D2.7 Healthy Corridor Urban Plan Brussels

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1. Introduction

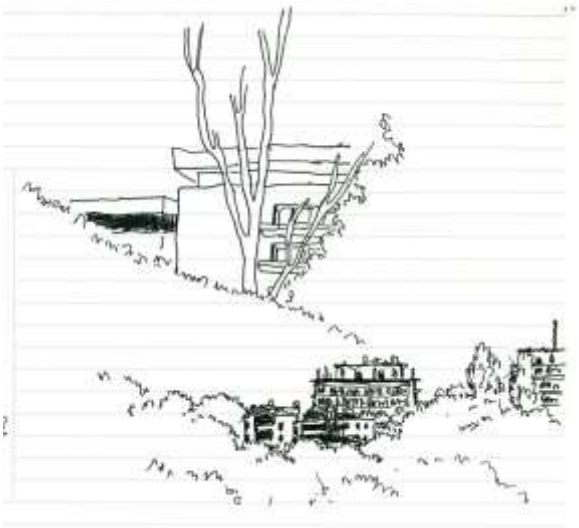
Brussels is one of the four follower cities of the URBiNAT project, and was chosen for its green character, its history of involvement in European and international agreements and cooperation, and its current practice of citizen participation in political and territorial processes.

The URBiNAT project, implemented in Brussels through a Living Lab in the neighbourhood of Neder-Over-Heembeek, is meant to reconnect the social housing neighbourhoods amongst themselves, with the broader neighbourhood, and with the rest of the city. This in order to reduce socio-spatial fractures linked to its peripheral characteristics and particular history of socio-demographic developments.

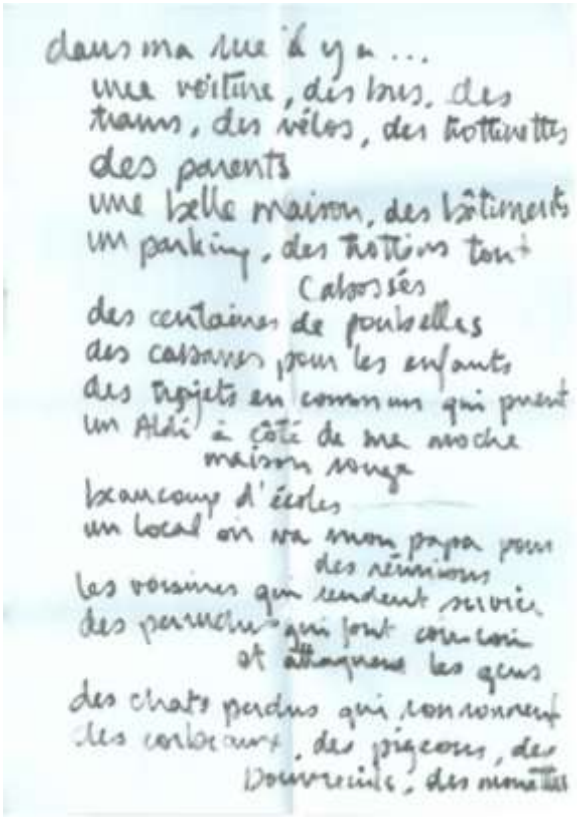


Figure X. Aerial view of the City of Brussels (outlined in grey), with Neder-Over-Heembeek identified (outlined in orange) and the social housing areas of Versailles, Val Maria and Craetbos (outlined in white), and the intervention zone (highlighted circle)

Neder-Over-Heembeek is characterised by strong neighbourhood identit(ies) and tight-knit communities, and has numerous public infrastructures and decentralized public facilities, as well as an active network of associations. It is one of the greenest parts of the City of Brussels, thanks to its agricultural heritage, its position on the outskirts of Brussels and in dialogue with Flandres, and its comparatively late inclusion in the Brussels agglomeration (annexed in 1921 by the City of Brussels). It has been the site of urban developments since then, but maintained a self-proclaimed "village identity".



Neder-Over-Heembeek *(see orange outline in Figure X)*, and more specifically the social housing areas of **Versailles, Val Maria, and Craetbos** *(see white outline in Figure X)*, were selected as the study area due to their peripheral position in Brussels. Located in the northernmost corner of the Brussels Capital Region, Neder-Over-Heembeek is wedged in between the canal, the royal domain, and the ring road: all barriers that have created sense of isolation for inhabitants of this neighbourhood.



These neighbourhoods appear in socioeconomic indicators at a regional level as particularly marked by inequalities and poverty rates (see discussion of Urban Revitalisation Zones in 3.3), which can be partially explained by the urban typologies that characterise them : Versailles is a "Cité" in the Le Corbusier and modernist style, and Val Maria followed the "garden city" principles popular at the time of its construction. These social housing zones are managed by two organisations, the Logement Bruxellois (Versailles) and Comensia (Craetbos and Val Maria), both subsidized and under tutelage of the Housing Association of the Brussels Capital Region (SLRB-BGHM).

The implementation of the Healthy Corridor will improve the quality and coherence of public space along the corridor, repair the mobility fractures by improving "soft mobility" towards the Van Praet bridge, and improve social cohesion and conviviality in the neighbourhood.

1.1 Criteria to define the intervention area



Figure X Map showing the articulation in Neder-Over-Heembeek of masterplans (ZIR4), operational renovation programs (CQD Versailles), the initial study area of URBiNAT and sites of potential intervention identified in the URBiNAT local diagnostic, and the intentions of the Healthy Corridor (Phase 1: “coulée verte”) Credit: (fill if necessary)

A preliminary list of sites was drawn from the results of the local diagnostic (cf. D2.6). The concrete opportunities for these sites were then crossed in the co-design phase with internal projects already running (establishing synergies, investment opportunities, and land ownership) and with priorities emerging from fieldwork in Neder-Over-Heembeek. This has been (and will continue to be) an iterative process, giving the current area of intervention as focal point for NBS development in Neder-Over-Heembeek.

The development of the Healthy Corridor in Neder-Over-Heembeek thus has a preliminary focus on the "coulée verte", an internal project that has been a named ambition for many years, but without concrete operational opportunities until its inclusion in the URBiNAT co-creation process.

The "coulée verte" (Nexus 1 Neder-Over-Heembeek) will serve as a preliminary structuring axis, an axial project focus, for the development of the Healthy Corridor concept in its first phase.

In later phases of the Healthy Corridor, there will be a greater focus on the webbing and network-focused development of blue-green corridors and the implementation of the design principles (described in later chapters). These are areas that are not yet specifically referred to, but rather act as axes or orientations for later projects fitting within the ethos of the Healthy Corridor.

1.2 Areas for intervention

Neder-Over-Heembeek is not so densely built up as other parts of the City of Brussels, with some spaces that can be rethought in order to better integrate the urban and social fabric, and many green spaces. Neder-Over-Heembeek is spatially separated from the rest of the Brussels Capital Region due to the barriers created by the impermeability of the canal and royal domain, as these create a bottleneck at the level of the Zone Van Praet. It shares a large border with Flanders, positioning it at the edge of two different Regions and creating an administrative barrier that has become an experience of being located in the backwaters of Brussels. However, the ecological corridors permeating this border as identified in the Open Ruimte study open up some possibilities for cross-regional interactions. Additionally, the Parc Balcon, BKP, and ZIR4 (Zone Van Praet) masterplan open up some waterfront possibilities along the canal. **Working on breaking down borders and increasing connections within the neighbourhood is a running theme throughout urban planning projects in Neder-Over-Heembeek.**



Figure X. Green spaces (PRAS) in Neder-Over-Heembeek. Credit: Bazile Oriol/Jérôme Loxhay

Alongside the analysis of vacant buildings and lots (see Figure X below), a number of **sites of potential intervention** (public spaces, green spaces), initially identified in the local diagnostic report, have been integrated in the design of the healthy corridor concept.



Figure X. Potential sites for intervention in the development of the healthy corridor. Gradients of colour correspond with initial phasing of projects. Credit: Bazile Oriol

2. Co-creation process

The co-creation process in Brussels was guided by the URBiNAT methodology, which fed the Living Lab throughout the project period. It was also anchored in local dynamics, synergies with local actors and internal projects, and affinities of the local task force.

After the co-diagnostic, described extensively in D2.6, a number of focal themes were drawn out to focus the co-design of the projects in light of the needs and opportunities identified. These were presented to members of the community, to colleagues in the municipality, and used as tools for further dialogue via the artistic synthesis and public activities (see Annex 8.2).

As a necessary effect of the articulation between the ambitions of the URBiNAT project and the project realities on the ground, the local task force developed an iterative experimental process throughout the project lifetime. This enabled the creation of spaces and moments of experimentation within a local administration that can tend towards a rigidification of processes with silo effects. Dialogue with all actors - internal technicians, elected representatives, local actors and associations, active inhabitants and “unusual suspects” (passers-by or hard-to reach inhabitants) - was stimulated by a case-by-case common exploration, leading to a mycelium of projects and networks of actors that together form the Healthy Corridor concept, but also subsist outside of it.

The main approach of the local task force was to create key moments of interaction in public space that were open to all, but with specific target groups in mind, for joyful and playful interactions using a panoply of creative and well-known tools and participatory NBS from the URBiNAT catalogue.

Transform	*Presentation of local diagnostic:* bilateral meetings, presentation and distribution of artistic synthesis to targeted actors and in public meetings
Self Projection	*Hinge activities between phases:* to go from co-diagnostic to co-design by imagining common futures ● "Artistic synthesis" ● Urbo ● Micro-trottoir ● Field presences with “ludomobile” Local diagnostic and other parallel diagnostics fed into identification of actionable needs (needs that the municipality could realistically address)
Ideation	Many project ideas had already been directly proposed by inhabitants and local actors throughout the local diagnostic phase, and were collected by the local task force for analysis of feasibility/opportunity For the emergence of additional ideas and dreams, public workshops and festive moments (see Annex 8.2) were organised to stimulate ongoing dialogue. Additionally, the local task force was systematically included in neighbourhood dynamics (e.g. cooking workshops at the local cultural centre, citizen’s cafés, local

	association meetings, …) and in municipal meetings regarding boundary/adjacent projects such as ZIR4 or CQD Versailles, to mutually feed the project imaginaries.
Design	Pilot projects (small-scale experiments) : Project-based development of design in collaboration with local partners Articulation with municipal projects (strategies, operational programs) ● PHASE 1 projects : Meetings with citizens and technicians to operationalise site-based projects (iterative, coordination or participation by local task force) ● PHASE 2 projects : Workshops with target groups to explore additional possibilities, through festive moments (see Annex 8.2)
Validation (preliminary)	Informal preliminary validation with stakeholders involved in iterative pilot experimentation, through working groups or bilateral meetings Pitching of HC concept to piloting committee and municipal hierarchy
Argue	Following initial project pitch(es) and HC concept presentation, inclusion of feedback and comments by stakeholders and internal actors & hierarchy.
Systematize	Due to the iterative nature of the project development and design thinking, the HC concept materials were systematised progressively, and challenged one another to reach a roughly coherent project concept that could then be challenged by actors once again. This back and forth enabled continuous improvement of both the NBS catalogue for Brussels, as well as the HC concept.
Validation (final)	Following the systematisation of the HC concept and NBS project list (catalogue), a final round of political validation took place to ensure that there was sufficient backing by the political majority. A moment of restitution to the neighbourhood is projected to take place in Spring 2023.
Development	The collection of the work undertaken by the local task force in collaboration with all stakeholders culminates on the one hand in the production of this deliverable (D2.7), but also a number of parallel outputs translating the concept, the projects, deepening their conception, and enabling communication back to the stakeholders through moments of restitution.

2.1. Local Task Force, Citizens Engagement and Stakeholders advisory Board.

The local task force in Brussels was composed primarily of a project coordinator embedded in the municipality's Climate Organisational Unit ("unit" or UO), who acted as a linkage point between the different actors and levels of the project: being present in the Living Lab of Neder-Over-

Heembeek and in contact with local actors and inhabitants on a regular basis; coordinating with colleagues within the municipality in order to ensure the coherence of the URBiNAT project with other municipal plans and projects and political objectives; and finally coordinating with the European partners within the consortium in order to ensure methodological coherence across the project.

The project coordinator was thus the main contact point with citizens, though they were regularly supported by colleagues from other projects - such as the Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract team - and by external actors on an events-basis - such as in the case of the "Val Maria on Fire" event or the "Îles mobiles" project.

The regular presence of the coordinator in the neighbourhood ensured a continuity of synergy-building and active listening to the actors and inhabitants of Neder-Over-Heembeek, constantly feeding the co-design of the healthy corridor in an iterative and evolutive manner.

The co-creation process was additionally fed by specific moments of (participation in or organisation of) public events. These moments were an opportunity to use the "artistic synthesis" of the local diagnostic (a colouring map developed by Claire Allard (an artist and service provider appointed by the City) synthesising the results of the local diagnostic), which can be found below, as well as other participatory tools and methods such as forum theatre.



Figure X. The "artistic synthesis" of the local diagnostic, used to communicate about the results of diagnostic, and to engage in discussion for the transformation, self-projection, and ideation phases of the co-design (*Credit: Claire Allard (Klar Graphics*))

The City of Brussels has been piloting a **"Neighbourhood Council" (Conseil de Quartier)** format of democratic support for local policy and project development since 2020, with the first Council piloted in Neder-Over-Heembeek. The format and function of this council had many similarities with the **Stakeholder Advisory Board** that was proposed by the URBiNAT consortium. Thus it was decided that in the case of Brussels, a new SAB would not be created, but rather, the Neighbourhood Council of NOH-M would act as a sounding board and resonance space for the URBiNAT project, through periodic updates and workshops organised with members of the Council.

Co-design steps		
	Adults (citizens and local associations)	School-age-children
Transform	Validation moments of the "artistic synthesis" map allowed adults, associations, and children to see the result of the local diagnostic and actively reflect on what was represented	
Self-projection	In festive events (see Annexe 8.1 / table X) and focus groups (e.g with Conseil de quartier NOH-M), adults were invited to project themselves into the "future" map of NOH	In festive events (see Annexe 8.1 / table X) children were invited to talk about how they wanted to live in the neighbourhood, including things or practices that they already appreciated about everyday life
Ideation	Diagnostic activities had already generated a long "wishlist" of project ideas and needs, that was then continuously fed through all Living Lab interactions, and in particular everyday "proximity participation".	In festive events (see Annexe 8.1, images below) children were invited to talk about how they wanted to live in the neighbourhood, including things or practices that they already appreciated about everyday life. Forum theatre, and other moments of playful interaction (using tools such as "Urbo" and the "ludomobile") were included as moments for children to express their wishes, dreams and ideas for the neighbourhood.
Design	Active collaboration with local actors, especially associations also fed this "wishlist" for the neighbourhood, and enabled pilot projects to emerge The "wishlist" of projects was allowed to mature each at their own pace, with close contact between the local task force and neighbourhood actors or municipal technicians who had initiated the ideas.	Pilot projects such as the "îles mobiles" and the youth-carried community garden were actively co-constructed with children of the neighbourhood.
Argue	Internal process of the local task force, reworking the data and participatory process information into a coherent narrative.	
Systematisation		
Validate	Continuous contact with local stakeholders and coconstruction of the project list and project intentions has enabled tacit validation. Formal validation will be ensured through a restitution of the content of this deliverable in spring and summer of 2023.	Restitution of the HC concept and project list will take place through a festive event in summer/autumn 2023, where a "local" version of this deliverable will be available for interaction with children (pedagogical and playful tool in development)
Development	Further development of the NBS list that has emerged from the design process will continue to involve stakeholders through participatory tools and interactions developed internally at the municipality, including those fed by the URBiNAT process	Children will continue to be invited to give feedback on projects, and be actively involved as "everyday experts" to give feedback on project development : via collaborations with the municipal units and other partners touching youth (Maison des Jeunes, Maison des Enfants, BRAVVO, Maison de la Création, GC Nohva, AMO de NOH)

Table X. Co-design steps in the Brussels Living Lab



Figure X and X. Photographs taken during “Val Maria on Fire” (left) and “Fête de la place” (right) showing the approach of the local task force: creating moments of festive and playful encounter in public space. Credit: Naïm Lfahem (left), Bazile Oriol (right)

2.2. Co-Creation chronology

The co-creation of the healthy corridor concept was organised according to the methodology defined by URBiNAT (see Co-creation diagram) adapted to the local context, in two stages: co-diagnostic and co-design.

The co-diagnostic phase in Brussels had already enabled the collection of a long-list of project ideas and needs that were synthesised in a table for analysis. The formal and informal moments of interaction and encounter in public space in 2022 added to this list. These were then analysed within the municipality, in order to assess their potential for integration in already existing projects and funding allocations (e.g. the Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract of Versailles), their relevance within the scope of URBiNAT (e.g. renovation of the housing stock, though a constant concern, was beyond the scope), and their potential to fill the gaps existing within the municipal activities in place. Some of the project ideas proposed were piloted within this co-design phase in order to prefigure their potential, through active co-design. This constant co-evolution of the co-design of the NBS projects and healthy corridor made the process iterative and circular rather than linear.

Below are a number of specific moments of interaction designed to feed into the co-design of NBS projects. These are, however, not an exhaustive view of the co-design process, as many micro-interactions, discussions, meetings (technical or other), ad hoc encounters, were equally relevant in the development of the NBS catalogue and the Healthy Corridor concept for Brussels.

Session	date	Participants	Goals	Methodology	Photo
		Neighbourhood activities			
01	30/04/2022	**Involvement -** Presentation of "artistic synthesis" of local diagnostic to Conseil de quartier NOH 20 participants, adults	Formulation of wishes Public meeting > CoQ presentation (2p) Feedback on the meeting (7p present) Definition of actions to be carried out by Neighbourhood council in 2023, by theme Go beyond the expression of requests, to formulate needs	Focus group with members of the Neighbourhood Council	
02	28/05/2022	**Interaction -** Fête de la place @ Maison de la Création NOH: Open and festive event, with URBiNAT stand. Varying public coming past (10 adults, 20 children)	Use the "ludomobile" as a tool for public engagement, accompanied by the various tools developed for citizen engagement (subjective map/artistic synthesis, Urbo) Identify specific tension points and project ideas linked to the 3 thematic focuses Identify small-scale tangible projects that would improve quality of life in public space Target a more general audience, inhabitants of NOH more generally rather than focused exclusively on Versailles/Val Maria, in order to identify more general issues	Community workshop & proximity participation with inhabitants	

			and projects (breaking down project silo, focus on neighbourhood human-nature ecology) Gain visibility and traction around the project		
03	25/06/2022	**Interaction -** Fête de quartier Versailles, stand URBiNAT 10 quality interactions (4 adults, 6 children)	Use the "ludomobile" as a tool for public engagement, accompanied by the various tools developed for citizen engagement (subjective map/artistic synthesis, Urbo) Identify specific tension points and project ideas linked to the 3 thematic focuses Identify small-scale tangible projects that would improve quality of life in public space, in coordination with CQD Versailles (partnership in terms of spatial organisation and activity)	Community workshop & proximity participation with inhabitants	
04	29/06/2022	**Interaction -** "Val Maria on Fire", co-organisation URBiNAT A dozen quality interactions, few parents, local actors, some children	To create a moment of conviviality, of meeting; to give a space to express needs and translate them into public problems via free and critical speech To create an inclusive, gastronomic, festive and musical moment for the inhabitants of NOH and in particular the young people of Val Maria and the MENA (unaccompanied	Community workshop & proximity participation with inhabitants	

			foreign minors) of Fedasil. To collect the expression of the "imaginary" of the inhabitants (young and old) concerning the needs / wants / desires of NOH that they have identified. Inclusion of the Collectif 1984 to organise this collection of words because they brilliantly combine an artistic approach with social criticism.		
		Targeted co-design workshops with experts			
01	27/09/2022	**Ideation/Design** Workshop with members of the URBiNAT consortium and invited experts to support in designing an intersectional inclusive public space	**Primary objective = feed the internal "fiche projet"** to mobilise internal budgets for a project development in 2023 or 2024 **Primary objective =** to share knowledge and open new perspectives with practitioners from other cities about how to "do" inclusive design of public/green spaces **Secondary objective =** to develop a way of working that feeds into the different phases of the administration's processes in project development, taking into account citizen inputs and perspectives, including those most marginalised or peripheral to	Workshop including design methods, field visit, use of personas, collage and maps	 

			these processes. **Secondary objective =** to feed into the work of the Gender Task Force work plan : **Topic 8.** Gender balance and lens in urban plans and public space design		

Table X Moments of participation organised throughout the co-design phase in Brussels

2.3. From Co-diagnostic to Co-design

The local diagnostic done in Brussels involved an extensive analysis of existing data and new data and experiences collected through the participatory methodologies and other methods developed in this phase by the URBiNAT consortium (*for details on methodologies and data, please refer to D2.6*). At the end of this co-diagnostic phase, three key themes were identified in order to respond to the general concern with the **socio-spatial and socio-economic fractures** present in Neder-Over-Heembeek and the social housing neighbourhoods of Versailles, Val Maria, and Craetbos resulting from a rapid urbanisation in the past years, which infilled agricultural lands somewhat haphazardly.

The necessity of preserving the existing green network, in order to respect the PRAS and maintain existing green spaces, particularly in light of the need to preserve “fresh zones” (to combat urban heat island effects), permeability of soils, and zones of biodiversity. There is some community equipment lacking, such as gathering spaces, sports equipment more accessible to all, and basic services such as ATMs, post and bank offices.

The first theme emerging from the diagnostic and guiding co-design focuses on **connectivity** between fragmented spaces, implying that focused interventions may increase the fluidity and interconnection between the sites identified, leading to territorial NBS proposals. The second is a focus on **conviviality** in public space, as a vehicle for social cohesion, and therefore creating spaces of potentiality (re/generative spaces), leading to SSE and participatory NBS proposals. The third and final theme, **preserving** what is already deemed positive or worth preserving, and thus focusing on **heritage**, both cultural and environmental (e.g. agriculturalThe reinforcement of existing networks - primarily the green-blue-brown strata - and active valuing of zones of high biodiversity or dynamics of strong social cohesion for example, are also part of this theme.



Figure X. The three themes of the co-diagnostic (conviviality, valuing and valuing heritage, connectivity) visualised in pictograms for improved communication in the co-design (*Credit: Claire Allard (Klar Graphics)*)

In the table below, the three themes of the local diagnostic and their related objectives (specification of the need) are presented in relation with the Eklipse challenges that they address. The possible indicators (related to the Eklipse framework and report) for the assessment of impact of the proposed project intentions are also listed. Finally, in the last two columns, we see the methods used in the co-design process that fed the work on these challenges and the response to the needs identified, and the projects that come into play to address these. These projects will be further developed and presented in Chapters 4 and 5.

NEEDS *(working themes emerging from diagnostic)*	**Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals**	**Eklipse Challenges**	**Indicators**	**Methods**	**Co-design result proposal**
Connectivity between fragmented spaces	Village identity / practices : smoothing out the transition and ruptures of urban typology and modes of living together	Challenge 6: Urban Regeneration	Challenge 6 - Urban green indicators Urban green: Index of biodiversity, provision and demand of ecosystem services Ecological connectivity (Pino and Marull, 2012). Accessibility (Schipperijn et al., 2010): distribution, configuration, and diversity of green space	Codesign Festive community activities/work shops in different parts of NOH Walkthroughs Proximity participation in various working groups and projects (*Coordination sociale, Café citoyen*)	32 Bikes and women - (re)initiation to biking and training in bike repair 35 "Ludo mobile" - a bike trailer hosting giant games 36 "Les îles mobiles" - mobile urban and inclusive furniture 27 "Coulée verte" project - improved

			and land use changes (multi-scale; Goddard et al., 2010).		connections 28 Cycle path along the Avenue de Versailles 22 Atlas of walks - valorisation des chemins vicinaux de NOH 19 Chemin du pendu 20 Ilot roi albert / donderberg
	Difficult youth reputations, everyday realities, precarity, tensions with police, boredom	Challenge 8: Social Justice and Social Cohesion	<u>Challenge 8 - Social justice</u> Bodily integrity: being able to move freely from place to place; to be secure against violent assault, including indicators of crime by time of day (Felson and Poulsen, 2003). <u>Challenge 8 - Social cohesion</u> Structural aspects: indicators of family and friendship ties; participation in organised associations; integration into the wider community	<u>Codesign</u> Focus groups with youth and children Festive moments in neighbourhood with youth focus (Val Maria on Fire) Walkthrough with women	11 Giant games for playful interactions in public space (participatory budgeting NOH 2021) 13 Neighbourhood radio 36 "Les îles mobiles" - mobile urban and inclusive furniture

			(Cozens and Love, 2015; Stafford et al., 2003).		
Conviviality in public space, as a vehicle for social cohesion, and therefore creating spaces of potentiality (re/generative spaces)	(Gendered) use of public space	Challenge 6: Urban Regeneration Challenge 8: Social Justice and Social Cohesion	<u>Challenge 6 - Socio-cultural indicators</u> Access to open space: average journey time for residents/employees by foot or average distance to sports centre, recreation area, or green space. Level of devices contributing to the safety of users in the neighbourhood : lighting of common areas, access control, presence of technical, or specialised staff, etc. <u>Challenge 8 - Social justice indicators</u> Bodily integrity: being able to move freely from place to place; to be secure against violent assault, including indicators of crime by time of day (Felson and Poulsen,	<u>Codesign</u> Walkthroughs with women Proximity participation : neighbourhood activities such as those organised by the “Lieu de Liens” (breakfasts) or “C’est nous les chef.fe.s” (cooking workshops at the cultural centre)	32 Bikes and women - (re)initiation to biking and training in bike repair 27 "Coulée verte" project - improved connections 24 Green and playful space - Craetbos / Clos du Bois Henri 19 Chemin du pendu 20 Ilot roi albert / donderberg 16 Playground - Versailles

			2003).		
	Difficult youth reputations, everyday realities, precarity, tensions with police, boredom	Challenge 8: Social Justice and Social Cohesion	Challenge 8 - Social justice Emotions: being able to have attachments to things and people outside ourselves; to love those who love and care for us, including indicators of place attachment, empathy and love (Lawrence et al., 2004; Manzo and Devine-Wright, 2014; Perkins et al., 2010; Raymond et al., 2010) Challenge 8 - Social cohesion Structural aspects: indicators of family and friendship ties; participation in organised associations; integration into the wider community (Cozens and Love, 2015; Stafford et al., 2003). Cognitive aspects: indicators of trust, attachment to neighbourhood	Codesign Use of the ludomobile to have a presence in public space, in collaboration with the AMO de NOH Co-creation moment in public space for the “mobile islands” project Informal and regular contact with neighbourhood actors in close contact with youth (Projets Versailles, Association VLM, AMO de NOH)	36 "Les îles mobiles" - mobile urban and inclusive furniture

			, practical help, tolerance and respect (Mihaylov and Perkins, 2014; Uzzell et al., 2002).		
	Elderly : isolation, loss of purpose, segregation, unadapted environment (everything is harder)	Challenge 8: Social Justice and Social Cohesion	Challenge 8 - Social cohesion Cognitive aspects: indicators of trust, attachment to neighbourhood , practical help, tolerance and respect (Mihaylov and Perkins, 2014; Uzzell et al., 2002).	Codesign Interviews with actors working with the elderly (e.g. Versailles Seniors) Collaborations with actors working with the elderly (e.g. Eglantines/Wil de Rozen during the “mobile islands” construction)	34 Neigh bourhood shared space : kitchen and place for solidarity/SSE 13 Neigh bourhood radio 10 Citizen café (participatory budgeting NOH 2021)
Valuing heritage, both cultural and environmenta l	Village identity / practices : transition of urban typology, young history of neighbourhood integrated into city	Challenge 6: Urban Regeneration Challenge 7: Participatory Planning and Governance	Challenge 6 - Urban green Accessibility (Schipperijn et al., 2010): distribution, configuration, and diversity of green space and land use changes (multi-scale; Goddard et al., 2010). Challenge 6 - Socio-cultural indicators Conservation of built heritage resources: percentage of built form retained for	Codesign Walkthroughs on different themes, with local actors and inhabitants (e.g. PV-GW asbl/vzw for agricultural practices in NOH and historical water sources) Collaboration with long-active citizens and associations : ad hoc projects (support) and longer collaborations (e.g. pilot	13 Neigh bourhood radio 25 "Coulé e verte" project - vision development 22 Atlas of walks - valorisation des chemins vicinaux de NOH 21 Allée des Moutons 12 Fresqu e BD / street art : sur tronçon coulée verte

			culture Public transport links: walking distance to nearest facilities Access to open space: average journey time for residents/employees by foot or average distance to sports centre, recreation area, or green space Access to cultural facilities: average journey time for residents on foot or average distance to cultural centre. <u>Challenge 7 -</u> Perceptions of citizens on urban nature (Buchel and Frantzeskaki, 2015; Colding and Barthel, 2013; Gerstenberg and Hofmann, 2016; Scholte et al., 2015; Vierikko and Niemelä, 2016). Social values for urban ecosystems and biodiversity	projects such as “Balades NOH”) Cross-fertilisation of municipality projects by integrating local task force in working groups on other projects, such as the masterplan “Petit Chemin Vert”, or CQD Versailles	

			(Brown and Fagerholm, 2014; Kenter et al., 2015; Polat and Akay, 2015; Raymond et al., 2014, 2009; Scholte et al., 2015).		
	Greenery as a source of neighbourhood identification and wellbeing, of pride and everyday practice	Challenge 1: Contribution of NBS to Climate Resilience Challenge 2: Water Management Challenge 4: Green Space Management (including enhancing/conserving urban biodiversity) Challenge 5: Air Quality	<u>Challenge 1 -</u> Carbon storage and sequestration in vegetation and soil (Davies et al., 2011; Demuzere et al., 2014). Temperature reduction <u>Challenge 2 -</u> Absorption capacity of green surfaces, bioretention structures and single trees (Armson et al., 2013; Davis et al., 2009). <u>Challenge 4 -</u> Distribution of public green space – total surface or per capita (Badiu et al., 2016; Gómez-Baggethun and Barton, 2013; La Rosa et al., 2016). Accessibility (measured as distance or time) of urban green spaces	<u>Codesign</u> Cross-fertilisation of municipality projects by integrating local task force in working groups on other projects, such as the masterplan “Petit Chemin Vert”, or CQD Versailles Internal working groups on climate resilience, water management, changes in green spaces management	14 Wildlife Park (Includes Urban Park, Urban Wetlands) 15 Autochthonous Urban Forest (Includes Tree lined streets) 25 "Coulée verte" project - vision development 26 "Coulée verte" project - integrated water management 23 Tiny Forest (participatory budgeting NOH 2021) 24 Green and playful space - Craetbos / Clos du Bois Henri 29 Den Bels Farm rehabilitation 30 Link to

			for population (Tamosiunas et al., 2014). Species richness and composition in respect to indigenous vegetation and local/national biodiversity targets (Cohen et al., 2012; Krasny et al., 2013). <u>Challenge 5 -</u> Non-spatial indicators of shares: share of emissions (air pollutants) captured/sequestered by vegetation (Baró et al., 2014).		Flanders (operationalisation Open Ruimte study) 31 Youth and urban agriculture in Val Maria 38 Meso-compost
	Precarity of social housing inhabitants, contrast with comparatively good environment but poor housing (Versailles) and little mobility (Val Maria) ; socioeconomic context	Challenge 6: Urban Regeneration Challenge 10: Potential for Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs	<u>Challenge 6 - Socio-cultural indicators</u> Access to housing: affordability and choice. <u>Challenge 10 -</u> Resource efficiency in the urban system (CO2 emissions per capita, CO2 emissions for transportation per capita, etc.) (OECD, 2013). Public-sector cost per net additional job	<u>Codesign</u> Channelled to other projects, such as CQD Versailles ("employment hub" in proposed operations), or local actors, such as the working group of the *Coordination sociale*	37 Heating network - connecting the incinerator to social housing and other big energy users in NOH 34 Neighbourhood shared space : kitchen and place for solidarity/SSE 33 Local currencies for natural based circular economy -

			(Tyler et al., 2013)		Zinne

Table X. Overview of the themes and needs emerging from the local diagnostic , with the proposed responses to these needs through the proposed NBS and HC concept

From this analysis and going from co-diagnostic to co-design, the intentions of the Healthy Corridor and URBiNAT Living Lab in Brussels could be sketched out in a first draft in the "future" side of the "artistic synthesis" map. This projection became a tool to invite inhabitants and partners to discuss the future of the neighbourhood, to challenge the vision of the local task force, and to feed the "wishlist" of NBS projects. Crossed with the list of potential sites for intervention (3 examples in Figure X below), this gave way to very pragmatic explorations of the needs and potential in the intervention area.

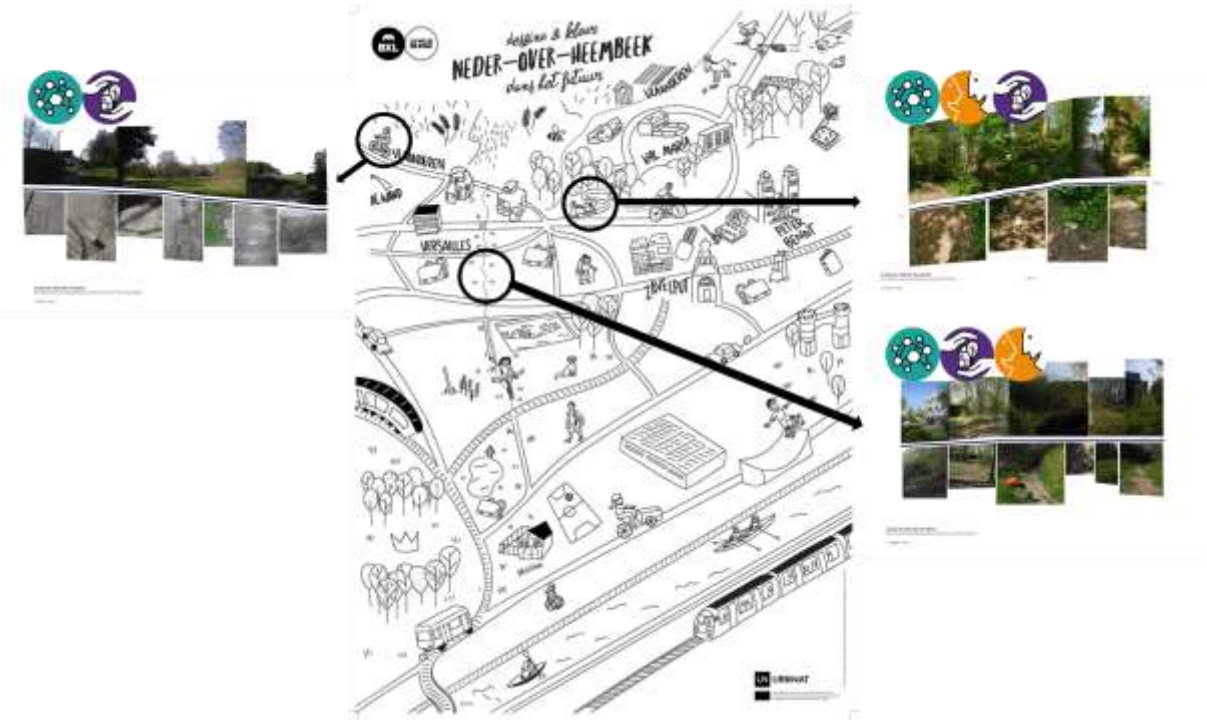


Figure X. Back-side of the "artistic synthesis" of the local diagnostic, showing projections towards an imagined future (as an invitation for subjective self-projection), and example sites of intervention (Allée des moutons (top left), Chemin du pendu (top right), and Îlot Roi Albert (bottom right)).

3. Healthy Corridor NBS

3.1. The New NBS on the Healthy Corridor co-created with citizens

The NBS projects represented below (Figure X) are predominantly located along the main axis of the "spine" of the Healthy Corridor (in internal lingo, the "coulée verte"), and clustered in the social housing neighbourhoods of Versailles, Val Maria and Craetbos. This is due to the focus of the spatial intervention (cf. territorial NBS) on the spatial and symbolic reconnection between these neighbourhoods, as well as with the wider Neder-Over-Heembeek territory, and finally via the Van Praet bridge to the rest of the municipality and Brussels Capital Region.

Additionally, many of the social and solidarity economy NBS are carried by or in partnership with local actors and associations, who have more dispersed locations across Neder-Over-Heembeek. This allows the HC concept to have a more widespread reach, and avoid effects of neighbourhood-centred enclosure.

The heating network, as a structuring project for the territorial NBS, has a determined path and thus spatiality, hugging the "coulée verte" perimeter, as this zone has predominantly publicly-owned (and especially municipally-owned) land. The other technological NBS "ludomobile" and "îles mobiles" were designed to be mobile, to ensure a better distribution and pooling of these resources across the neighbourhood, responding to place-based needs.

Finally, the participatory NBS were particularly challenging to represent geographically (on a map). Though the particular workshops and moments of encounter were obviously located in space/time, the impact and use of these methods was often very diffuse or distributed, touching the whole of the study area or Neder-Over-Heembeek. This has been represented in the map below in the form of numbers associated with polygons showing the zone touched.

This difficulty to represent cartographically the impact and placement of the participatory NBS is indicative of the multi-faceted nature of these interventions, as much in terms of spaces and moments of interaction as with regards to those touched by these methods. Subjective mapping exercises such as the one experimented in the "artistic synthesis" of the local diagnostic are being considered to further showcase this gathered experience and knowledge.

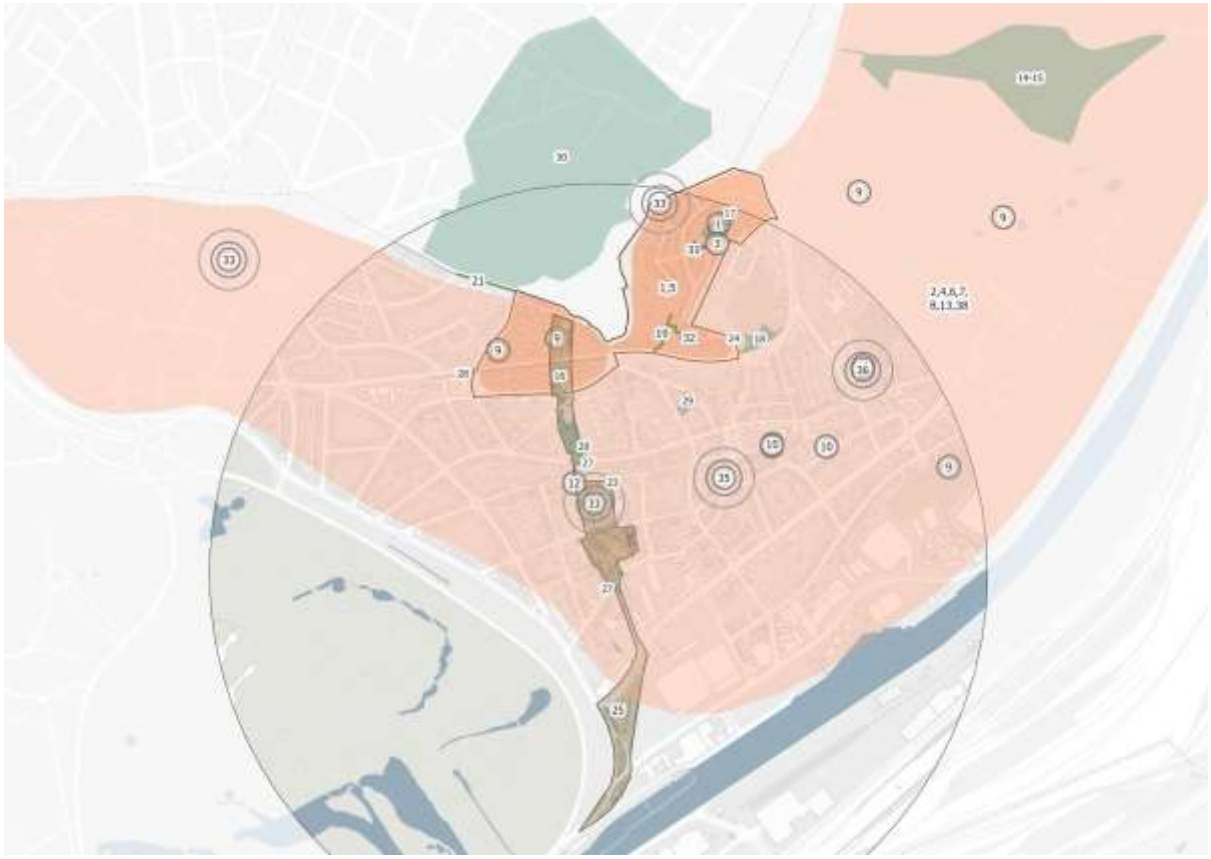


Figure X. Map showing all the new NBS projects proposed within the scope of the Healthy Corridor concept

In the Brussels context, the choice was made to continue grouping the NBS projects according to the initial NBS catalogue typology, in order to maintain coherence within the URBiNAT project. However, a cross-categorisation has been developed internally in order to identify which technical units and political representatives are responsible for piloting the project (cf. Ch. 6 - Implementation strategy and Memorandum of Understanding). These interventions or projects touch upon various units managing public space in light of the variety of spatial typologies (green spaces, street network, public spaces, sports infrastructure, …) taken up within the HC concept and particularly the “coulée verte” project.

In order to be developed as holistically as possible, projects were not constantly attached to their typology, but rather were allowed to develop autonomously to respond to people and place’s needs. However, the themes/categories remained as guidelines for determining the relevance of the projects in light of the scope of URBiNAT, and to determine whether they should rather be channelled to another internal municipal unit or project, or restituted to a local partner or actor for action or for sharing of best practices.

Proposals that will be further developed	**Proposals that were/will be channelled**	**Proposals that will not be further developed/implemented**
Participatory (participatory, emancipatory & socio-cultural activities)		
1/ Forum Theatre - action theatre with children in collaboration with Collectif 1984 (in 2021 and 2022) 2/ Cultural Mapping (Women footprint, Forbidden city) 3/ Photovoice - sound treasure hunt variation 4/ Walkthrough / Focus Groups in Situ 5/ Community Workshops 6/ Design Thinking 7/ Participatory budgeting 8/ Ethnographic fieldwork 9/ Sound mapping (layer on BNA-BBOT sound map) 12/ Fresque BD / street art : sur tronçon coulée verte 13/ Neighbourhood radio	Projects piloted by local associations/actors following participatory budgeting 2020-2021 10/ Citizen café (participatory budgeting NOH 2021) 11/ Giant games for playful interactions in public space (participatory budgeting NOH 2021)	56/ Dance pour les petits 57/ Théâtre pour les timides
Territorial (green & public spaces)		
14/ Wildlife Park (Includes Urban Park, Urban Wetlands) 15/ Autochthonous Urban Forest (Includes Tree lined streets) 16/ Playground - Versailles 17/ Playground - Val Maria (cuvette) 18/ Playground - Craetbos (forest/parc à chiens) 19/ Chemin du pendu 20/ Ilot roi albert / donderberg	Projects that were channelled into the Versailles Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract: 45/ Dalles à Versailles : Versailles Seniors 46/ Dalles à Versailles : MdJ 47/ Dalles à Versailles (général) 48/ Croisement entre les deux terrains Versailles 49/ Terrain du CPAS – intergenerational housing project	58/ Espaces de rencontre abritée dans l'espace public 59/ Connectivité avec skatepark Ch. de Vilvoorde 60/ Signalisation distances/temps pour piétons/cyclistes Political intentions without planned operationalisation 2023 ~~Urban agriculture and development of productive plantations (fruit trees and bushes) in public and green spaces~~

21/ Allée des Moutons 22/ Atlas of walks - valorisation des chemins vicinaux de NOH 23/ Tiny Forest (participatory budgeting NOH 2021) 24/ Green and playful space - Craetbos / Clos du Bois Henri 25/"Coulée verte" project - vision development 26/ "Coulée verte" project - integrated water management 27/ "Coulée verte" project - improved connections • Croisement Roi Albert • Croisement Rue de Heembeek (Solarium: bas)" 28/ Cycle path along the Avenue de Versailles 29/ Den Bels Farm rehabilitation 30/ Link to Flanders (operationalisation Open Ruimte study)	carried the municipality's CPAS 50/ Triangle Tour Japonaise/Versailles 51/ Piste rouge (Versailles) 34/ Neighbourhood shared space : kitchen and place for solidarity/SSE	
Social & Solidarity Economy		
31/ Youth and urban agriculture in Val Maria 32/ Bikes and women - (re)initiation to biking and training in bike repair 33/ Local currencies for natural based circular economy - Zinne development in Neder-Over-Heembeek	12/ Street art on large empty walls - parcours Street Art/parcours BD Projects piloted by local associations / funded via the socio-economic subsidy of the Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract Versailles : 52/ Espace informatique / Informaticien.ne public et/ou écrivain.e public 53/ Réinsertion des femmes au chômage 54/ Volontariat(s) d'un jour 55/ Accès à la culture pour femmes	61/ Espace associatif/de quartier temporaire 62/ Camionnette de quartier 63/ Garderie de quartier 64/ Studios pour jeunes 15-25ans 65/ Outilthèque de quartier

	précarisées (Fonds Papillon)	
Technological		
35/ "Ludomobile" - a bike trailer hosting giant games 36/ "Les îles mobiles" - mobile urban and inclusive furniture 37/ Heating network extension - connecting the incinerator to social housing and other big energy users in Neder-Over-Heembeek 38/ Méso-compost	Projects that were channelled into the Versailles Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract: 39/ Inclusive public lighting - to be developed with Sibelga 40/ Fietsbib (bike and bike-related 'library') - integrated in "Ride Your Future" project (AAP socio-éco)	Political intentions without operationalisation 2023 ~~Toilettes publiques / toilettes sèches dans les EV / PDJ~~

Table X . General overview of the totality of projects proposed in the Brussels Living Lab, including those developed, those channelled to other projects or actors, and those that will not be developed by the municipality

3.2. NBS validation process

In 2022, the project ideas that had emanated from the co-diagnostic process (described in D2.6) and from the co-design activities continued to be collected and compiled by the local task force, to obtain a "wishlist" of projects that addressed the needs and potentialities identified in the intervention area.

These were systematised, channelled, and developed following the opportunities available via already-existing internal projects in the municipality, via collaborations in the field with local actors, or via the development of new project ideas that could be carried by the municipality.

A number of project ideas that were identified were beyond the scope of municipal action (mandate-to-act and capacity). This was an opportunity to re-channel these actions to local actors better positioned to take them on, and establish collaborations in working through these propositions where appropriate.

This iterative process of project development and co-design is schematised in the diagrams below.

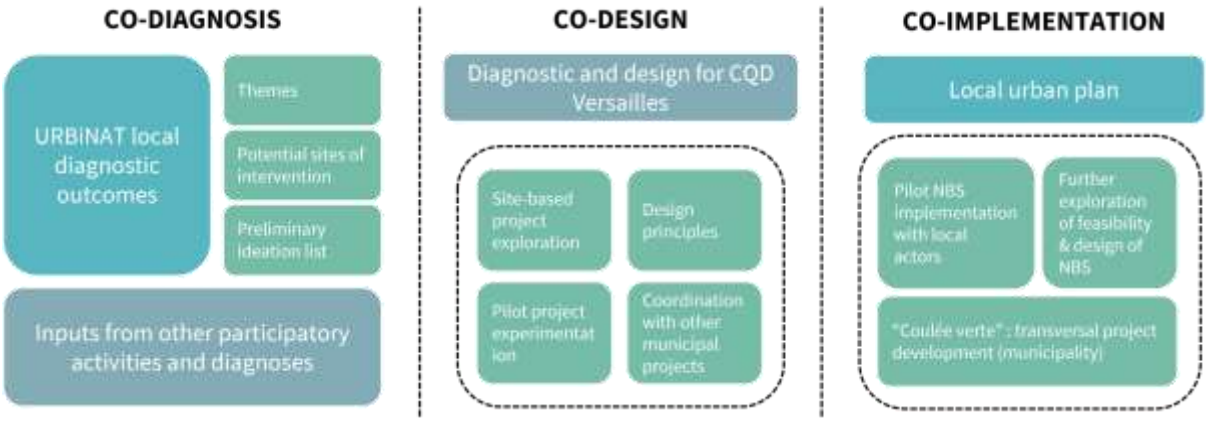


Figure X. Scheme of the co-creation phases in the Brussels Living Lab

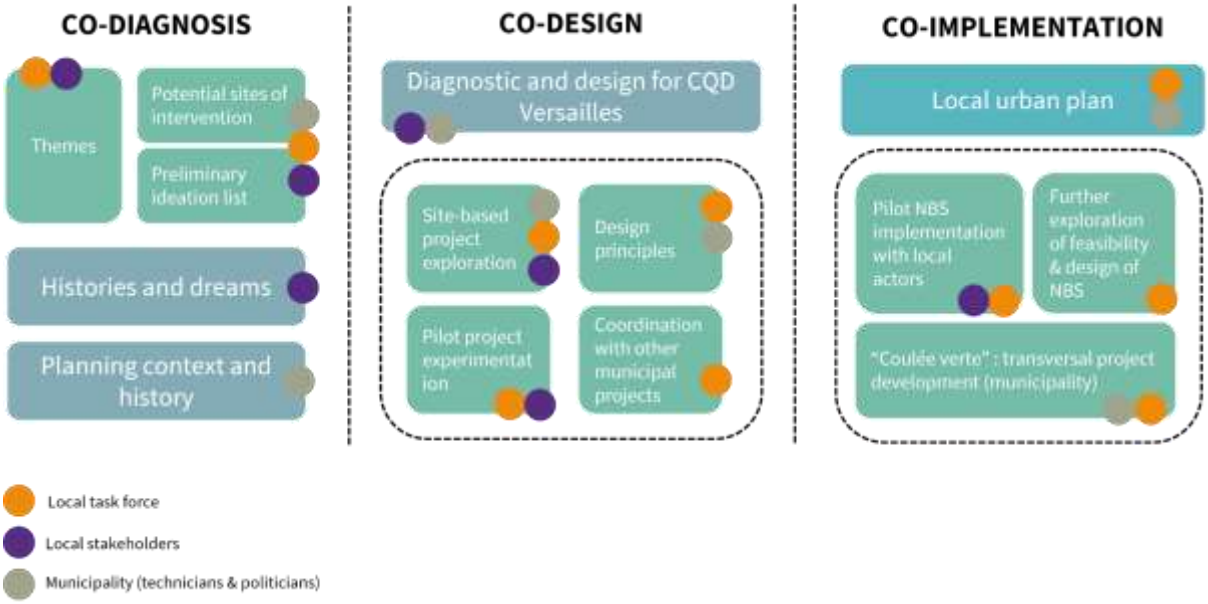


Figure X. Scheme showing the actors involved in the co-creation process (detail of Figure X above)

The NBS projects presented in this document are the result of the iterative analysis and development of the projects identified in the earlier stages of the co-design process. They are the most realistic shortlist of projects in light of the complex back-and-forth and articulation between the diverse actors involved in the URBiNAT project in Brussels.

The **participatory NBS** were primarily developed and tested in the context of the co-diagnostic and co-design activities in the Brussels Living Lab.

The **territorial NBS** are primarily the result of the analysis resulting from the territorial mapping done in the local diagnostic (cf. D2.6), crossed with the local needs and thematic focuses emerging from this diagnostic, and the subsequent internal feasibility and opportunity-based analysis.

The **social and solidarity economy NBS** were the result of opportunities grasped in the co-design process to collaborate with local actors on specific pilot projects that created spaces for experimentation in the neighbourhood, answering context-specific needs.

The **technological NBS** are on the one hand the result of the development of low-tech tools to support the co-design process, and the on the other hand the result of an opportunity to mobilise local energy actors (energy suppliers and public institutions as consumers) to pilot the extension of a heating network linked to the incinerator located near Van Praet bridge.

This opportunistic and iterative project development was the result of the URBiNAT methodologies and design-based process, as well as the need to adapt this process to a context of limited implementation funding within the URBiNAT project in itself (as opposed to the frontrunner cities, who had implementation funding integrated in the project).

4. Global strategy for the neighbourhood

The global strategy for the neighbourhood of Neder-Over-Heembeek is guided by a number of strategic documents and internal municipal visions that have required some articulation over the past years of the URBiNAT project.

The overarching framework for all municipal activities is the General Policy Program for the current elected majority (2018-2024), which acts as a continuous guide, and presents a strong focus on climate action and local democracy via its key themes : a proximity city, a breathable city, a co-constructed city, a dynamic city, an open and united city, and an exemplary city serving its citizens.

Neder-Over-Heembeek is a historically green and ex-centered of the City of Brussels , and has retained much of its “village” characteristics since its annexation in 1921 by the City of Brussels (recognised as the historical city centre : the “pentagone”, or postcode 1000). As such, valuing existing green spaces and networks – in particular those inscribed in the PRAS - and strengthening the quality of life in the neighbourhood is a running thread in all projects touching this part of the municipality.

Site-specific masterplans such as for the “ZIR4 - Zone Van Praet”, and the “Petit Chemin Vert” (in development) or operational programs such as the Versailles Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract allow us to identify a general trend in terms of the municipality’s ambitions in terms of land use planning and design of public and green spaces.

A commitment to implementing Regional strategies such as Good Move, Good Food, or the PACE is also as far as possible integrated into the project ethos and vision of the Healthy Corridor, through the ways in which the municipality ensures its coordination with these plans and regulations.

Finally, the new Climate Plan, approved by the executive body of the municipality in December 2022, outlines long-term ambitions (2030 and 2050) and actions to ensure that these ambitions come to life and that the goals outlined are met in due time. These are concordant with the ambitions and actions that are outlined below, and have been coordinated internally to mutually reinforce and support the Healthy Corridor concept and Climate Plan.

4.1. Goals for the study area: URBiNAT and Municipality

In Neder-Over-Heembeek, a number of plans and strategies are in development that will affect future projects in the neighbourhood:

- **Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract Versailles** (CQD Versailles, 2021-2029) : an operational program for the Versailles neighbourhood, 26 million euros to invest in public space, collective facilities, socio-economic projects
- **Masterplan “Zone Van Praet”** (ZIR4, adopted in XXXX) :
- **Masterplan “Petit Chemin Vert”** (PCV, currently being produced, results anticipated in 2024) :
- **Tram 10 NOH :** new tram line that will connect Van Praet to the military hospital, implying a full renovation of the street network along its path
- **Climate Action Plan** (published in December 2022) : an ambitious action plan for the administration of Brussels and its territory, aiming for carbon neutrality in 2050, and with a number of concrete actions touching the study area of URBiNAT

- **General Policy Program 2018-2024** : political roadmap for the current elected representatives (Board of Mayor and Aldermen), guiding all municipal actions and projects
- Relocation and expansion of services of the CPAS social office to the new premises in Wimpelbergstraat.

The essence of the work conducted throughout the URBiNAT Living Lab in Brussels has been to coordinate between these different plans and programmes, in order to emphasise the synergies between them, and identify potential blindspots that could thus be answered via the projects proposed in the URBiNAT NBS catalogue.

Coordinating the visions and ambitions in the listed projects above has implied finding the complementarity between them, and articulating them with the thematic focuses identified in the local diagnostic of URBiNAT :

- **connectivity** between fragmented spaces, focusing interventions on increased fluidity and interconnection between the sites of potential intervention ;
- **conviviality** in public space, as a vehicle for social cohesion, creating spaces of potentiality (re/generative spaces) ;
- **valuing heritage**, both cultural and environmental (e.g. agricultural)

URBiNAT thus acts as a hinge point between these spatial concepts, bridging the gaps or filling the blindspots, coordinating and connecting them.



Figure X. Schematic map showing the different zones targeted by strategic and operational programs at a municipal level

URBiNAT challenges	URBiNAT objectives for the study area	Municipality strategy for the study area
EKLIPSE Challenge 1: Contribution of NBS to Climate Resilience	**Preserving and managing what is of value** : heritage, culture, environment	**Climate Action Plan** (adopted in December 2022)
EKLIPSE Challenge 2: Water Management		**Municipal water management plan** (PCE : in progress)
EKLIPSE Challenge 4: Green Space Management (including enhancing/conserving urban biodiversity)		Ecological management of green spaces **Tree Canopy Plan** **Urban Forest of NOH (Bois des Béguines, Aulnaie marécageuse)**
EKLIPSE Challenge 9: Public Health and Well-being		By enhancing green spaces through a more strategic densification strategy (see e.g. masterplan for Zone Van Praet and Petit Chemin Vert), reconciling various land uses and preserving quality green spaces for urban inhabitants
EKLIPSE Challenge 5: Air Quality	**Connectivity** : social cohesion and cross-neighbourhood interactions and “soft” mobility	**Plan Good Move** - local application and new tram line and cycling infrastructure
EKLIPSE Challenge 8: Social Justice and Social Cohesion		Social mediation work by para-municipal association **BRAVVO**
EKLIPSE Challenge 6: Urban Regeneration	**Conviviality** : quality public spaces, improved relations between stakeholders and inhabitants-public institutions, social and solidarity economy initiatives	**CQD Versailles** - Public space interventions following from the masterplan that will be produced in 2023-2024
EKLIPSE Challenge 7: Participatory Planning and Governance		**Participatory budgeting** - 1 million EUR in 2020 for projects in NOH **Neighbourhood Council of NOH** - representative council randomly selected and mixing associations and inhabitants
EKLIPSE Challenge 10: Potential for Economic		**CQD Versailles** - Open call for socio-economic projects (october 2022)

Opportunities and Green Jobs		**Gift vouchers for use in local commerce** - consumers can choose to buy these in "Zinne" (local place-based currency) and receive an additional bonus paid for by the municipality

Table X . Alignment of overall URBiNAT objectives (in line with EKLIPSE challenges) with URBiNAT objectives in the Living Lab in Brussels, and with the general municipal objectives

4.2. Healthy Corridor strategy

Following the objective of reconnecting the sub-neighbourhoods of Versailles, Val Maria and Craetbos between one another, with the wider Neder-Over-Heembeek, and the rest of the municipal territory, the healthy corridor concept was broadened to a **web (*maillage*) of interconnecting corridors**.

The main axes that will be explored in the HC strategy are the **Flanders-Versailles-Van Praet axis** along the old highway trace (the so-called *coulée verte*, or "Nexus NOH"), and the **Versailles-Val Maria-Urban Forest (Petit Chemin Vert) axis** linking an archipelago of green spaces.

Below, you will see a map showing the main orientations or axes of connection that are considered strategically for reinforcing connections between certain areas and sites (main axes as presented above, as well as subsidiary or second-phase connections).



Figure X. Map showing the connection links across the social housing neighbourhoods and into the wider NOH

The map below presents the general scheme for the Healthy Corridor concept in Neder-Over-Heembeek. The idea is to reconnect the neighbourhood within itself and with its exterior through a focus on spatial interconnections creating a network of projects following the same vision (3 spatial concepts described below).



Figure X. Map showing the green zones in Neder-Over-Heembeek and orientations of the healthy corridor "webbing", along the principles of "spine", "loop" and through "lines"



The spine - creates a strong connection from north to south - a blue-green Healthy Corridor through Neder-Over-Heembeek



The loop - connects the neighbourhood through recognisable wayfinding and facilitated “soft” mobility, and reconnects green zones to create a webbing for biodiversity



The lines - connects to and strengths the use of crossing tramlines and bike paths connecting to the surrounding neighbourhoods

4.3. Study area and NBS networks

The NBS projects proposed in the study and intervention area are the result of an extensive articulation between existing projects and actors in the area - identified in the local diagnostic, many of which corresponded with the URBiNAT NBS definition - and with existing features - urban infrastructures and networks, public facilities, sports and culture, etc.

In the map below (Figure X), we can see the different layers of existing NBS networks according to the original NBS typological framework developed by URBiNAT. This map shows that there is quite a dense network of projects or collective dynamics already in place, but concentrated in certain zones: green spaces concentrated along the border with Flanders and in the Petit Chemin Vert zone, SSE initiatives concentrated in the east of NOH (towards the historical centre of the village and around Nos Pilifs), a concentration of educational spaces along a horizontal axis, and cultural and sports facilities being rather dispersed, apart from the already apparent structure of the “coulée verte” axis.

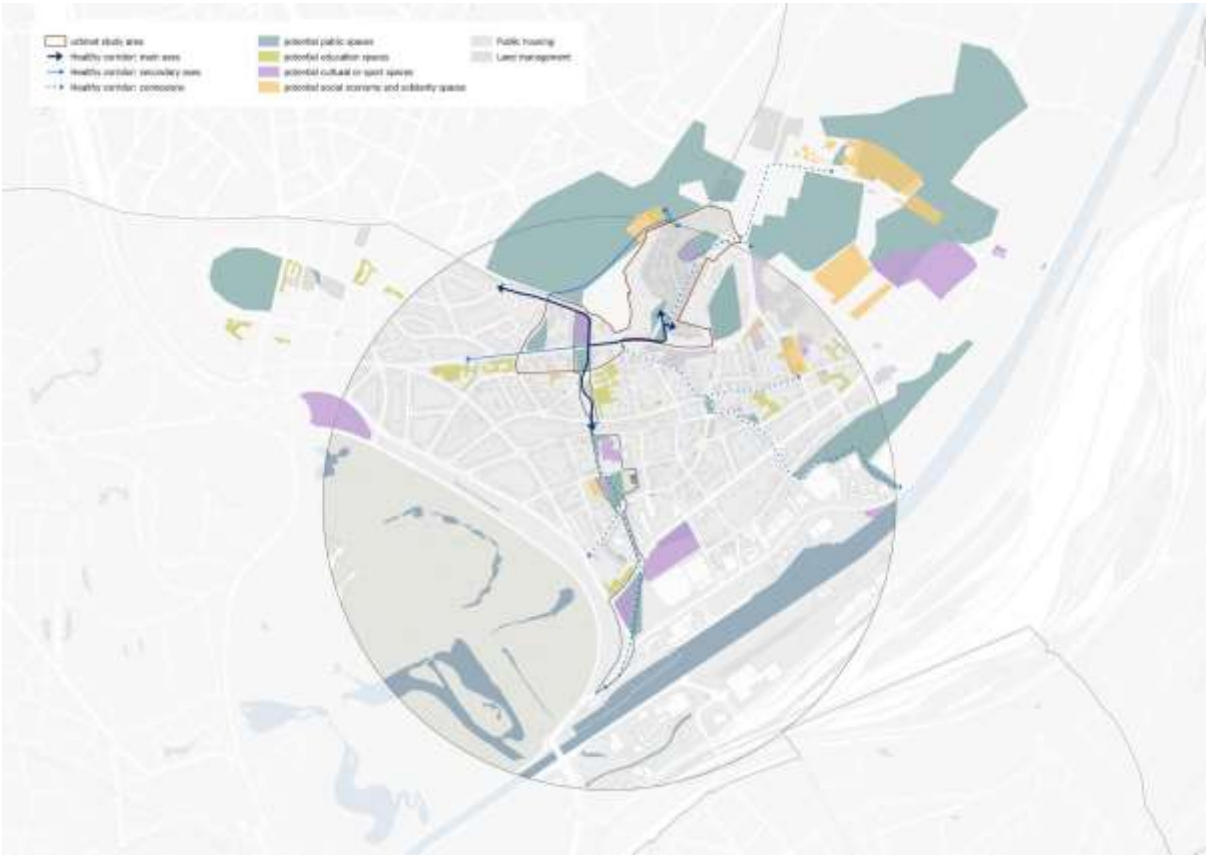


Figure X Map showing the different thematic focuses of the Healthy Corridor, with the density of green spaces, SSE facilities, and sports facilities. Credit: Jérôme Loxhay/SLA/Bazile Oriol

The following maps serve to contextualise the NBS projects that are present in the Healthy Corridor concept, showing existing features and projects alongside some of the structuring NBS projects for the HC concept. These have been mapped following the original URBiNAT catalogue typology: territorial, SSE, technology, participatory. These maps show the density (or lack thereof) of projects per typology, and particularly the prospective clusters of territorial NBS.

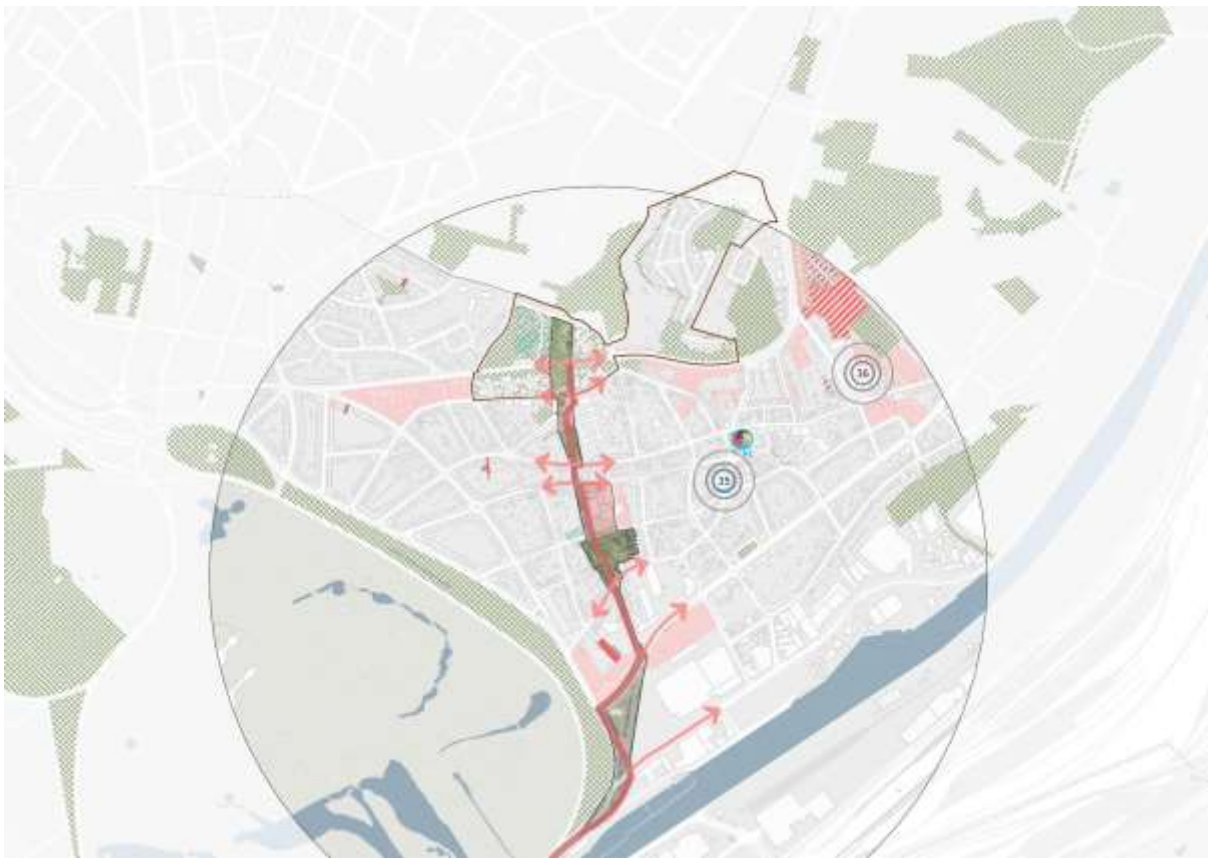


Figure X. New **technological NBS** that can be mapped

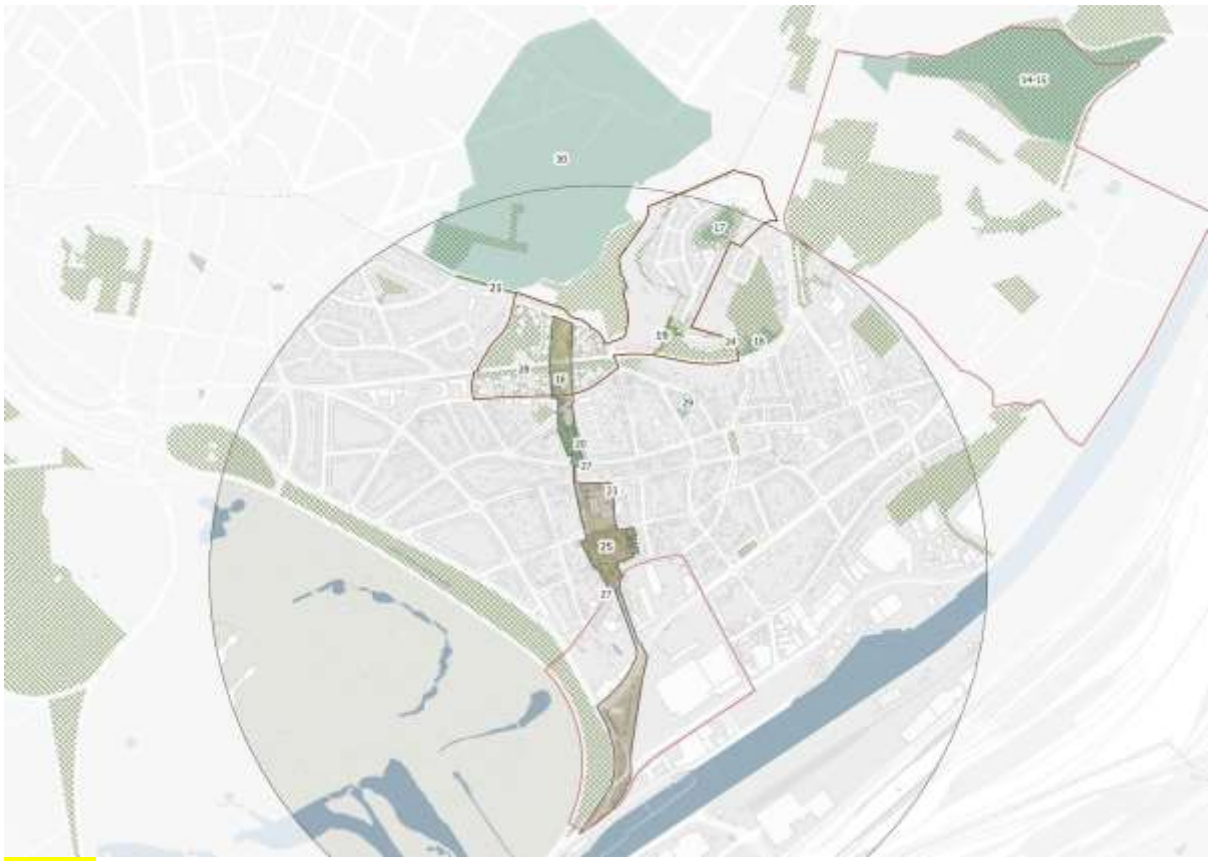


Figure X. New **territorial NBS** that can be visualised cartographically, with a first cluster along the "*coulée verte*", and a second cluster going up north-east towards the second "Nexus" of "*Petit Chemin Vert*"



Figure X. Current and new **social and solidarity economy NBS** in NOH : focus on soil pollution and urban agriculture networks and sites that will be strengthened thanks to the proposed projects



Figure X. Current and new **social and solidarity economy NBS** in NOH : focus on cycling networks and usage

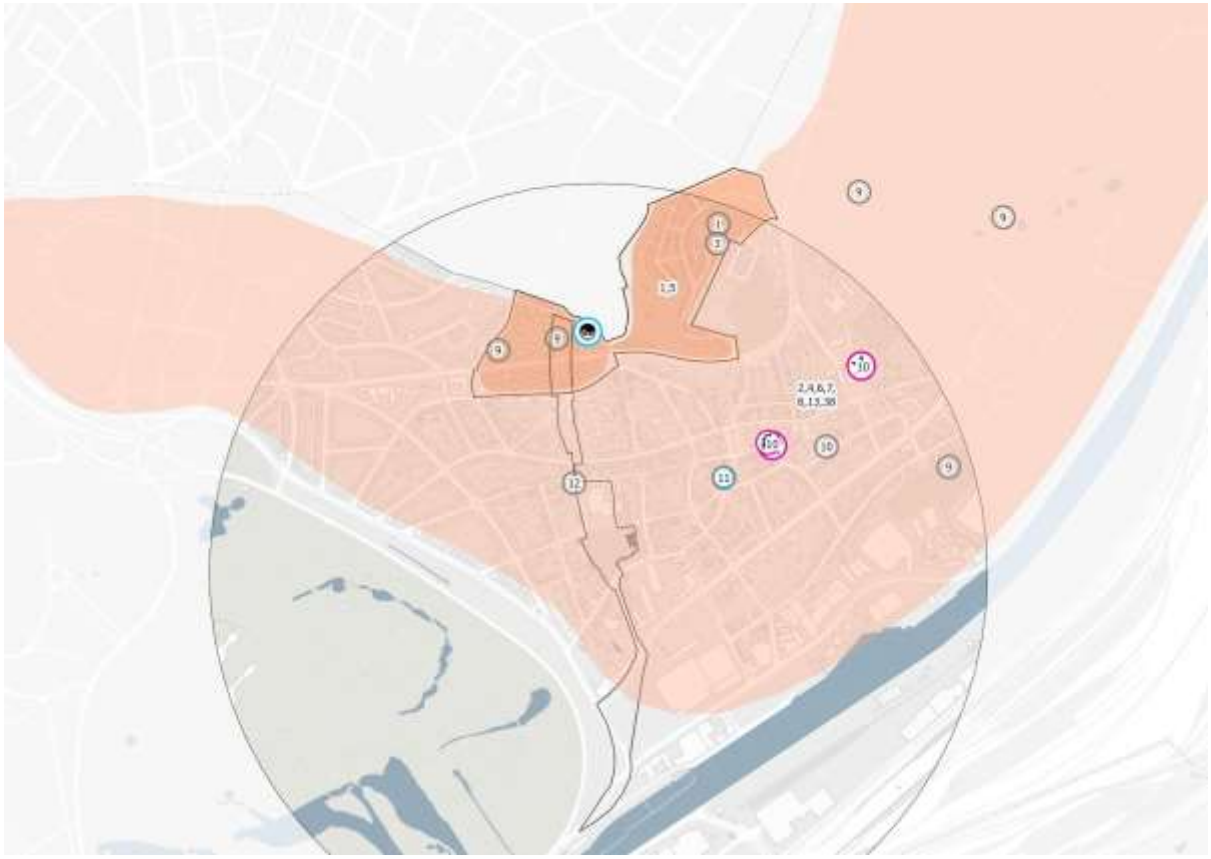


Figure X. Mapping of the participatory NBS that were used throughout the URBiNAT design process, and are part of the evolutive catalogue of collaborative projects in NOH in which the local task force is an actor

5. Healthy Corridor Urban Plan

The Healthy Corridor “urban plan” is a result of the articulation between a “micro” project-based view (targeting specific themes and objectives), a meso-level of zones of intervention (phasing of projects), and a macro overview and vision of how this all works together.

The aims and principles for intervention present the visionary elements emerging from the local diagnostic and co-design, and how these become design principles guiding the NBS projects (macro-level).

The presentation of the Healthy Corridor as a “cluster” of NBS projects allows us to go into the spatio-temporal phasing of the projects and intervention zones (meso and micro fitting together).

Finally, the HC main areas presents a deep-dive into a first phase and zone of intervention: the “coulée verte”, exemplifying how the HC concept becomes a concrete, if iterative, plan.

5.1. Aims and principles for intervention

To understand the articulation of the local diagnostic with the co-design, and how this becomes a plan that can be implemented, it is essential to be once again reminded of the goals identified in the former, namely:

- **connectivity** between fragmented spaces, focusing interventions on increased fluidity and interconnection between the sites of potential intervention ;
- **conviviality** in public space, as a vehicle for social cohesion, creating spaces of potentiality (re/generative spaces) ;
- **valuing heritage**, both cultural and environmental (e.g. agricultural)

These goals were then reworked into design principles that can be used in landscaping projects.

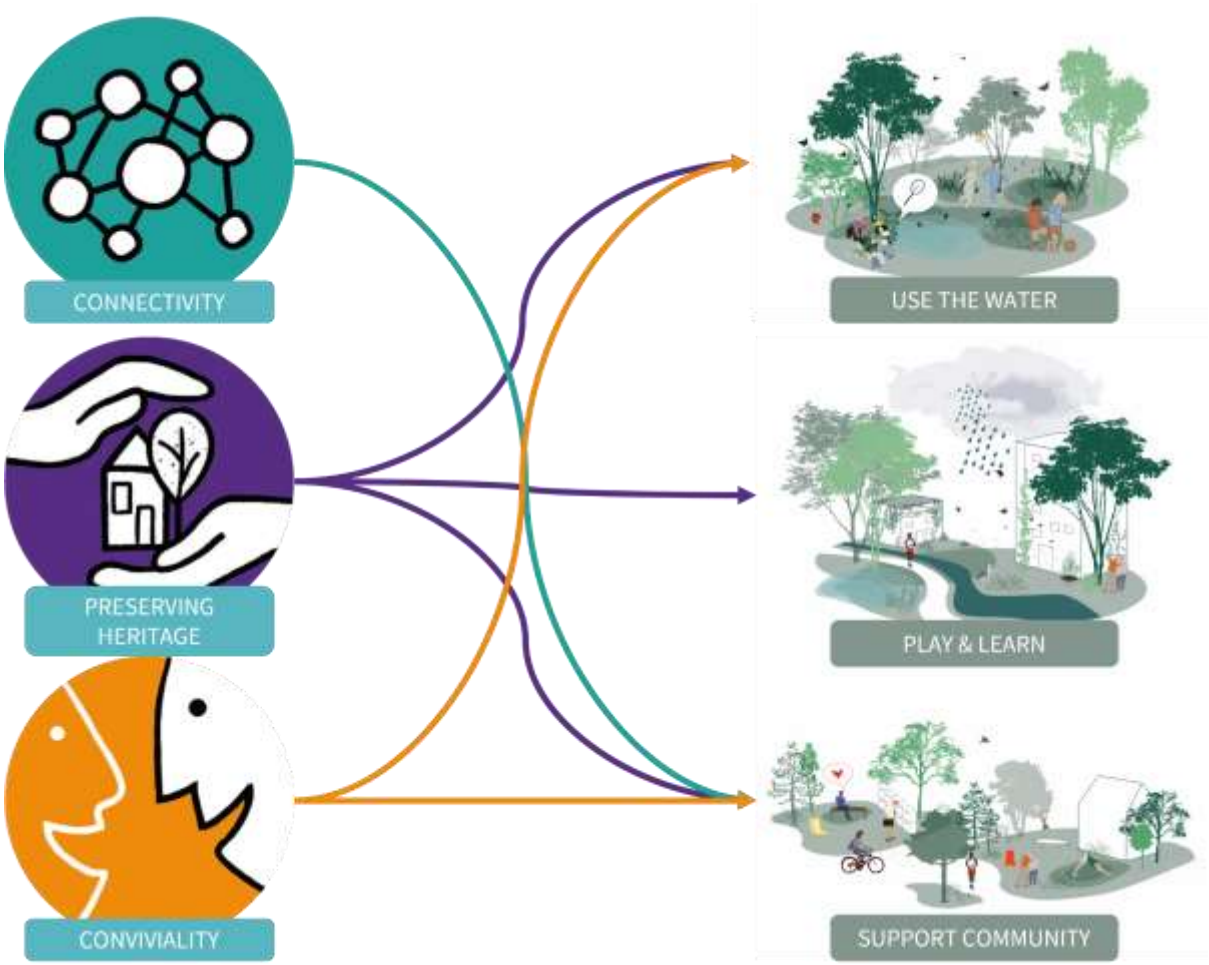
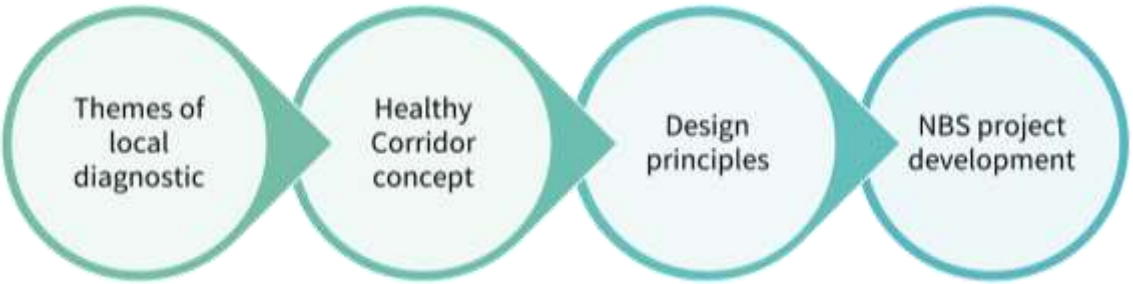


Figure X. Scheme showing the articulation of themes emerging from the local diagnostic with the design principles for the Healthy Corridor

These initial goals emerging from the local diagnostic are articulated with the Healthy Corridor concept (spine, loop, and lines) outlined in 4.2, and with a number of principles guiding urban planning in the study zone were proposed (see Figure X. for articulation scheme).

These will serve as general design principles and focal points for the more specific NBS project development, having an impact for example on the feasibility studies and landscape studies that will further operationalise these projects (see Figure X for details of the design principles; see NBS cards in Annexe 8.1 for further detail).



Following from this articulation, the design principles can then be applied in a discretionary manner to the territorial NBS project design, serving as general guidelines that can then be shaped to the specific project needs.

The projects that are part of the Healthy Corridor concept have been phased to reflect the level of precision and development they are currently at, thus enabling the local task force to prioritise "quick wins" for the neighbourhood, without losing sight of the long term vision that is being proposed.



Figure X. Detail of the design principles proposed by SLA to guide territorial NBS project design

As an example of the possible translation of the design principles into landscaping projects, a first vision was drawn up by SLA (consortium partner and landscape architects) as an inspiration for further project development.

A first focus on the "coulée verte" and some of its crux points of development, namely "Îlot Roi Albert" (NBS #20) and "Piscine/Solarium" (included in NBS #25), allowed a project-specific vision to be proposed, showing how the green spaces would flow into one another and create a greater continuity and legibility of the space (see Figure X below).



Figure X. The 'flow' of the "coulée verte" project downwards towards the Van Praet Zone, including the Chemin du pendu (#19), crossing points (#27), Roi Albert (#20), and La piscine (#25)

5.2. Healthy corridor as a cluster of NBS

Four phases have been used to break-down the NBS projects that compose the Healthy Corridor in Brussels, following the different moments of the design process and a spatial clustering of projects.

A first cluster of NBS projects are linked to the implementation of the URBiNAT methodology in the field. These are particularly linked to the participatory methodologies proposed in the catalogue and adapted to the Brussels context. They also include a number of pilot projects that were developed throughout the co-design phase, as an effort to put in place some “hints” of the changes that would come into the neighbourhood. These are referred to as **phase zero** projects. As they are predominantly process-related projects, these have not been represented cartographically.



The first cluster of NBS projects to be implemented following the approval of the Healthy Corridor concept and implementation strategy follows predominantly the “coulée verte”, the spatialisation of the “spine” of the HC concept. These will be developed in a **first phase**, along with the outward connections between Versailles and the rest of Neder-Over-Heembeek (via Chemin du pendu, Allée des moutons, and Îlot Roi Albert).

In a **second phase**, connections between the two “Masterplans” of NOH (*ZIR4* and *Petit Chemin Vert*), via Val Maria and Craetbos, will be developed to improve intra-neighbourhood social and mobility connectivity (social cohesion and “soft” mobility practices).

In a **third phase**, the landscaping and biodiversity linkages with the Flanders region, via the agricultural land on the border, would encourage a continuity of the “coulée verte” beyond the initial spine, and would present the opportunity to make use of the results of the Open Ruimte

study, for example by calling upon the centralized public tendering for landscape plans on this regional border. It will additionally be an opportunity to strengthen cross-regional collaborations, as is currently being piloted in the BUDA industrial zone further north in NOH.

The territorial NBS in particular are thus clustered both in time and space via this preliminary phasing.

Finally, some **supporting NBS** have been developed, particularly regarding participatory, SSE and technological NBS (excluding the heating network) that are not always spatially defined, as they have a mobile nature or a more widespread impact

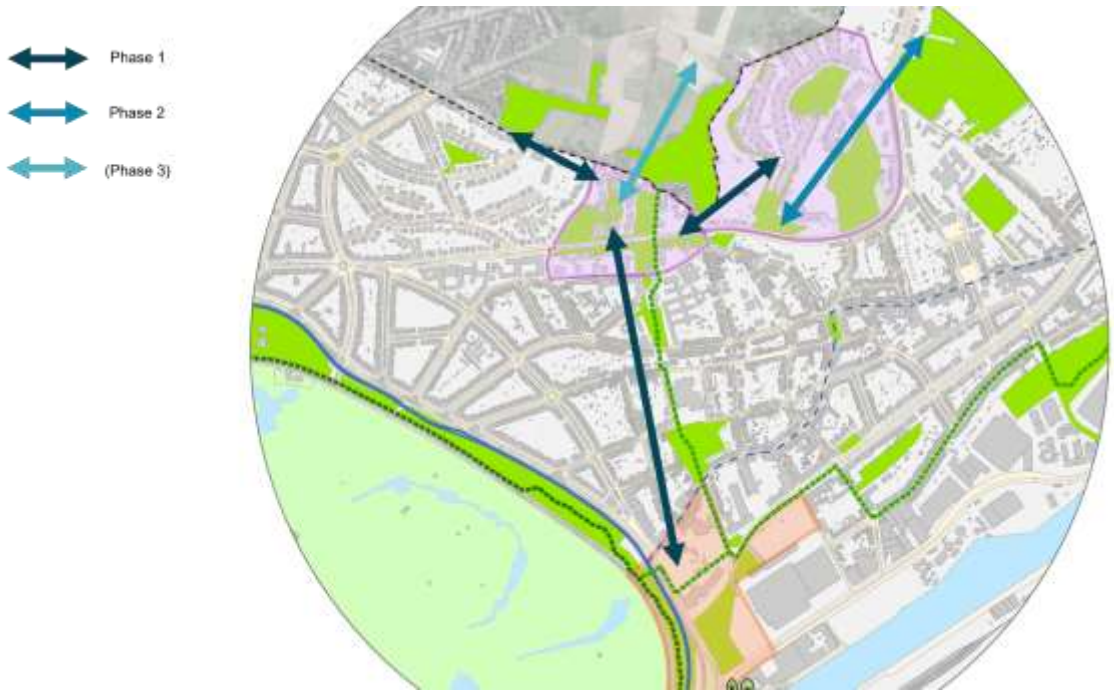


Figure X. Map showing the spatiotemporal phasing of the NBS project "clusters"

5.3. Healthy corridor main areas (NBS and People places)

The NBS projects that compose the Healthy Corridor have been phased (see 5.2). This phasing is in part linked to clusters of sites of intervention, one of which is called "coulée verte" (north-south axis along an old (cancelled) urban highway plan). This priority intervention zone is represented below (Figure X).

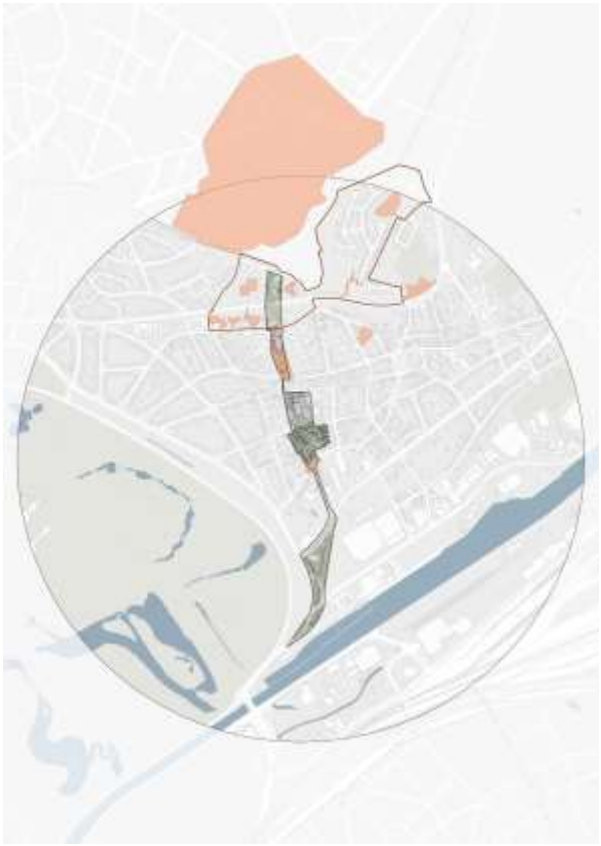


Figure X. Healthy corridor concept : phase 1, the “coulée verte” (North-South corridor). Credit: SLA; Jérôme Loxhay

The proposal for this particular first set of interventions on the “coulée verte” is to use the opportunity presented by the heating network extension and the construction it will entail in order to develop and coordinate a wider landscaping and urban planning project across this axis. This allows us to conceptualise further the work ahead in “stratas” of projects: the underground (heating network), the ground (soil quality, permeability, integrated rainwater management), and the surface (biodiversity and green “webbing”, mobility connections, quality of public space).

In each of the sites of intervention identified that compose the “coulée verte” cluster, but also the other territorial NBS of later phases, the same key principles will be explored and taken as guiding principles for the valuing and renovation of the site. We saw in 5.1 the examples of how the guiding principles can influence the landscaping visions for two sites: Roi Albert and Solarium. In Annexe 8.1, the NBS cards for the territorial typology will also reflect this general principle.

In the later phases a wider focus on webbing at a neighbourhood level will continue to guide projects along the axes towards Flanders and Petit Chemin Vert. These will be inspired by the HC concept and vision, and use the guiding principles for landscaping projects.

Thus, site-based projects such as the ”Îlot Roi Albert” will integrate these precepts as far as possible considering site-based challenges. More far-reaching or diffuse projects such as the Atlas of Walks or the Biking for Women collaborative projects will support the continuity of walking and other “soft mobility” practices in a fast-changing neighbourhood, reinforcing the village-like qualities and habitus of NOH, fostering its social and environmental resilience.

6. Healthy Corridor Implementation Strategy (Memorandum of Understanding)

Many projects are underway in Neder-Over-Heembeek at the moment - carried by both the municipality and local actors at a variety of scales - that will have an impact on the development of this neighbourhood in the coming years.

URBiNAT is a small but crucial addition to this constellation of projects that stands on the precedents and strengths of the neighbourhood. It will support in establishing linking points between municipal operational programs and strategies for this territory, creating a coherent narrative and vision for the neighbourhood that can act as a complementary compass for the future.

The implementation of the Healthy Corridor in Neder-Over-Heembeek will be led and carried primarily by the City of Brussels, in close coordination with local and regional actors where relevant and necessary for the needs of the project.

The NBS projects identified in previous chapters each have a department and organisational unit (UO) and members of the executive body of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (elected political representatives) identified as project “owner”, responsible for taking the lead in further project development and implementation.

Each NBS project has its own anticipated phasing in time and level of operationalisation. The common thread in each of these is a focus on:

- transversal development of the project (across internal municipal units);
- inclusion of key local actors where relevant to further co-design and co-implement the project;
- ensuring its relevance and the adequacy of its response to place-based needs.

The methodology for each project will be described in synthetic project descriptions (“*fiches projets*”), that are internal versions of the NBS cards (cf. Annex 8.1). These will facilitate cross-unit discussions and coordination. These will be further developed in the working groups, for which a preliminary diagram can be found below.



Figure X. Schematic summary of the different entities that compose and support the Task Force within the City of Brussels, and their key roles within the project

The local task force and project-based working groups that compose it will be invited to participate in the project development of the NBS project intentions listed below. For each project, a lead technical unit and political representative have been identified. This is presented in the table below, divided into the NBS categories of URBiNAT.

TYPOLOGY	#	PHASE	NBS short name	Administration	Political lead
PARTICIPATORY / CULTURE	1	0	**Forum Theatre** - action theater with children in collaboration with Collectif 1984 (in 2021 and 2022)	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	2	0	**Cultural Mapping (Women footprint, Forbidden city)**	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	3	0	**Photovoice** - sound treasure hunt variation	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	4	0	**Walkthrough / Focus Groups in Situ**	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	5	0	**Community Workshops**	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	6	0	**Design Thinking**	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren

	7	0	**Participatory budgetting**	Participation	Pinxteren
	8	0	**Ethnographic fieldwork**	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	9	0	**Sound mapping (layer on BNA-BBOT sound map)**	Climat	Hellings - Pinxteren
	10	0	**Citizen café** (participatory budgetting NOH 2021)	Participation	Pinxteren
	11	0	**Giant games for playful interactions in public space** (participatory budgetting NOH 2021)	Climat - Participation	Pinxteren
	12	1	**Fresque BD / street art :** sur tronçon coulée verte	Rénovation urbaine	Pinxteren
	13	0	**Neighbourhood radio**	Climat	Hellings
TERRITORIAL (EV/EP)	14	0	**Wildlife Park (Includes Urban Park, Urban Wetlands)**	EV	Jellab
	15	0	**Autochthonous Urban Forest (Includes Tree lined streets)**	EV	Jellab
	16	1	**Playground - Versailles**	EV	Jellab
	17	3	**Playground - Val Maria**	EV - Sports	Jellab - Hellings
	18	3	**Playground - Craetbos**	EV	Jellab
	19	1	**Chemin du pendu**	EV - Comensia	Jellab
	20	1	**Ilot roi albert / donderberg**	EV - EP - Climat - BP	Jellab - Hellings - Pinxteren
	21	2	**Allée des Moutons**	Mobilité - EP	Dhondt

	22	1	**Atlas of walks -** valorisation des chemins vicinaux de NOH	Planif - Topo	Persoons
	23	1	**Tiny Forest** (participatory budgetting NOH 2021)	Participation - EV	Pinxteren - Jellab
	24	2	**Green and playful space -** Craetbos / Clos du Bois Henri	EV - EP	Jellab
	25	1	**"Coulée verte" project - vision development**	EP - EV - Planif - Climat - Topo	Persoons - Jellab - Hellings - Dhondt
	26	1	**"Coulée verte" project - integrated water management**	EP - Planif - Climat	Persoons - Hellings
	27	1	**"Coulée verte" project - improved connections**	EP - Mobilité	Persoons - Dhondt
	28	2	**Cycle path along the Avenue de Versailles**	EP - Mobilité	Persoons - Dhondt - Hellings
	29	3	**Den Bels Farm rehabilitation**	Régie foncière - OPP ?	Mutyebele
	30	3	**Link to Flanders** (operationnalisation Open Ruimte study)	Planif	Persoons
SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY	31	1	**Youth and urban agriculture in Val Maria**	Climat	Hellings

	32	0	**Bikes and women -** (re)initiation to biking and training in bike repair	Climat - Mobilité	Hellings - Dhondt
	33	1	**Local currencies for natural based circular economy - Zinne**	Climat - Affaires économiques - Smart City	Hellings - Maingain
	34	1	**Neighbourhood shared space :** kitchen and place for solidarity/SSE	Rénovation urbaine / ??	Pinxteren / ??
TECHNOLOGICAL *(low tech focus)* **- techniques de travail ou solutions technologiques**	35	0	**"Ludomobile"** - a bike trailer hosting giant games	Climat	Hellings
	36	0	**"Les îles mobiles"** - mobile urban and inclusive furniture	Climat	Hellings - Persoons
	37	1	**Heating network -** connecting the incinerator to social housing and other big energy users in NOH	Energie - Climat - Rénovation urbaine - Smart City - Régie foncière	Hellings - Mutyebele
	38	3	**Méso-compost**	Section PLAN	Hellings - Jellab
	39		**Inclusive public lighting**	Rénovation urbaine - Climat - Sibelga - EP	Pinxteren
	40		**Fietsbib** (bike and bike-related 'library')	Rénovation urbaine - Mobilité - EP	Pinxteren

Figure X. Table showing the list of NBS projects included in the Healthy Corridor concept, with "lead" roles identified within the Task Force

For NBS projects involving the (re)development of a public or green space or street, a preliminary study may be necessary. For this, internal capacities may be mobilised, or a coordination with the Open Ruimte centralised public procurement service (Buur), or a separate public tendering if the need and opportunity is identified. In the case of the "*Coulée verte*" project this will be particularly relevant.

For smaller projects such as the "*Chemin du pendu*", which are often the result of ongoing internal procedures and touching smaller zones, preliminary landscape studies will not be commissioned. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis, and included in the "*fiches projets*".

A number of pilot projects - as a continuity with those that took place in 2022 - will continue to feed the process and development of the Healthy Corridor: making it concrete and operational bit by bit. This will take place prior and parallel to the development of larger projects touching public and green spaces, such as the “coulée verte”.

These pilot projects serve to prefigure various paths for further experimental exploration and innovative project development. The mycelium of projects together form the Healthy Corridor concept and fit within the wider strategy of the municipality for Neder-Over-Heembeek (cf. Sustainable Neighbourhood Development Plan, amongst others).

Landscape projects and construction works will need to be concurrent with other construction plannings, and URBiNAT can continue to increase the coordination between these: particularly those of the CQD Versailles, ZIR4, heating network coming from the incinerator, the tram-line 10 project (STIB). A tentative articulation is submitted in Figure X below.

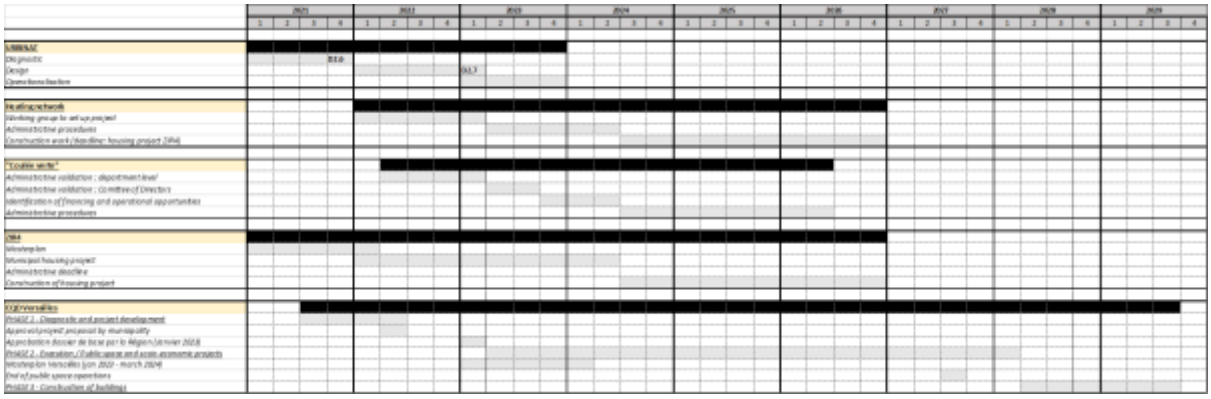


Figure X. Gantt chart showing the necessary coordination and anticipated phasing of different projects constituting the Healthy Corridor NBS projects (and supporting projects)

The role of the Stakeholder Advisory Board was conceptualised by the consortium, and then adapted to the local context in Brussels by using a participation tool that has been developed in parallel : the Conseil de quartier NOH-M. Large-scale projects within the neighbourhood will continue to be submitted for input and feedback of the Neighbourhood Council of NOH-M.

Finally, it is essential to continue to coordinate and build synergies with territorially-linked actors (local, municipal, regional), in the spirit of the URBiNAT ethos and methodologies will continue to be maintained through the next phases of co-development and co-implementation of NBS projects.

- Coordination with Regional plans and initiatives : Good Food, Good Soil, Good Move, tram 10, etc.
- Continued coordination with local actors : Coordination Sociale NOH, BRAVVO, Maison des Jeunes, Maisons des Enfants, CPAS, Logement Bruxellois, schools, and local associations (AMO de NOH, GC Nohva, MC NOH, PV-GW, PCS, etc.), particularly with regards to pilot projects and locally-anchored initiatives, and use of URBiNAT tools (“ludomobile”, “îles mobiles”, “valorisation plan urbain local”)
- Internal coordination regarding transversal projects such as the heating network orthe “coulée verte” project

A last remark concerning the intentions noted hereby for the Healthy Corridor and NBS projects, are that they remain for the moment at the stage of visions and intentions for the most part. They are strongly defined and integrated in municipal plans and programs, and supported both administratively and politically, but their implementation will be conditioned by human resources and financial resources (with covid-19 and possible recession impacts to be taken into account)

Hiccups in project implementation will be actively counteracted by proactive coordination and problem-solving by the local task force. The City of Brussels has an active policy of complementary financing and project development, and has obtained a number of subsidies at the regional, federal, and European levels in recent years to support urban regeneration and climate policy and action. In addition to own-funding, opportunities will be developed in 2023 to close off the URBiNAT project and T2.5 (Roadmap for implementation) with a strong funding plan and high take-over by the technical units, barring unexpected circumstances.

7. Main achievements and next steps

The achievements of the URBiNAT project in Brussels are manifold. In terms of project methodology, it created a space for experimentation of **new and innovative projects**, pushing forward the political and administrative line of thinking and working. It also gave place for a productively and constructively disruptive approach to the everyday *modus operandi* of the municipality, whilst continuously working on its complementarity with internal projects, and valorisation of work being done in the same direction internally by valuing best practices being used. This led to increased internal coordination and the development of processes for transversal projects touching many units and political responsibilities.

In the Living Lab in Neder-Over-Heembeek, it enabled the local task force to **work closely with local actors**, as the project gave time and space to be extensively embedded in a neighbourhood (not always the case for strategic and operational planning within the municipality), leading to a fine grain knowledge of the territory, places and people that the NBS projects and HC concept are meant to impact (positively). In parallel, a strength was also the experimentation with **participatory methodologies** and tool-development supporting internal processes and the work of the municipality.

In terms of NBS projects, the codesign process gave the possibility to take the time to advance on stagnant projects, responding to core needs of inhabitants, that had not moved in several years; to take time and energy on internal coordination, on gathering inspiration via international consortium, leading to more ambitious projects seeing the light: sometimes ambitions years in the making, that simply needed a small additional impulse to advance to an operational stage.

URBiNAT also gave impetus for knowledge sharing and knowledge creation around the concept of “NBS”, encouraging colleagues in ‘close’ and ‘far’ technical units to consider these project typologies and to include environmental factors, strong participation dynamics, and multifaceted and multifactorial analyses into their “core” work and practices (operational execution of municipality tasks and responsibilities), while taking into account their everyday realities and constraints.

The **next steps** include:

- Continuing the operationalisation described in Chapter 6, and leaving a concrete legacy within the municipality to ensure a continuity of the project ethos and implementation
- Active search for complementary funding and subsidies to give additional strength to the projects proposed here - especially for large-scale and ambitious visions such as the “coulée verte” or heating network - considering the tight budgetary constraints currently affecting the municipality due to the Covid-19 crisis and geopolitical issues in Europe (human resources and investment budgetary stress)
- Presentation of results to Community of Practice, to local actors and partners (including inhabitants, both key informants/gatekeepers and unusual suspects), transmission and restitution of work conducted and main results
- Presentation of NBS catalogue (Brussels version and URBiNAT version) to continue to inspire work in municipality and beyond and build a strong reference base for future project development
- Presentation and restitution of URBiNAT methodology and learnings to CoP, municipal technicians, local actors and inhabitants (where relevant)

8. Annex - NBS Cards and Participation Data

8.1. NBS Cards

Participatory & Culture NBS

1/ Forum Theatre - action theatre with children in collaboration with Collectif 1984 (in 2021 and 2022)

NBS description

In 2021 and 2022, two collaborations took place between the local task force of Brussels and an action-theatre collective based in Neder-Over-Heembeek, the Collectif 1984. These collaborations allowed the team to engage children on the matters of how they envisaged and lived in public space, and their neighbourhood more specifically (2021), and how they imagined the future (2022). These playful forms of interaction were better adapted to the young audience we were soliciting. As a methodology initially proposed in the NBS catalogue, it was adapted to and enriched by the local context.

Positive aspects and challenges

- Experimental methodology creating space for engaged interaction by children
- Exploratory and subjective enrichment of the co-design process
- Challenging to integrate knowledge gained in standard project development



Co-diagnostic

Used in the co-diagnostic phase in January 2021, the local task force in Brussels tagged along to and co-facilitated 2 action-theatre workshops (moments already planned in cultural program of the *Maison de la Création NOH*) with children 9-11 years old. Helped to understand how children live in the neighbourhood and get a glimpse of their everyday practices. The objectives of the workshop were the following:

- To explore together the affordances of a mode of interaction (theatre workshops), for feeding into a shared analysis of a place (NOH).
- To test out this mode, and learn-by-doing, in order to feed into more "formalised" versions, or reiterations of this experience in the future.
- To get in touch with children of the neighbourhood, and get an intuitive feel for this population group, and their relationships to their environment (human/more-than-human).

Co-design

In the co-design phase, the action-theatre/forum-theatre methodology was once again used in the context of the "Val Maria on Fire" festive neighbourhood event (June 2022) co-organised by a number of local associations in collaboration with the Brussels local task force. The methodology here served to once again create a playful interaction with a group of children of mixed ages, in order to project ourselves jointly into a collective future.

The main objective of the "Val Maria on Fire" event and thus the guiding principle for the action-theatre used in this case was to create a moment of conviviality, of meeting in public space, and to give a space for children and young adults to express needs and translate them into public problems via free and critical speech.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

2/ Cultural Mapping (Women footprint, Forbidden city)



NBS description

In Brussels, for the **co-diagnostic phase**, to identify a **baseline understanding of places, people, resources** (tangible, intangible), and opportunities / risks. In order for the local task force to better understand the place that they are intervening in. The cultural mapping methodology was integrated with the ethnographic exploration begun in September and October 2020.

Points of attention were the following:

- Places of emotional value; places with strong memories attached (positive, negative)
- Symbolic places and/or buildings
- Grassroots projects taking place that bring added value to the community
- Associations and their respective activities and projects
- Perceptions of people and place (inside/outside)

Positive aspects and challenges

<u>Positive aspects</u>

- Valuing qualities of the neighbourhood : focus on strengths, not just weaknesses
- Quality interactions with target groups

<u>Challenges</u>

- Translating learnings from methodology into concrete actions, within scope of project

Co-diagnostic

Participant observation in as many citizen initiatives and activities taking place in the field, “octopus” technique (a hand in everything, to gain at least a superficial understanding of all projects in the field)
Moments of dwelling in the field, again along the mode of ethnographic participant observation (sensory, visceral sensibility), taking notes, creation of visual artefacts and soundscape recordings
Interviews organised with inhabitants and stakeholders on an “opportunistic” basis (snowball sampling), open-ended interviews, with possibility to schedule a second, more targeted interview moment to deepen the conversation on specific themes

Regularly, field presence in public space: either using the **“salon public” tool**, or tagging along with the AMO’s street presence.
Targeted **focus groups** and **workshops** organised in collaboration with associations in the field.
<u>Focus on women and insecurity</u>.

Co-design

The cultural mapping approach was used to guide workshop development in the co-design phase, focusing on continuously feeding and growing culture in the neighbourhood via festive events and collaborations with local actors.

Best practices and references

Women footprint

- Fernández Pérez, Z. (2011). Investigación Mapa de las Huellas de las Mujeres en Basauri. Basauri, Spain: Ayto.de Basauri-Área de Igualdad. https://es.scribd.com/document/52724647/Investigacion-Mapa-de-las-huellas-de-las-mujeres-en- Basauri-ZAIDA-FERNANDEZ

Maps of forbidden cities for women

- Mapa de la ciudad prohibida para las mujeres, Basauri (2002). Retrieved from https://www.diba.cat/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=bf40de55-40fd-4ad3-9ecd-97895a7a801b &groupId=7294824
- Mapa de la ciudad prohibida para las mujeres, Bilbao (2010-2011). Retrieved from https://www.bilbao.eus/cs/Satellite?c=Page&cid=3000082641&language=es&pageid=3000082641&pagename=Bilbaonet%2FPage%2FBIO_contenidoFinal
- Kolektiboa, H. (2010). Manual de análisis urbano: Género y vida cotidiana. Vitoria, Spain: Servicio Central de Publicaciones del Gobierno Vasco. Retrieved from https://topodata.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Analisis_urbano.pdf
- Kolektiboa, H. (2011). Mapas de la ciudad prohibida y procesos participativos, ampliando horizontes para un urbanismo inclusivo. Retrieved from https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/evento/urbanismo_inclusivo/es_urbincl/adjuntos/Mapas_ciudad_prohibida.pdf
- Mapa Morea de Soraluze. (2017). Violet Map-Mapa Morea for the implementation of gender equality politics. Retrieved from https://www.soraluze.eus/es/ficheros/MAPAMOREASORALUZECASTELLANO.pdf

Other inspiring results of cultural mapping approaches

- "Jardins éclectiques" / Nantes: https://fr.calameo.com/read/004474505f2fa3e8f3928;
- "Fonds de collecte mémorielle" in Nantes: https://memoiresnantesconfinee.fr/.
- "Webdocs" / Nantes: http://www.vlipp.fr/tags/nantes-nord/webdoc + http://www.vlipp.fr/webdocs/des-hommes-et-des-lieux

3/ Photovoice – sound treasure hunt variation



NBS description

This participatory methodology was mobilised in the context of the exploratory methods used in the field, part of the cultural mapping protocol, working towards the local diagnostic report. This workshop format was an opportunity to meet youth living and dwelling in Val Maria, and to get their first-hand accounts of their everyday experience of place.

- To collect subjective experiences of place through a sensory exploration of place: sensory cartographic mapping of the Val Maria, focusing on sounds.

The result was a collection of recorded sounds, with associated textual or verbal explanations, and a cartographic reference (cf. image).

Positive aspects and challenges

<u>Positive aspects</u>

- Very engaging format for children
- Subjective exploration and knowledge of place

<u>Challenges</u>

- Having a coordination a collection moment to gather the sound files
- Having a collection moment of the particular walks that each group did

Co-diagnostic

The sound treasure hunt format was used in a workshop with youth from Val Maria, as a way to engage in dialogue with them about their sense of place and attachments to the neighbourhood. The following prompts were used to send the children in small groups out of walks looking for sounds :

- A sound that makes you feel at home
- A sound that makes you feel like a stranger
- A sound that reminds you of a memory
- A sound you like / don't like
- A sound that surprised you / the most interesting sound / the most discreet sound

Co-design

Following the use of sound throughout the co-diagnostic, it emerged naturally to continue mobilising this tool throughout the co-design phase, leading amongst others to the project “Radio

Plouf” (no. 13). The use of the “microtrottoir” tool also continued to serve as a sound variation on photovoice.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

4/ Walkthrough / Focus groups in situ

NBS description

As part of the cultural mapping and ethnographic approaches to the fieldwork, walkthroughs and in situ focus groups were regularly used whenever having discussions or meetings with local stakeholders about specific places. This is especially important in order to counter the habitus of urban planners to gather territorial knowledge via maps and streetview, which is essential and saves time but is not sufficient to have in depth knowledge of the field of intervention.

Positive aspects and challenges



Positive aspects

- Fine-grain knowledge of place
- Embodied knowledge and knowledge sharing
- Opportunity to gather visual and sound material for project documentation
- Health benefits of activity in itself

Challenges

- Time-consuming for a large territory such as NOH

Co-diagnostic

A specific tool of the “marche exploratoire” developed by feminist collectives such as Garance was used in the local diagnostic for gendered considerations of the explored places. For specific NBS-related themes such as water management and historical watercourses, or the past present and future of agriculture in the neighbourhood, walkthroughs were also used.

Co-design

Site visits are used as a preferential tool to build up the elements of the project touching a specific site, such as the Chemin du pendu. This is especially relevant as it enabled municipal technicians to include local actors into the meetings, to share experiential knowledge.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

5/ Community workshops

NBS description



URBiNAT in Brussels was characterised by the organisation of or participation in many festive events taking place in public space. The aim was to activate these spaces in playful ways, to encourage conviviality and interaction amongst inhabitants (intergenerational, inter-gender) and with institutions. It was an opportunity to gather dreams, wishes, needs, solutions, ideas, that could then feed the overall co-design.

Positive aspects and challenges

- Opportunity to collaborate actively with local actors in producing a festive moment
- Activation of public space in playful and convivial ways

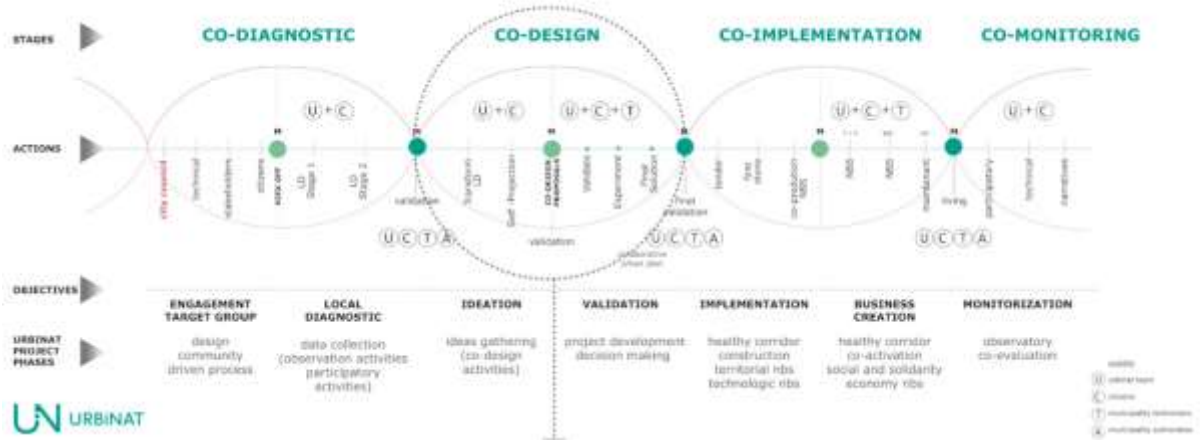
Co-diagnostic / Co-design

See participation data for overview of activities.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

6/ Design thinking



NBS description

Design thinking was the core and overarching principle used for project development in URBiNAT. The URBiNAT project ethos and methodologies developed aim to include participation of local stakeholders in all parts of the design cycle.

Positive aspects and challenges

- Engagement of actors in all phases is meant to increase project uptake and relevance
- Heavy process of design : importance to take the time to do things right
- Iterative process involves a lot of back and forth between actors

Co-diagnostic / Co-design

See other methodological cards (1-8) and Chapter describing the cocreation process and chronology.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

7/ Participatory budgeting



NBS description

Participatory budgeting is a tool for increasing engagement in project-definition and determining investment priorities in a neighbourhood. The first participatory budgeting exercise of the current majority took place in NOH-M with an investment budget of 1 million euros, and mobilised a new democratic structure : the Neighbourhood council.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Active citizen engagement in guiding investment priorities in their neighbourhood
- Projects could be carried by local actors, enabling co-implementation

Challenges

- Reconciling administrative temporalities and multi-actor project implementation

Co-diagnostic / Co-design

The participatory budgeting of NOH-M was piloted in parallel to URBiNAT's diagnostic. The local task force was involved in discussions and working groups where relevant in order to ensure synergy-building between the two programs.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

8/ Ethnographic fieldwork



NBS description

Ethnographic fieldwork was used in Brussels as a tool and methodology to enter the “field”, the study area of the Living Lab, in order to understand how people use their space; to become more visible to inhabitants and encourage spontaneous interactions; to establish first contact and meeting opportunities and gather information on activities taking place in the neighbourhood; to develop an embodied understanding of place; and most importantly to establish the basis for a trust-based relationship with local actors and inhabitants.

Positive aspects and challenges

- Fine-grain and embodied knowledge of place
- Opportunities emerging from spontaneous interactions
- Good connection with local actors ; become a known person for certain themes
- Development of “proximity participation” from the very start of the diagnostic
- Time-consuming and requires attentive position-taking

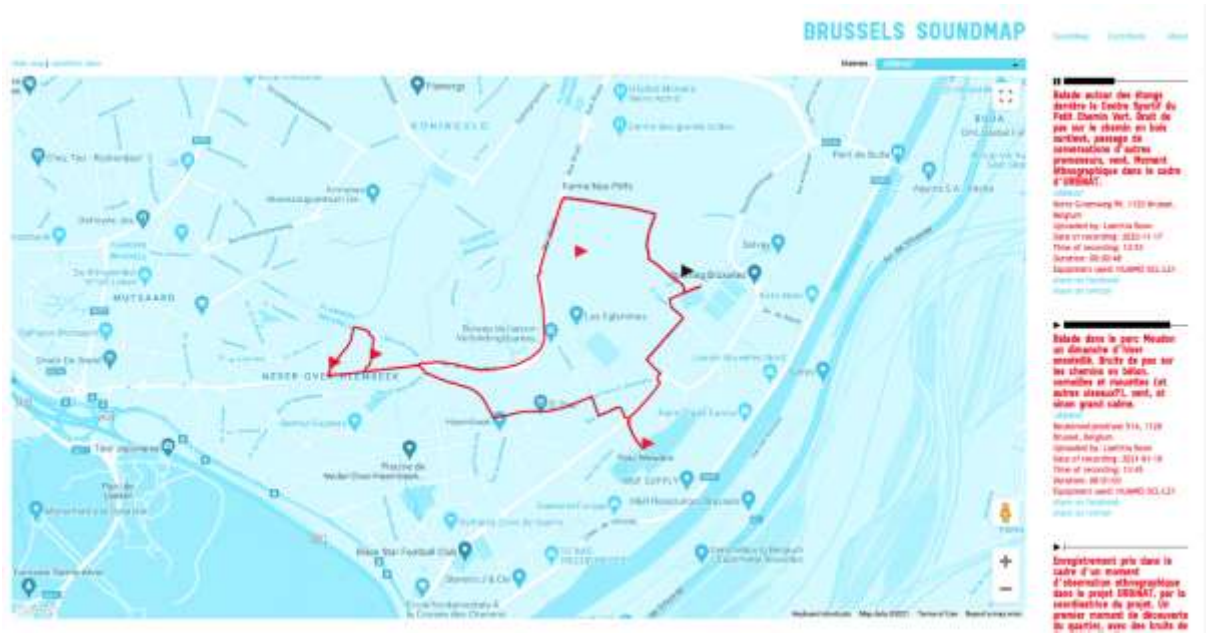
Co-diagnostic / Co-design

This field-based approach inspired by anthropological methodologies was used throughout all phases of the co-design, as an ethos of “being in place”.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

9/ Collective sound mapping



NBS description

After noting the absence of open-access field recordings in the Brussels Sound Map (created by BNA-BBOT), and considering that sound had been collected in the context of the ethnographic fieldwork of the task force, it was decided to share these sound snapshots of NOH via this platform. This in the hope that further sound-based projects could later take place, and continue feeding the living memory of the neighbourhood.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Concrete possibility for sharing collected materials from local diagnostic
- Platform already existing and nourished by a wide variety of individuals
- Absence of recordings in NOH: opportunity to fill this gap

Challenges

- After diagnostic, less opportunity to collect sound, and thus to feed the map
- Quality of recordings (often opportunistically done on phone) not optimal for reuse

Co-diagnostic

In the diagnostic phase, the ethnographic fieldwork also took the shape of the gathering of field recordings and a workshop with children in the form of a “sound treasure hunt” (cf. NBS no. 3). In order to restore this material to the wide community, a collaboration with BNA-BBOT, who hosts a collective and open-access sound map, and who temporarily created a specific layer containing the uploaded field recordings.

Co-design

Following the diagnostic, various possibilities of sound-based projects had emerged. It took some time of discussion and collaboration with local actors to establish where it might be most opportune to mobilise this tool. In the end, the initial sound recordings gave a sensitivity to sound that gave way (amongst others) to the “Plouf Radio” project (NBS no. 13), a collaboration with BRAVVO.

Best practices and references

https://aporee.org/maps/
http://www.urbanisason.be/

10/ Citizen café



NBS description

Project emerging from the participatory budget of NOH-M, with the objective to reconnect different sub-neighbourhoods amongst themselves via a mobile and thematic meeting. Focus on conviviality of the encounter, and addressing needs and interests of inhabitants.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Community-led project
- Institutional support (financing and project development) via participatory budgeting

Challenges

- Risk of in-group effects, not managing to reach inhabitants not already within social networks of organisers

Co-diagnostic

The URBiNAT local task force supported the development of this project in its initial phases of project definition (meetings and informal exchanges), including the proposition to make use of “sound” tools to support the project’s goals.

Co-design

In the concrete iterations of the project, the local task force participated in the program-building by collaborating in two sessions : “the history of our neighbourhood” (8/03/2023) and “sustainable city” (April 2023), using audio-visual tools and making a link with the Climate Action Plan 2.0.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

11/ Giant games for playful interactions in public space



NBS description

The “AMO de NOH” uses giant games as tools for interaction with youth in public space. The “ludothèque” Baobab just up the road from them also sells and rents out games. In the context of the participatory budgeting exercise of NOH-M, the idea was proposed to develop a mobile “ludothèque”. This then became a proposition to buy a stock of games – both playful but also pedagogical – that could be borrowed by associations when needed. This stock is currently housed at the cultural centre “ Maison de la Création NOH-M”.



Positive aspects and challenges

- Didactic and playful mode of interaction
- Breaks down language barriers
- Mobile : can be used throughout the neighbourhood
- Activates public space

Co-diagnostic / Co-design

The URBiNAT local task force supported the development of this project in its initial phases of project definition (meetings and informal exchanges), and was an informal partner of the AMO de NOH in their weekly field presences (cf. ludomobile project).

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

12/ Street art / comic book murals




NBS description

The City of Brussels pays particular attention to the rich and dynamic Belgian comic strip tradition. For the past ten years, the City has been honouring the characters and authors of the Franco-Belgian comic strip on its Brussels walls. The Comic Book Trail is now an integral part of the Brussels urban landscape, with more than sixty frescoes scattered throughout the municipality, including one recently inaugurated near to Place Peter Benoît (cf. "Jour de sable"), representing the heritage and values of NOH-M.
In parallel, a Street Art trail has also been developed across the municipality of Brussels, and currently has two artworks up on the walls of Neder-Over-Heembeek, of which one emerged from the "positive identities" project of BRAVVO (cf. Bulle BD "NOH).
In order to continue with this dynamic, the municipality is always on the lookout for spaces to implement a new mural. An opportunity to implement an artwork on one located on the "coulée verte", thus adding additional cultural value and markers in this zone.

Positive aspects and challenges

- Valuing local identity and heritage
- Part of wider network of mural artwork in the municipality

Co-diagnostic

Ethnographic fieldwork demonstrated that the AMO de NOH had already created a mural in collaboration with inhabitants of Versailles, representing the resilience of the neighbourhood and its inhabitants, including an homage to those who had left the neighbourhood. Street art is a big part of the youth culture of Versailles, and a key way to value their cultural heritage and practices, and to make their identities visible in public space. In addition, BRAVVO had done a mural on Place Saint Nicolas as a part of the "positive identities" project, and discussions were underway with regards to the place of art and culture in the new neighbourhood of the ZIR4. Thus, extending the Parcours BD into NOH made complete sense.

Co-design

This project is currently underway, and so the choice of the content of the mural is still to be collegially decided. The project is piloted by the Urban Renovation service of the municipality.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

13/ Neighbourhood radio

NBS description

The aim is to meet residents in public spaces and in other places where groups gather (schools, youth centres, etc.), to collect stories about the neighbourhood and people's attachment to place. This raw material will be reworked into shorter forms for a wider distribution (podcast, short playlists, audio-visual presentations). Live radio will be explored as a tool for interaction in public space during one of the neighbourhood festive moments.



Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Sound as a didact and accessible tool to collect voices and histories of place
- Pilot project to stimulate later projects around sound

Challenges

- Voices are always partial ; complex reactions to outputs are possible
- Dissemination and listening challenge: how to get people to listen to the podcasts?
- Sustainability of the project beyond the pilot year
- Identity of the radio station: who does it legitimately represent?

Co-diagnostic

Sound (mapping and collection) was used as a variation on photovoice, and a tool within ethnographic fieldwork.

Co-design

Collaborations with local cultural and social cohesion actors are underway to put in place pilot actions directly in public place in 2023.

Best practices and references

- Radio Marie-Christine in Laeken
- Tools for radio workshops developed by GSARA
- "Radio canapé" by AMO de NOH

14&15/ Wildlife Park & Autochthonous Urban Forest – the “Urban Forest” and marshy alder grove of NOH

NBS description

The “Urban Forest” of Neder-Over-Heembeek and marshy alder grove are a green-blue and biodiversity continuity.
The Urban Forest is a program of green space renewal aiming to replace a mono-culture tree plantation with a diverse autochthonous tree community, through which walking routes managed by the association Promenade Verte-Groene Wandeling enable walkers to criss-cross through this area.
The marshy alder grove is a zone in the Tweebeekbroekgracht, following ancient water courses down through the Senne valley, and has been restored to its former role as zone of biodiversity and water management after a period of intensive fishing. This zone is also a key breeding site of a variety of amphibian species.
Both of these zones are part of the undergoing “Petit Chemin Vert” masterplan that is working on reconciling concomitant interests of the municipality and other local actors for this zone, in order to create a coherent vision for this area on the long term.



Positive aspects and challenges

- Coordination of projects through dialogue and bridge-building through the PCV masterplan
- Rehabilitation of an old monoculture plantation towards multi-species forest
- Rehabilitation of a marshy alder grove and protection on the long term
- Challenge of reconciling various municipal ambitions and technical departments
- Difficulty to reconcile green heritage, historical, current and future uses of land

Co-diagnostic

In various walkthroughs and informal discussions with local actors, this site and project was mentioned as a key resource of the neighbourhood, to be maintained and preserved. Local actions in the zone include the yearly action for saving of the amphibians crossing the Trassersweg.

Co-design

An inter-departmental working group is currently in place in the context of the “Petit Chemin Vert” masterplan study in order to reconcile municipal interests with the potential of this zone ; local actors and inhabitants are involved in this study through workshops and targeted meetings.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

16/ Playground – Versailles

NBS description



The playground of Versailles was renovated following a request from inhabitants and incorporating their input, making it more accessible to people with reduced mobility, with play elements inspired from other exemplary playgrounds, and introducing durable materials in its construction (focus on wood).

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Inclusion of inhabitant's input in writing up public tendering
- Exploration of participatory process for green spaces design

Challenges

- Participatory process interrupted due to covid crisis
- Follow through of participation to implementation challenging
- Legal framework for playgrounds restrictive for experimental design

Co-diagnostic

This NBS was one of the very first needs and concrete outputs identified from the outset when the local task force went into NOH, and was accompanied by a strong political will and interest in this project. An opportunity presented itself to incorporate the URBiNAT methodologies – notably workshops and focus groups – to feed into the municipality colleague's work on the public tender call.

Co-design

Play elements were collected from inhabitants via interviews, focus groups, and workshops, and were accompanied with "best practices" references (playgrounds that families and children greatly enjoyed going to, in Brussels and Belgium more widely). This was included in the technical work of the municipality, though challenged by the norms and legal framework associated with playground design and management. Due to covid restrictions, it was difficult to maintain a continuity of participation throughout project development.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

19/ Chemin du pendu



NBS description

The Chemin du Pendu is a small path connecting the social housing sites of Val Maria and Craetbos to the Avenue de Versailles, following a sharp slope-line. It serves an essential function as a shortcut to the bus stop and to the rest of the neighbourhood, particularly for inhabitants of Val Maria, as the site was designed as an enclosed and car-based garden city, and does not have many designed interactions with its surroundings. The path is also a key vector of cross-neighbourhood sociability and sociocultural interaction, as many inhabitants – particularly women – go to activities via this path. Its renovation – at minimum – is an undergoing discussion and project between the municipality and the owner of the land on which the path passes, the social housing provider Comensia. The aim is to increase its accessibility both in terms of mobility and security, whilst preserving its biodiversity and country-side aesthetic qualities.

Positive aspects and challenges

<u>Positive aspects</u>

- High biodiversity in the zone, reinforcing green webbing in neighbourhood
- Used regularly by inhabitants of Versailles, Val Maria and Craetbos as a shortcut between neighbourhoods and to the bus stop
- Used regularly by walkers

<u>Challenges</u>

- Public path on private land
- Multiple managers of the path (municipality and Comensia)

- Planning permit dating from 2007 : outdated ?
- Vicinity of private estate complicates cohabitation
- Clandestine trash deposits due to isolation of path and sharp slope
- Sharp slope and ground instability : durability of solution vs. reduced mobility access vs. integrated rainwater management
- Insecurity due to lack of lighting, but fauna protected by this absence
- Becoming too visible/accessible may perturb the “quietness”, tranquillity of Val Maria ; potentially creating challenges for intergenerational cohabitation

Co-diagnostic

Through informal conversations, ethnographic fieldwork, workshops and focus groups, the subject of this path came up again and again as a cornerstone to social cohesion between Versailles and Val Maria, and an everyday frustration and source of fear for those who use it. Internal discussion about its renovation had also been ongoing for many years, and a small project task force was thus assembled to bring a satisfactory solution for all land managers and users of the path.

Co-design

In light of the emergent complexity of this seemingly simple project, the internal project task force has attempted to approach the problem with a pragmatism that hopes to resolve the situation as soon as possible. The inputs and insights drawn from the local diagnostic are regularly brought up again in discussion, to keep the connection to lived experience as strong as possible.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

20/ Ilot Roi Albert / Donderberg



Coupe de l'Ilot du Roi Albert
de la rue Donderberg jusqu'à l'avenue du Roi Albert

1/2000 ème

NBS description

An informal path (>10 years of public use on semi-private land) that is part of the municipal "green walk" (Promenade Verte). It is preserved from construction due to the regional land use plan (PRAS) that identifies it as a green space; a legacy from an old urban highway plan that fell through.
The site has a lot of potential for reconnecting pedestrian accessibility in the neighbourhood, as it breaks up a large urban block, and provides a shortcut (direct route) from Versailles to the swimming pool and sports complex, and further towards the tram lines connecting to the rest of the capital city.
The land has been in a formally underused state for several years, providing it with some qualitative elements of biodiversity-development ("wild" space), water infiltration, and informal uses for play and rest. However, it also has some clandestine trash dumping, a number of invasive species taking root, and some other elements contributing to a sense of insecurity (lack of visibility, lack of public lighting, etc.).
Valuing and reinforcing its current positive qualities, whilst managing its negative qualities, is the main objective of this project.

Positive aspects and challenges

<u>Positive aspects</u>

- Green space protected by regional land use plan (PRAS)
- Historical walking path
- Low intervention levels has allowed development of unique biodiversity profile

- Zone of “wilderness” conducive to play (rare in urban areas)

Challenges
- Reconciling “wilderness” and sense of security
- Identifying complementary uses with neighbouring infrastructures

Co-diagnostic
During walkthroughs and interviews, this site was identified by inhabitants as a little known resource of the neighbourhood, and as an essential shortcut to facilitate the accessibility of different public infrastructures (sports and transport) for social housing neighbourhoods (particularly Versailles).

Co-design

In the context of a cultural mapping focus on gendered sense of insecurity, and a walkthrough with women, points of attention emerged as lines to explore in a temporary occupation of place, in light of a future, more permanent landscaping project. These must serve as grounding elements for all further feasibility studies and project propositions.

Best practices and references

- “Pocket parks”

21/ Allée des moutons



Coupe de l'allé des moutons
de l'avenue de la Bugrane jusqu'à la rue de la Tour Japonaise

1/500 eme

NBS description

A small path on the border of Brussels and Flanders, connecting agricultural lands with a residential neighbourhood, providing a shortcut between the historical and current commercial zones of NOH (Zavelput/Peter Benoît) and Mutsaard (De Wand) via Versailles. If renovated, would provide increased access for youth to the activities (Scouts, etc.) in De Wand.
Potential for soft mobility reconnection via this more peaceful and secure path (compared to Avenue de Versailles).
Heritage value of the cobblestones and the path itself, dating back to Roman times and historical pathways of the area.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Quick win project
- Heritage potential and inclusion in walking routes of NOH (cf. No. 22)
- Coherent with overall soft mobility webbing ambition and Good Move

Challenges

- Border zone, thus management of street is peripheral to everyday practices
- Ensuring landscape coherence between very diverse functions/land uses

Co-diagnostic

In thematic walkthroughs, informal conversations, and interactions with local actors, the importance of this site as a key connection point between NOH and Mutsaard (De Wand), and with

Flanders was noted. Its heritage potential was pointed out in conversations with the PV-GW association.

Co-design

The identification of concrete possibilities for this site will happen via field visits with municipal technicians, bringing into the discussion the important points already noted by local actors and inhabitants in the diagnostic phase. Following this, the operational possibilities will be discussed, and presented to local stakeholders in due time.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

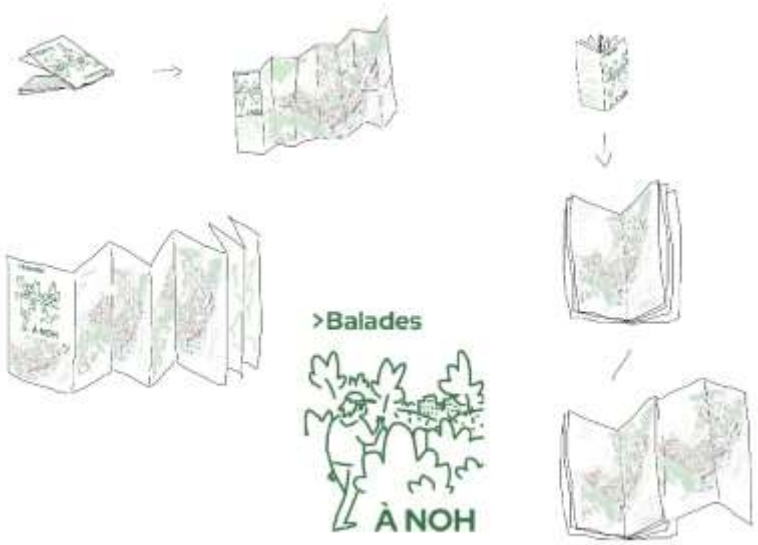
22/ Atlas of walks – valuing the heritage of local paths in NOH

NBS description

The project aims to make the different walks and pedestrian paths more visible in the neighbourhood, especially for new inhabitants. It also aims to value the heritage of actions and walks conducted by the PV-GW association in the past (collection and digitalisation of materials, reworking this into an output). Further on, this work can give way to a formalization of pedestrian paths and connections in the neighbourhood.

Positive aspects and challenges

- Putting forward local heritage and qualities
- Collaboration of public institution with local actors
- Creation of outputs that can stay in the neighbourhood after URBiNAT is finished



Co-diagnostic

The need to work on the visibility of pathways in the neighbourhood emerged in walkthroughs with inhabitants and local actors. Many inhabitants did not know the paths that were taken beforehand, and were very happy to discover a new face of their neighbourhood. Older inhabitants often lamented the lack of this « walking knowledge » of more recent residents, and wanted to share this knowledge.

Co-design

Pilot project in 2022-2023 in collaboration with local actors to do a first edition of an “atlas of walks”, to be distributed widely in the neighbourhood. Further formalisation of neighbourhood paths will require sourcing and valuing local knowledge of these, to compare with historical and cartographic knowledge.

Best practices and references

- “Valorisation sentiers vicinaux Haren”

23/ Tiny Forest (participatory budgeting NOH 2020-2021)

NBS description

A project proposed by Good Planet in the context of the participatory budgeting exercise of 2020-2021 in Neder-Over-Heembeek. Supported in the administrative linkages by the local task force, but carried out autonomously once the budget was allocated. Planting took place in times of covid restrictions, limiting the possibilities to stay true to the initial project methodology, but nonetheless 2 schools and 135 children were included in this pedagogical moment.

Positive aspects and challenges

- High biodiversity value in a short period of time by stimulating competition between individual plants
- Pedagogical zone and space for learning outdoors



1 Image taken from the co-planting moment with children © Good Planet

- Covid restrictions made co-implementation complicated
- Change of management techniques and governance of this zone (municipal gardeners)

Co-diagnostic

Local task force supported project development in the context of the participatory budgeting exercise of 2020-2021, with a field visit with technicians in an example Tiny Forest in the municipality of Forest, and acting as an additional contact point within the municipality for the actor carrying the project (Good Planet).

Co-design

Project was proposed and selected as a result of the participatory budgeting process, which included the identification of priority themes by the Neighbourhood council, a public voting procedures, and feedback on projects by the Neighbourhood council.

Best practices and references

- https://www.goodplanet.be/nl/tiny-forest-nl/

24/ Green and playful space - Craetbos / Clos du Bois Henri



NBS description

The site at the intersection of Craetbos and Rue du Bois Henri belongs to the municipality, and is currently underutilized and lacking qualitative landscaping. As the Rue du Bois Henri has recently been developed into a private allotment adjacent to the social housing allotments of Craetbos and Val Maria, this site has become a crucial intersection between these different socioeconomic spheres, and contains high potential to become an inclusive public space. The proposal is to develop a qualitative and playful public and green space, developed in a participatory manner, and with inclusive design at its core, and respecting the landscape and ecological setting of the site.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Site with high experimental potential and interesting biological characteristics
- Topography of site can be exploited for nature-inspired play
- Collective garden just across the road
- Community dynamics in Craetbos (community space <50m away), cf. Lieu de Liens

Challenges

- Articulation with its surroundings : other playgrounds nearby, and streetscape adjacent

- Unclear funding opportunities
- If playground, restrictive norms and regulations for nature-based play

Co-diagnostic

The need to do something about this site emerged internally from municipal technicians, as an urban plan had given the obligation to the municipality to create a public facility on this site (reference project was a playground).

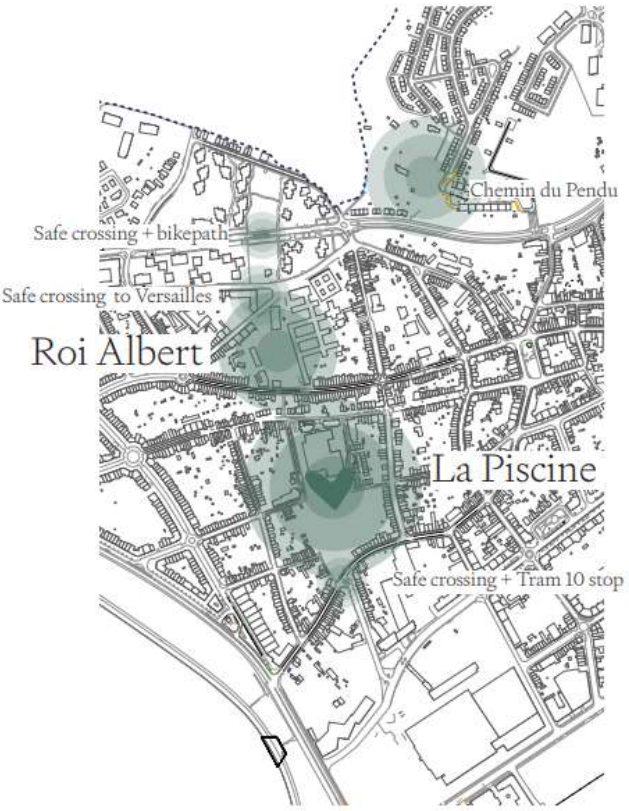
Co-design

The project was fed amongst others by a workshop with experts from the URBiNAT consortium in September 2022, and from informal discussions with neighbours of the site. In its next steps, further public consultation will be implemented following URBiNAT methodologies, and using inspirations from the Regional and Federal government's reflections on green and playful spaces (ENJA).

Best practices and references

https://dearpigs.be/
https://suede36.be/
https://www.arup.com/perspectives/publications/promotional-materials/section/nature-based-play

25-27/ "Coulée verte" project



NBS description

The overarching vision and scheme for the development of the "Nexus NOH" touching the "coulée verte", providing guiding principles for the requalification of green and public spaces in a defined perimetre, and coordination with the heating network extension (#37). The focus in this zone is integrated water management and valuing the historical water networks, increased connectivity down the topographical line towards the canal (focus on problematic intersections), and increased accessibility with “soft mobility” users (paths and signposting).

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- PRAS protects the green continuity of the corridor
- Open Ruimte reinforces importance as biodiversity connection
- Paths already used (though limited), part of the municipal Promenade Verte
- Possible to address project in phases

Challenges

- Heavy coordination necessity in order to achieve vision: of projects, technical departments, and political ambitions
- Large-scale investment need in a complicated budgetary context

Co-diagnostic

During the co-diagnostic, it emerged constantly from discussions that the existence of this “coulée verte” was not at all obvious for local inhabitants, who felt that the continuity of these green spaces was not legible (contrasting with a technical analysis of the map that clearly indicated its presence). This pointed to the need to increase the coherence of the landscaping across these green and public spaces.

Co-design

To be determined in light of next steps for co-design, in light of opportunities, land use affectations and public land ownership.

Best practices and references

- https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coul%C3%A9e_verte

28/ Cycle path along the Avenue Versailles



NBS description

The Avenue de Versailles is characterised by its high level of car traffic, leaves little room for comfortable movement of active modes of transport, in particular by bicycleThe objective is to make the avenue quieter, to make it more user-friendly and less dangerous, in concordance with the CQD operations concerning the crossing of the Avenue de Versailles. Knowing that there is a cycle path to the east of the district which starts at the roundabout in the direction of the Hôpital Militaire, this would be an opportunity to connect Versailles with the surrounding neighbourhoods and to improve access to nearby facilities.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Project already operationally defined in CQD Versailles Programme
- Regional subsidy programs available to finance intervention
- Contribution to wider accessibility in neighbourhood

Challenges

- Integration in cycling continuity of whole Av. Versailles
- Articulation with other uses of the street curb
- Timing with regards to operations of CQD

Co-diagnostic

The need for more security for pedestrians and cyclists emerged from the diagnostic of the CQD Versailles. The Avenue de Versailles is a constant tension point in informal discussions with inhabitants: particularly mothers who are afraid of letting their children cross it.

Co-design

Co-design will be guided by the results of the CQD Versailles masterplan that will be conducted in 2023 and 2024.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

29/ Den Bels Farm rehabilitation

NBS description



The Den Bels farm is a historical landmark of NOH, and has an orchard that is a protected heritage. It also presently has a strong collective dynamic around a community compost and recovery and redistribution of unsold produce from shops in the neighbourhood, to the benefit of families in need. The land and building belong to the municipality, and have been the subject of extensive back-and-forth about how best to renovate and reactivate this space. Currently, discussions are ongoing for a possible public-private partnership.



Positive aspects and challenges

<u>Positive aspects</u>

- Great opportunity linked to heritage status
- Strong collective dynamic in place
- Strong urban agriculture potential

<u>Challenges</u>

- Costly renovation
- High political interests with a need of coordination
- Site has limitations (and opportunities!) linked to heritage status

Co-diagnostic

During walkthroughs and informal discussions with local stakeholders, the issue of the Den Bels farm was regularly brought up, particularly by the inhabitants active in the neighbourhood compost that occupies part of the site.

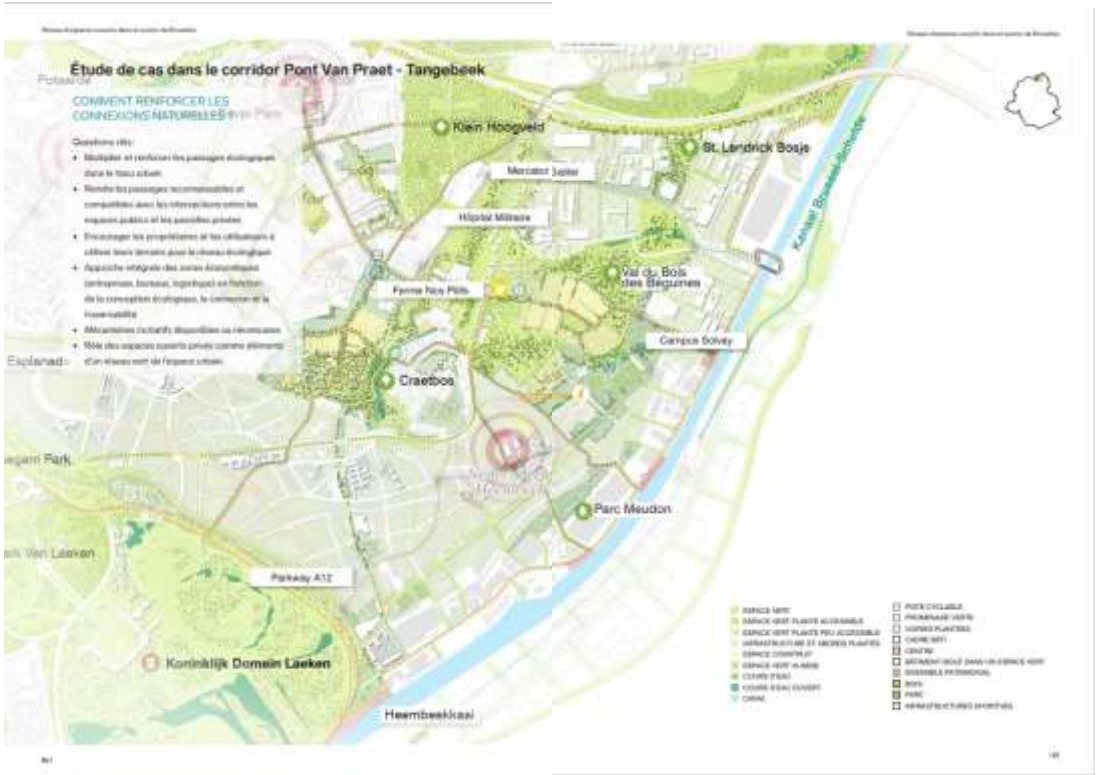
Co-design

No definite municipal program has been determined at this stage, but discussions are underway.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

30/ Link to Flanders (operationalisation Open Ruimte study)



NBS description

The Open Ruimte study conducted in 2021 at the behest of the regional planning agencies indicated a number of key connection points to strengthen between the Brussels Capital Region and surrounding Flanders. One of these is the connection between the Van Praet bridge and the Tangebeek, going up via the “coulée verte” and towards the Petit Chemin Vert and Vilvoorde. This study has not yet resulted in an explicit overarching strategic of operational project, but has given the opportunity for municipalities to call upon a consultancy firm via a common public tendering platform to conduct further feasibility and landscaping studies. The CQD Versailles will be making use of this platform to determine the landscaping vision (masterplan) for the public spaces to be renovated. The wish of the municipality is to continue to keep the vision and opportunity presented in the Open Ruimte study as a guideline for future developments, and further operationalise it in the long run.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Opportunity to strengthen connectivity to Ferme urbaine
- Opportunity to strengthen walking routes
- Better connection to Flanders for access to its facilities (e.g. sports sites in Koningslo)
- Integrated focus on integrated water management and green webbing through BUUR

Challenges

- Complicated governance due to regional/municipal borders and tensions between regions for land use

Co-diagnostic

Discussion with local actors, namely PV-GW, and with inhabitants of Versailles and Val Maria indicated that the connection to the agricultural lands just beyond the BCR-Flanders border was of high value to them, but not sufficiently reinforced by public policy. There was additionally a lack of knowledge of the Petit Chemin Vert zone, particularly the Bois des Béguines, by the social housing inhabitants, which became apparent in walkthroughs where these areas were explored often for the first time.

Co-design

The operationalisation of the Open Ruimte study will require more significant investments in a landscaping study or fieldwork to indicate the concrete opportunities for collaboration between the regions and municipalities, to the benefit of inhabitants on both sides of the border. Due to the ambition of this project, it has been kept for the phase 3 of implementation.

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

Social & Solidarity Economy NBS

31/ Youth and urban agriculture in Val Maria



NBS description

The ambition of this project is to stimulate the imagination and develop professional dreams among young people ; to strengthen the employment readiness of future generations and raise young people's awareness of ecological management of the urban environment.
The project aims to support an existing project in the field, set up by and for young people, in continued contact with local actors such as the urban farm of *Début des haricots* in Val Maria, and the community garden of Craetbos.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Supporting youth in self-led project : empowerment and competence-building
- Improving biodiversity of an underused site (old garages that were torn down)
- Piloting project-based support by the municipality

Challenges

- Land use on the long term
- Creating a durable community group to manage the project
- Appropriately orienting and supporting in the finance-finding of the project

Co-diagnostic

The desire to have more urban agriculture projects was a regular request in informal interactions with local stakeholders, and is in line with the historical land uses in the neighbourhood.

Co-design

First test in 2021 of weekly collective working moments at the Ferme urbaine with Projets Versailles and Association VLM, which led to many learnings and a need to revaluate the intentions of the project.
Discussions with youth of Val Maria in autumn 2022 to identify their needs, wishes, desires and the possibilities for the local task force to support the process of developing their own autonomously-managed garden.
In 2023, the collaboration will continue to evolve, using the urban agriculture tools of the municipality and Climate subsidy program to create a tailor-made solution for this community garden.

Best practices and references

- Parckfarm in Laeken

32/ Bikes and women - (re)initiation to biking and training in bike repair



NBS description

The aim of this pilot project is to accompany inhabitants - with a particular focus on women – in social housing areas (Versailles, Val Maria and Craetbos) in the discovery and use of bicycles, including more extensive bicycle training (learning to ride and repairing a bicycle).
The project is divided into four complementary axes, making it possible to offer tailor-made training to the public in a targeted and adapted manner.

	Riding a bike	**Repairing and maintaining bikes**
Getting started	Axis 1: Getting into the saddle	Axis 2: Taking care of your bike
Training yourself and learning to train others	Axis 4: Neighbourhood Bike Facilitator	Axis 3: Neighbourhood mechanic

On the long-term, the ambition of this first pilot project is that it will serve as a best practice reference for continued deployment of neighbourhood-focused bike training, in order to best accompany the mobility transition in the context of the Good Move plan.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Continuity and coordination possible with bike projects from CQD Versailles : Ride Your Future
- Strengthening of existing dynamics in the neighbourhood : AMO de NOH (bike repair) and “Verselle” (bike initiation for women)

Challenges

- Coordination with a diversity of actors working in tandem on parallel projects : risk of blurred project lines/actors
- Avoiding co-optation of existing dynamics

Co-diagnostic

In the territorial analysis and walkthroughs of the diagnostic, it appeared that NOH was not a very cyclable municipality, and that many inhabitants identified barriers to using this mode of transport. Considering the ambition to reconnect NOH within its sub-neighbourhoods, and to increase active modes of transport, it was deemed important to work on this collectively.

Co-design

A pilot project initiated by the local task force was built up in collaboration with local actors who had experience working with the target groups and with biking as a tool for local empowerment ; project references and design clauses went back and forth between actors. The launch of this project is concurrent with an auto-initiated project by women of NOH called “Verselle”, and will be coordinated with to ensure synergy-building. The “piste rouge” project of the CQD Versailles will also be an ally in developing a biking culture in NOH.

Best practices and references

- https://molembike.be/hirondelles/
- https://www.provelo.org/fr/page/viavelo
- https://www.cltb.be/2021/07/22/roue-libre-cest-reparti/

33/ Local currencies for natural based circular economy – “Zinne” reinforcement in NOH



NBS description

The local currency “Zinne” – operating on the territory of the Brussels Capital Region – has grown in amplitude in the past years. The municipality of Brussels has been amongst its institutional supporters and partners, developing projects such as enabling the acceptance of the Zinne in public infrastructures (starting with public swimming pools), subsidising the associations carrying the project in order to support the increase of the network, and by giving the option to its employees to chose to get their end-of-year gift voucher (worth 35 EUR) in Zinne currency.
The intention behind this project is to continue to stimulate and develop the use and circulation of the Zinne throughout the territory of the Brussels municipality, and more specifically in NOH, as it is under-served at the moment (only 3 partners in the neighbourhood).

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Ongoing collaboration with the Zinne asbl, culture of collaboration
- Antecedents of public (institutional) support for the project

Challenges

- Remains a niche, ideology-based alternative to euros ; the charter for joining the currency is selective, density of alternative economic actors is not so high in NOH

Co-diagnostic

In discussion with political representatives, it became clear that there was a strong political will to support the Zinne project. Inhabitants of NOH, on the other hand, were lamenting the lack and loss of local commerce in the main artery of François Vekemans, the reduced access to ATMs being a marked change in the diagnostic phase. As a local currency can help to redynamise local economic interactions, and considering the profile of the SSE actors in NOH (especially around urban agriculture), it seems that a focus on food provision networks and local production could be reinforced through the continued support of this project.

Co-design

The local task force was closely linked to the pilot projects connected to the Zinne and linked to the municipality's activities, including the distribution of the end-of-year gift vouchers and deployment of active strategies for increasing the amount of partners that are part of the network. This active co-design with local partners has led to a reasonably strong network and the identification of continued partnership possibilities.

Best practices and references

List of francophone Belgian alternative currency initiatives :
https://www.financite.be/fr/article/monnaies-citoyennes

34/ Community space

NBS description

The need for a multifunctional community space was identified early on in the diagnostics of both URBiNAT and the CQD Versailles, to give space for neighbourhood cohesion and conviviality and community projects. In particular the need for a neighbourhood kitchen, a community supermarket (short-circuit, neighbourhood production), and a space for exchanging objects (free shop or equivalent concept) was expressed.
The program of the new multifunctional pole described in the Operational Program of the CQD Versailles still needs to be fine-tuned, but aims to address the following functionalities :

- A sports equipment center
- HORECA space (cafeteria / open kitchen)
- Digital public space (EPN)
- Digital and musical incubator
- Training and meeting rooms that can be shared
- Shared spaces for associations



Positive aspects and challenges

<u>Positive aspects</u>

- Conjuncture of neighbourhood need and CQD Versailles financing opportunity
- Multifunctionality of space part of program, avoiding obsolescence of space

<u>Challenges</u>

- Logistics of reconciling multifunctional uses (not always compatible)
- Shared agendas and coordination needs, risks of saturation of space in peak moments
- Reconciling institutional vision of 'good management' and realities of neighbourhood use

Co-diagnostic

The needs for community/solidarity spaces for the neighbourhood emerged in community workshops (e.g. "C'est nous les chef.fe.s"), was brought up in bilateral meetings with local associations, and reinforced by diagnostics of other projects (e.g. CQD Versailles).

Co-design

This project was rapidly channelled to the CQD Versailles programme, as a direct financing opportunity presented itself in that context for the Versailles neighbourhood. The programme of CQD Versailles was co-created with inhabitants and local associations by two complementary consultancy companies – Karbon and collectif ipé – and validated by the City of Brussels elected representatives.

Best practices and references

- Repair Café - La serre Communa
- Horeca / espace polyvalent - Maison de quartier Malibran LPP Architectes

Technological NBS

35/ "Ludomobile" - a bike trailer hosting giant games



NBS description

The “ludomobile” project was an ad hoc collaboration between the local task force – in need of a tool for fieldwork that was more playful than institutional – and the local AMO association – always keen on building things with and for children. A bike trailer was constructed by the municipality workshops on the basis of a design drawn together by these two project partners. Reuse of materials was an aim of the project, thus the wheels and tarp were salvaged waste from specialised sources. The tarp was painted over a number of times by and with children of the neighbourhood, encountered in public space on Wednesday and Friday afternoons during the AMO’s field presence. The tool was essential for creating playful moments of encounter between the local task force and inhabitants during the co-design phase in 2022.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Shared tool amongst local partners
- Mobile : can touch a wide audience, be taken out for a variety of occasions

- Visually appealing, uses play as a mode of interaction

Challenges

- Iterative design has led to a heavy tool : needs an electric bike
- Storage difficult
- Visibility of possibility to share/borrow not very high

Co-diagnostic

The design and conception of the tool began during the local diagnostic phase, as a natural emergence from the collaboration between the local task force and the AMO de NOH. The AMO used self-made giant games and circus objects to interact with children in public space and build a regular rapport with them. The local task force joined this field-based presence on a regular basis, and thus the idea of joining forces to create the “ludomobile” emerged, as a response to the need to store and transport the material, and the desire to use a joyful object as a source of “excitement”, creating a moment “out of the ordinary” for the space of an afternoon.

Co-design

The “ludomobile” was used during the co-design phase as a tool to be present in public space during festive events in the neighbourhood : to create a recognisable marker of the project and attract the eye. It was the basis of community workshops, attracting children and their parents predominantly, and serving in tandem with the “artistic synthesis” of the local diagnostic.

Best practices and references

https://iconoclasistas.net/portfolio-item/movil/
https://www.facebook.com/kitanossarua
https://rool.be/en/project/babbeleir/

36/ "Les îles mobiles" - mobile urban and inclusive furniture





NBS description

The aim of this pilot project was to create a modular and multifunctional urban furniture, as a tool to 'dress up' and 'inhabit' public space in an ephemeral manner and to encourage interaction of people in the street.
This neighbourhood tool was designed and built in close cooperation with future users - both neighbourhood associations and residents to ensure the relevance of the final object. The construction timeline fit within the open-air neighbourhood festival “Living en Ville”, coordinated by the GC Nohva.
The aim of this mobile furniture was to :

- Be able to accommodate a group of people (a dozen) in a convivial manner in the public space for the duration of an event, for an afternoon or a weekend: be able to sit for a while, have a bite to eat, chat or read, to be comfortable (sheltered from the rain, the sun)
- Make spaces that are not used very much more dynamic, by being able to take out the furniture (e.g. "it's going to be sunny this weekend, let's take out the "îles mobiles"!")
- Break the duality between presenters and participants (classic stand), encourage interaction and conviviality, encourage meetings

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Common (shared) tool for associations, inhabitants, municipality

- Mobile, can be placed anywhere in neighbourhood

Challenges

- To respond to design requests, modules were made heavier (less manoeuvrable) than initially intended : needs 2-3 people and motivation
- Rolls better on hard surfaces than in grass

Co-diagnostic

In the diagnostic, local inhabitants – especially youth from Versailles and those close in touch with them – lamented the lack of protected spaces to spend time together in public space, shielded from the rain and with seating space. The "dalles" of Versailles are not very conducive to gathering. In addition, in discussion with the GC Nohva, it appeared that a collaboration to further stimulate the "Living en Ville" festival and allow it to go beyond the borders of the Place Peter Benoît (over to Versailles for example) was opportune, and could take the form of a mobile stand for associations to use whenever they had an activity in public space.

Co-design

The design brief for what became the "mobile islands" was cocreated between the local task force (municipality technicians) and local actors (specifically the GC Nohva, though other sociocultural actors were also consulted). Following public tendering procedures, a creative proposition fitting the URBiNAT design thinking methodologies was proposed by the Frères Poulet (co-construction collective). The fine-tuning of the designs and physical creation moment took place in one week of open construction on Place Peter Benoit. Targeted audiences were invited to participate, such as a group of seniors from the Eglantines/Wilde Rozen. Casual participation of passers-by was actively encouraged.

Best practices and references

https://www.instagram.com/microbscene/

https://lesfrerespoulet.be/index.php/portfolio/items/agora3-wielsbrassmaisondescultures/

37/ Heating network - connecting the incinerator to social housing and other big energy users in NOH



NBS description

The waste incinerator located close to Van Praet bridge produces extra calories (waste heat) that can be used in the form of heated water to heat public infrastructures and social housing. A connection already exists towards the royal domain for the purpose of heating the royal greenhouses. An opportunity exists thus to extend this network up into NOH, passing along a line of maximum heat consumers which incidentally follows the line of the “coulée verte”. A working group between all concerned actors is currently in place, with the mandate of the executive body of the municipality, in order to develop the concrete solutions (e.g. the price of the energy distributed) allowing this project to go forward. It will necessarily be coordinated with the finalisation of the construction of new public housing by the municipality in the Van Praet zone.

Positive aspects and challenges

Positive aspects

- Innovative solution in Brussels using waste energy of an operating plant
- Opportune moment to develop the project : the stars are aligned

Challenges

- Although the energy is free, the cost of infrastructure is not : who bears the cost ?

- How to determine a cost structure for an infrastructure that could continue to be extended?

Co-diagnostic

Desire to develop a Positive Energy District and somehow respond to the heating challenges faced by the inhabitants of Versailles was evoked regularly in casual conversation. Although the Climate Plan of the Logement Bruxellois was planned, there was initially no capacity for the municipality to develop a project around this need (social housing outside of the municipal scope).

Co-design

In parallel technical conversations relating to mobilising the caloric potential of the incinerator (initially modelled to go to Quartier Nord, where a PED is currently being piloted), an opportunity to put multiple interested actors around the table for a shorter (cheaper) pipeline towards Versailles became a concrete possibility. As this is a highly technical discussion, there was little involvement of inhabitants in the co-design process. However, this project responds directly to a regularly mentioned need relating to housing comfort versus economic precarity of social housing dwellers, as well as to the need for more resilient heating networks (diversification away from natural gas).

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).
- https://guidetodistrictheating.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/D%C3%A9velopper-les-r%C3%A9seaux-de-chaleur_Guide-destin%C3%A9-aux-consommateurs-d%E2%80%99%C3%A9nergie.pdf

38/ Meso-compost installation



NBS description

This project is included in the Climate Plan and PCDD, and is a direct continuation of ongoing studies and contracts (e.g. eco-circularity of waste (BXLORG), study of VBX flows, etc.) that aim to make the most out of organic material by introducing more circular and local waste-stream management. It comes in support of the dynamics of existing neighbourhood composts (relaying the "master-composters") and inscribing itself in the continuity of the work done by the municipality. It is also a response to the necessity to align practices with the new legislation of "Brudalex 2.0".



Positive aspects and challenges

- Possibility of an institutional answer to an urban need : managing green waste

Co-diagnostic

The neighbourhood composts (10 in NOH) that are carried by "master composters" living in NOH are in need of more structural support, as seen in field visits and 1-1 conversations.

Co-design

The municipality has an obligation to reduce waste streams (cf. Brudalex 2.0) and manages organic waste collection (orange bags compulsory from 2023), and needs to account for the organic waste streams of para-municipal structures. As such, it needs to develop a structural solution on a neighbourhood level that can take into account a diversity of organic waste streams (including cooked foods).

Best practices and references

- Name similar best practices or references (paste a link if possible).

8.2. Co-creation process report/feedback (fiches)

The implementation of the co-design process in the Living Lab in Brussels - after the end of the co-diagnostic phase documented in D2.6 - included a number of “formal” moments of participation, described below. The local task force chose to also include a high quality field presence, sometimes described as “proximity participation” (as in the case of Porto), enabling a close contact with local actors, inhabitants, and stakeholders that gave a way to a rich and iterative process of co-design.

The documentation of this proximity participation is much more diffuse than with the “formal” participation workshops. They include:

- Field drawings (below) and recordings (uploaded on the BNA-BBOT Brussels Sound map)

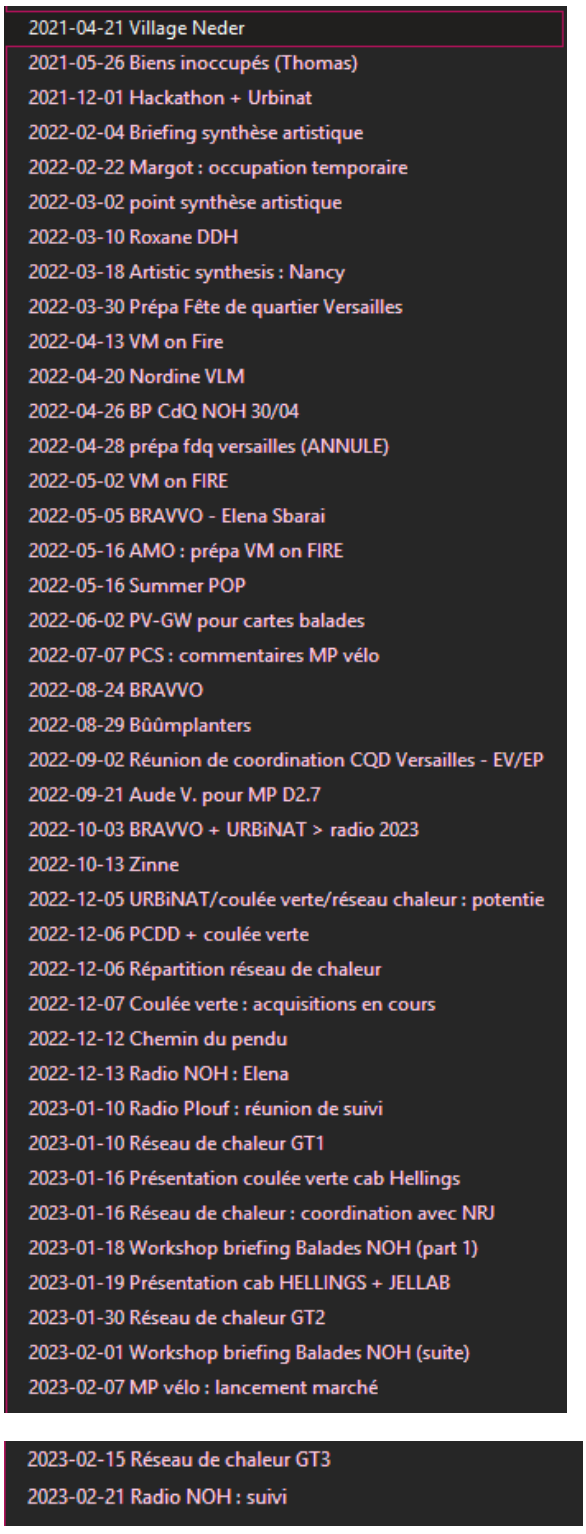




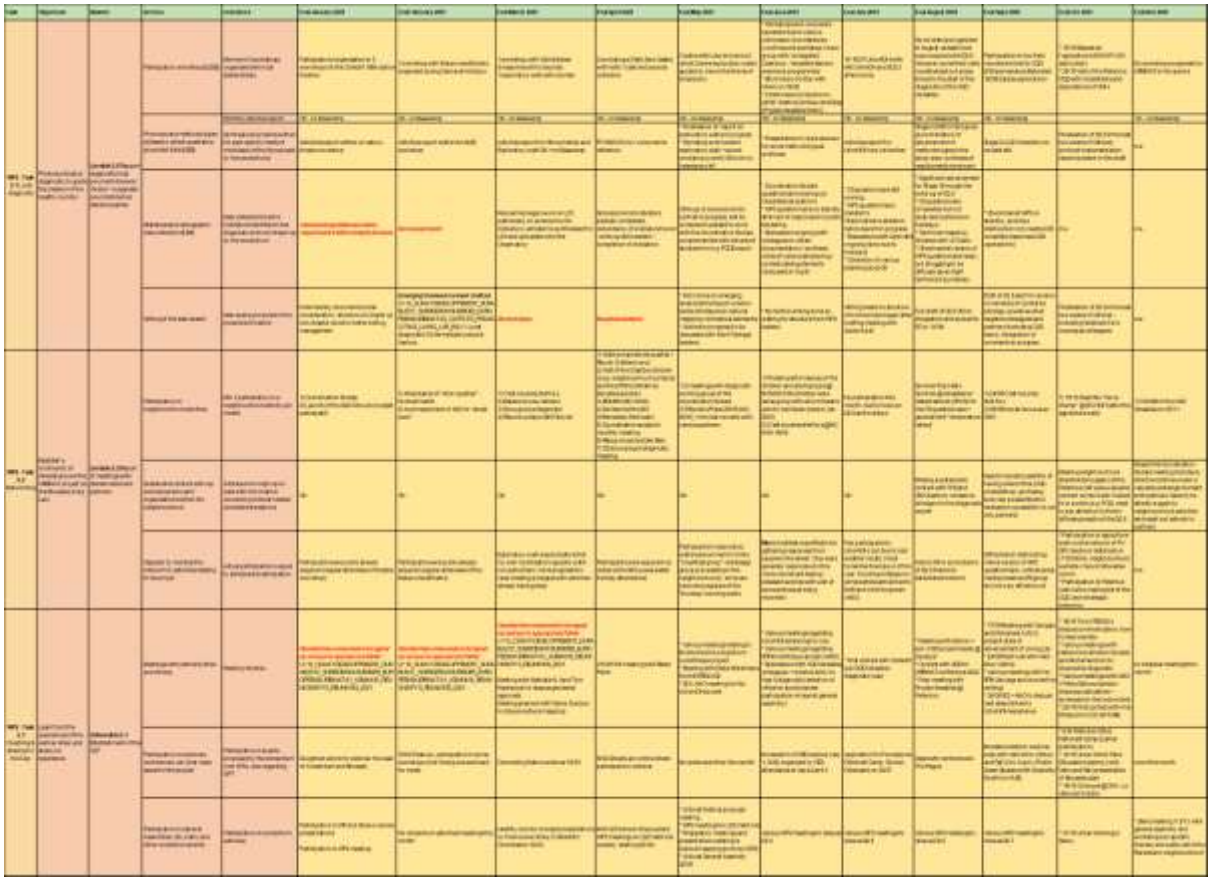
- Field notebooks

INSERT SCAN OF NOTEBOOK

- Meeting notes and minutes (extract of OneNote overview below)



- Agenda overview and evaluation of the local coordinator, documenting moments of participation in cultural activities or meetings with local actors in the context of parallel and complementary projects (extract below)



For the documentation of the “formal” moments of participation, please see the overview tables below.

MEETING #1 – **Conseil de quartier NOH –** Encounter and working group
Phase in the co-creation process: Co-diagnostic / Co-design / Co-Implementation / Co-Monitoring
Date: 2022-04-30 (Saturday)
Time (duration): 10:00-12:30
Event format: in-person, formal meeting
Place: GC Nohva, Place Peter Benoit
Theme: Validation of diagnostic (artistic synthesis) + self-projection based on priority themes
Target group: members of the Conseil de quartier of NOH (citizen chosen on representative and voluntary basis, members of neighbourhood associations)

Estimated no. of participants: Members of the Conseil de Quartier (17) + facilitators (4)

Activity summary

Participation in the NOH Neighbourhood Council on 30 April, with the idea of defining needs, a roadmap, arriving at 2 actions that can be carried out by the Council (e.g. motivating young people to make do field interviews (microtrottoir))

Main objectives (What we want to achieve with this activity)

Saturday's objectives

- Formulation of wishes
- Public meeting > CoQ presentation (2p)
- Feedback on the meeting (7p present)
- Definition of actions to be carried out, by theme
- Go beyond the request, formulate the need

Programme

In articulation with the agenda developed by our colleagues of the Participation Service, including a preparation of the mid-mandate meetings with the elected representatives.

Programme (35min) :

- 5min: Micro-presentation of URBiNAT: objective, timeframe, what does it mean in practice?
- 5min: Q&A time for clarification points
- 5min: Presentation of the synthesis work: overall and specific objectives
- 20min: invitation to CoQ members to give feedback, impressions of the map
- 10min: Validation of the front side > Colour code with stickers + post-its to explain
    - Positive impression: "it speaks to me/I agree
    - Negative impression: "I don't agree, there is something important missing".
    - Questioning: "I'm puzzled, I don't understand this representation, I didn't imagine it like this".
- 10min: Interaction with map of the future + Bazile's diagram > exploration of possible futures, current urban planning projects
    - Links with the neighbourhood council's themes: mobility, social cohesion/youth, employment/shops
    - Link to URBiNAT themes: user-friendliness, connectivity, preservation/enhancement of existing buildings

Methods and tools to be applied

Specifications regarding Saturday's schedule

- Large format printing on A1 card + several versions in A3
    - "validation" of the front side (evaluation with colours)
- 30-35min, including 5min presentation of the project
- Themes of the CdQ on which to focus: mobility, social cohesion, employment/youth (A3 table sheets per theme) (Constantin sends me the minutes of the last meetings on the themes)

The first year, in order to provide a framework for the participatory budget projects, the themes chosen were mobility, green spaces and social cohesion with an emphasis on youth.

At the time of the renewal of the council (in June 2021), the themes were reexamined and mobility, social cohesion with a focus on youth, and employment/business came out.

Results and evaluation

General feedback on the quality of the activity (evaluation)

- Successful workshop, they were active in the use of stickers, it worked well: the instructions for the front map were clearer and more complete than for the back map
- There was not enough time for the second part, and the usefulness of the schematic map was not clear (especially without a legend)
- The instructions for the future side were not clear enough, the legend on Bazile's map was missing (Samy took it upside down)
- The A1s were not used
- With 2-3 people on an A3 map it was perfect, everyone could look at the map and write directly or place these stickers
- They wanted to take the card back when they could (the unused copies) > value the aesthetic side of the card, it is more than just for summarising!
- Some people said it was to keep as a reminder (to be revisited in the future, to see what has evolved)

Feedback on the content (results)
Validation" of the front side (stickers and post-its)

- **Agreement**:
- Lots of positive elements: Val Maria, Craetbos (wheelchair user), vegetable gardens, chip shop, Peter Benoit, St Nicolas, Den Bels, Versailles (sport and playground), schools, swimming pools, tram, Meudon
- Versailles: football = positive
- Van Praet funnel: represents the existing
- Meudon: positive symbol
- Peter Benoit pigeon: "wat blief!

- **Disagreement / things to change:**
- The hangman's path is represented with a staircase whereas there is no layout
- Absence of Nos Pilifs, the urban forest, the Mandela stadium and the Petit Chemin Vert, the military hospital, the children's park in Bruyn Street.
- Construction of the Versailles-Pool Road
- Integrate Pilifs/Bruyn into the perimeter
- No commercial dynamic in Vekemans
- Carrefour Den Bels + Den Bels farm 'non-existent
- Canicite Craetbos, lack of canal railing, danger of freewheeling bikes at the Solarium, sheep alley

- **Questions** :
- Non-existent PCSW building: questioning (on the Allée des moutons site)
- Waste ground (îlot roi albert): boots and illegal deposits > people do not recognise the site
- Zavelput: the playground (use)
- Zavelput: dangerous crossroads
- Passage Van Praet difficult to cycle through
- Urgent need to find a solution for people with reduced mobility (especially children) > Craetbos link
- Peter Benoit: underused square, ridiculous market
- Mosque missing in all project analyses

Projection into the future via the map overleaf (in addition to the exercise just before where the Council was invited to imagine the actions it could take in the near future to advance these priority themes)

- **Agreement with the anticipation:**
- Green corridor in the process of change
- Tram line
- Continuation of "pedestrian easement
- +++ of bicycles (freighters)
- OK Bruyn street included in the perimeter (while in the front side not)
- OK tram

- **Disagreement with anticipation (absences, failures):**
- Mini-football hall in ZIR4 opposite the school at the Crossroads and/or close to Meudon/PCV (recommendation)
- Redevelopment of Chemin du Pendu
- Flemish Campus (Rue Château Beyard)
- PCV masterplan out of bounds
- Bad cycle path on Avenue de Versailles (Coin des Cerises > Val Maria section)
- Van Praet tram: can't drive through anymore? "How will I get out of the neighbourhood?
- Why is there a wheelchair at the edge of the canal?

Photos of event

Credits for photos to Samy HADJI (Bruxelles Participation)







MEETING #2 –

"Fête de la Place" – URBiNAT stand with the "ludomobile"

Phase in the co-creation process: Co-diagnostic / Co-design / Co-Implementation / Co-Monitoring

Date: 2022-05-28 (Saturday)

Time (duration): 14:00 – 18:00

Event format: in-person, festive neighbourhood gathering with URBiNAT stand

Place: Place Saint Nicolas 3

Theme: Validation of diagnostic + projection into the future

Target group: open public, citizens active in public/social/cultural life, children

Estimated no. of participants: 50-60 people at event, maybe 5-10 who will talk to us

Activity summary

In the context of a festive event organised by the francophone cultural centre (Maison de la Création NOH) held a stand with the "ludomobile", the artistic synthesis of the local diagnostic, and circus games.

Main objectives (What we want to achieve with this activity)

- Use the "ludomobile" as a tool for public engagement, accompanied by the various tools developed for citizen engagement (subjective map/artistic synthesis, Urbo)
- Identify specific tension points and project ideas linked to the 3 thematic focuses
- Identify small-scale tangible projects that would improve quality of life in public space
- Target a more general audience, inhabitants of NOH more generally rather than focused exclusively on Versailles/Val Maria, in order to identify more general issues and projects (breaking down project silo, focus on neighbourhood human-nature ecology)
- Gain visibility and traction around the project

Programme

- Morning (on the way) : Buy small snacks in bulk
- 1pm-2pm arrival of Bazile and Laetitia on the spot; passage to the AMO to get the games + to the scouts to get the ludo
- 2pm everything is in place, micro-briefing between Bazile and Laetitia
- 2:30 pm start of the animation
- 5.30 pm end of the animation
- 5.30-6pm clean up, collect all the games and return them to the AMO, park the ludo
- 6pm ... stay and enjoy the music 😉

Methods and tools to be applied

General workshop: focus group open to passers-by, people involved with MC-NOH

Objective: listing projects? Extend the imaginary ? > Use NBS cards (need for translation)

Map on the front :

- Validation of stickers
- Discussion on the issues
- Collaborative colouring and discussion with the children, identifying their landmarks in the neighbourhood

Back map :

- Based on the issues, identify where to put the themes and concrete projects
- Talk about dreams, imaginations
- Use the themes to say "I would like more of this here" + how?

Micro-trottoir:

- In 20 years in NOH...
- What I want for my children

<u>In terms of the co-design process, these are the anchorage points identified :</u>

Self-projection : Identify needs, challenges and availability to participate

- Presentation of the artistic synthesis, discussion and dialogue around the map and the identified themes (using the stickers)
- Guide children to colouring + parents on assessment

Ideation : Identify ideas to solve needs and challenges

- Future side of the artistic synthesis map in combination with micro-trottoir...

Design : Conceptualizing and Clustering, My NBS, Urbinat NBS, Matching NBS 's

- Identification of priority sites: spatialization of themes
- Develop a kind of neighbourhood wishlist (which may or may not be updated): flagship projects to be developed

Use stickers to identify areas that need more of what the theme represents, then question those placing the stickers what they would imagine there (to be written down)

Results and evaluation

Observations

- Positive evaluation of the illustrations, the children really enjoy interacting with the drawings, playing the guessing game of "can you find… ?" or identifying their favourite elements (the pool is a big favourite)
- Some parents with the children, some very taciturn or unwilling to engage with us, others more open (bored, intrigued, engaged)
- The "future" side is more difficult to mobilise for conversation, people find it hard to project themselves into the future (15-20 years, the future of their children in the neighbourhood), and pointing out things to change more abstractly doesn't really work
- Biggest element when talking about the future is the preservation of the green spaces, continuously considered to be the main attraction point of the neighbourhood
- The various games put in place (stock of AMO and Coordination sociale) work very well with a large variety of ages, can even include parents quite actively
    - Do the job of attracting people to an area, giving a pretext for talking, very well
- We went around to distribute the A3 versions, saying "would you like a colouring map?" and if affinity/openness present the concept behind the map

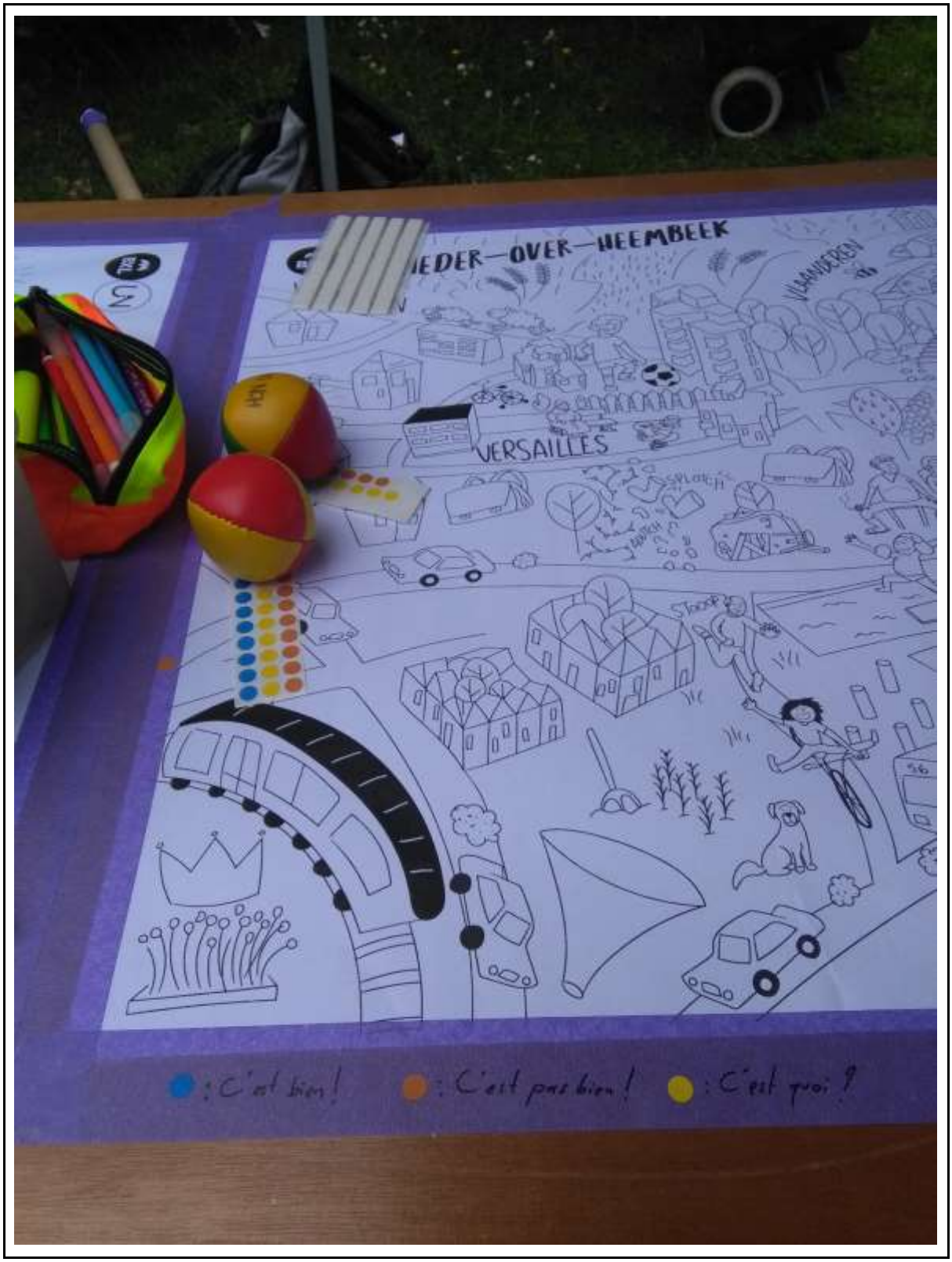
    - When the people had children, very interested to have a map
    - Otherwise, totally disinterested, don't look at it twice to figure out what it says
- The "connectivity" theme sticker is occasionally confused with the atomium

People interacted with :

- 5 adults around the map (2:3 men:women, half-half associations and inhabitants)
- 10 children (balanced gender) between 4 and 14
- 20-30 adults to whom the map was distributed
- Group of 5 or so elderly ladies for "micro-trottoir"
- A good handful of people talked to informally, updating on process, talking about specific themes (e.g. Annemie for composts)

Photos of event




EDER-OVER-HEEMBEEK
VERSAILLES
: C'est bien!
: C'est pas bien!
: C'est toi?

MEETING #3 –
"Fête de Quartier Versailles"

Phase in the co-creation process: Co-diagnostic / Co-design / Co-Implementation / Co-Monitoring

Date: 2022-06-25 (Saturday)

Time (duration): all day

Event format: in-person, festive neighbourhood gathering with URBiNAT stand

Place: Versailles green spaces (playground or sports park, TBD)

Theme: From co-diagnostic to self-projection ; URBiNAT visibility

Target group: open public, citizens active in public/social/cultural life in Versailles

Estimated no. of participants: passers-by, 10-20 interactions

Activity summary

During the annual neighbourhood party – which traditionally includes a number of neighbourhood-based associations – the CQD Versailles and URBiNAT teams collaborated to add an extra dimension to the event.

Main objectives (What we want to achieve with this activity)

- Use the "ludomobile" as a tool for public engagement, accompanied by the various tools developed for citizen engagement (subjective map/artistic synthesis, Urbo)
- Identify specific tension points and project ideas linked to the 3 thematic focuses
- Identify small-scale tangible projects that would improve quality of life in public space, in coordination with CQD Versailles (partnership in terms of spatial organisation and activity)

Programme

9h00-9h30 – breakfast
10h00-11h00 – pick up of material (stored in police station)
11h00-13h00 – setting up of material + technical support for partners
13h00-18h00 – stand and activities
14h00 – aldermen visit the stand
18h00-19h00 – clean up and put back material in storage spot

Methods and tools to be applied

General/thematic workshop: 3 URBINAT priority themes to be placed on the artistic synthesis map

Results and evaluation

- More dispersed event, with a lot of logistic support required for a variety of stands that heavily solicited the local task force.
- Active interaction of children with the colouring maps

- Use of Urbo was effective, with new blocks that could be drawn on to add elements to the “construction of the city of the future” ; but also some diversion of the tool for more playful uses (Jenga-style piling up

Photos of event



MEETING #4 –

"Val Maria on Fire" – a festive moment of public expression for youth of Val Maria et MENA from Fedasil, working on co-ideation for improvement of quality of life in public space

Phase in the co-creation process: Co-diagnostic / Co-design / Co-Implementation / Co-Monitoring

Date: 2022-06-29

Time (duration): 14:00-18:30

Event format: in-person, informal gathering

Place: Val Maria playground

Theme: Voicing dreams for the neighbourhood

Target group: Youth and their families (MENA and inhabitants of Versailles/Val Maria)

Estimated no. of participants: 30 over the course of the afternoon + 80 MENA from Fedasil

Activity summary

Collaboration between a number of neighbourhood-based associations with a particular working affinity and focus, and with the local task force. Aim was to create an open festive event that would mix youth of Val Maria (oft forgotten neighbourhood by associations) and from Fedasil (open centre for youth migrants, MENA), with the idea of fostering greater cohesion between these groups who don't often get a chance to meet.

Main objectives (What we want to achieve with this activity)

- To create a moment of conviviality, of meeting; to give a space to express needs and translate them into public problems via free and critical speech
- To create an inclusive, gastronomic, festive and musical moment for the inhabitants of NOH and in particular the young people of Val Maria and the mena of fedasil.
- To collect the expression of the "imaginary" of the inhabitants (young and old) concerning the needs/wants/desires of NOH that they have identified.
- Inclusion of the Collectif 1984 to organise this collection of words because they brilliantly combine an artistic approach with social criticism.

Programme

- 12.30-2pm: set-up + start of barbecue for MENA
- 2pm-4pm: theatre, games & sport, donkey, screen printing workshops
- 14h visit of the farm
- 4.30 pm visit of the farm and return of the donkeys
- 4pm-4.30pm: open stage
- 16h30-18h : jam
- 18h-19h : dismantling

Methods and tools to be applied

Collective 1984 : open stage (action theatre)

- characters : fortune tellers
- Nede "rêve "office Over Heembeek"; the "rêveureembeeks”
- possibility to facilitate in group or in wandering
- open stage with the *criée* at 4pm
- jam

Urbo + colouring map: adaptation of the tool to a more fluid context. Filled with new blocks

Screen printing: in connection with the ludo, 140 possible t-shirts, 4 pre-prepared screen printing frames

Giant games: 5 giant games, scrabble and home-made ladder toes

Urban farm: donkeys + farm visits, departure at 3pm and 4.30pm (call with the pans)

Ludomobile : to attract people and transport the material (screen printing remains around the ludo, the games are scattered)

The *criée*: a box where you can put small messages you want cried out to the public

Barbecue: to create a convivial moment

Jam: musical instruments: percussion mainly, some guitars. Supervision: be careful with the equipment, put on music if there is nothing

Results and evaluation

Photos of event





Consortium meeting : workshop on inclusive design of public space(s)
Phase in the co-creation process: Co-diagnostic / Co-design / Co-Implementation / Co-Monitoring
Date: 2022-09-27
Time (duration): 14:00 (14:30) -17:00 (17:30)
Event format: in-person, workshop in the context of the biannual consortium meeting
Place: Craetbos salle communautaire (TBC)
Theme: Inclusive and participatory design of public space
Target group: Workshop with Urbinaters to support in designing an intersectional inclusive public space (Municipal partners of the URBiNAT project ; transversal partners working on the Gender Task Force)
Estimated no. of participants: max 25 participants, sub-groups of max. 10
Activity summary Following a preliminary gathering of inputs from citizens and inhabitants gravitating around the case study site, we are making use of the consortium visit and partner's expertise as an opportunity to build a common expertise and reflection on how to design spaces that have inclusivity at the core of their problem definition and design solution.

Main objectives (What we want to achieve with this activity)

Primary objective = feed the internal "fiche projet" (and in due time a call for offers) that can then be used to mobilise internal budgets for a project development in 2023 or 2024

Primary objective = to share knowledge and open new perspectives with practitioners from other cities about how to "do" inclusive design of public/green spaces

Secondary objective = to develop a way of working that feeds into the different phases of the administration's processes in project development, taking into account citizen inputs and perspectives, including those most marginalised or peripheral to these processes.

Secondary objective = to feed into the work of the Gender Task Force work plan : **Topic 8.** Gender balance and lens in urban plans and public space design

What does an intersectional inclusive design imply in this case ?

- Age : children/youth/older people ; playground for 0-6 y.o. ; seating for the elderly
- Gender : accompanying adults ; people of colour : how can the space be designed to make them feel most at ease ?
- People with a (physical) handicap : how to adapt the accessibility (physical), e.g. the edge of sidewalks, urban furniture, playground equipment
- Other types of handicaps (deaf, blind, neuroatypical?) : how to orient them, how to create safe spaces

Program

Part 1: Framing and presentation of the context (1h, 14h30-15h30)

- Plenary session
    - Framing needs + objectives of the place: presentation by VBX team + inhabitants ?
    - Presentation: contextual elements + how people live in the neighbourhood + technical framing (important elements EV)
    - ***Give roles (personas) (labels with descriptions of people)*** **>** put a group number on each persona to distribute the groups properly
        - Ask them to give themselves a name on the basis of their persona card, and develop a small biography/presentation : they will present themselves to each other in the sub-groups

- Visit of the case study site, with roles taken into account; can ask clarification questions, anticipate planning issues

Part 2 (40 min, 15h30-16h10)

Sub-groups: speed-dating format 2-3 people max ?

- Output: what questions should we ask ourselves in the context of a development? (> objective = to feed a "standard" project sheet based on the City's)
    - Cards with questions from the GENRE training + possibility of adding questions or specifying them; classify them by theme?
        - Provide wool to make the links + pins
        - Cork board ?
        - Markers
    - Collect them on a large poster/panel + have a small exchange

Part 3: Development of a planning proposal (1h20, 16h10-17h30)

Sub-groups: max. 10 people

- Tour de table avec personnages fictifs : *"Bonjour je m'appelle … et j'ai .. et je suis …"*
- Output: map with as precise a description of the layout as possible > stickers + post-its + pencils
    - Layout of site + materials/furniture + technical specifications (e.g. height of benches)
    - Inputs: BE references + Nature-based play (children); GENDER and CITY training; racialised people (decolonial memory)
        - Materials for collages + cardboard
        - 3 plans of the area
    - A maximum in detail: via role play? > give them an identity during the design phase

Closing : Presentation in plenary

Methods and tools to be applied

- See programme above

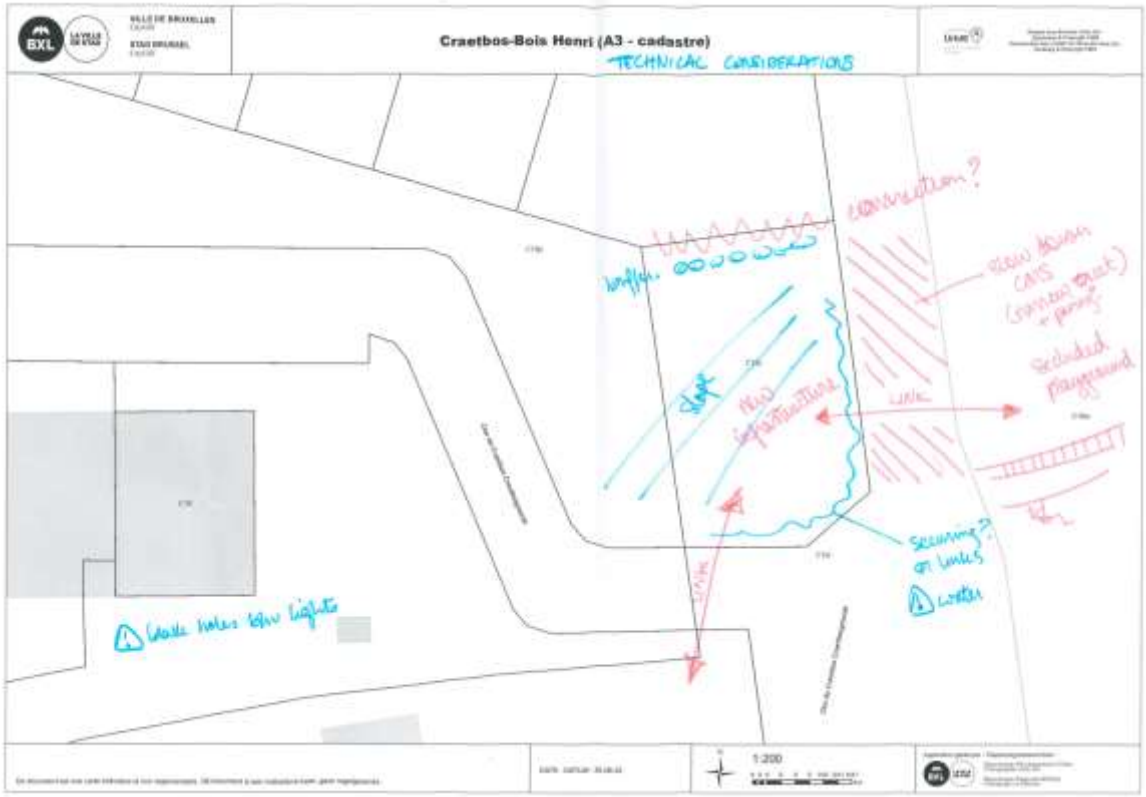
Results and evaluation

Ideas of interventions

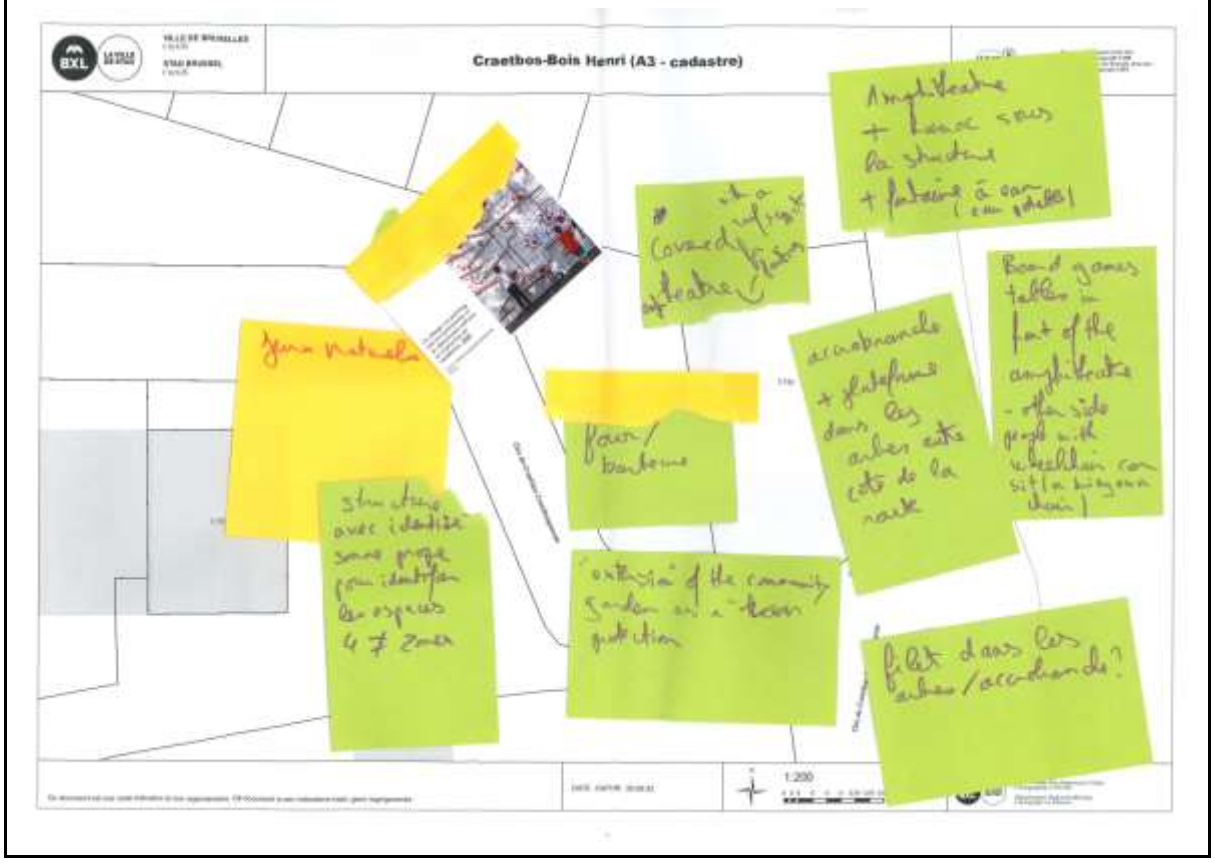
- Barrier of trees for screening
- chess tables/games
- party to break up the youth at Ramadan time
- pergola to shelter from the rain
- hammock: children's naps
- auditory signals and tactile floor
- Information in Braille
- Different floor textures in different areas
- Toilets
- Cooking facilities: barbecue
- Animals facilities
- Musical instruments

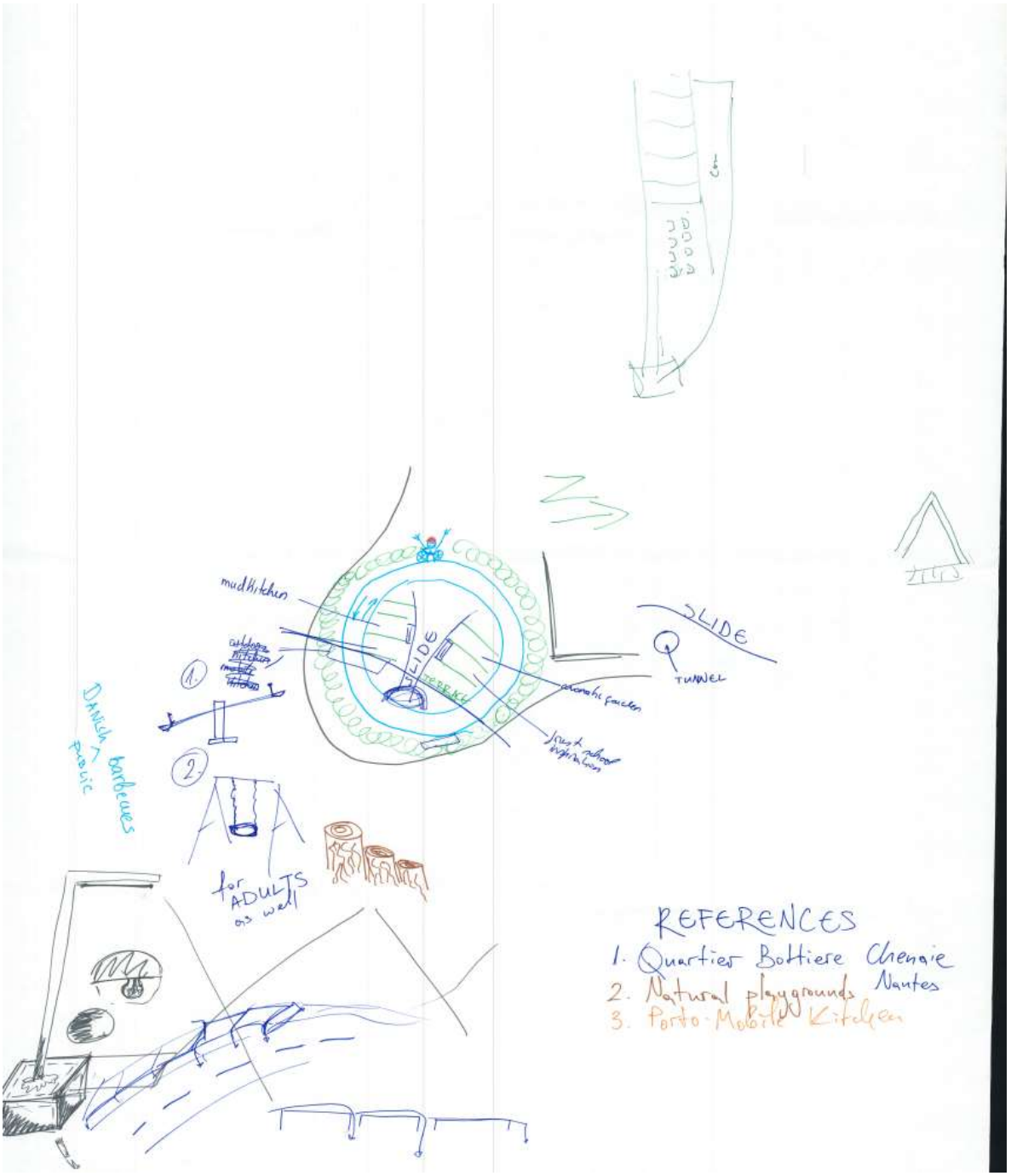
Needs identified in light of personas

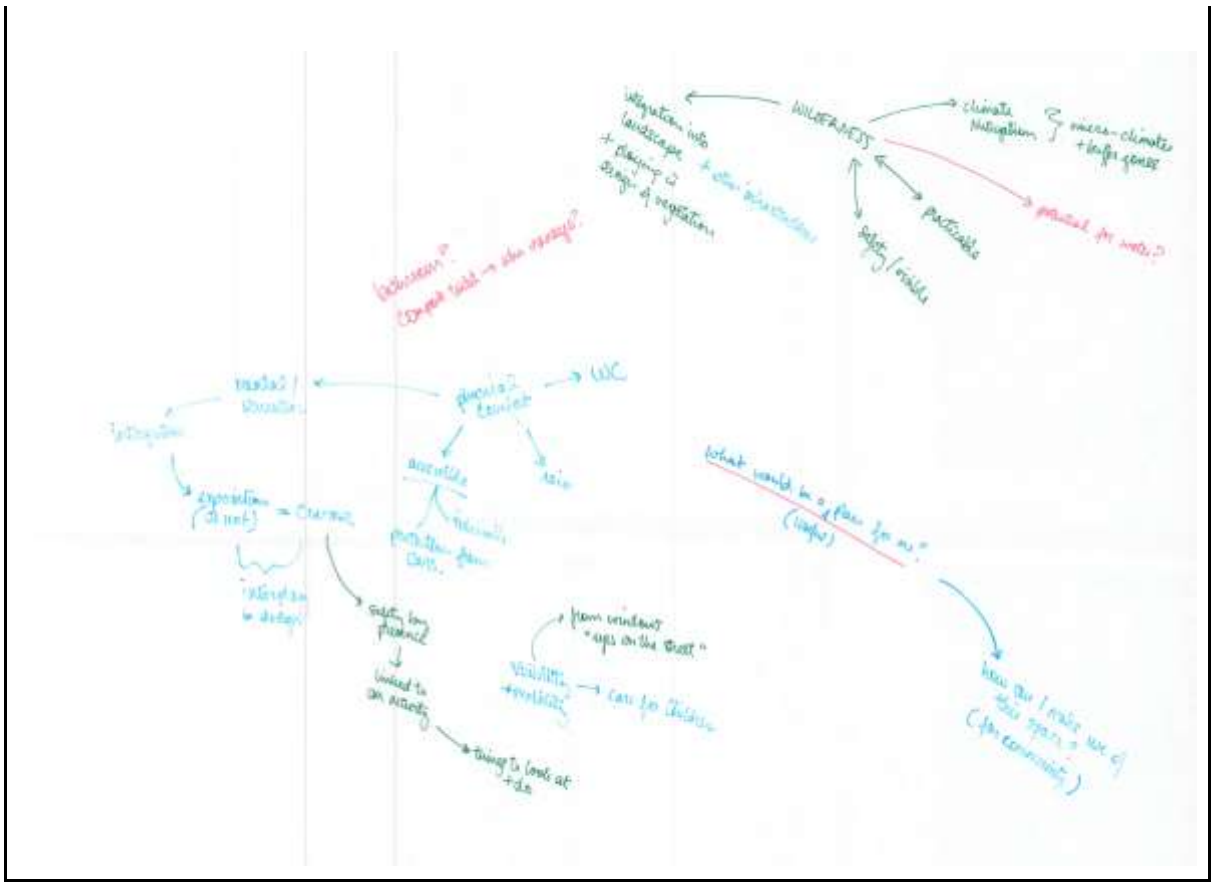
- plenty of light
- Flat and even floor
- sandpit
- more private/insulated spaces
- Being able to climb trees
- Ways of experimenting


Craetbos-Bois Henri (A3 - cadastre)
TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS
connection?
steep slope
CAIS
(connection duct)
secluded playground
1:200


Craetbos-Bois Henri (A3 - Ortho2021)
1:200


Craetbos-Bois Henri (A3 - cadastre)
Amphitheatre
+ bancs sous
la structure
+ fontaine à eau
Board games
tables in
front of the
amphitheatre
- other side
people with
wheelchair can
sit (a bit your
chair)
arcade
+ glissoire
dans les
arbres entre
côté de la
route
Jeux naturels
Four /
barbecue
structure
avec identité
sonore propre
pour identifier
les espaces
4 ≠ zones
"extension" of the community
garden on a "town
pollution
filet dans les
arbres / accrobranche?
1:200


mud kitchen
SLIDE
TUNNEL
SLIDE
TERRACE
1.
2.
DANISH barbecues
public
for ADULTS as well
REFERENCES
1. Quartier Bottiere Chenaie Nantes
2. Natural playgrounds
3. Porto - Mobile Kitchen


WILDERNESS
climate mitigation
practicals
safety / risks
what would be a place for us?
(useful)
how do I make use of this space?
(for ecosystems)



Photos of event



