



... about Bologna

Bologna is a city in the North of Italy, has 380,000 inhabitants.

It is situated in the core of a metropolitan area that has approximately 900.000 inhabitants. Bologna is the capital of the Emilia Romagna Region and is a strategic knot of the Italian infrastructural system



HIGHWAY NET

HIGH SPEED RAILWAY NET

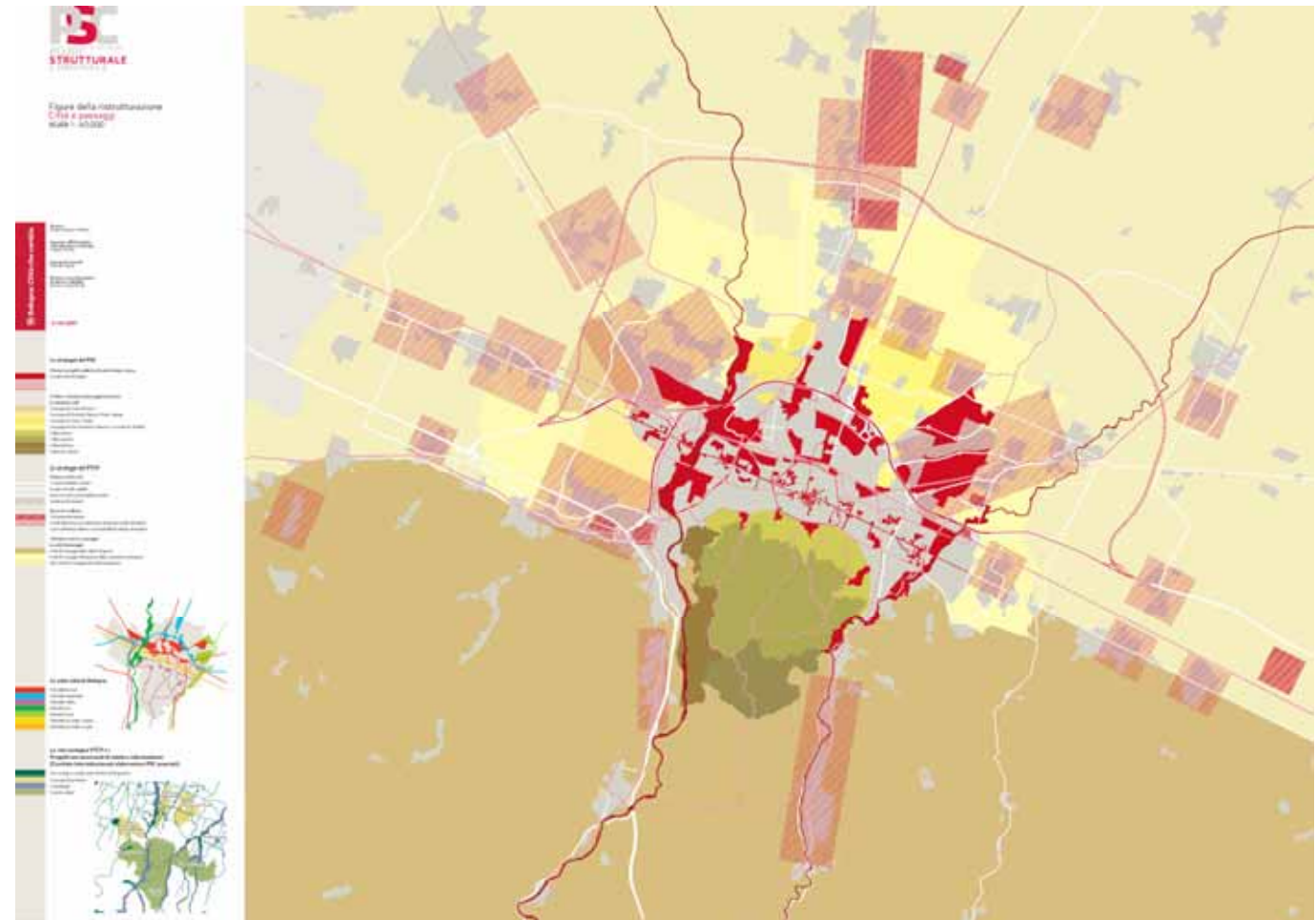
TRANSEUROPE CORRIDORS



A new masterplan for Bologna

Bologna economy is based on industry (mechanical sector and food processing), on its huge University and on some main activities such as its international trade fair.

Bologna is now facing the definition of its new Structural Plan (the new city masterplan) which is supposed to rule the territory for the next 15-20 years period.

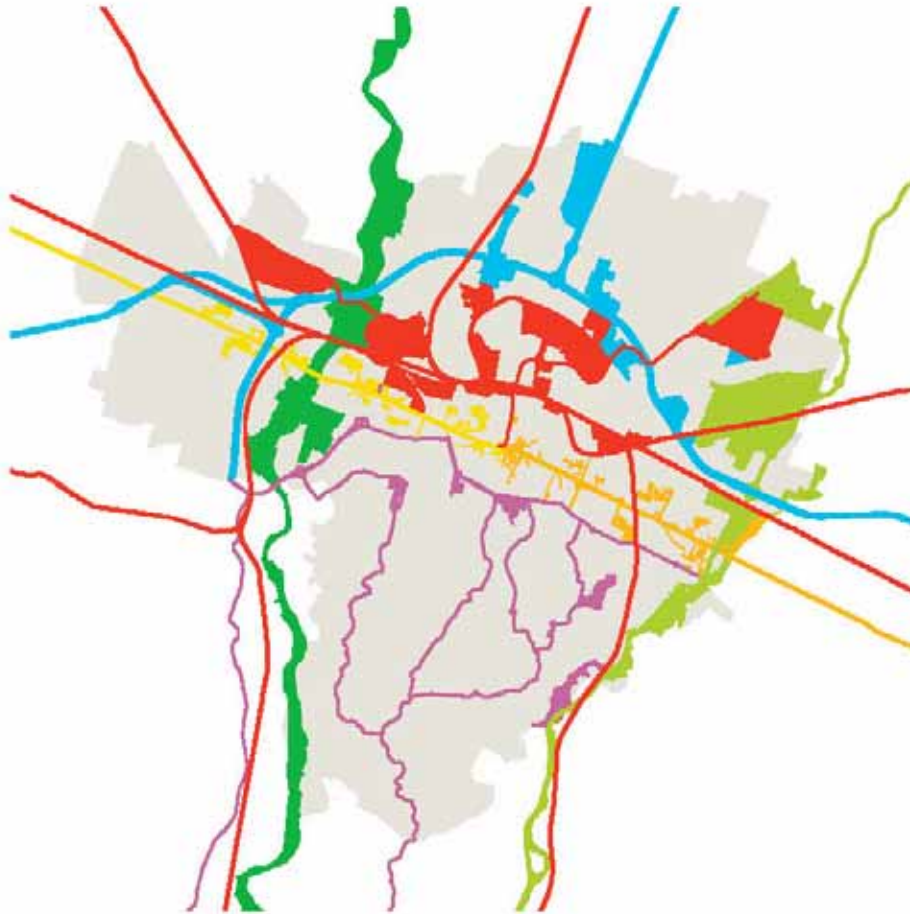




The Plan points out:

- new residential areas
- new infrastructures
- redevelopment areas
- specialistic areas
- historical urban system
- green system
- consolidated city

The 7 Cities are territorial figures that seek to identify differences that are already present and to highlight the strategies that guide various different actions which are described in terms of space, time and the people involved.





Planning framework

- An old National territorial and urban planning law: 1942
- In the '90: urban planning legislation is transferred from the national level to regional authorities
- Emilia –Romagna Regional territorial and urban planning law: 2000 (L.20)
- Regional law on urban renewal: 1999 (L.19)

Now: regional law and national strategic framework are under revision



Community Participation: legal framework

Community information: is present in national and regional law but only when the plan is accomplished (citizens can present objection)
For this reason public administration do not make any effort to disseminate information

But community participation, not foreseen by law, became more and more experienced in a voluntary way at the local level,

After some the Urban EU programme, the 21 Agenda founding, and the european landscape convention, national and regional authorities carried on some experimental programs (): e.g. the so called “contratti di quartiere”

“Citizens” involvement in planning process in Bologna Communication-Consultation-Participation



BY LAW

- Economic and social stakeholders were involved in technical and political round tables
- the “Planning Metropolitan Conference”, a formal, institutional process which involves a great number of public local agencies and the competent public administrations
- Information and involvement of the local de-centralised Municipality District (“Quartieri”) (local law)

VOLUNTEER

- A City Forum with Representatives of the institutions, civil society, stakeholders, local committees and single citizens was promoted.
- Organisation of a permanent exhibition about the development of the city masterplan held in the urban centre in order to give up-to-dated information to the citizens
- Some important redevelopment areas of the city (coming from the old urban masterplan and not yet re-used) are re-planned through local participation processes, the so-called Laboratori di Quartiere, Neighbourhoods Workshops



WHY an inclusive and communicative approach

Its main aims are:

- 1. to obtain high quality in urban regeneration processes and high quality life for existing and future inhabitants**
- 2. to create a “uman friendly city”, meaning an inclusive and cohesive society**
- 3. to improve efficiency in processes of local governance**
- 4. to experiment new democratic instruments ranked to the representative traditional ones**

COMUNICACION: THE URBAN CENTER



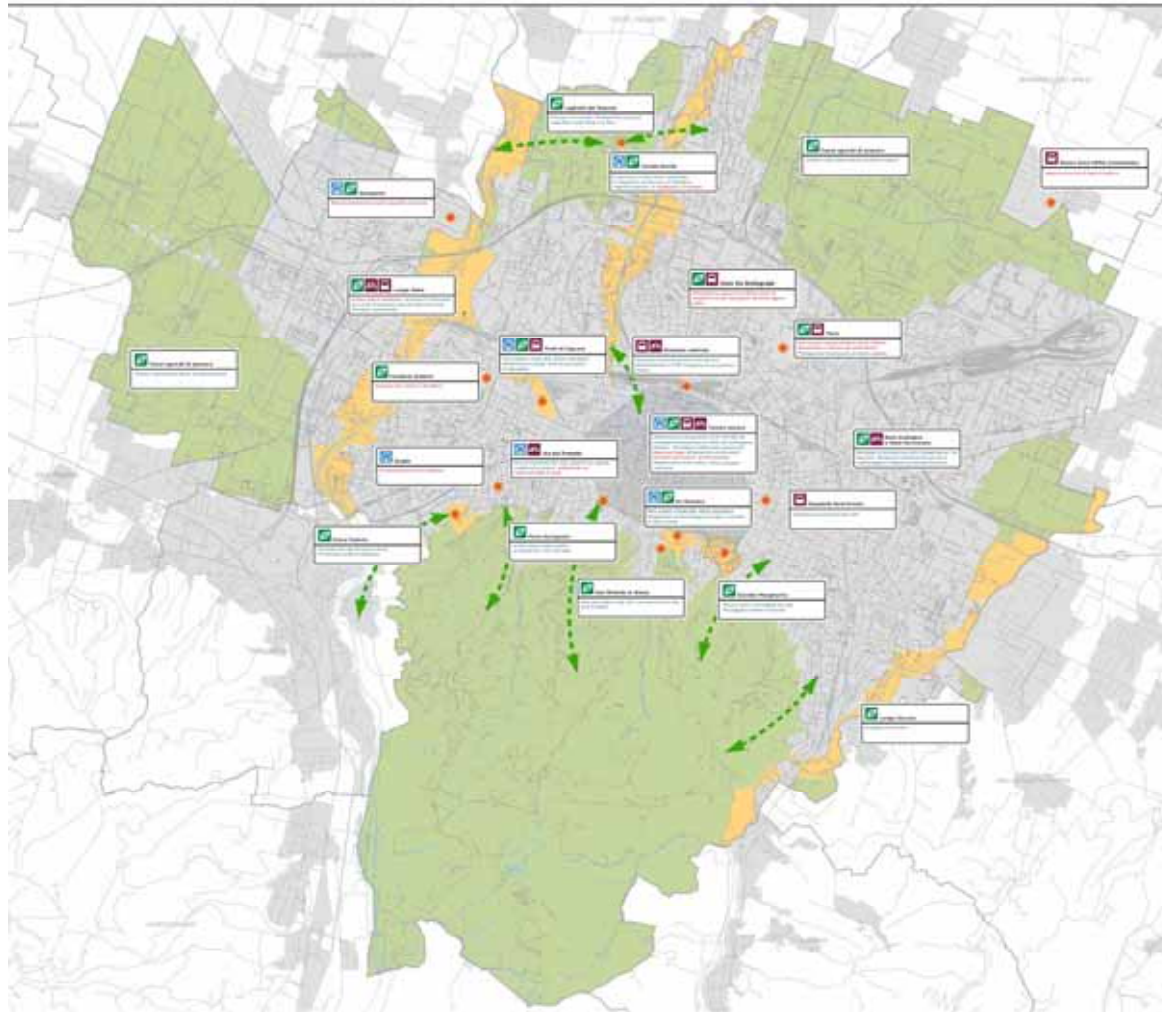
The **Urban Center** is located in the city core, is an informative and expositive space that presents city and metropolitan transformations; meeting point between citizens and institutions, laboratory of ideas on the city, place of communication and centre of a permanent interactive and multimedia exhibition



Consultation: Forum



Bologna has activated a Public Forum on the PSC (Structural Plan)
The dialogue between the participants has been carried out in several ways: plenary assemblies, thematic sessions, forum web, walks through the neighbourhoods.

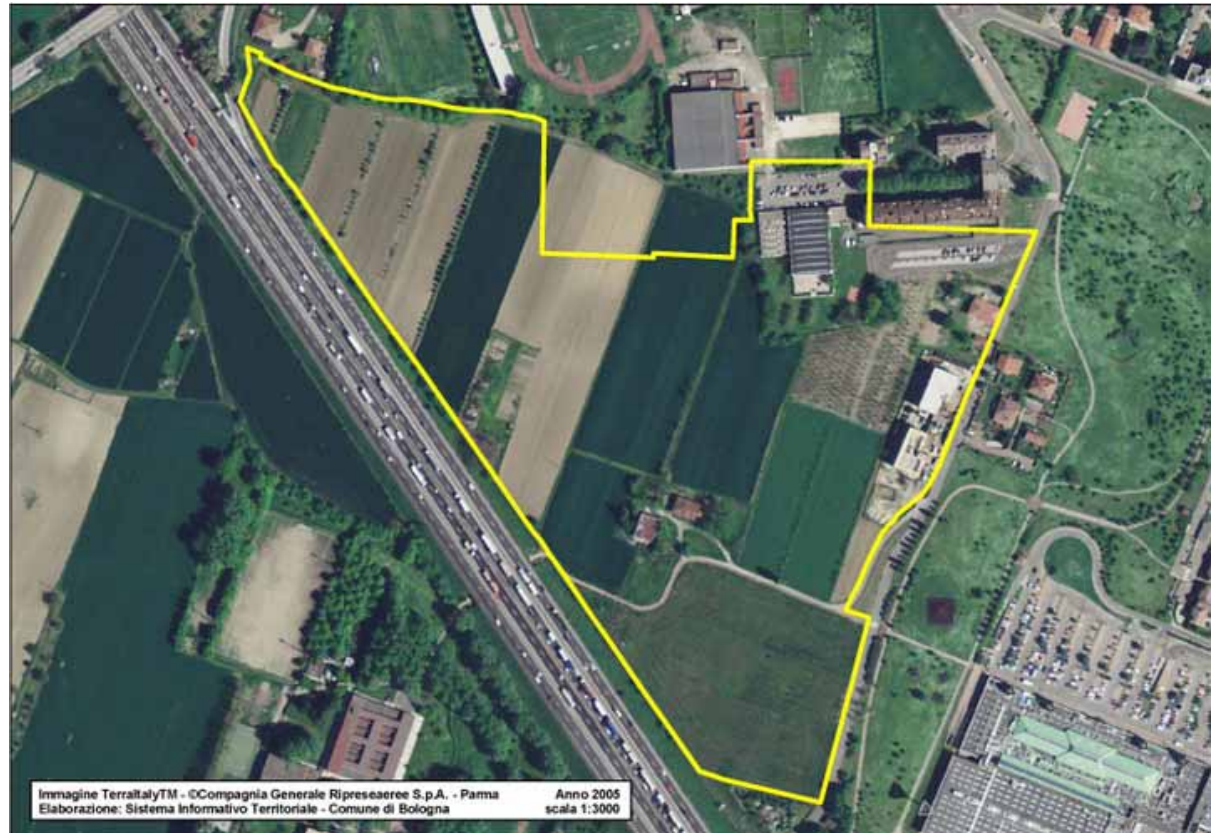




PARTICIPATION: THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WORKSHOPS

Many neighbourhood workshops have been activated:

- Via Larga
(urban-agricultural park within the city)
- S.Donnino
(neighbourhood park)
- Villa bernaroli (use of rural land near the city for agriculture, leisure, agritourism)
- Old Former Fruit and Vegetable Market



The Urban Regeneration Project of the Former Fruit and Vegetable Market site plan - 300.000 sqm

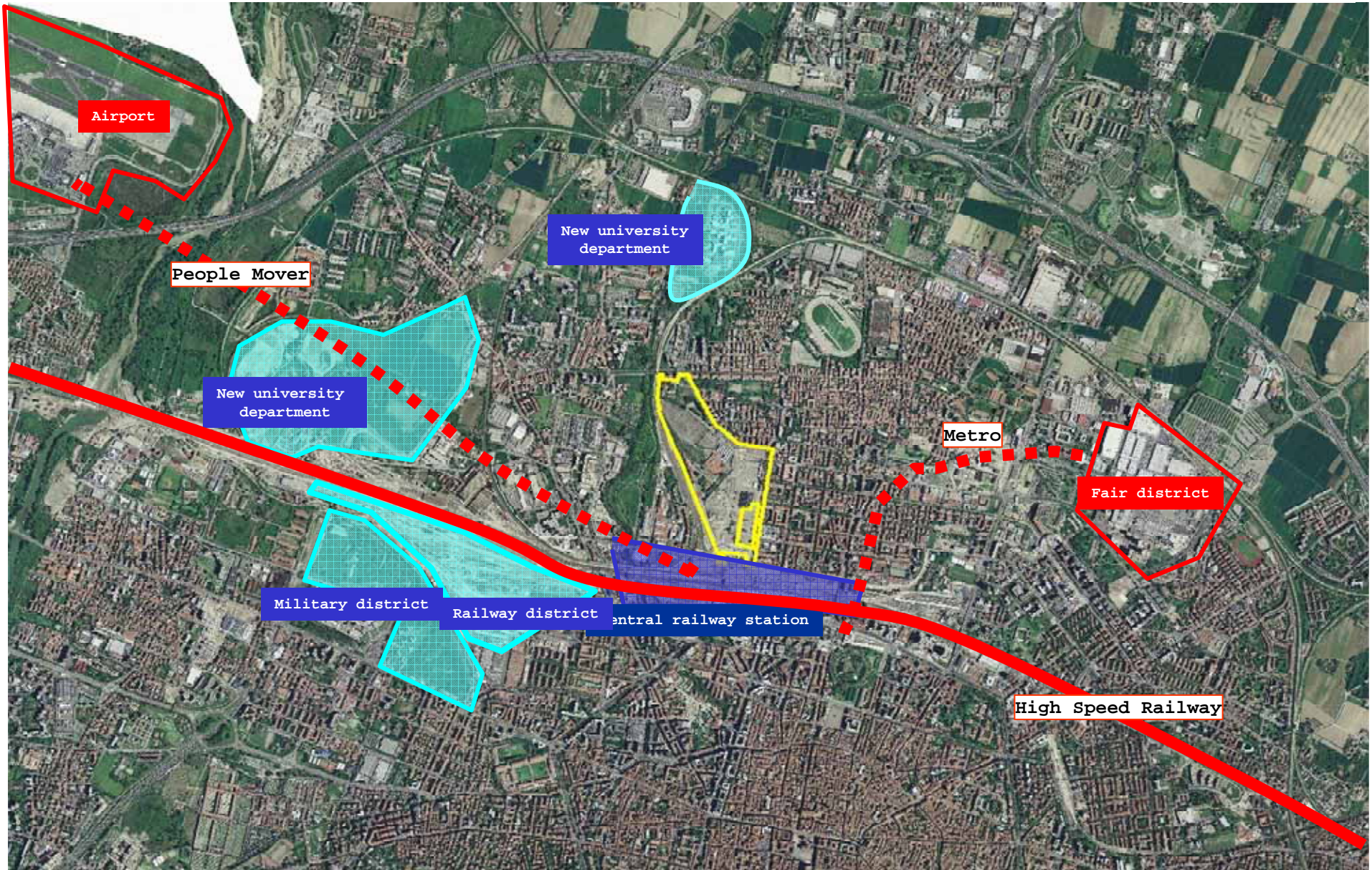


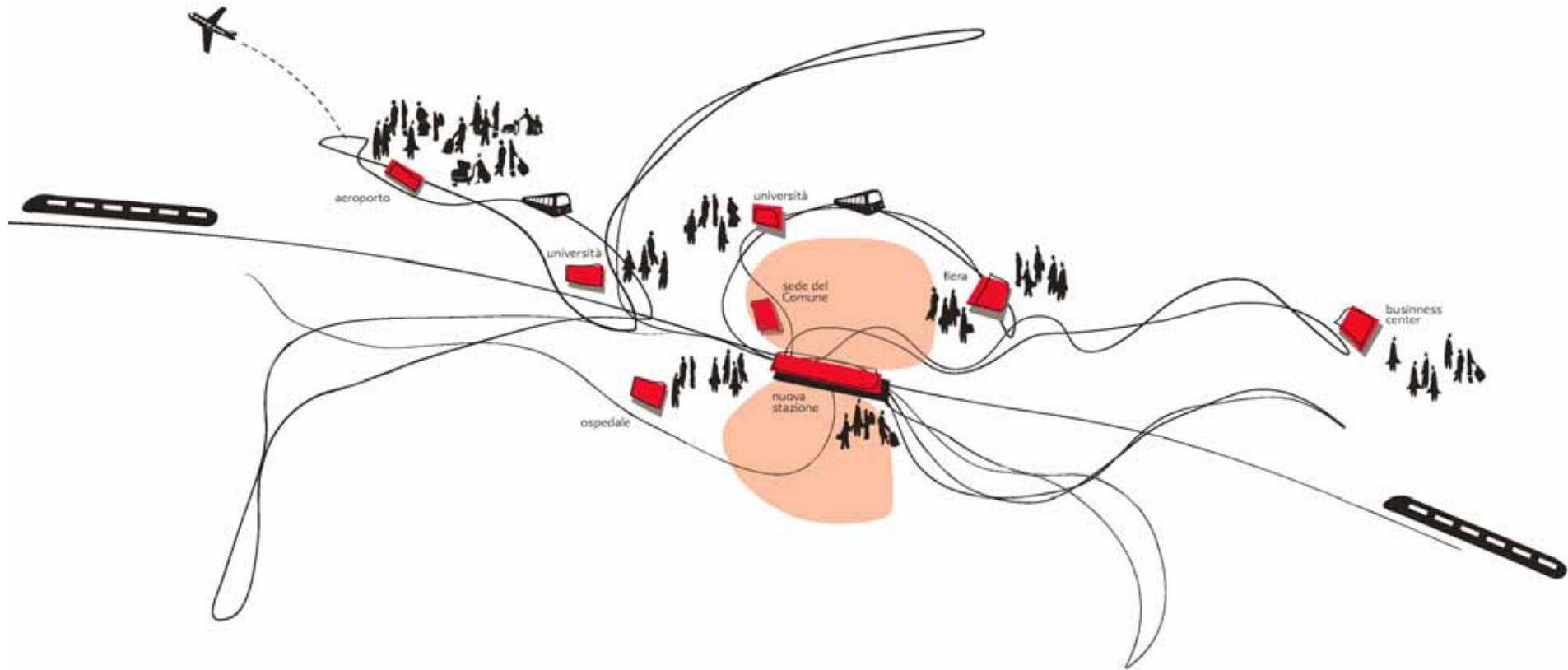
1989



2005

Big and strategical transformations in the Northern part of the City





The City of the railway - The new international image of Bologna

the existing buildings to preserve



**Stockage Canopy
1956**



**entrance buiding
1938**

1996

Disegno Urbano Concertato DUC

superficie dell'area - 321.000 mq
 superficie costruibile - 186.149 mq
 abitazioni - 92.585 mq
 case per studenti - 15.723 mq
 uffici - 29.232 mq
 università - 33.592 mq
 negozi - 2.221 mq
 alberghi - 6.489 mq
 usi pubblici - 9.307 mq



1999



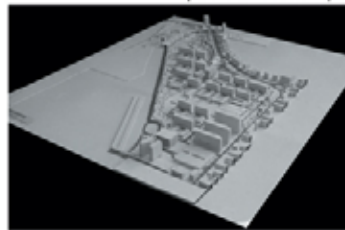
piano approvato

superficie dell'area - 298.611 mq
 superficie costruibile - 167.240 mq
 abitazioni - 83.620 mq
 case per studenti - 10.000 mq
 uffici - 15.108 mq
 università - 33.000 mq
 negozi - 7.150 mq
 alberghi - 10.000 mq
 usi pubblici - 8.362 mq



piano presentato

superficie dell'area - 285.273 mq
 superficie costruibile - 127.613 mq
 abitazioni - 83.620 mq
 case per studenti - 10.000 mq
 uffici - 16.575 mq
 negozi - 7.418 mq
 alberghi - 10.000 mq
 usi pubblici - 17.000 mq



Sede Unica uffici comunali - 33.000 mq

2002



2004: before the beginning of the workshops

- Many urban plans have already been presented by the Municipality, but not accepted by citizens, local associations and neighbourhoods

- A really strong-structured social context, the very popular neighbourhood of Bolognina, where participation to public life is not an option was struggling against the pre-approved plan



THE PROCESS

After 15 years of different designs and urban plans that didn't succeed, the Municipality decides to start up a participatory process, the so-called "Laboratorio Mercato" (the Market Workshop), in order to redefine the planning of the area sharing visions and strategies with citizens, local associations and Navile District Administration



Laboratorio Mercato a challenge in solving urban conflicts

Main themes approached:

- .the conflict within different needs and ideas about urban development: local inhabitants searching for better life quality, real estate actors searching for the best economic profit, and urban planners ideas that this area is strategical from a territorial point of view (central railway station, municipality headquarters)**
- .the request of local community to be rewarded in terms of services and facilities**
- .the difficulties among different actors to communicate and listening each other**



Laboratorio Mercato a participatory experience

The main instruments of the inclusive approach are:

- .workshops with citizens and local associations to discuss visions and choices for the future city, focusing on public facilities**
- .different communicative media (such as: newsletters, website, local infocentre) to extend project knowledge**
- .roundtable and meetings with technicians and stakeholders in order to share common points of view**
- .walks through the site in order to achieve a good degree of knowledge**

Laboratorio Mercato



A working method:

- .define the main subjects to discuss about**
- .give more information as possible on technical aspects, using different media**
- .summarise needs and critical aspects, reporting synthesis to participants**
- .define planning ideas and guidelines starting up from report of the previous meeting**
- .verify ideas and guidelines with participants**
- .monitor and inform about the process planning**

Laboratorio Mercato activities



LABORATORIO MERCATO

foglio gratuito del laboratorio di quartiere



Abitare un luogo non significa soltanto avere una casa ad un preciso indirizzo, ma vivere, modificare, abitare ed "essere abitati" da ciò che vi è intorno. Per questo il Laboratorio Mercato, anche con il suo foglio di informazione, vuole continuare ad avere voce a chi abita il quartiere Navile (70.000 persone residenti), ha a cuore il proprio "habitat" e si interessa delle grandi scelte urbanistiche in atto. In questo numero, oltre agli esiti degli incontri, le analisi di due laureandi che per le loro tesi seguono il Laboratorio di Quartiere di urbanistica partecipata. I lavori di revisione del progetto sono in corso.

L'articolo di apertura di questo numero è dedicato alle proposte di sintesi elaborate da parte del coordinamento delle associazioni della Bolognina. Nell'ambito delle discussioni maturate durante gli incontri di analisi fin qui svolti dal "laboratorio ex-Mercato", il coordinamento delle associazioni dei cittadini ha colto almeno 6 linee fondamentali intorno a cui enucleare un'ipotesi di progetto che possa essere largamente condivisa, tanto da divenire un indirizzo chiaro per l'Amministrazione, e al tempo stesso una piattaforma attorno a cui allargare la partecipazione ad altri cittadini, e da cui partire insieme per il miglioramento della qualità nell'intero quartiere. Queste linee affrontano tutti gli aspetti fondamentali della progettazione mettendo in evidenza quelli che sono i punti dolenti del progetto attuale, a cominciare dalla congiunzione tra comparto e quartiere esistente che viene annullata dalla inopportuna previsione di una sorta di barriera fatta di alberghi, uffici, studentato, parcheggi, posta a isolare la nuova area dal tessuto circostante. Cruciale è anche il problema del Verde pubblico che è pre-

ripensare, quanto più possibili varie collocazioni, come quelle di scuola, del centro anziani, dello spazio parcheggio. Dal problema un'adeguata distribuzione del luogo prende le mosse anche la preoccupazione per il riconoscimento dell'identità di luoghi e spazi pubblici della socialità e dell'aggregazione per un'adeguata valorizzazione delle risorse sociali già presenti sul territorio e fondamentali per impedire desertificazione sociale dell'area nonché l'affermarsi di una concezione privatistica del territorio, sinonimo spesso di isolamenti. Complessivamente è di grande rilevanza insistere sulla qualità costruttiva delle infrastrutture d'area per cui chiede che il piano del Mercato tutti quelli che verranno dopo) è realizzato secondo i principi di sostenibilità, qualità ambientale, qualità sociale previsti dalla ricerca regionale sui Piani Strutturali Comunali. Infine, altrettanto centrale e largamente complesso nelle sue più ampie connessioni è il problema della mobilità. L'Amministrazione deve impegnarsi a rendere pubblici tutti i dati e ad attivare tutte le misu-

<http://www.comune.bologna.it/laboratoriomercato/>

Local newsletters



Laboratorio Mercato activities

workshops with citizens and local associations

Who participated:

**.more than 100 inhabitants
each meeting**

**.20 technicians of the
Municipality and other
institutions**

**.3 political commissions of
the local district**

.15 local associations



March-November 2005

From Laboratorio Mercato to design: the new Guidelines



**5 thematic areas resulting from
The first phase of the participation process**

**.connections, relations with
existing neighbourhood, the borders**

.sociality and public facilities, accessibility

.green areas and landscape

.environmental sustainability, technical innovation

.mobility – traffic calming

Laboratorio Mercato activities

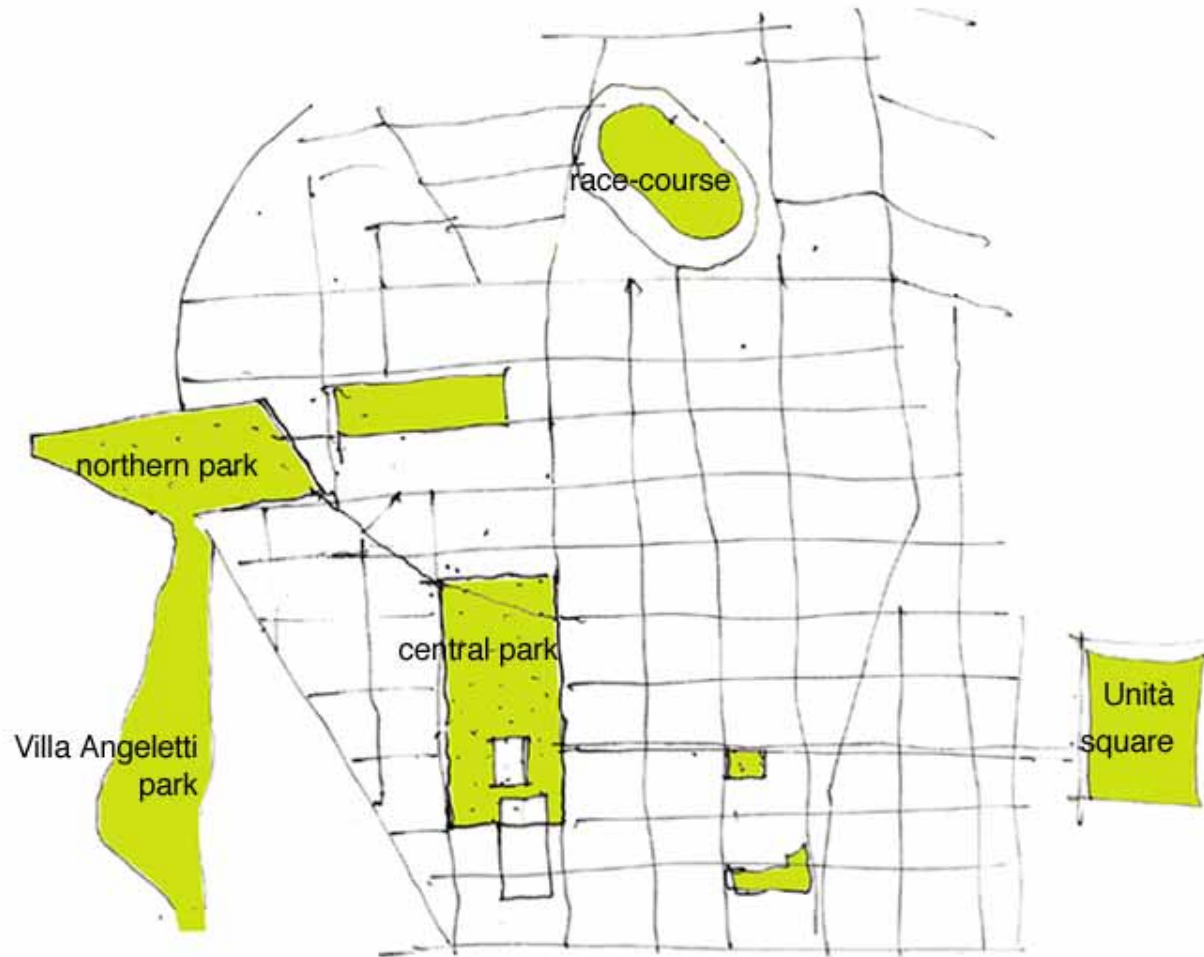


**roundtable-meetings with different technicians
and consultants**



Public walks through the site plan
July 2005

diagram of an idea



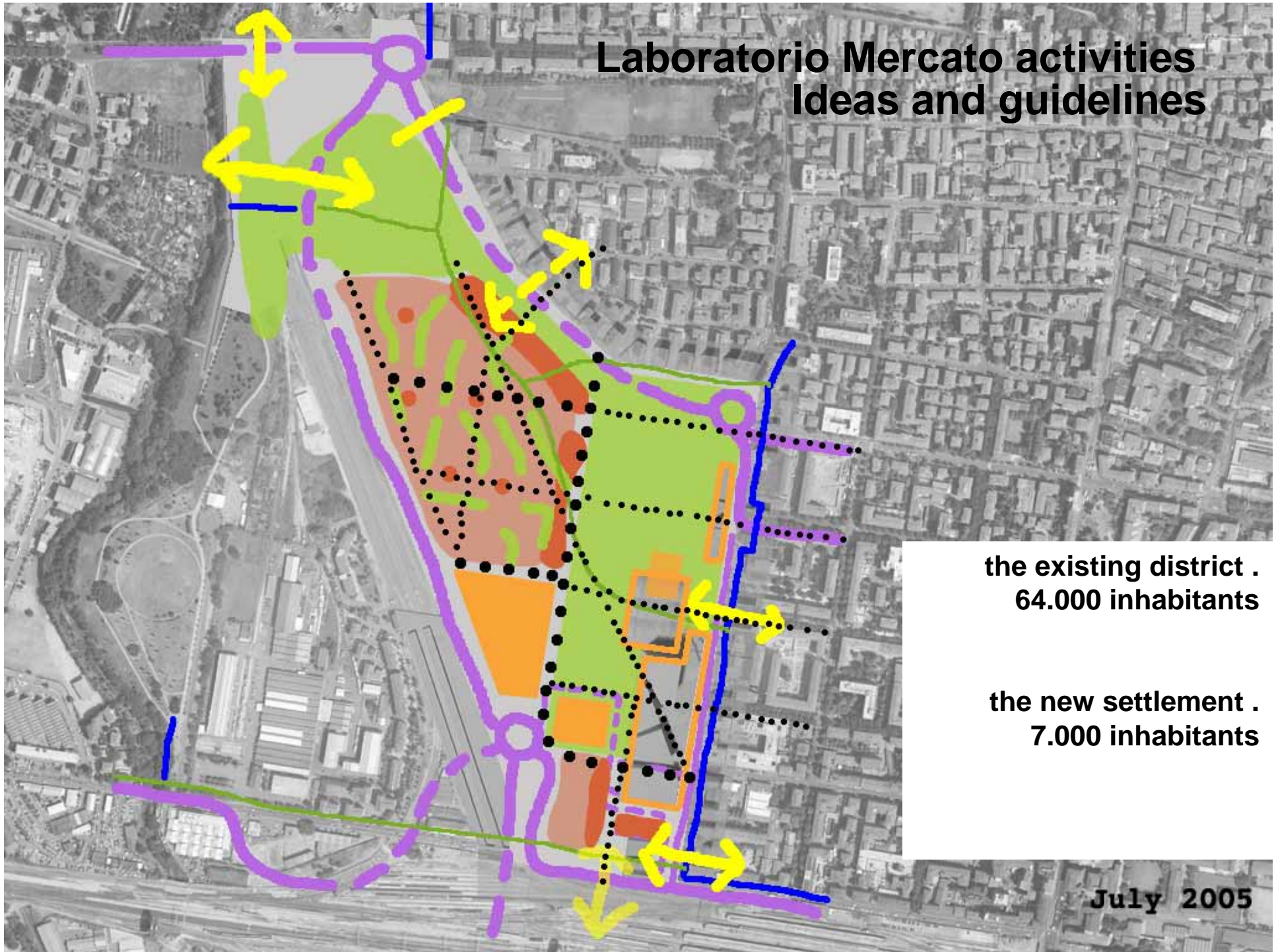
. dense urban tissue finds its identity and a new public centrality in the empty of the central park

. streets network continues inner the neighbourhood and defines new bloks

.new cyclo-pedestrian connections with the existing one are priorities

.urban continuity is guaranteed by functional mixité, direct relation between private facade and public street,dense network of mixed public spaces

Laboratorio Mercato activities Ideas and guidelines



the existing district .
64.000 inhabitants

the new settlement .
7.000 inhabitants

July 2005

Laboratorio Mercato activities



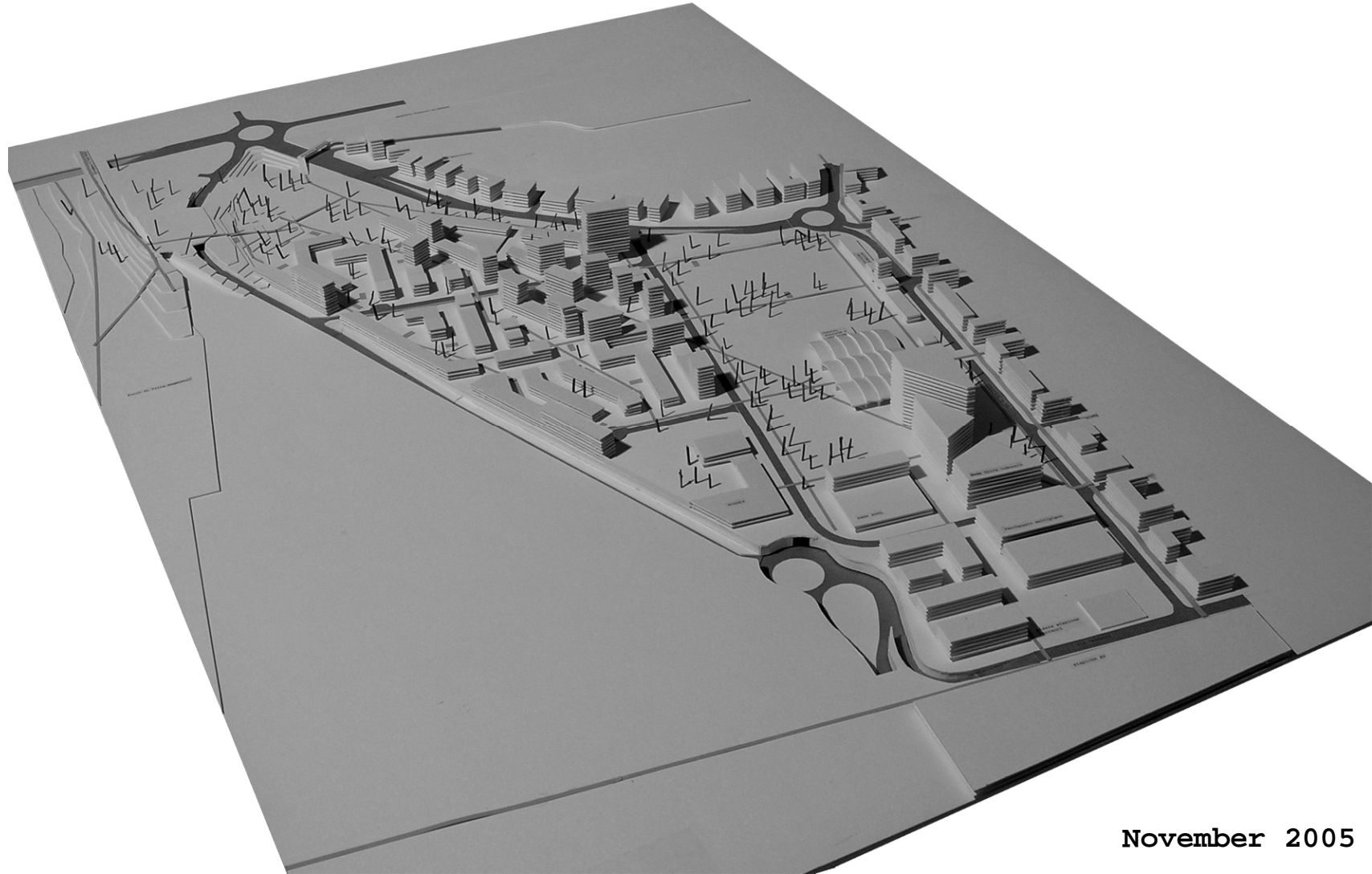
Individual meetings between architects and citizens in order to deepen the new guidelines for the future plan



Public projects presentations

November 2005

Laboratorio Mercato activities Working model



November 2005

to continue...

4 participated design workshops

THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

1 the primary school with its garden

2 the civic centre,
close to the existing canopy,
and adjacent public spaces

3 green areas

4 a housing block designed
to implement, through
spatial organisation,
the relationship
between inhabitants
and community life





Dov'è che sarà il nuovo parco della Bolognina?

Proprio qua di fronte... Incredibile no?!

DIPLOLA PRIMA IN SE DI DISCUSSIONE PARTECIPATA E COPRODUZIONE NEL LUGLIO 2004
DEL PRIMO ORGANISMO DI LINEA DEL CENTRO MERCATO GIORNATTICANO

LABORATORIO MERCATO
PRESENTA

IL PARCO E GLI ALTRI SPAZI VERDI

TAVOLO DI CONFRONTO APERTO CON CITTADINI, ASSOCIAZIONI, TECNICI E PROGETTISTI
AL CENTRO KATIA BERTASI IN VIA FIORAVANTI 22 IL GIORNO 22 FEBBRAIO 2007 ALLE ORE 21:00



MERCATO
NOFLE



Ma è uno spazio enorme!

Sì... E pare che ci sarà una piazza proprio qui, sotto la vecchia pensilina del mercato

LABORATORIO MERCATO
PRESENTA

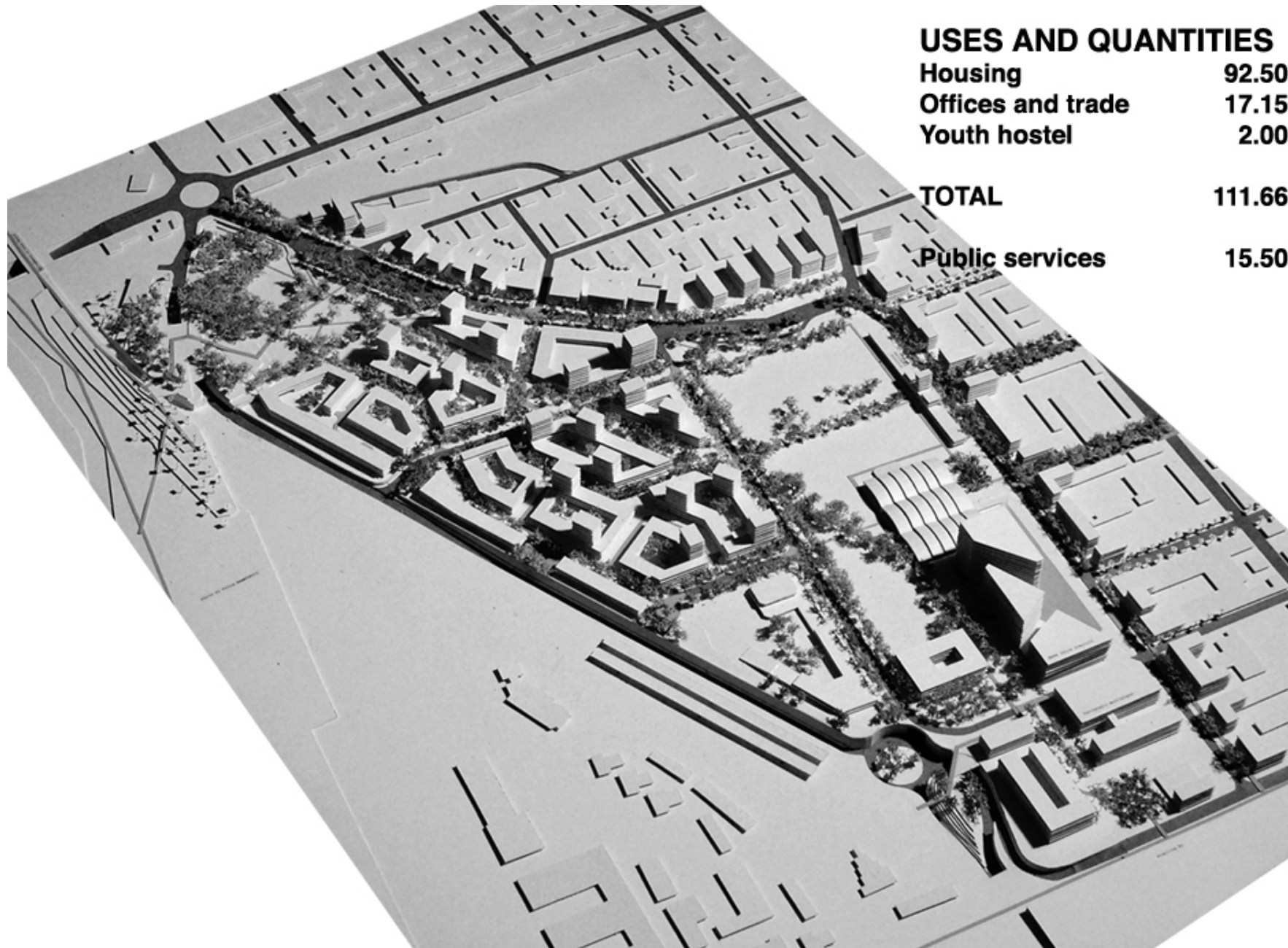
LA PENSILINA E IL CENTRO KATIA BERTASI

TAVOLO DI CONFRONTO APERTO CON CITTADINI, ASSOCIAZIONI, TECNICI E PROGETTISTI
AL CENTRO KATIA BERTASI IN VIA FIORAVANTI 22 IL GIORNO 2 MARZO 2007 ALLE ORE 21:00



MERCATO
NOFLE

Today: workshops on public spaces: the new park and the new covered square



USES AND QUANTITIES

Housing	92.503 sqm
Offices and trade	17.159 sqm
Youth hostel	2.000 sqm
TOTAL	111.662 sqm
Public services	15.500 sqm









GREEN AREAS (106.000 sq.m)





OPEN-AIR PUBLIC SPACES



 Neighbourhood roads

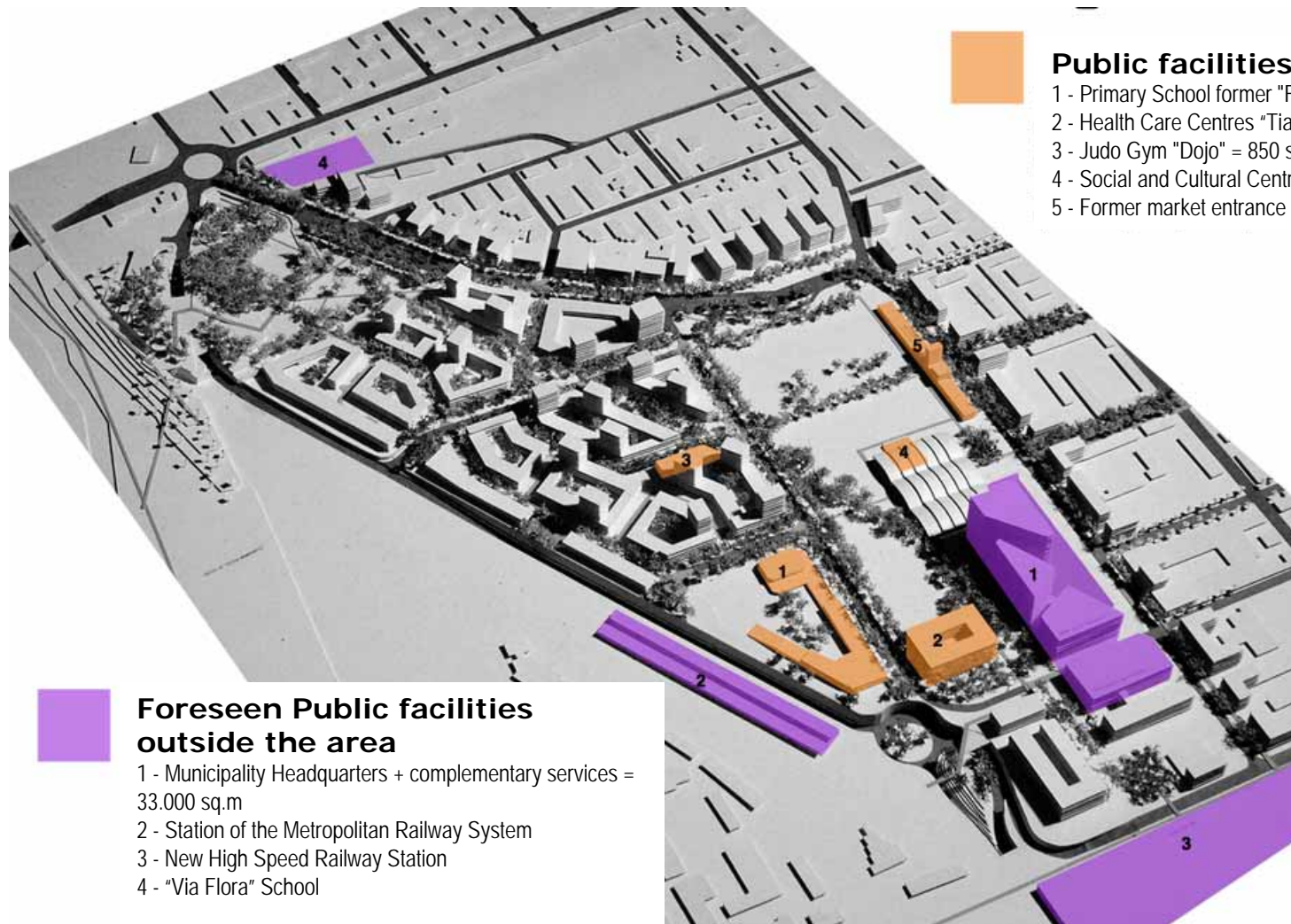
 City Roads

 Squares

- 1- Station
- 2- Covered squared
- 3- Municipality headquartes



PUBLIC FACILITIES



Public facilities within the area

- 1 - Primary School former "Federzoni" = 4.200 sq.m.
- 2 - Health Care Centres "Tiarini" and "Montebello" = 6.150 sq.m.
- 3 - Judo Gym "Dojo" = 850 sq.m.
- 4 - Social and Cultural Centre "Katia Bertasi" = 1.300 sq.m.
- 5 - Former market entrance (offices and policy) = 3.000 sq.m.



Foreseen Public facilities outside the area

- 1 - Municipality Headquarters + complementary services = 33.000 sq.m
- 2 - Station of the Metropolitan Railway System
- 3 - New High Speed Railway Station
- 4 - "Via Flora" School

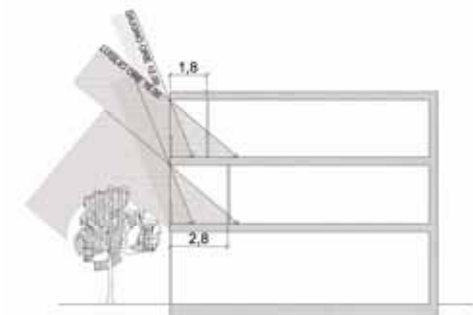
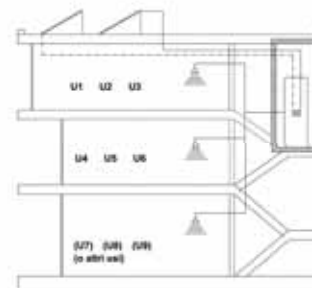
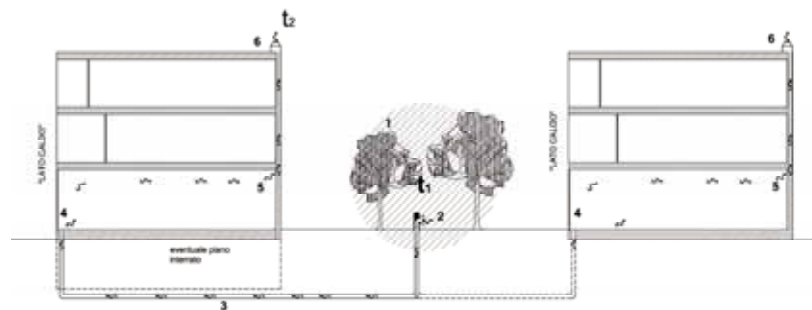


The Environmental Quality

The environmental quality is a priority of the project.

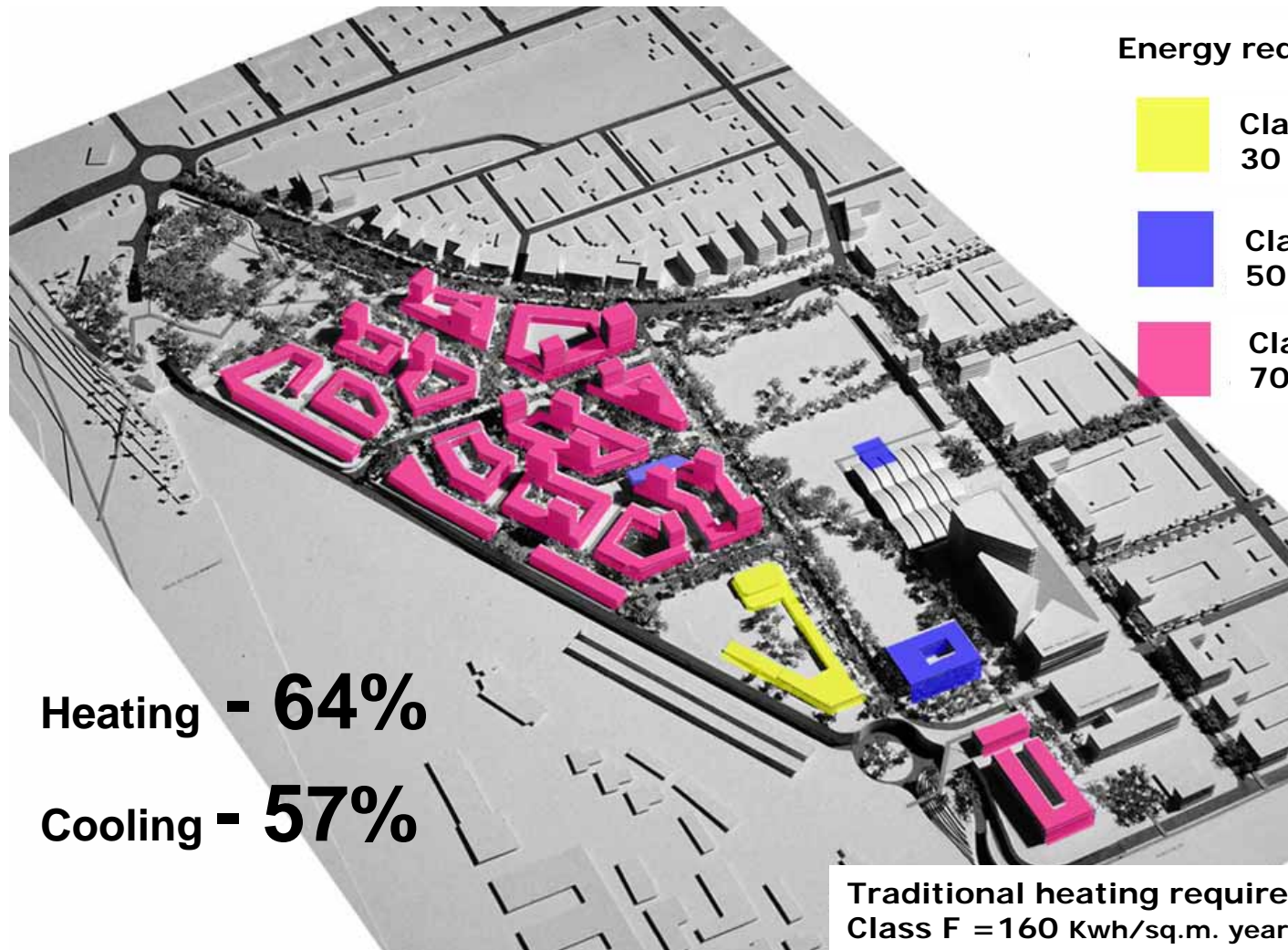
Main objectives are:

- Indoor comfort (light, ventilation, thermal comfort)
- Energy saving
- Water saving
- Ground permeability
- Landscape and greenery
- Historical heritage preservation





- Energy certification according to “Casaclima” (Province of Bolzano) and the new national Law (D.Lgs 192/2005) within the European Directive 2002/91/CE
- Solar passive systems for heating: solar orientation of the buildings with the identification of the “warm sides”, and solar shades for the summer.
- Highly insulated building envelope
- Crossing natural ventilation to facilitate the summer cooling
- Fotovoltaic settings (with double electricity meters)
- Solar panels for water heating
- Low temperature heating and cooling systems (floor and roof radiant panels)
- Creation of a handbook for each building and dwelling to explain the energy systems and favour a correct management by the users, in order to achieve an optimal interior micro-climate
- Use of renewable energy resources for the public buildings, to get the “plus” certificate.



Energy requirements

-  Class A_{plus}
30 Kwh/sq.m. year
-  Class B
50 Kwh/sq.m. year
-  Class C
70 Kwh/sq.m. year

Heating - **64%**

Cooling - **57%**

Traditional heating requirement:
Class F = 160 Kwh/sq.m. year



ENERGY BALANCE

Summary of the overall energy requirements (expressed in Kwh/sq.m. year)

BEFORE: Energy requirement by law (L.10/91)

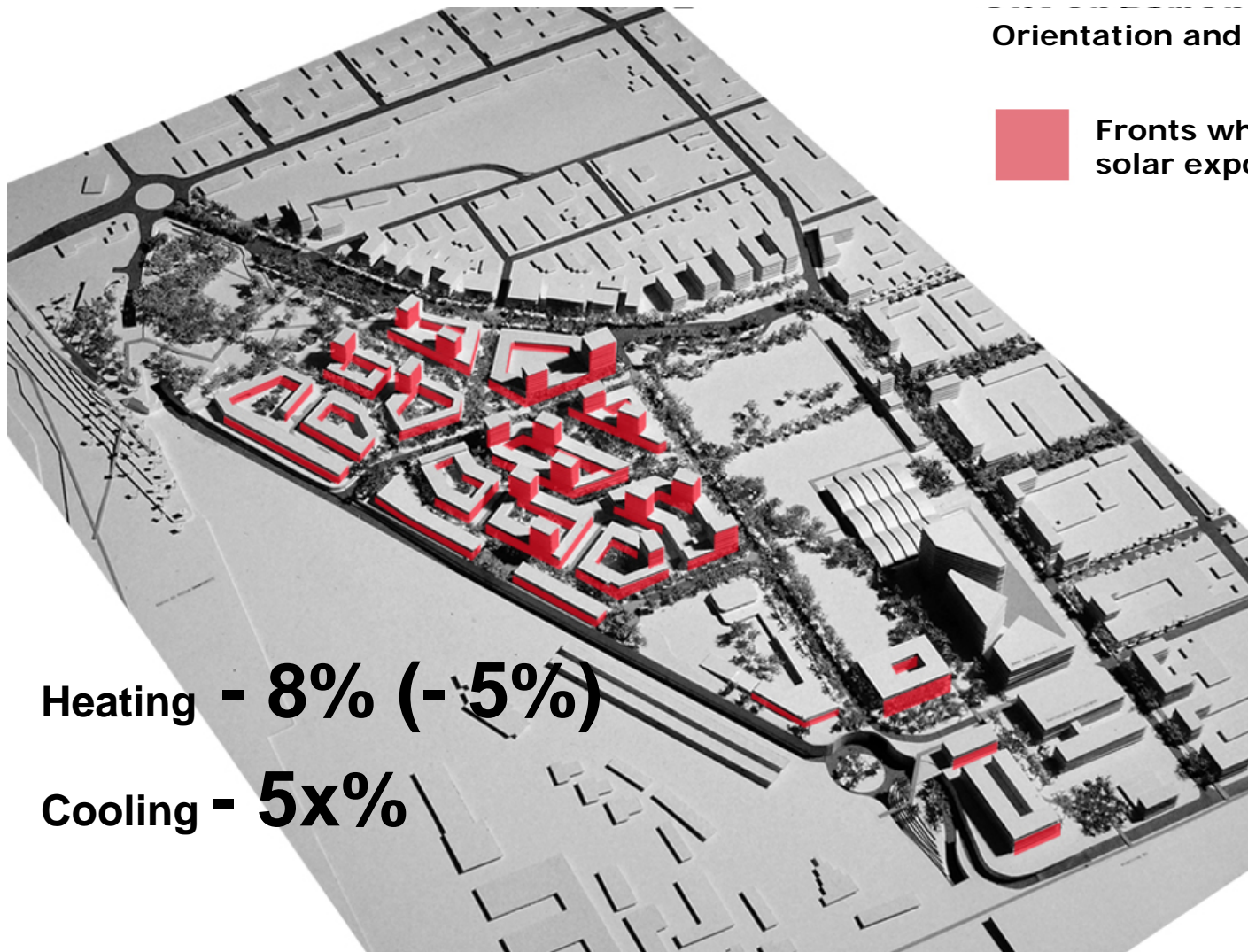
AFTER: Compulsory energy requirement (Plan regulation)

AFTER: Desirable energy requirement (improvement proposals)

	BEFORE (by law)	AFTER (Required)	AFTER (Expected)
HEATING:	20.300.000,00	6.700.000,00	6.300.000,00
COOLING:	12.400.000,00	6.800.000,00	4.600.000,00
HOT SANITARY WATER:	3.400.000,00	700.000,00	700.000,00
ELECTRICITY:	6.100.000,00	6.100.000,00	2.600.000,00
TOTAL Kwh/sq.m. year	42.200.000,00	20.300.000,00	14.200.000,00
ENERGY REQUIREMENT %		51,90	30,05



ENERGY SAVING



Orientation and solar gains

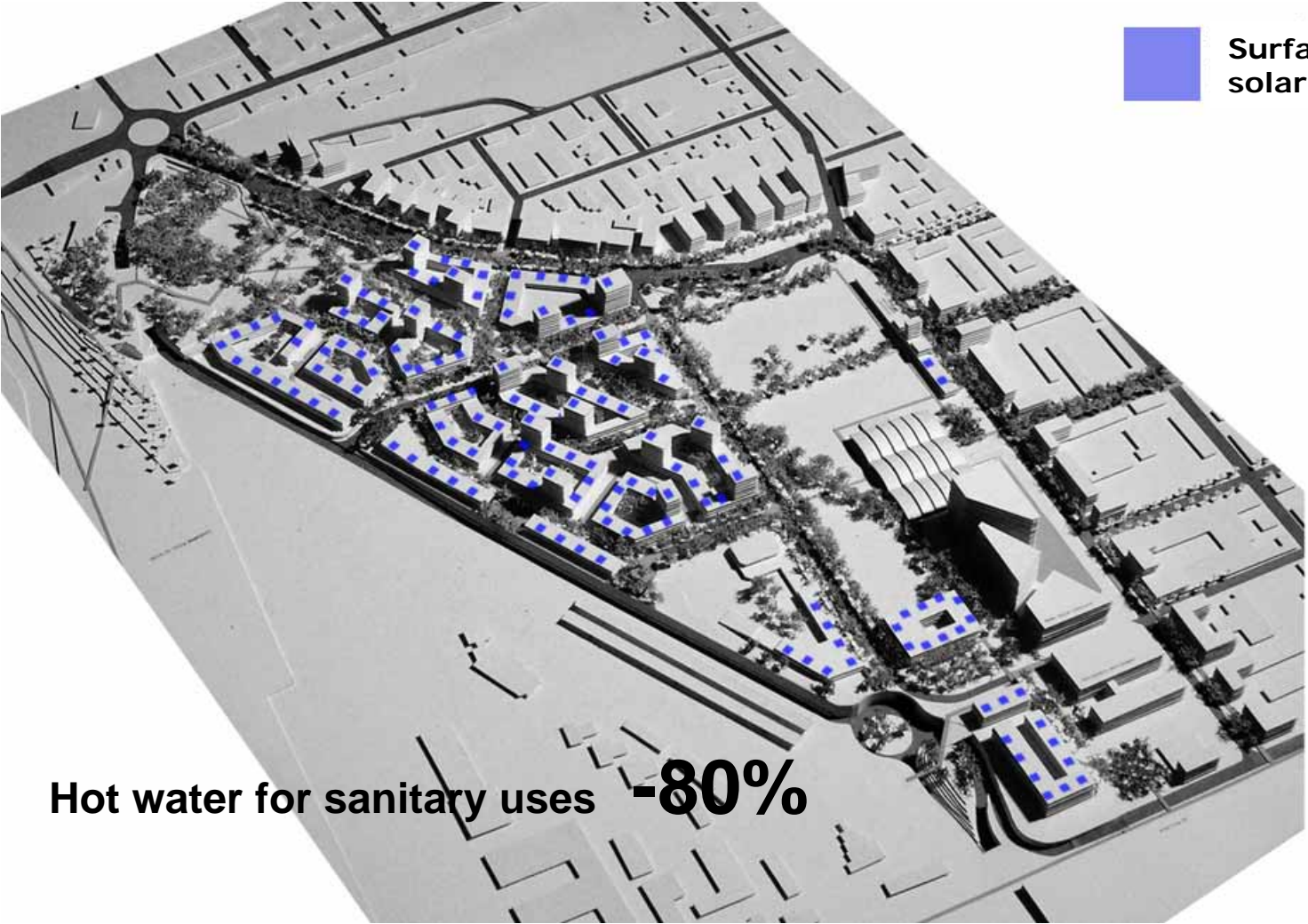
 Fronts with a better solar exposition

Heating - **8% (-5%)**

Cooling - **5x%**



SOLAR PANELS

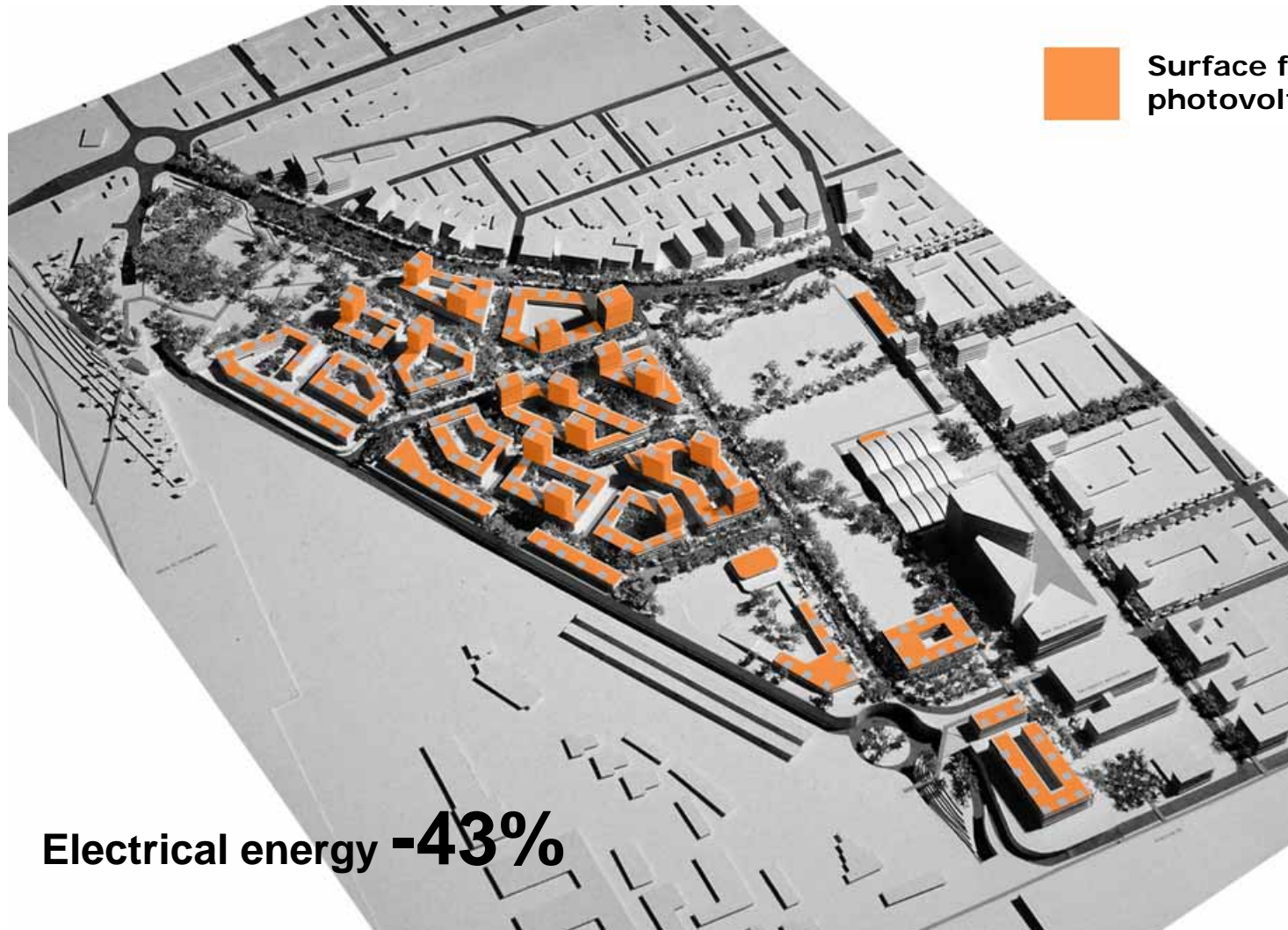


Surface for solar panels

Hot water for sanitary uses **-80%**



PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR PLANTS

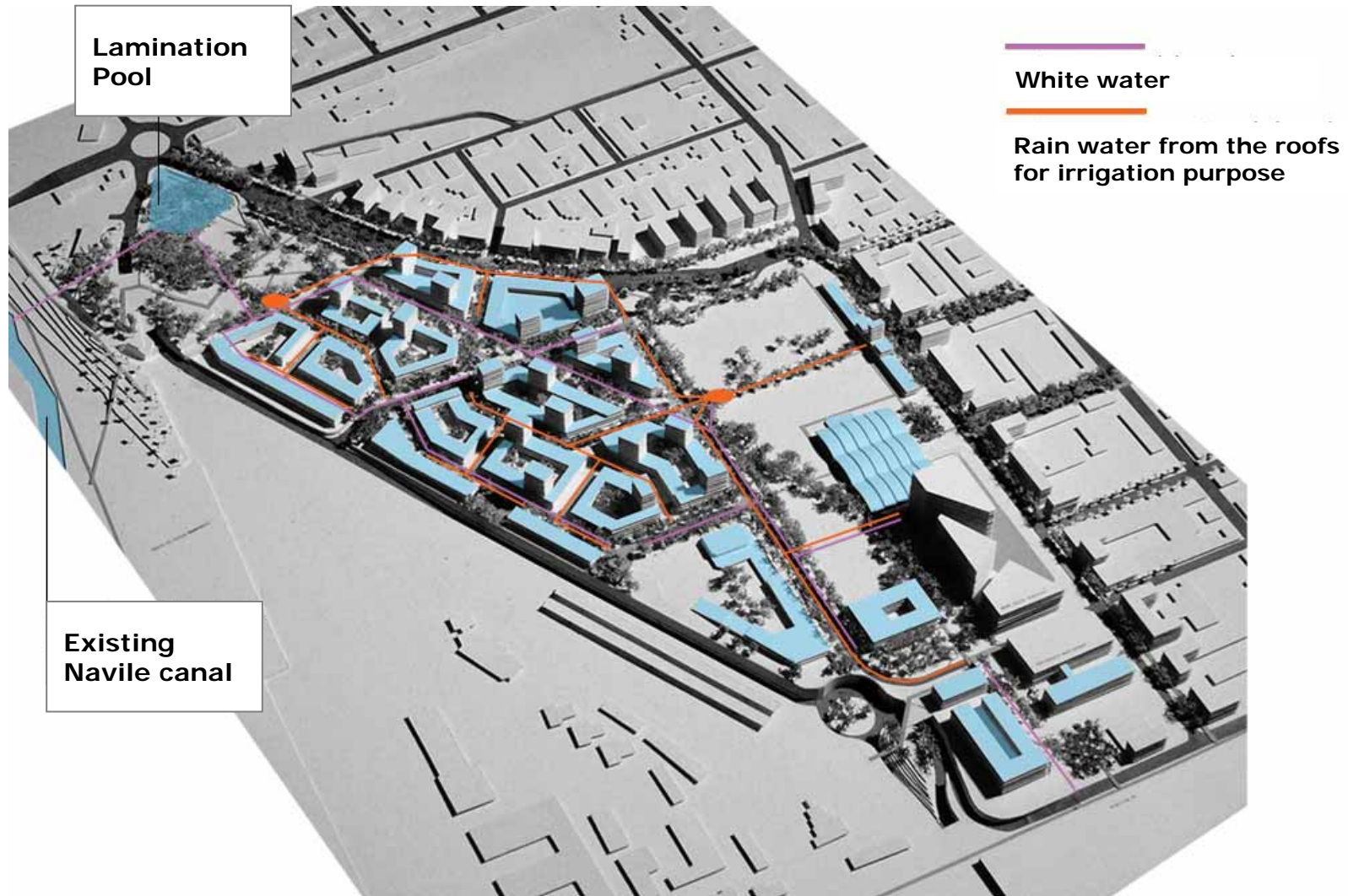


 Surface for photovoltaic cells

Electrical energy **-43%**

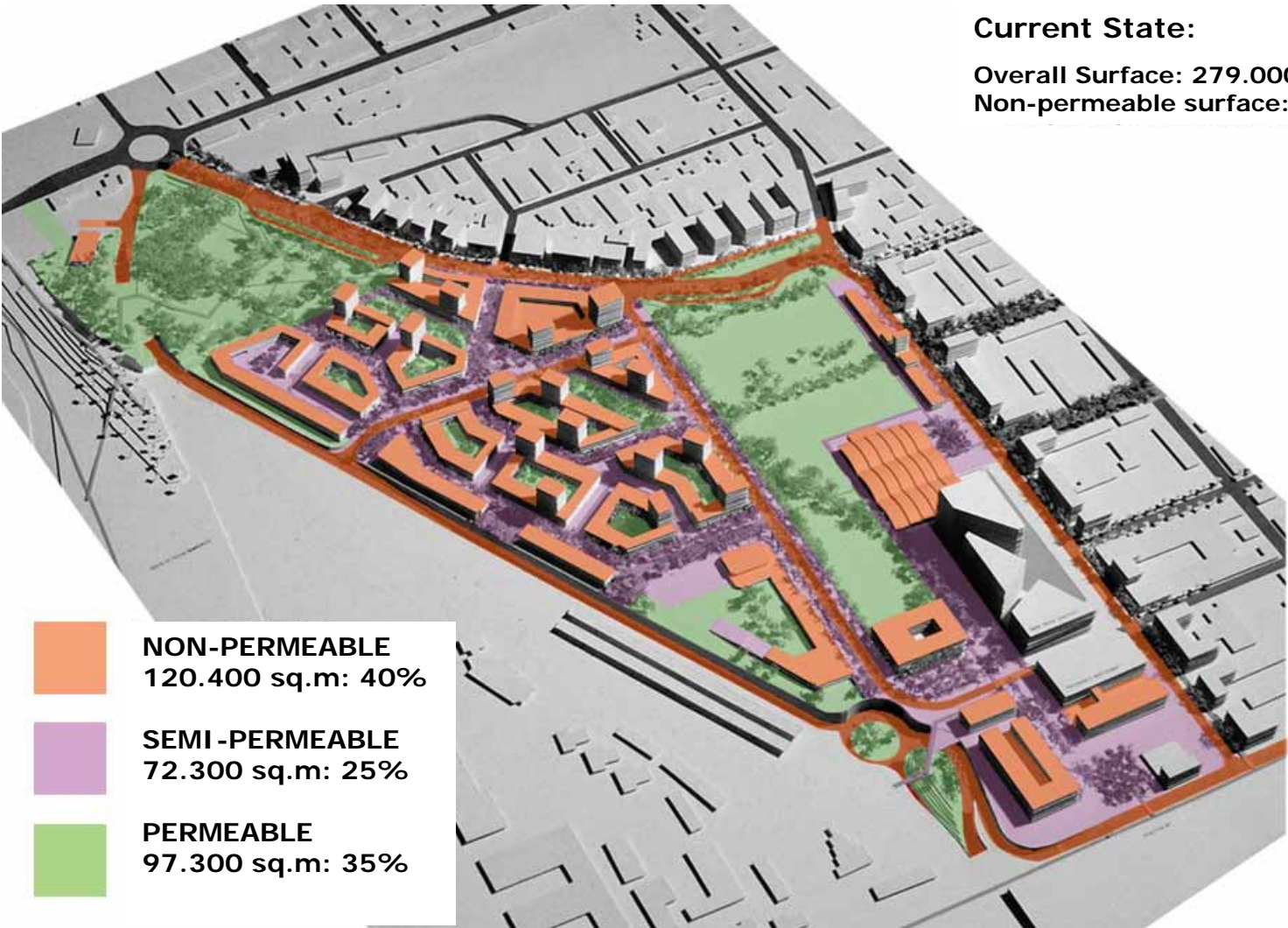


WATER SAVING





SOIL PERMEABILITY



Current State:
Overall Surface: 279.000 sq.m.
Non-permeable surface: 98%

- NON-PERMEABLE**
120.400 sq.m: 40%
- SEMI -PERMEABLE**
72.300 sq.m: 25%
- PERMEABLE**
97.300 sq.m: 35%



WASTE MANAGEMENT



Ecological collection areas

Traditional collection = 128 containers

Ecological collection areas = 6 stations with 24 containers





Example of Ecological Collection Area



CO-GENERATION PLANT AND TECHNOLOGICAL TUNNEL



-  Co-generation Plant
-  Technological tunnel



TECHNOLOGICAL TUNNEL



It is a technical underground space which contains all technical plants, except from Gas and sewage system

Main advantages:

- It can be modified and adequated without breaking roads and pavements
- It allows future enlargements and integrations with other technological plants
- It can contain also the system for the waste pneumatic collection
- It allows the maintenance without getting in the private properties.



LOCAL CO-GENERATION PLANT



- It will serve the new settlement and the Municipality headquarters
- It will be sized taking into account the requested energy saving
- It will be located on the North and mitigated by the green hill which is over the railway.

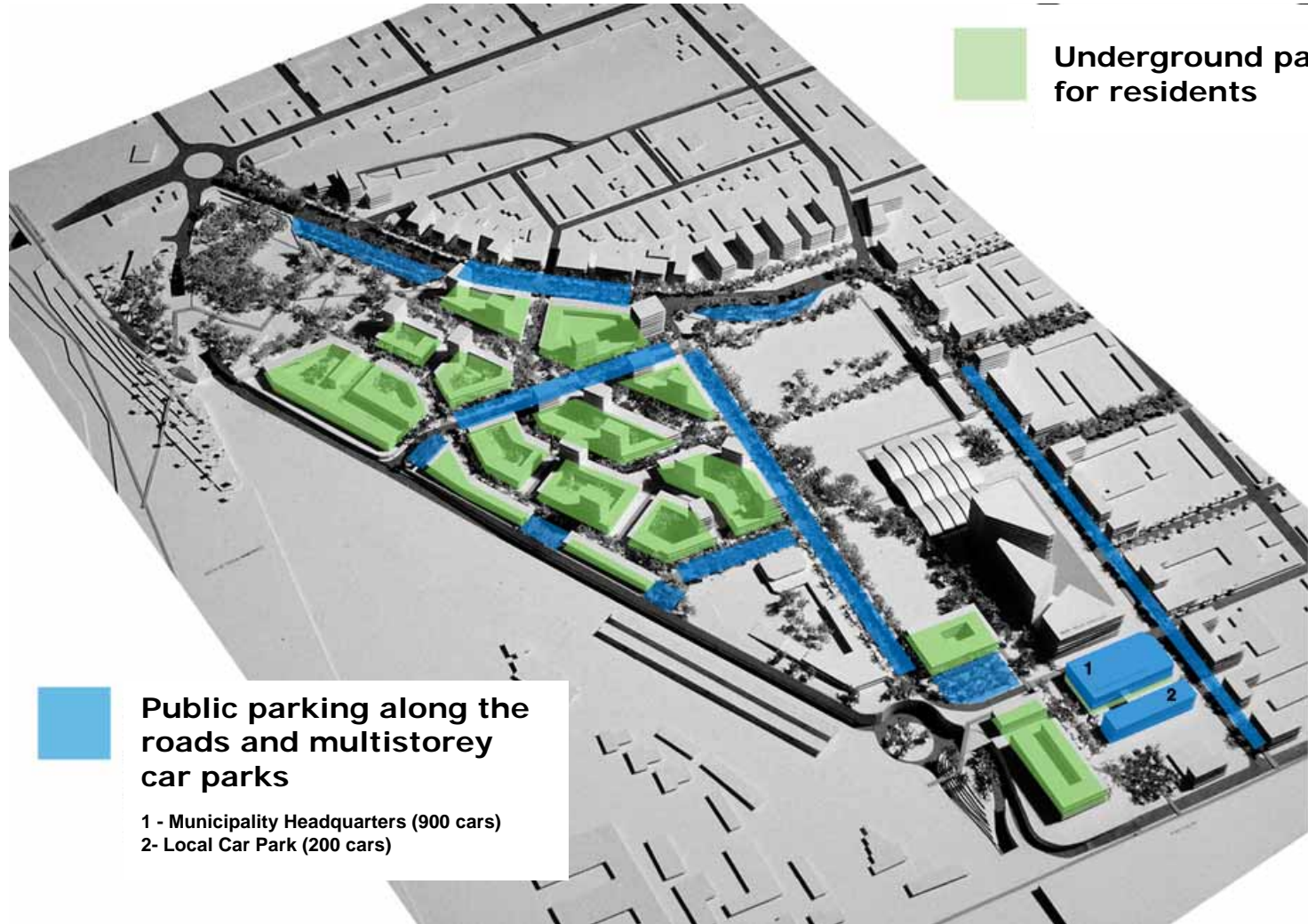
Ecological footprint

**.The choices to save traditional energy sources
and to use alternative ones**

energy needs KWh/year	traditional buildings	with compulsory requirements	with optional requirements
total	29.300.000	18.100.000	14.500.000
saving energy%		40%	20%



PARKING LOTS

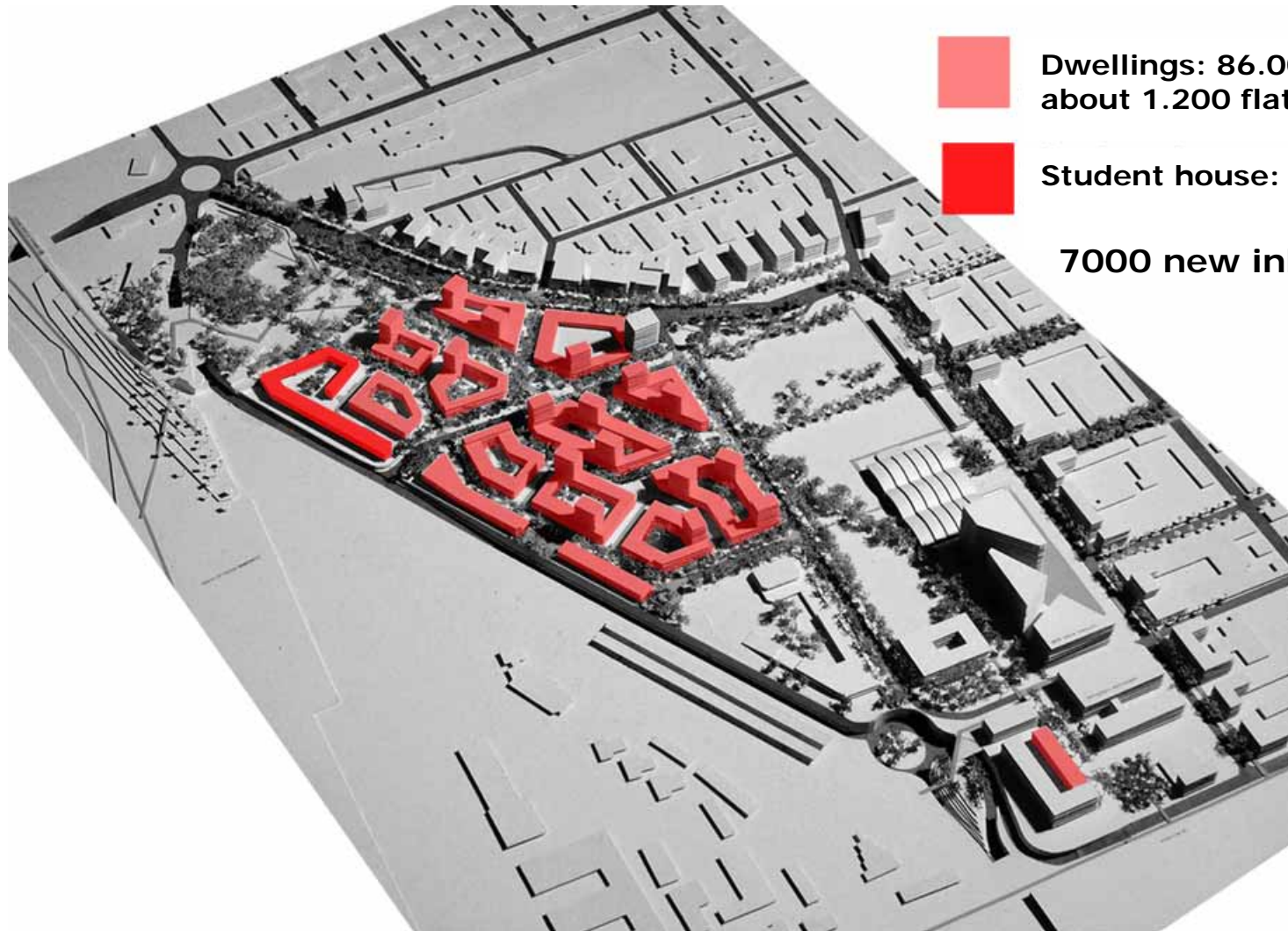


 **Underground parking for residents**

 **Public parking along the roads and multistorey car parks**
1 - Municipality Headquarters (900 cars)
2 - Local Car Park (200 cars)



DWELLINGS



Dwellings: 86.000 sq.m.
about 1.200 flats



Student house: 6,500 sq.m.

7000 new inhabitants



CONDOMINIUM FACILITIES



 **Condominium facilities:
2% of the dwellings**

- Multifunction rooms
- Play rooms
- Laundry rooms
- association headoffices
- etc.



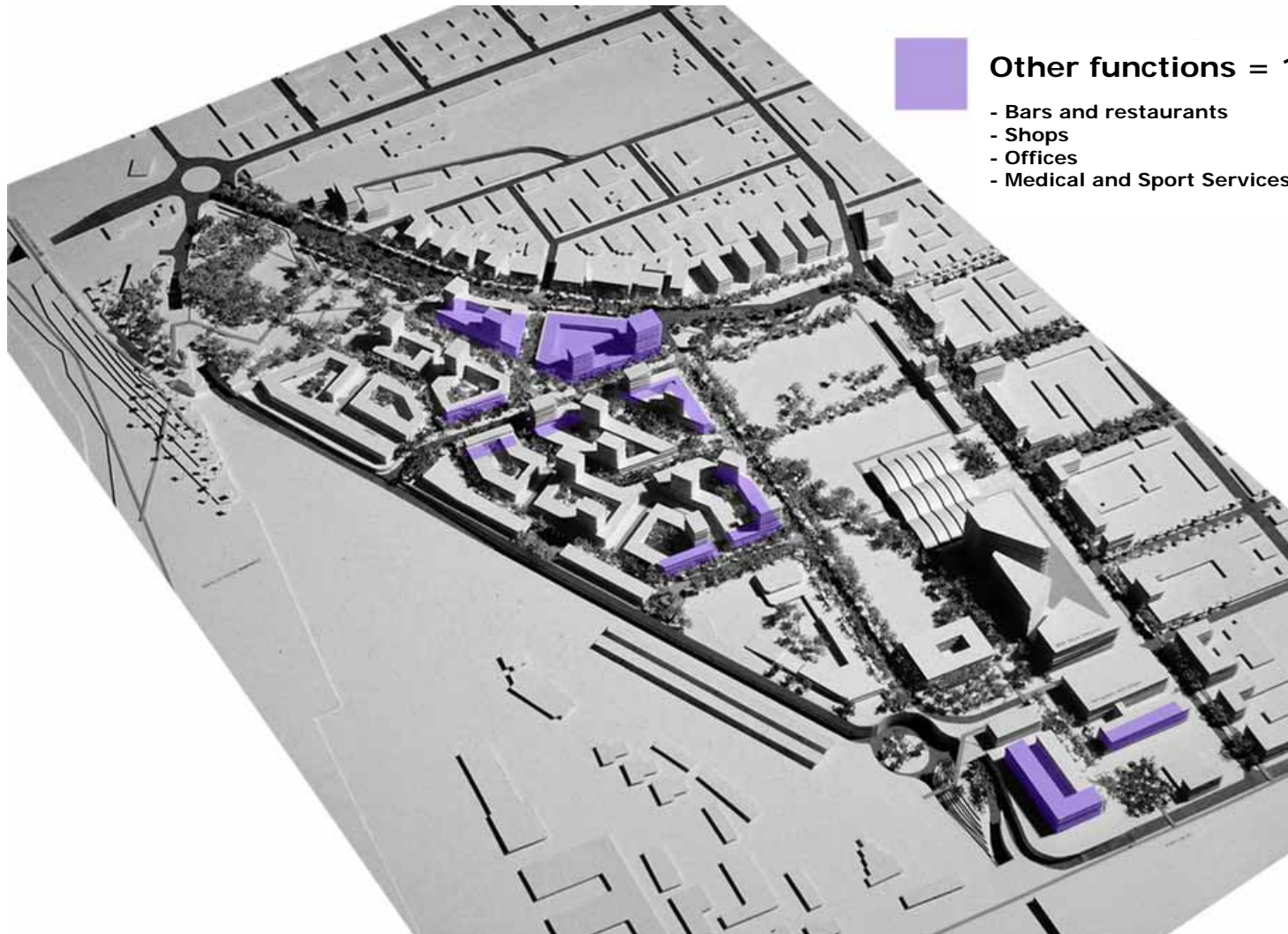
THE HOSTEL



Hostel = 2000 sq.m.



OTHER FUNTIONS



Other functions = 17.159 sq.m.

- Bars and restaurants
- Shops
- Offices
- Medical and Sport Services