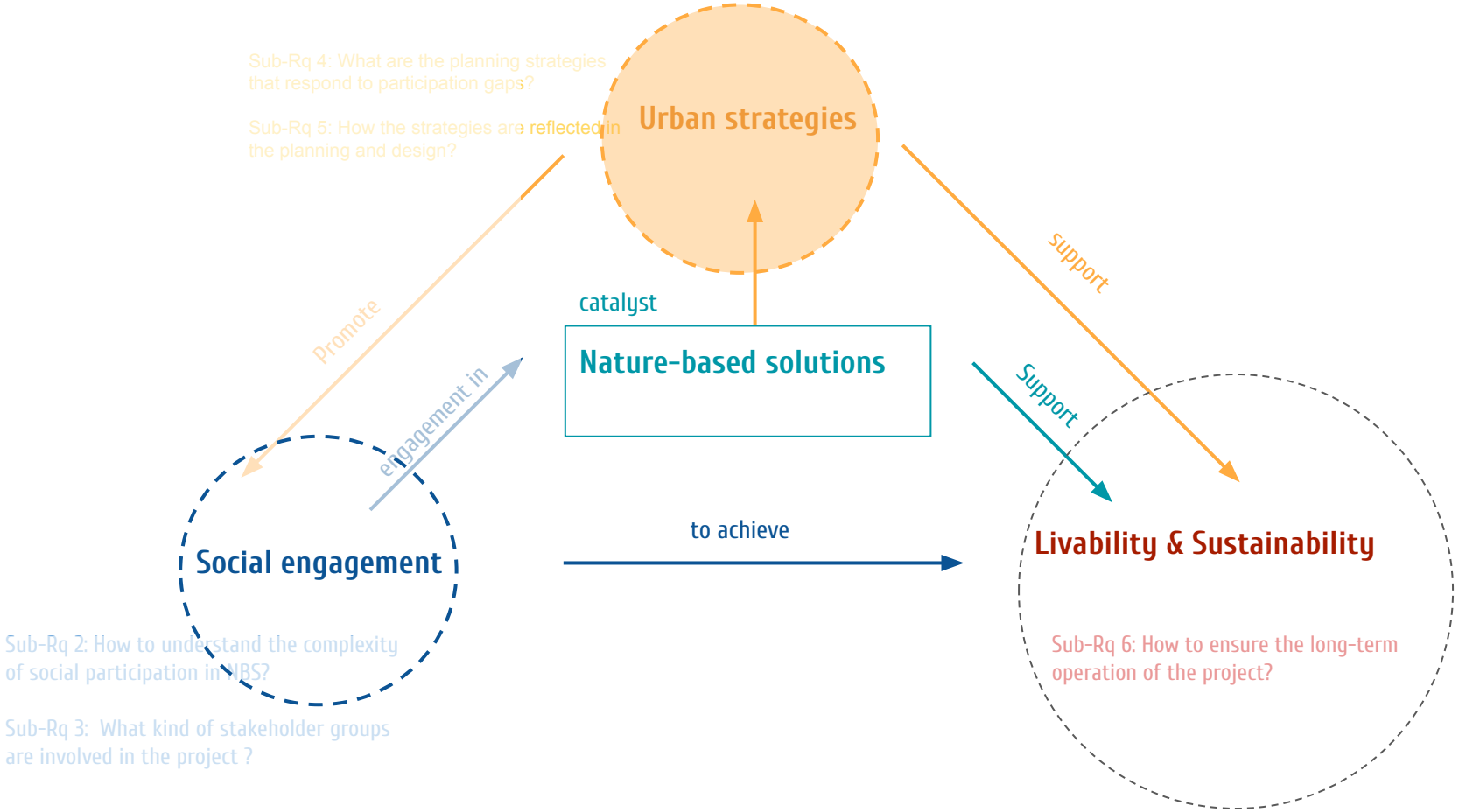
Open public spaces lose their function and character

Public space with social function



The closure of public space is the cause and result of the failure of the public sphere

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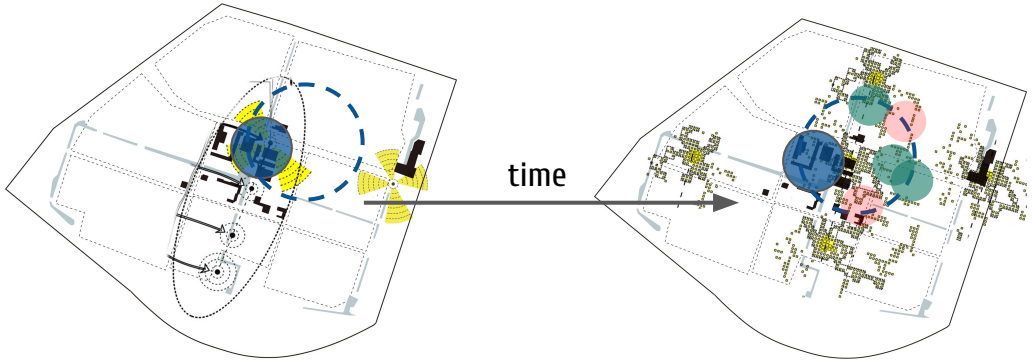
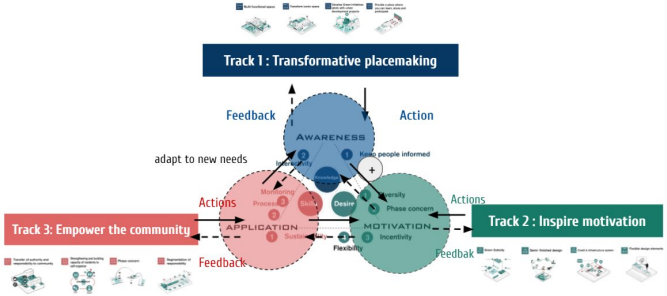
- **Incremental change**

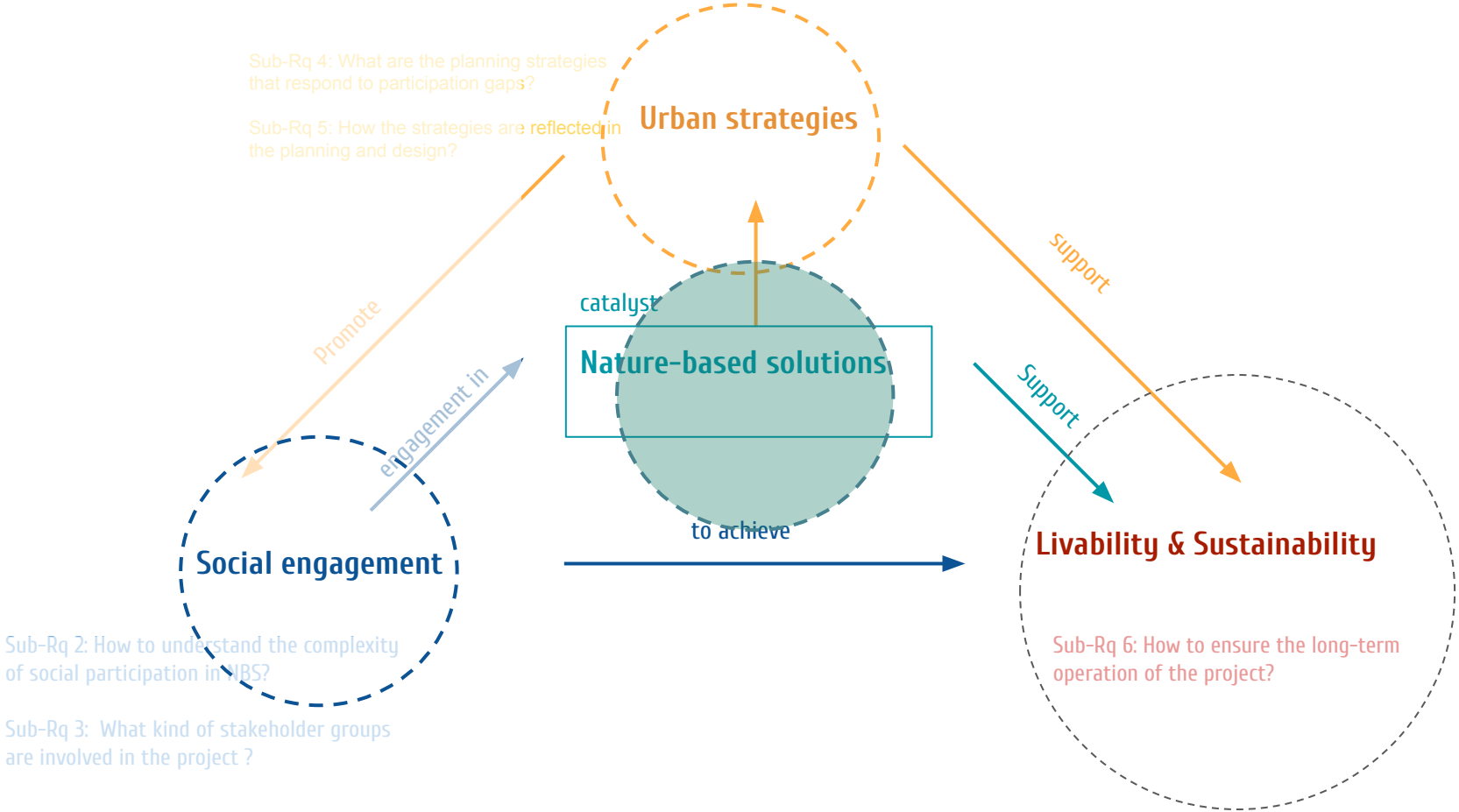
  - Avoiding radical changes in the social environment and considering vulnerable groups



connect and activate city nodes



A series of reactions that occur over time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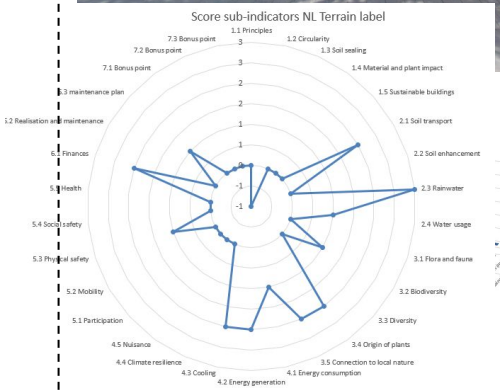
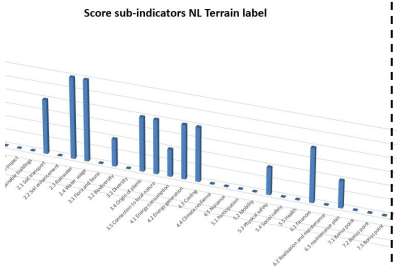
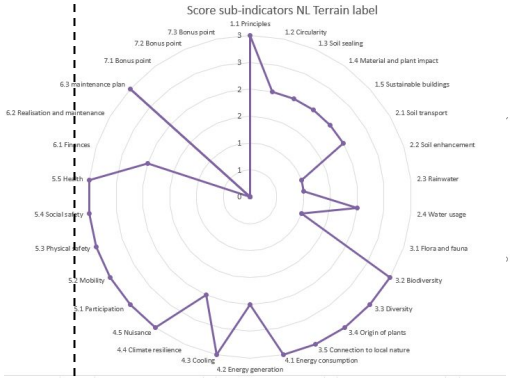
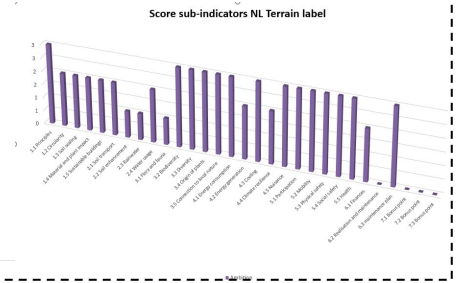
- **Monitor and secure**









REFLECTION

- The transformability of the project?
- The role of urbanist?

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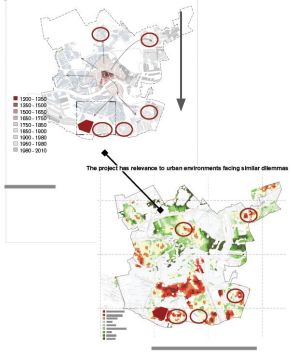
Theme

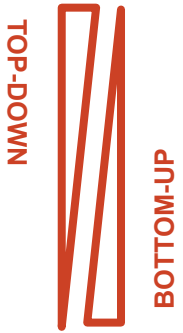
Paticipatory planning & Problematic community & sustainable transition & urban ecology → energy transition, smart cities, transport, ...

Experience for urban governance and community building in Chinses context.

External power leverage the great internal resources



The project represents a progressive process of sustainable urban transformation thinking,



REFLECTION

- The transformability of the project?
- The role of urbanist?

Fundamentally issues,

Organization of the core urban resources distribution

deisgn with the strategies to achieve
the opportunity for people to make a better future for themselves

Reconizing the potential inpeople,

Listen to their demands
Tell them in design language what will change

e.g. ecologist, landscape designer

Facing the intersection of multiple disciplines to realize the interface from urban strategy to concrete design

THE END
THANK YOU !