









NEW NBS HØJE-TAASTRUP

Based on:
URBiNAT D2.7 Healthy Corridor
Urban Plans for Follower Cities

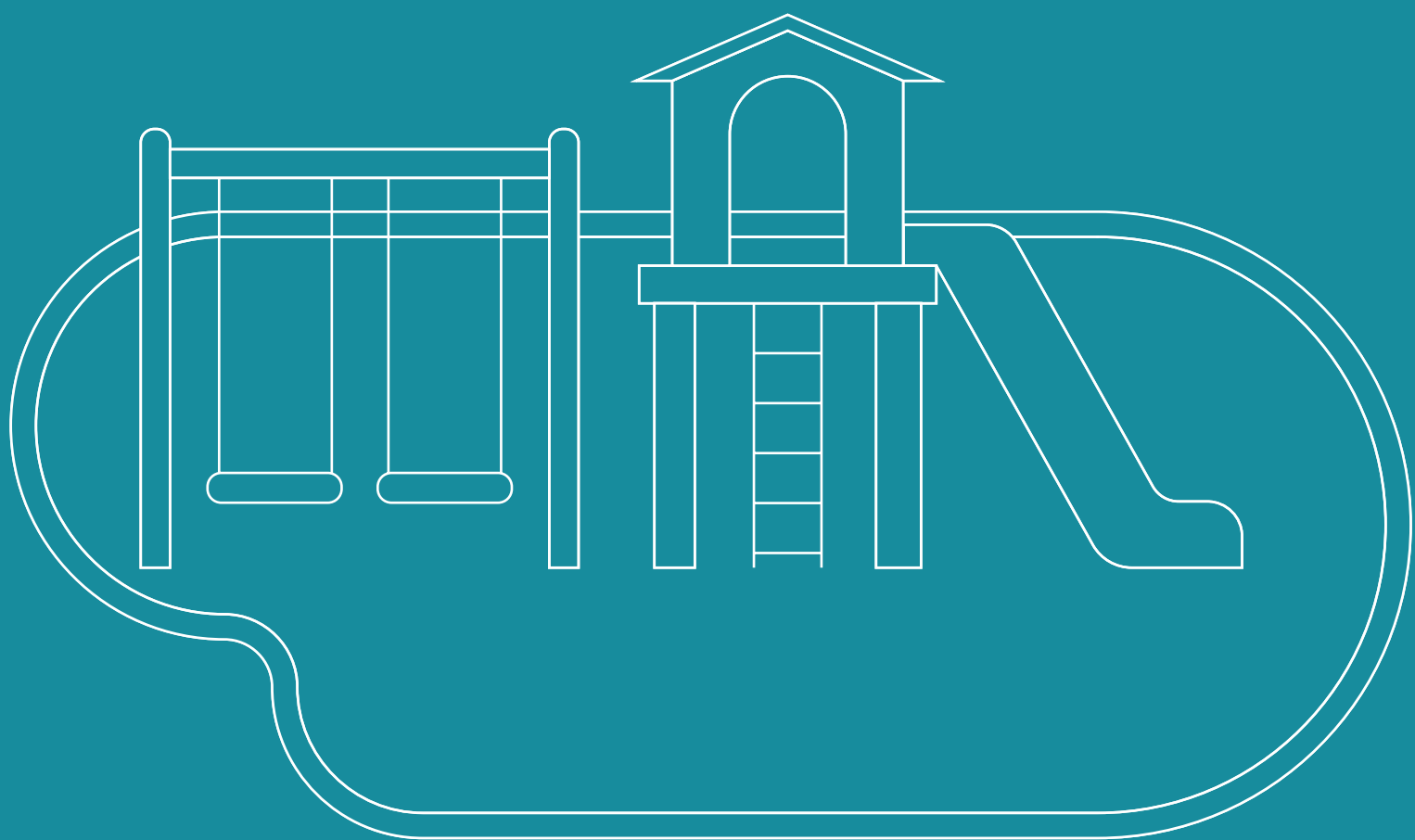




Healthy Corridor urban plan. Credits: Vitorio Leite and Ribal Aman Eddine.

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|--|---------------------|---|--|
|  | Social housing |  | NBS |
|  | URBiNAT vacant lots |  | Education knowledge and social cohesion |
|  | URBiNAT study area |  | Biodiversity environment and climate control |
| | |  | Social economy and solidarity practises |
| | |  | Public space and infrastructure |

Public space and infrastructure





Reference photo: bridge Nærheden (Credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



Description

The vision is to have a pedestrian bridge to connect the area of the Noise Barrier Embankment Park and the business district encompassing among other firms the Danish Technological Institute. The bridge would allow pedestrians to overcome the barrier of the major road: Roskildevej. This will connect the area of The Healthy Corridor to the recreational areas of Hakkemosen and The Regional Leisure Area. This will help to dissolve the hard structures that have so far divided the city and made it difficult to move between the functions of the city on foot. This is a physical NBS that is supposed to have an impact on the movement and mobility of citizens and which should ultimately influence the well-being and health profile of residents in the area and the city as a whole. The bridge will also help to create a flow of life and thus change the character of the area, so that the district no longer closes in on itself.

1. A bridge connecting DTI and Gadehavegård

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- better connections and greater mobility for pedestrians.

CHALLENGES

- might be expensive and hard to finance

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The structural mapping has shown the lack of connections throughout the area of the Healthy Corridor and the walkthroughs confirmed this analysis. No one ever went from the Noise Barrier Embankment Park to the recreational areas of Hakkemosen by passing the Roskildevej in flight line, this would be dangerous and not advisable. Therefore, Roskildevej runs as a divider through the area and cuts off the citizens from using the green areas on a daily basis.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The co-design of the Noise Barrier Embankment Park has not been carried out comprehensively and exhaustively yet, as the park is the last part of the development of the area and will initially act as an access road for the constructing period of the conversion of the homes in Gadehavegård. That is why the design and the final location of the bridge has not been decided yet. This NBS is selected to support the overall vision of a unified and well-connected city in balance and will thus be an issue for the future participatory processes for this area.

2. Playground at the Noise Barrier Embankment Park

Description

The playground at The Noise Barrier Embankment Park is meant to make this area inviting to people with children and to invite the children of the area to meet outdoors to play. The playground shall be designed to motivate the children in the area around to use their bodies and to be active in nature. It is also meant to stimulate social activity in the area, so that it becomes a place for informal social encounters between residents of the area. The playground could also be a good destination to have a rest on a bench for elderly people to have a place to observe life in the neighbourhood or indeed to enjoy food while resting.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- a gathering place for informal social encounters and an active outdoor life. Further the shape of the embankment as a hill offers opportunities for development of interesting nature experiences.

CHALLENGES

- to make the playground fun and attractive for a broad age range of children while also presenting tranquillity and attractions of interest to adults/elderly.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The walkthroughs in the area of the Noise Barrier Embankment Park showed a great wish for this area to be activated. At the moment it's mostly used for parking. Both the seniors and the pocket allowance youngsters expressed wishes that this area should be included for recreational use and came up with different suggestions on how to activate this area, where one was the construction of a playground that should be an attraction for minor kids but also should have value to older kids. Suggestions on facilities also included; tree top cabins, swings, suspension bridges, paths.



Reference photo: Playground Remiseparken (Credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The co-design of the Noise Barrier Embankment Park has not been carried out comprehensively and exhaustively yet, as the park is the last part of the development of the area and will initially act as an access road for the conversion of the homes in Gadehavegård. That is why the design of the area including the playground have not been discussed exhaustively, but during the public workshop at the townhall and at the Drawing workshop at Gadehave Festival the playground has been selected as an NBS and features like a cable car and the design of a Nature Playground has been suggested. But features like; tree top cabins, swings, suspension bridges could also be realised. This will be decided final in the forthcoming involvement process.



Reference photo: Grill hut in Nærheden (credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



Description

The outdoor kitchen or barbecue area has been a great wish by the residents of Gadehavegård. The NBS has the intention to make space for informal social encounters between residents in Gadehavegård but also across residential areas. This should be an outdoor area that invites people to spend time outside and that pulls the sphere of privacy out a little into urban space. The outdoor facilities should also be a platform that could support events such as joint barbecue evenings or bonfire nights. It should provide the area with a natural meeting point in proximity to nature with facilities to prepare and enjoy food.

3. Outdoor kitchen and barbecue

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- that it provides space for informal social encounters and should support social cohesion as well as food preparation facilities.

CHALLENGES

- not to make it too remote so that it could feel unsafe or attract unwanted criminal activity. Create the food preparation facilities so that they will not be damaged or misused.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The wish for an outdoor kitchen and barbecue area was already expressed during the co-diagnostic walkthrough in Gregersen Kvarteret and Den Gule By (Activity #5) and by the young in the walkthrough with The Allowance Project.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The design of the outdoor kitchen and barbecue area has not been processed as this will also be a subject in the proceeding involvement process for planning of the Noise Barrier Embankment Park. The wish for this facility has been outspoken and mentioned as very important for the area at several occasions though. It should provide a gathering point for people in the district. It has also been suggested that the area should be covered to protect from rain and wind.

4. Urban inventory and benches

Description

The need for more informal urban meeting points has been a frequently request and places to sit has been mentioned many many times. The general thought is that if people want to take a rest in the urban environment this is a sign that it's a nice place to be and live. These informal meetings are crucial to the social cohesion of an area. To be tolerant to other people and to accept the differences also demands that you see each other and that you get to know your neighbor a little bit. And on a more practical level more benches also ensure that even disabled or people with walking difficulties gets a chance to move around and mingle.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Benches invites to social encounters and provides resting facilities to people with walking difficulties. Benches gives the opportunity to exploit the potential in social cohesion in the city.

CHALLENGES

- Everybody can sit down and sometimes make noise or make people feel unease or unsafe. Urban inventory can signal differently to differently groups of people, so we have to be aware, that we don't exclude any when designing very programmed outdoor urban settings.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The wish for more urban inventory as benches has been mentioned all along the participatory process from when we started the Walkthroughs until we had the interviews in "The Yellow City". The challenge is that sometimes people imagen the urban inventory differently according to who they are as a person. The youngsters might want a place to hang out and socialise and older people might long for a quit place to enjoy the bird singing – just to give an example. This challenge, we have to overcome in the process of implementing urban inventory as a NBS.



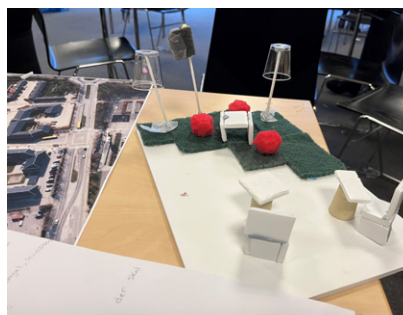
Figure 25. Visualization of urban inventory in The Yellow City by Urban Creators (credit Urban Creators)



Figure 26. Visualization from the Development Plan for Gadehavegård (Credits: Architema)

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The youngsters from the High School made examples of outdoor urban inventory.



Photos from High School 3D workshop (Credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



5. Better pathways for pedestrians

needs to be explored and solved by architects with additional engagement of stakeholders. This NBS therefore must be designed after consultation with an architectural firm.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- this is a very tangible change that may have a great mental impact on citizens and their physical movement around the city.

CHALLENGES

- to make safe crossings without disturbing other traffic and of course to find municipal funding for this.



Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The lack of logical connections and good overview was already detected through the structural mapping. This was one of the reasons that this “connection” was selected to be part of the Healthy Corridor in the URBiNAT project of Høje Taastrup. The hypothesis that this was a problem was also confirmed by the behavioural mapping. When we did the walkthroughs, it also became clear that a formal crossing point going from Gadehavegård to the Yellow City was missing. Both young and elderly people mentioned that they missed logical crossing points with a good overview. They all crossed the road Gadehavegårdsvej at different points and none of them felt particularly safe doing this. Some of the participants had never visited the area of Gadehavegård even though they lived in a neighbouring area.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The issue of the lack of logical crossing points and good pedestrian pass ways has been detected in many of the co-design workshops. The co-design process has not come up with any concrete solution other than mentioning the problem. Some participants have merely proposed crosswalks. How this should be physically solved must be looked at by contracted architects.

Description

One of the main objectives of the Healthy Corridor is to create better connections through the areas and across the city. The NBS; Better pathways for pedestrians, is meant to address this problem. At certain points along the Healthy Corridor logical connections and good overview options for pedestrians are lacking, this is a challenge that must be solved if the Healthy Corridor is to help increase the use of the space and dismantle some of the hard structures the city at the moment is physically divided by. The NBS should deliver easier passageways and more clearly direct pedestrians to the correct road crossings. The area of Gregersens Quarter has felt cut off from the rest of the city both physically and mentally. This part of the city needs a more obvious direct pedestrian passage to the rail way station, this would make the area a more cohesive part of the rest of the Station area and Høje Taastrup City centre. This should also make the residents of the area a more cohesive part of the rest of the city while also attracting visitors from the outside into the area. This challenge

6. Biking lanes

Description

In the Yellow City there are some challenges with the current biking lanes. They are perceived as messy and dangerous and the road structure here is very much on the drivers' terms, so much so that it feels dangerous and unwelcoming for pedestrians and cyclists. The NBS; Biking lanes, should address this problem and as we are transforming this part of the city, we must look at how we can provide cyclists with better conditions. If cyclists get better conditions, it will not only benefit them, it will make the district safer to move around in and it will feel more like an area built to serve on a human scale. To provide better bike lanes will therefore not only enhance green mobility it will also be part of the dismantling of the dehumanising scale of the Yellow City.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- this will promote green mobility and dismantle the dehumanising scale of the Yellow City.

CHALLENGES

- to make the private landowners of the Yellow City invest in this.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

In the behavioural mapping we had a thorough look at people's movements in the Yellow City, this gave us an insight in how many who bike in the area and how they move around. But more importantly the walkthroughs gave us the participants' perception on the biking facilities in the Yellow City, which revealed who doesn't cycle here and why. There was broad agreement across the board of participants that it is not nice to cycle through the Yellow City and that the cycle path here does not feel logical. There are places with poor visibility and where many pedestrians cross the cycle path, then there are downright dangerous places where the cars cannot see the cyclists.



Reference photo: Bikinglane at "The Yellow City" and in Ishøj, Denmark (Credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

Both at the public workshop at the Town Hall (Activity #7) and the two co-design workshops about the Yellow City (Activity #12 and #13) pointed out the challenge of safety on biking lanes. The participants of the workshops all demanded solutions to the problem and better conditions for cyclists in the Yellow City.

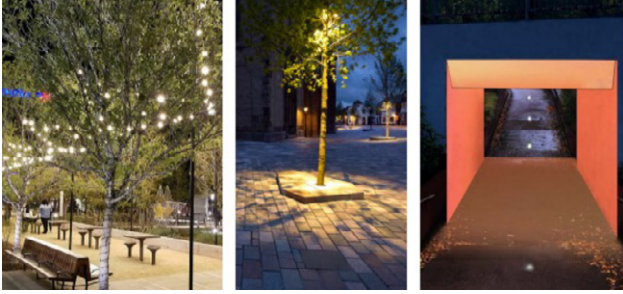


Figure 27. References from the sketching of The Yellow City by Urban Creators (Credit: Urban Creators)



Description

New urban light setting is an NBS that is meant to address the feeling of lack of safety in the Yellow City and also this should bring down the crime rate in the area. Street lighting has a demonstrable effect on crime rates. The light setting should make the urban scenery in the area of the Yellow City feel safer. The new light setting should thus provide security for the residents and visitors of the area and at the same time scare away any unwanted criminals. It should also make the area cosier and make people want to explore and visit the area even more.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE ASPECTS

This NBS should generate more safety and the feeling of security while moving around in the Yellow City.

CHALLENGES

Again, to make the private landowners of the Yellow City invest in this.

7. New urban light setting

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The issue of feeling unsafe in the Yellow City was already detected in the structural mapping phase as we already knew then that this area has a higher criminal rate when it comes to violence and vandalism than other parts of Høje Taastrup. This is believed to be due to the fact that the area, due to its nature as a transit area, attracts suspicious types who want quick access to a large potential trading surface. The physical design of the Yellow City with arches also provides many sinister places where shady dealings can take place. Furthermore, this area during the afternoon and nighttime becomes rather empty because most of the buildings which surfaces the Høje Taastrup Boulevard is occupied by firms and businesses, which again results that during evening and night time there is no eyes on the street and no one to observe what is going on of shady ventures.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

One solution to this challenge which has been mentioned in several workshops has been suggested to be a better light setting. The issue of safety was mentioned on a general level at the public workshop in Town Hall (Activity #7) But it was of course a more recurring concern by the residents and the business owners of the Yellow City (Activity #12 and #13).

Biodiversity environment and Climate control

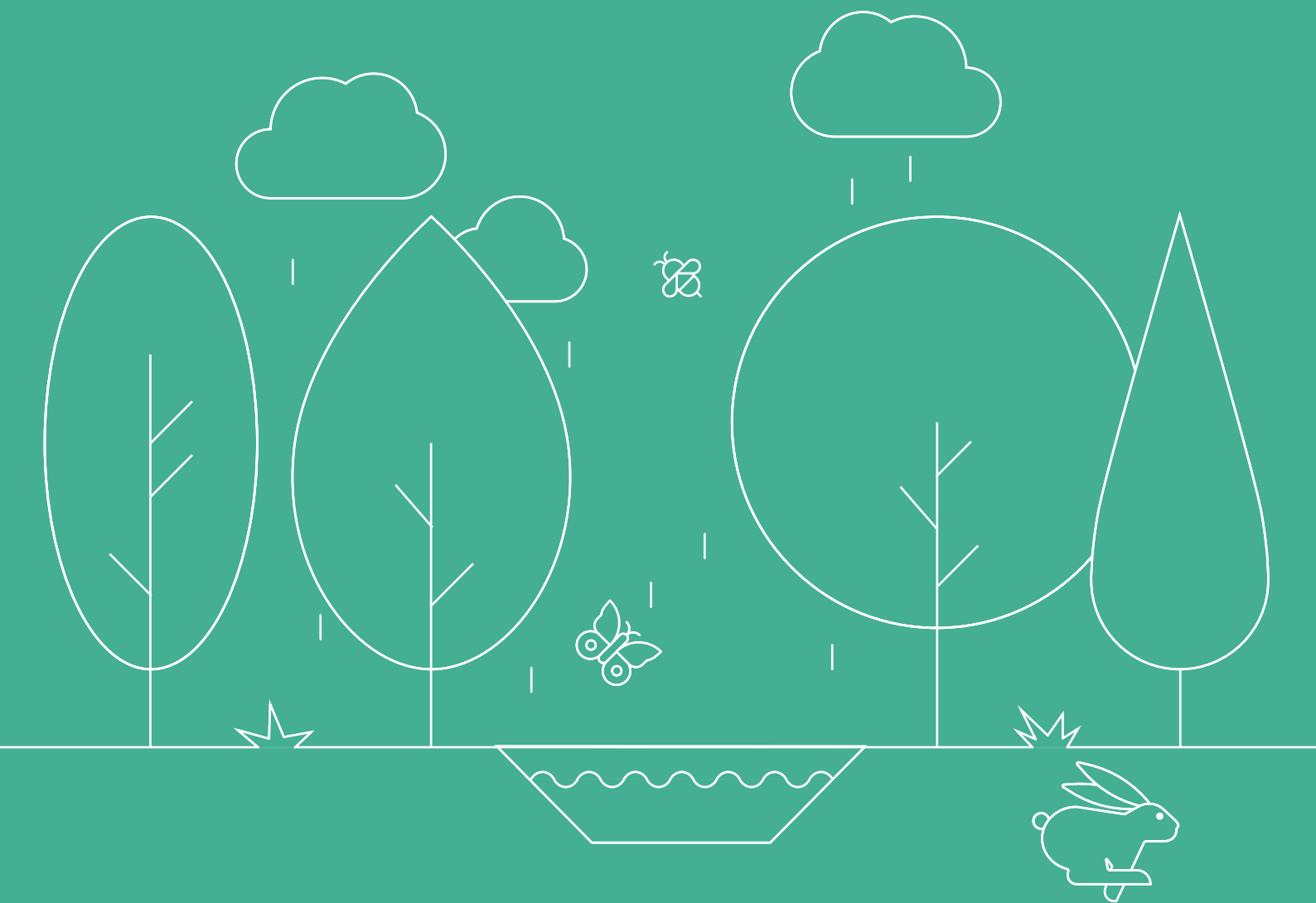




Figure 28. Reference wastewater management in Kvarterparken, Sydhavnen.



Description

The NBS, Water management resilience, is a NBS that has the overall intention to ensure that, when we transform an area and change the paving or nature of the area, in this context we always ensure that the infiltration of rainwater can take place within the area itself as much as possible. When building new municipal institutions, the largest possible quantity of rainwater should be handled outside the sewer system. Where it seems possible, it should be the ambition to incorporate rainwater as a positive source of water in urban planning. In new urban areas, the municipality will, via the Municipal Wastewater Plan, set requirements for its maximum degree of fortification. In new local zoning plans for existing city areas, the municipality will set requirements that promote local drainage of rainwater. These requirements will apply to both new construction or renovations.

8. Water management resilience

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE ASPECTS

This NBS will bring in more natural nature and will see rainwater as a resource to ensure a diverse nature.

CHALLENGES

The handling of rainwater on one's own land is in some cases space-consuming and it requires creative solutions to turn rainwater into a resource.

Describe participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

This is an NBS that has its origin in structural mapping and is largely the result of municipal climate strategies. No one mentioned this matter during the walkthroughs, so this is not an issue that is on top of minds of the residents.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The handling of rainwater was not really an issue of any scrutiny during the co-design process. But what was mentioned several times during the Drawing Workshops (Activity #8 and #10) was that more people would like to have access to a small lake or wetland where they could watch birds or experience animals such as tadpoles, frogs and dragonflies. This can, for example, be accommodated, and become one of the results, if we make sure to store rainwater on the ground of the Quarter Park. One place that we have made sure to absorb water and made this an attraction for the residents in the area is in Selvsmosen. This is a bigger scale though than would be the case in Gregersens Quarter.

Best Practices and References

Vandaktivitetspark i Selsmosen – Lokale og Anlægsfonden (loa-fonden.dk)





9. Vegetation and biodiversity

Description

A wider range of biodiversity and more vegetation has been maybe the most requested change. The intention of this NBS is not only to meet the needs of nature, which is of course also an objective, this is also to give the residents a proximity to nature, which is known to influence citizens well-being and health status. That this also gives the different species of animal life, small animals, insects and the diversity of a species in plants better conditions, is just an advantage, which gives the outspoken wish for particularly more trees in both the Quarter Park area of Gadehavegård and in The Yellow City a more tailwind. In addition to trees, it has also been suggested to implement a small pond or lake in The Community Park.

Positive aspects/challenges

- Ecological diversity and urban health

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The wish for more trees and a greater range of diversity in nature was already mentioned during the walkthroughs in the area (Activity #5 and #6). But the need for more greenery and a greater biodiversity is also pointed out in the structural mapping, in the Municipal Plan 2021 it says; "The operation of the municipality's land must, to the greatest extent possible, support biodiversity and provide opportunities for increased natural content".

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The wish for more trees and a greater range of biodiversity has been addressed in several co-design workshops (Activities from #7-#13). The reasons to desire a wider range of biodiversity differs from just being nice and beautiful to watch, to being a matter of preventing heat waves and preventing wind locks. Some had requested fruit trees in the Yellow City, while others found this ridiculous and just wanted a wide range of different trees, but not for the intent of harvesting fruits.

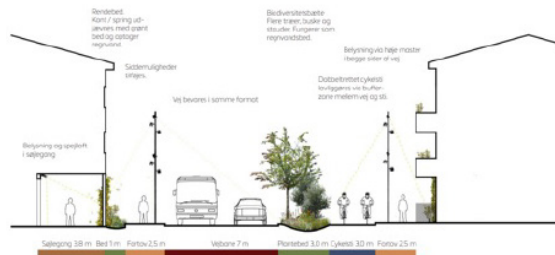
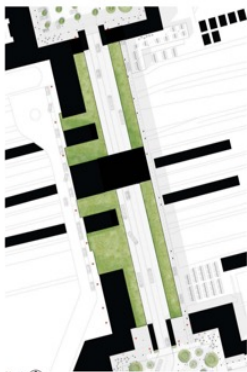


Figure 29. Reference profile made for the Yellow City by Urban Power (Credit: Urban Power)



Figure 30. References made for the Yellow City by Urban Power (Credit: Urban Power)





Den grønne strategi om sammenhængende grønt gennem byen er suet af etablering på banerør, hvor der hverken er jord, lys eller vand. Derfor udnyttes de flade tage over byen til beplantning af urter og sødum.



Figure 31. Reference from the sketching on the Yellow City by Urban Power (Credit: Urban Power)



10. Green roofs

Description

Green roofs are an NBS that has been selected by the architectural firm that has done the sketching of The Yellow City. It intends to create more greenery in the area and to ensure that more surfaces can absorb rainwater, so that seepage occurs more slowly and so that the area is better prepared against floods.

Positive aspects/challenges

Green roofs would provide greenery and reduce the degree of fortification and support biotopes for insects and small animals.

The challenge is that realisation depends on willingness of the private landowners to invest in this.

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The co-diagnostics cannot say to have come up with the idea of green roofs directly, but the desire for greenery has been outspoken in the walkthroughs.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

In the co-design of the Yellow City, through the workshops (Activity #11, #12 and #13) and at the Exhibition and Survey at Høje Taastrup Station (Activity #9) more nature has been requested and the implementation of green roofs is one way to respond to this in an architectural manner. The architects that were hired to make the sketching of a new urban plan for the Yellow City have thus, on the basis of the participant's feedback, implemented green roofs into the planning.



Visualization of the Campus in the Gadehavegård
Development plan published in 2020. Source: <https://gadehavegaard.dk/udviklingsplanen/>



Description

The vision for the NBS; New Campus is to help give the area a completely new image. It must first and foremost increase access to education and thereby increase the level of education both locally in the neighbourhood but also in general in the municipality. At the same time, placing a range of different educational institutions in this area will help to attract pupils to the schools and invite visitors in, and thus open up the area mentally. The Campus must support the area's profile as an area of knowledge and education. This area should thus be characterised by a broad horizon with many perspectives on the world. The fact that in this area there is knowledge of many different cultures, religions and ways of life must thus be turned into a strength and considered a resource for the rest of the world. In this way, the area can be freed from the stigma that the physical and mental barriers have caused over decades.

11. New Campus

Positive aspects/challenges

The Campus will have a great impact on local life and the image of the Gregersen Quarter.

The challenge is that the realisation of the Campus relies on many different stakeholders and a great willingness to invest in this project.

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

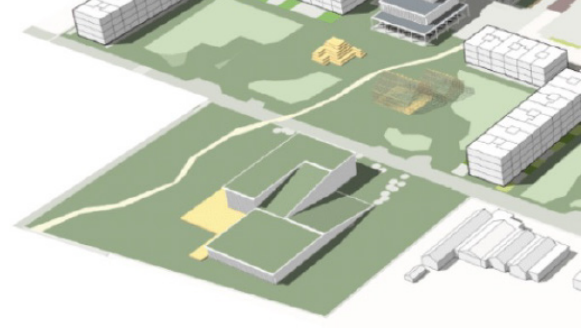
The lack of education and the low educational level of this area was already detected during the structural phase. The wish for new urban programming has been a long-desired wish by the politicians and the governmental law on deprived areas has accelerated action in this matter.

The Housing Association has also very much welcomed that the municipality placed public institutions in the social housing area to help dismantle the hard structures and barriers between the districts.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The Campus has not been requested during the URBiNAT participatory process as such. It was already part of the development plan that had been decided in consultation between the Social Housing Association, the Social Housing Residents' Board and the Municipality. You could say that the Campus has been a premise throughout the entire URBiNAT project and as such has been one of the occasions to carry out the Healthy Corridor here in the first place. In its own way, this has led to the construction of many of the other NBS in this territory.

12. New Community House



Description

The New Community House, or Quarter House, is an NBS that will help provide a gathering spot across residential areas and for everybody in the area. The house is meant to accommodate both young people's needs in particular and the needs of families in Gadehavegård in general. This will be a house that connects people from different segments and social status in society. The House is meant to make room for communal dining, local associations and the residents of the social housing area and will attract citizens from both near and afar. This mix of people with different needs and different experiences in life should ultimately give a better understanding across cultural divides and fields of interest. The intent of the community house is then, not only to support social life in the area and make room for social encounters across residential areas and segments of people, the house is also meant to give people reason to visit at all, and thus to dismantle urban structures that physically as well as mentally have had a tendency to cut off this area from the rest of the world. Just as is the case for Campus, the Community House is supposed to help the area to be freed from the stigma that the physical and mental barriers have caused over decades.

Positive aspects/challenges

The positive aspects of the Community House are many, it will unify people from across the city and make room for new friendships, it will in this manner prevent loneliness and support a feeling of belonging.

The Challenge is to make all the different stakeholders live together in harmony in this house and to plan the legal bindings and obligations between the two builders of the house; the municipality and the housing company.

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

The need for a new community house with the function of gathering people from across residential borders has been detected already in the structural mapping, and the need for this intervention became also obvious throughout the walkthroughs, in the manner that we were made aware that people didn't visit the social housing area without errands. Some had never visited the area although they were next door neighbours.

Visualization of the New Community House in the Gadehavegård Development plan published in 2020. Source: <https://gadehavegaard.dk/udviklingsplanen/>



Reference photo: Lounge/library in community house, Sydhavnen Kvarterhus



CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

Similar to Campus, it is an NBS that has been developed on the basis of the structural mapping and the decisions made in collaboration between the politicians of the Municipality, the Social Housing Association and the Social Housing Residents' Board. However, the final execution and design of the house should again give rise to involving the users and other stakeholders in the more concrete plans for the house. This participatory process is currently being planned.

Best Practices and References

PLADS23 på Grønttorvet, Folkehuset Absalon (absaloncph.dk)



Figure 32. Visualisation of The Quarter Park before and after (Credit: SLA)



Description

The Quarter Park is in itself a NBS that should have a great impact on the area. The Quarter Park is a gathering spot for many activities in the area and should lay ground for a vibrant social life. It must reflect what is going on inside The Community House, and thus the park should offer facilities aimed at the young people in the 10th grade centre and adult students in Evening School, at the same time it should also be a nice area for families and residents from the social housing area to rest in and to get close to nature. Ideas like an animal park, a playground, covered dining area/café, trees and a greater range of vegetation, a pond etc. The ideas are endless. And just as is the case with the Community House, the forthcoming process includes participatory

13. The Quarter Park

processes, where stakeholders of the Community House and in the area are asked to give their knowledge and inputs, to how the park should be constructed.

Positive aspects/challenges

The potential of this park is huge, the location is already an appreciated spot in the social housing area with importance to the residents. This area should be the heart of the area and shall connect people.

The challenge is to accommodate and satisfy all users.

Participation process to use the NBS CO-DIAGNOSTIC

Just as with The Community House, the Quarter Park has been a part of the development plan, and as such have been selected already in the structural mapping phase in collaboration between the social housing board. To activate the area and make this green spot, which is in advance an appreciated area for the participants, has been an outspoken wish through the diagnostic phase. In all walkthroughs this topic came up. All participants wanted this area to have more features and to offer a greater range of nature experiences.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This area has been the subject to a deeper participatory process than any other area in the Healthy Corridor. The Quarter Park was the subject of the Drawing Workshop in the Community Park (Activity #10), where several of the area's citizens gave ideas for activities and facilities, they think the park should be able to offer. This Participatory event has not only provided inspiration to this NBS alone, but generated multiple NBS, which will be described below.



Photo of drawing from the drawing workshop (Credit: Laura Bøndergaard)

14. Café/ Outdoor dining

Description

The Café or outdoor dining connected to the Community House is a NBS that should help generate life in the Quarter Park and outside the Community House. The Café should be a meeting point or an “open living room”. It should be more than just a café, it should also provide room for social gatherings and social events like chess tournaments and knitting cafés, this is the actual place where the expectations of a more mixed and vibrant city life must be met. The physical design of the café has also been addressed during the participatory process and instructions such as that the café should have outdoor serving under a covered terrace has been given.

Positive aspects/challenges

The Café is a NBS that must help fulfil all the expectations that are set for the Community House. It is here informal social encounters must occur.

The challenge is to make a profitable business case, which alongside have the social sustainable profile, and which can be a platform for joint community ventures.

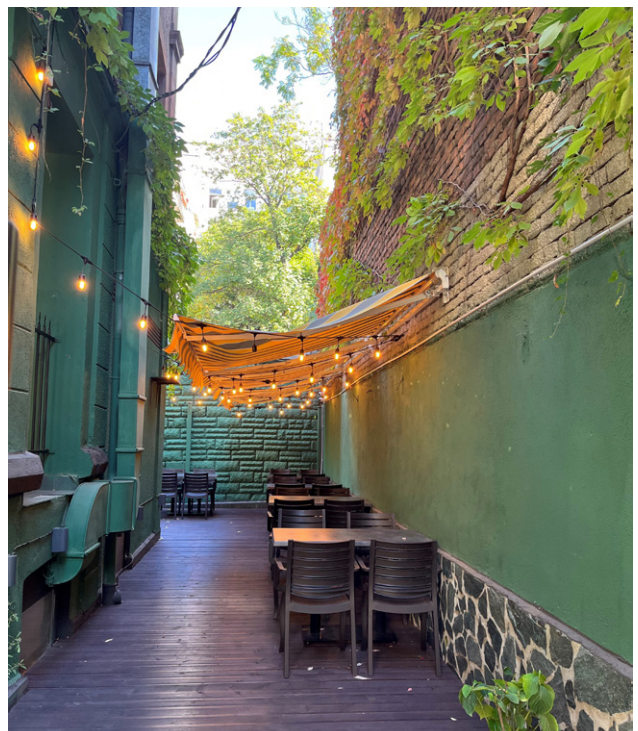
Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

To implement a café in the area of the Community House was not specifically mentioned in the co-diagnostic. Through the walkthroughs the talk about making room for social encounters and community events was a recurring theme.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

In the co-design phase, the café has been mentioned several times. At the Co-design workshop with the High School Students (Activity #11) all eight groups of youngsters suggested cafés or lounge areas as some of the solutions on how to bring life to the Yellow City. They really long for a place where they can gather and actually also a place where they could do their homework. When it comes to the placing in the Community Park, the function of and expectations to a café in this area was scrutinised through the Drawing workshop in the Community Park (Activity #10).



Reference photo: outdoor dining area, Høje Taastrup Centrum and outdoor café in Sofia (Credits: Laura Bøndergaard)





Figure 33. Reference photos art project in Milan, Italy and in Brande, Denmark (credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



15. Art project

Description

The art project is a NBS that should help in the transition phase. Its function is to tell about the history and value of the area, meanwhile it should also point ahead and give directions for the future joint society. Ideally, it should pay tribute to the area's history and the residents who have been here should see their lives reflected in it, while at the same time it should give hope for the future and bring in new perspectives. On top of that, it is a wish that this work of art also contributes to the urban space by, for example, letting people be able to use it as seating furniture.

Positive aspects/challenges

This art project could be a transmitter in the development process, which could maintain history and the identity of the area, meanwhile it could also provide new perspectives.

The challenge is to involve the residents so that they feel ownership and recognition through the art project, so this art piece gets the desired functions.

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

This piece of art has not specifically been requested through the co-diagnostics, but features that can provide place-specific identity for the area has been in demand. This was especially expressed during the walkthroughs of the seniors and the general group (Activity #4 and #5).

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The art project has been inspired by all the very creative inputs from mainly kids but also grown ups that gave ideas through their drawings at the Drawing workshop at the Community Park (Activity #10). If this project ends up being realised, it should be on the basis of these drawings and ideally there should be a further involvement, so that the area's residents and users helped create the artwork.

Social Economy and Solidarity Practises





Figure 34. Photos from Planting Day, Gadehavegård
(Credits: Nanna Rohweder)



Description

Urban farming is a NBS that should both support social cohesion, sustainable living and self-sufficiency. Urban Farming has already played a role to the residents of Gadehavegård, the activity of planting and harvesting has been supervised by the Social Housing Team and has also been used as gathering events on e.g. Planting Day. This could though easily be expanded and systematised even more. This activity has a great potential of gathering people from across residential areas if the social housing company is willing to bring the area to the common use of residents outside their own residency. This will of course require an

16. Urban Farming

administrative task, but the potential is great, it would give life to the area, mix people across residential areas, social status and personal interests, and on top of this it gives people the opportunity to get closer to nature, which has a known health effect.

Positive aspects/challenges

The positive aspects of this NBS are many. It gives a platform for gathering people from across segments. It promotes a sustainable lifestyle and it brings people closer to nature and the resources of nature, and it shouldn't be that expensive to implement.

The only downside to this NBS is that, if it should realise its full potential, it should be gathering people from across residential areas, which creates an administrative task for the Social Housing Association, which this organisation does not necessarily see as their task.

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

Through all walkthroughs the call for a more diverse nature has been mentioned. There is no doubt nature has a great impact on people's well-being. Throughout the participatory process the area of The Community Park has been mentioned again and again as an area of interest to the residents. This area really means something and the activities that have taken place here are part of people's consciousness and personal history. In many ways it can be said that the area has been defining for the resident's self-perception and the extent of Urban Farming that has already taken place is therefore of great importance and is highly weighted when people have to describe what they would like to see retained when the area is transformed.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The Urban farm was a feature that was given a lot of attention throughout the co-design phase. Instructions on how to design the Urban Farm was given during the drawing workshop at The Community Park (Activity #10), this participatory activity was also planned in connection to Planting Day. This might have influenced the outcome, but in any case, The Urban Farm has great value to people. The final design has not been decided and the Urban Farm should be elaborately designed in consultation with the future gardeners.

17. Market Days

Description

Market Days is a NBS that is meant to activate the areas both in the southern square of the Yellow City and in the Quarter Park. The theme for the markets could differ from one event to the other. Sometimes it could be food and groceries and at other times it could be flea markets, or a market day that celebrates and displays the options provided by the local association. These Market Days are meant to be events that can gather people from across segments and bring life to the area.

Positive aspects/challenges

Positive aspects are many and include creating activity in formerly rather remote, or transit oriented, areas. The Market Days should give the areas new life and identity, and should be a reason for people from other parts of the city to visit the Healthy Corridor area.

The challenge is to make the residents, the associations or the business owners to take charge of planning these events and in this way take ownership to this task.

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

More events in the intervention area have been a commodity in demand during the co-diagnostic phase



Reference photo: market day in Hedehusene (credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

Events has been a specified topic for especially the last three co-design events (Activity #11, #12 and #13). The High School students made 3D models of urban spaces that could provide room for seasonal events. They had a lot of ideas and recommendations to how these events could be held successfully and how to give them form according to the season of year. In the Co-design workshop with the business owners, the topic of how to organise and fund these Market Days were given a lot of attention. Those business owners that had shown up for the meeting, which unfortunately was not that many, all found great potential in this NBS as they had great interest in activating the area. They also expressed willingness to take part in arranging this, though they requested that the Municipality facilitate meetings and spur more business owners to take part in this and contribute financially as well. It would make sense to set up a BID-network (Business Improvement District) in order to take on the task of creating a vibrant urban life in the Yellow City.

Best Practices and References

Marked Bornholm | Nexø | Facebook, Markedsdage på Lohals Havn – VisitLangeland



Figure 35. Reference photos from a communal dining in Høje Taastrup (credit: Laura Bøndergaard)



18. Communal Dining

Description

Communal dining was suggested to supplement Market Days. This NBS could be a way to celebrate new social connections made within the Healthy Corridor and could be an event held in connection to other seasonal events to finalise the day.

The consumption of food has always been a unifying event. These events could lead to new friendships and prevent loneliness. It could also evoke new stories about the neighbourhood and thereby help give areas like the Quarter Park or the Yellow City a new reputation.

Positive aspects/challenges

The positives are many. It would be a way for people to get to know each other and to feel more connected to the territory. It would form a platform for more inclusive and committed communities, which in turn will make the inhabitants feel a greater connection to the areas where they live or work.

The challenge is, who should arrange these bigger events – could this be facilitated within a BID-network or something similar?

Participation process to use the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

It was diagnosed through the Walkthroughs of the Healthy Corridor that there is a lack of places to meet and hang out. Also, the behavioural mapping in the Yellow City showed that nobody really stayed for long in the streets or the squares to meet with friends or the like.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

The high school students in particular requested that social events to be held in the Yellow City (Activity #11) They made 3D models of café and lounge areas that could support events like these. This idea was also brought on to the business owners (Activity #13) who pursued the idea and discussed how this could be done if several traders joined together to organise this.

Best Practices and References

- FÆLLESSPISNING – Folkehuset Absalon (absaloncph.dk)
- Fællesspisning: Her er en guide til de 11 bedste steder – ALT.dk

