

Lecce 15 Marzo 2011
Castello Carlo V



BHC LECCE URBAN REGENERATION – URBAN PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Background

- ❑ It has been recognized that the concept of sustainable development is an evolving, debatable term
- ❑ The most widely known definition of sustainable development comes from the [Brundtland Commission](#), which defined sustainable development as

“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

However, there are many more definitions possible

Background

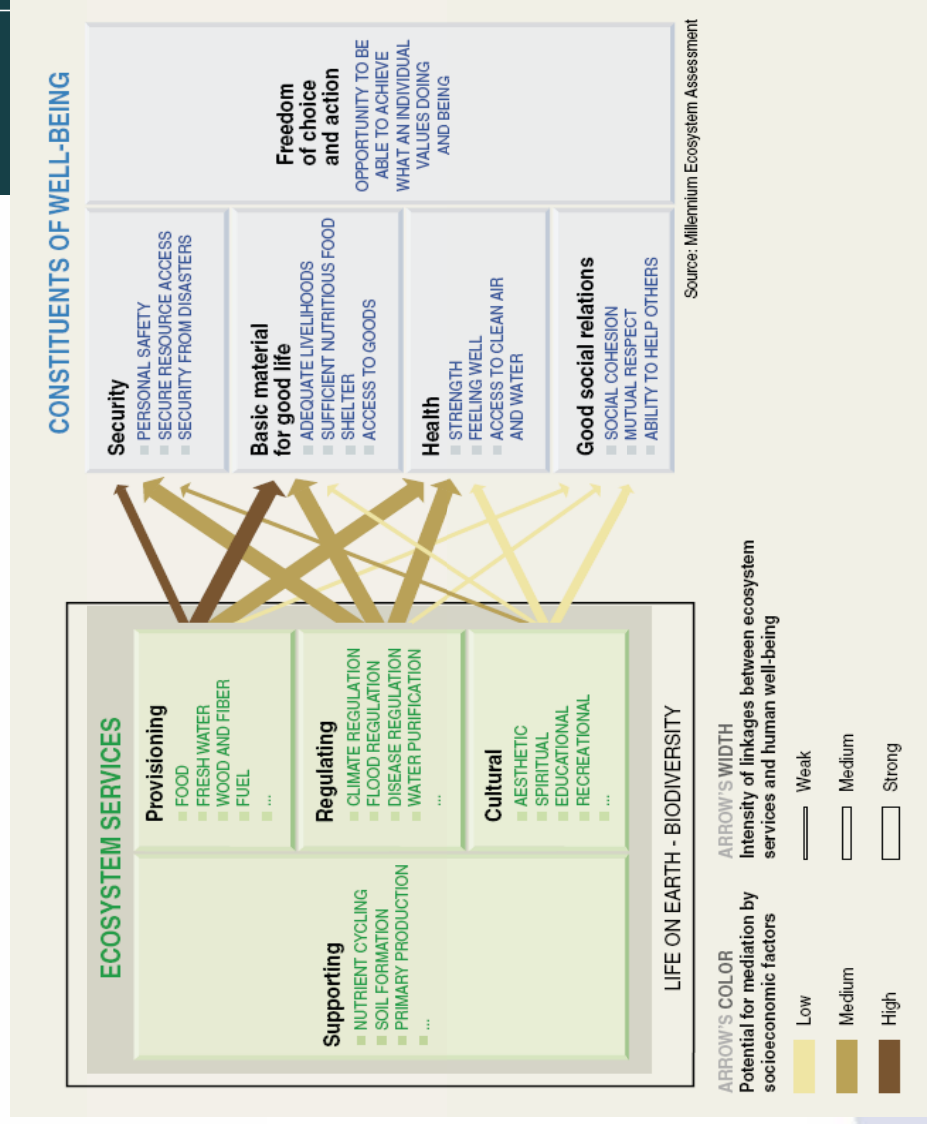
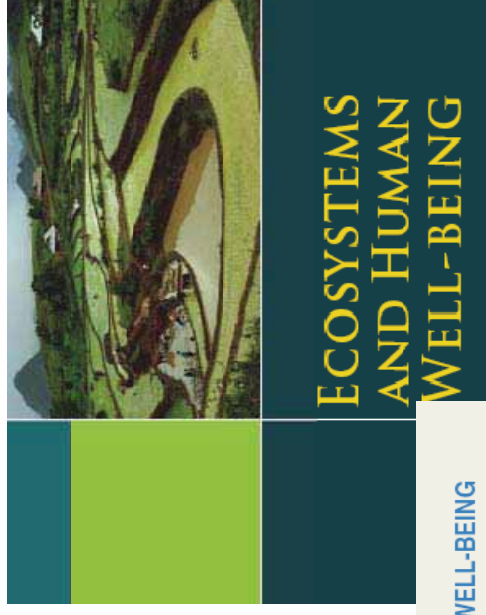
- ❑ The term sustainable development goes beyond the **boundaries of science and business development and trade to include human development, values, and differences in cultures**

Many organizations are referring to sustainable **human development** as opposed to sustainable development in order to emphasize issues such as the importance of gender equality, participation in decision-making processes, and access to education and health

Cities/ Urban environments have become the focal points of these components as major consumers and distributors of goods and services

Many cities tend to be **large consumers of goods and services**, while draining resources out of external regions that they depend on. As a result of increasing consumption of resources, and growing dependencies on trade, the **ecological impact of cities extends beyond their geographic locations**

Urban Environment As a Complex Ecosystem



People/Citizens are responsible for its transformation though they will benefit of it!

Why Building Healthy Communities (BHC)?

*“Health is important for the wellbeing of individuals and society, but a **healthy population** is also a prerequisite for economic productivity and prosperity. The Lisbon strategy underlines the importance of health as a key factor for economic growth. However there is a limited awareness of the contributions that a **“healthy” urban policy** can make to tackle challenges in health”*

<http://urbact.eu/en/projects/quality-sustainable-living/building-healthy-communities-bhc/homepage/>

People’s health needs to be interpreted in a broader way

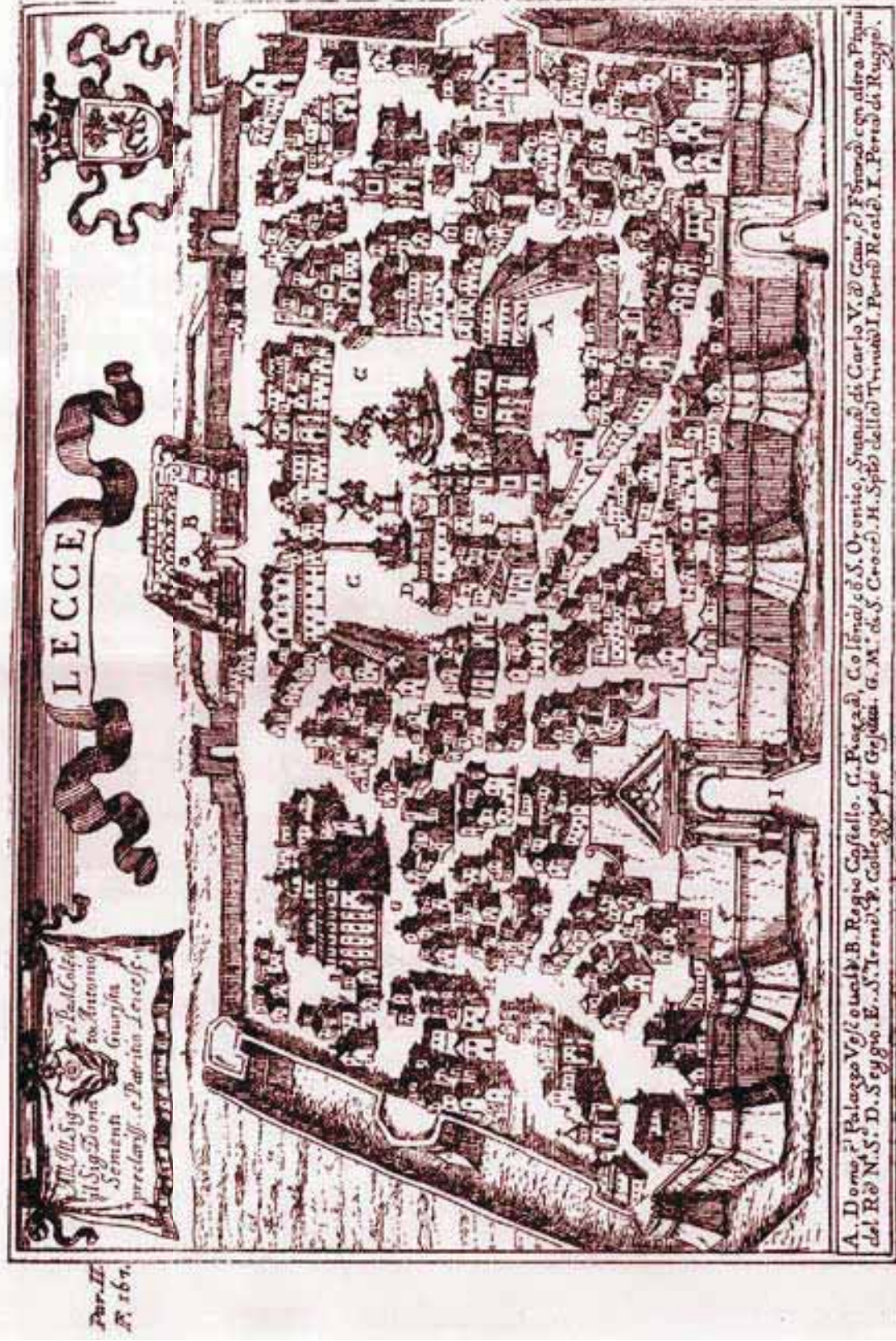
LECCE BHC

- The Past
- The future: Sustainable Urban Planning
 - Bottom-up approach (the role of shared participation with citizens)
 - Multi-disciplinarity
 - Creativity & Innovation
 - Technical expertise
 - Scientific evidence – Experts (Academic & Institutional research)

Some initial considerations

- › Lecce is nowadays famous in the world (e.g. USA today, 18 Feb 2011) for its **historical centre** and its pleasant life style
- › Urban regeneration, requalification activities initiated in the late '80 and concretized in the '90 and until very recent through a series of interventions such as the URBAN projects in the historical centre have been a “**wise**” and “**successful**” choice
- › The city is now looking forward ... towards the external neighborhoods (e.g. city **outskirts, peripheral areas**) with a new “eye” that includes both innovation and creativity but with a scientifically sound approach

THE OLD PAST

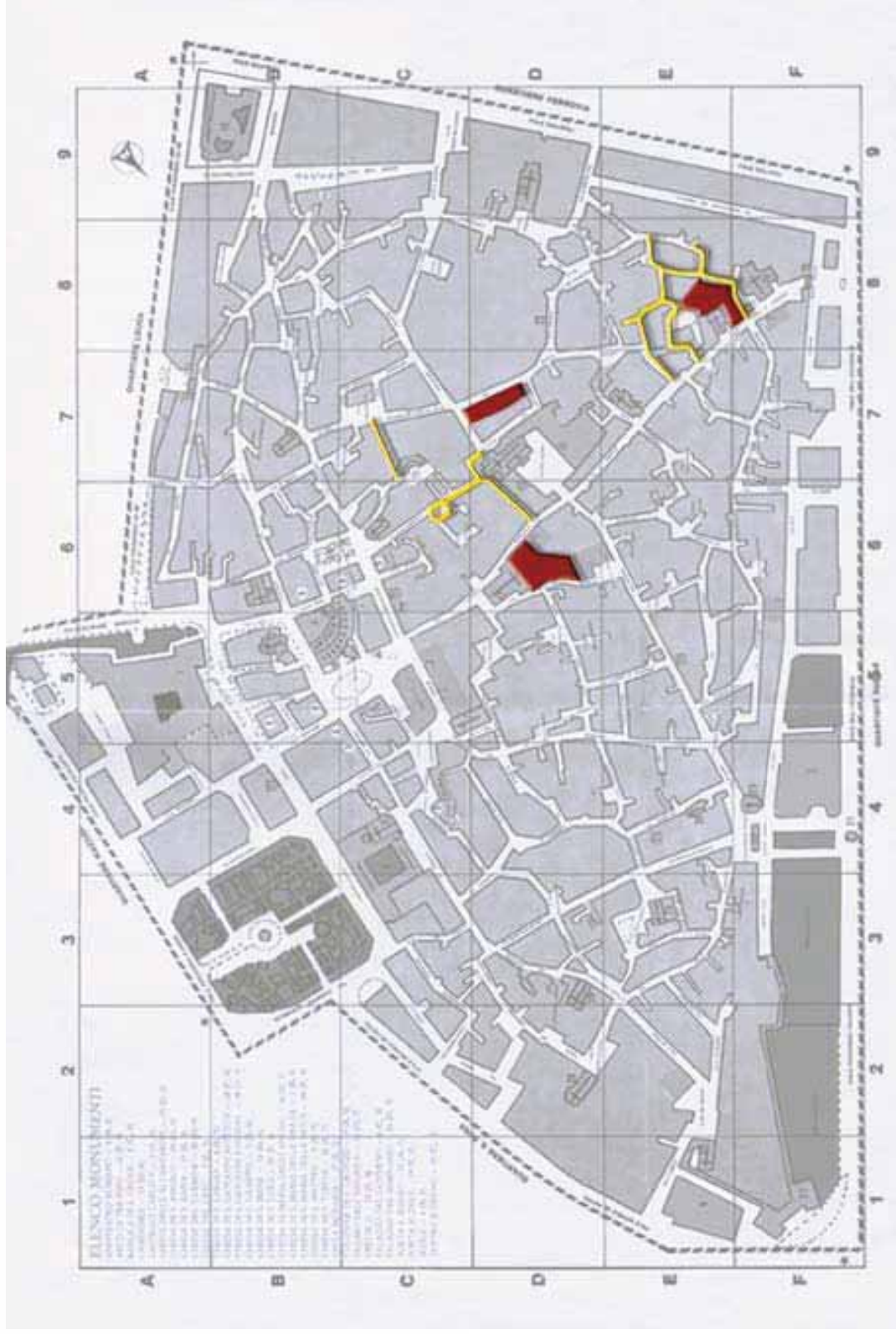


AN URBACT II PROJECT



Connecting cities
Building successes

THE RECENT PAST



AN URBACT II PROJECT



European Union
The way forward



Connecting cities
Building successes

PALAZZO TURRISI: The recent past



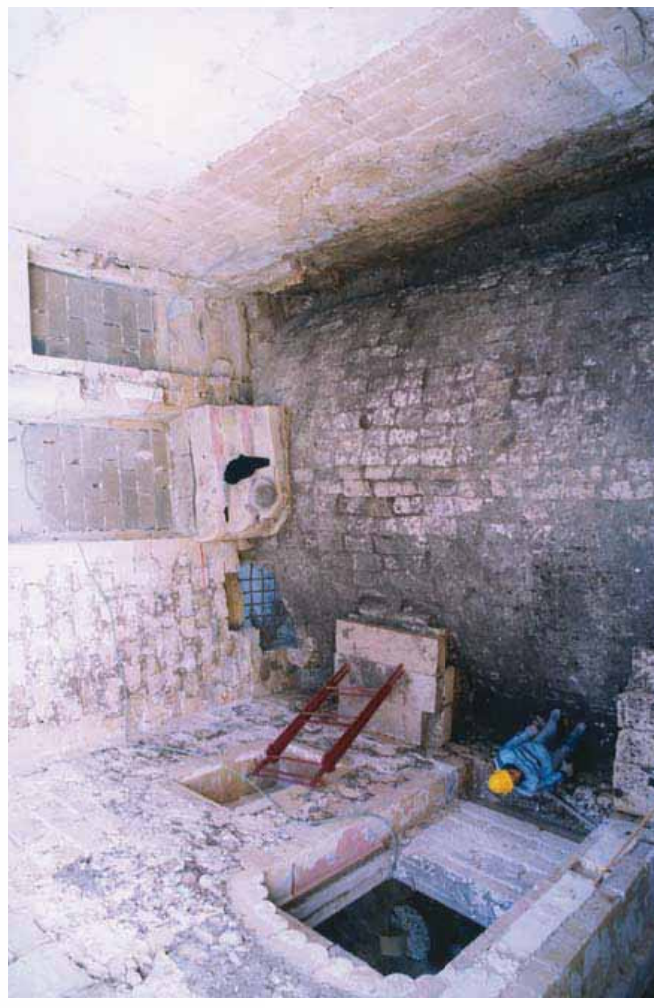
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PALAZZO TURRISI : The recent past



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Building successes



Conservatorio S. ANNA: The recent past

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CONVENTO dei TEATINI: The recent past

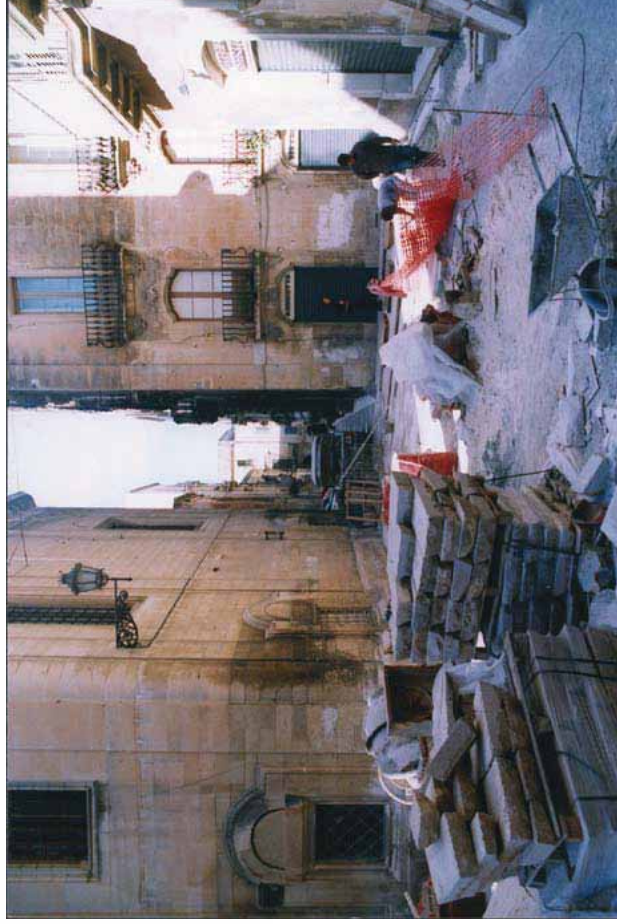


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Roads pavement: The recent past

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Building Healthy Communities



LECCE MUNICIPALITY

ITALY



LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP)

“Urban and Sub-urban re-qualification plans through target actions to remove aerial high tension cables with emphasis on city outlook improvement to reinforce citizen city good perception and use of public space”

TRADITIONS



Photos by “Maraca Fotografie” - Lecce

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PROJECTED TOWARDS THE FUTURE



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BHC LECCE

- Removal of and placing underground aerial high tension cables (ENEL) and data transmission cables (TELECOM)
- Two main areas: the **historical centre** where some interventions have been already made and the **neighbourhood** called "**zone 45**"

Why?

- To reduce the electromagnetic field linked to electromagnetic pollution. This especially high in the **target** zone 45 where an ENEL sub-station is present
- Aesthetic reasons reinforced by the high degradation of some buildings in the historical centre
- Regeneration and improvement of city outlook
- First step for future planning in the **zone 45** where **new interventions are planned**
- Improvement of quality of life in this target zone / **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

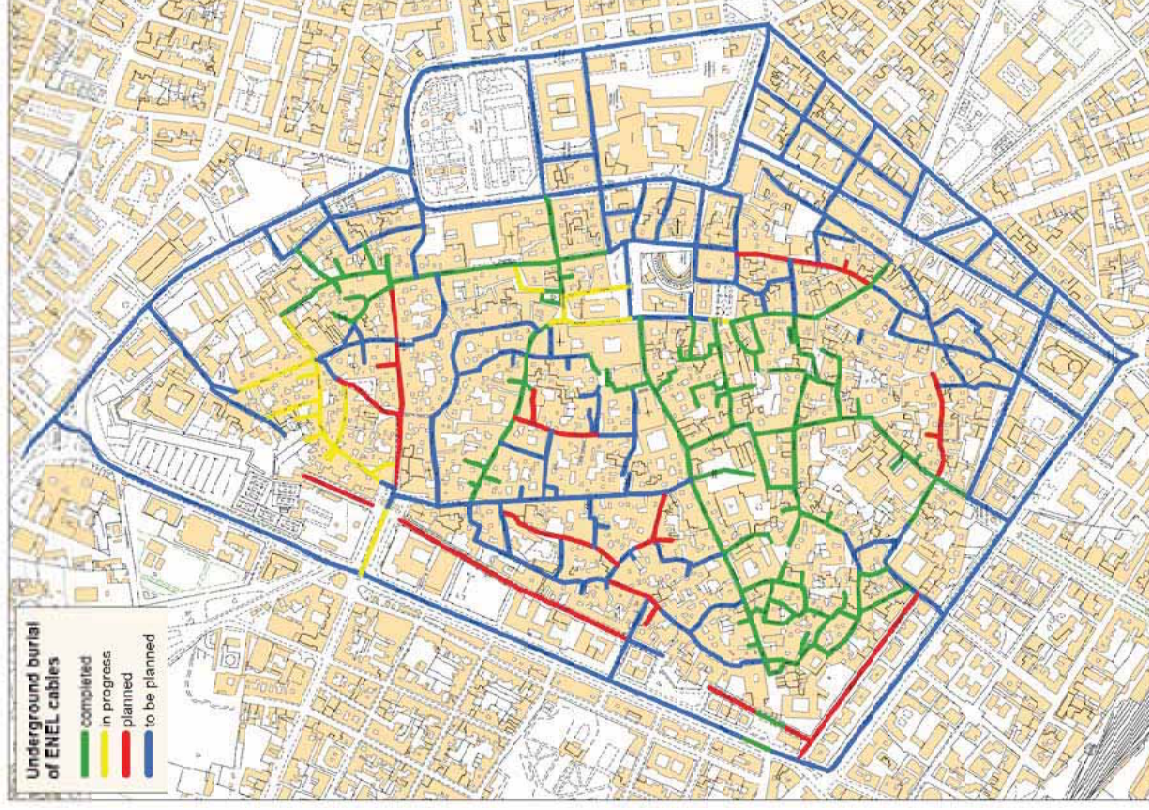
LECCE: geographical context



Lecce: 40°N, 18°E, it arises over almost flat terrain at about 12 km from the sea. It has about 100,000 inhabitants

It has a ring-type structure with the core occupied by the historical centre

Several neighbourhoods outside the historical centre, some of them to be “*regenerated*” both environmentally and structurally



LECCE LAP

IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN REGENERATION

Electric cables: The present - BCH

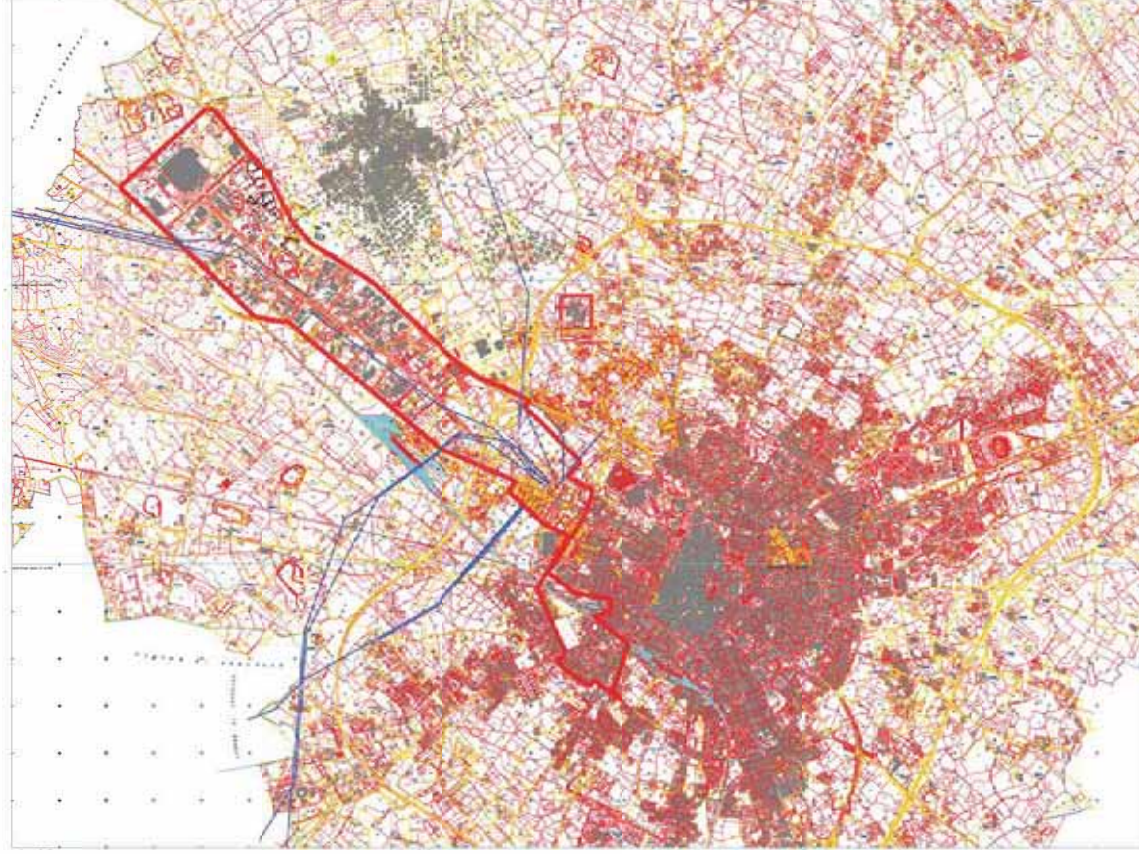


Zone "45"



Zone "45"





**Future urban
development in the
city outskirts: towards
the establishment of
“healthy paths”
connecting the past
(historical centre) with
the future city
expansion,
improvement,
re-qualification...**

“Healthy paths”

- › The need to **reconcile** the historical centre with its outskirts
- › The need to create a “**links/connections**” between existing but isolated projects : e.g. Marco Vito quarries reclamation project; recovery of the old Tobacco Manufacture Building and others
- › The need of **improving citizens’ health** by creating new areas to be visited on foot, by bike etc. by enforcing new healthy habits
- › To create a **new economic impulse** in those peripheral areas

Example of oldfashioned urban planning approach



**A single intervention
does not mean much...
if not put in a broader
context!**

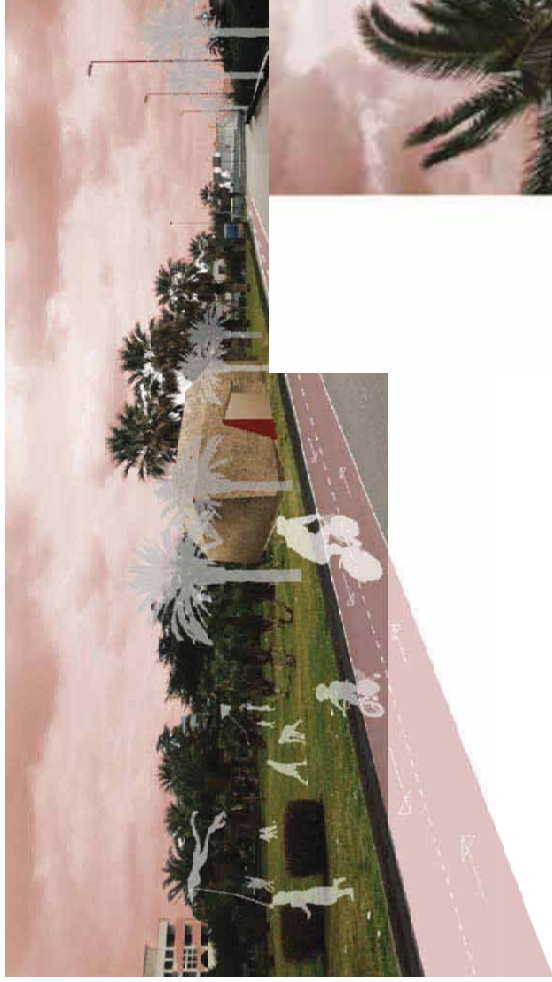
Images by the Group of young Architects:

Benedetta Marangio; Tiziana Marra;

Emanuela Marulli; Alessandro Pascali and

Afrocarpentieri

“HEALTHY PATHS”



**A healthy use of
the environment**

Images by the Group of young Architects

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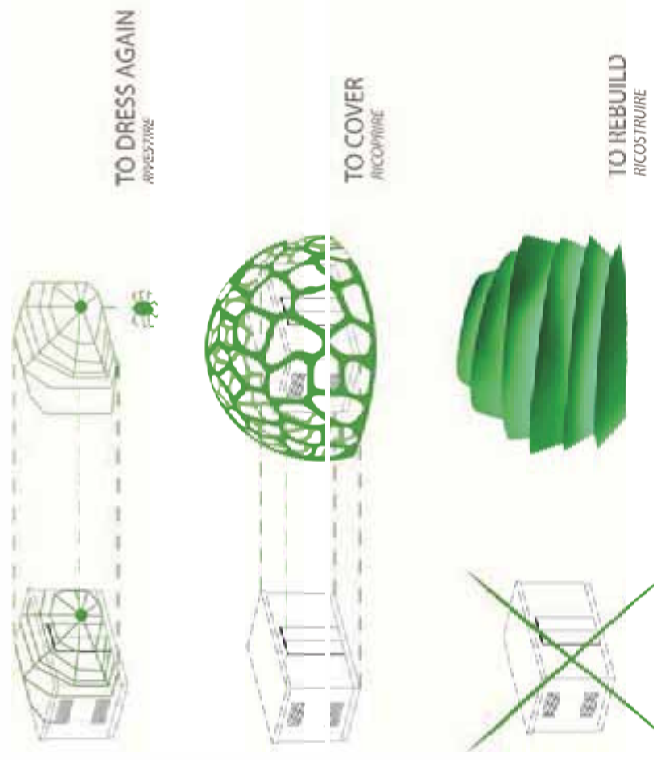


Connecting cities
Building successes



“HEALTHY PATHS: multi-disciplinary approach”

- **Safety** (technical aspects)
- Respect of **native landscape / local materials** (e.g. type of trees and colours...)
- Attention to the **existing** urban context
- **Scientific evidences:** possible modification of the microclimate, pollution levels etc.
- Ability to find **sustainable&affordable** solutions based on knowledge



E.g. Creativity & Innovation
without the context

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Images by the Group of young Architects

Connecting cities
Building successes



“HEALTHY PATHS: multi-disciplinary approach”

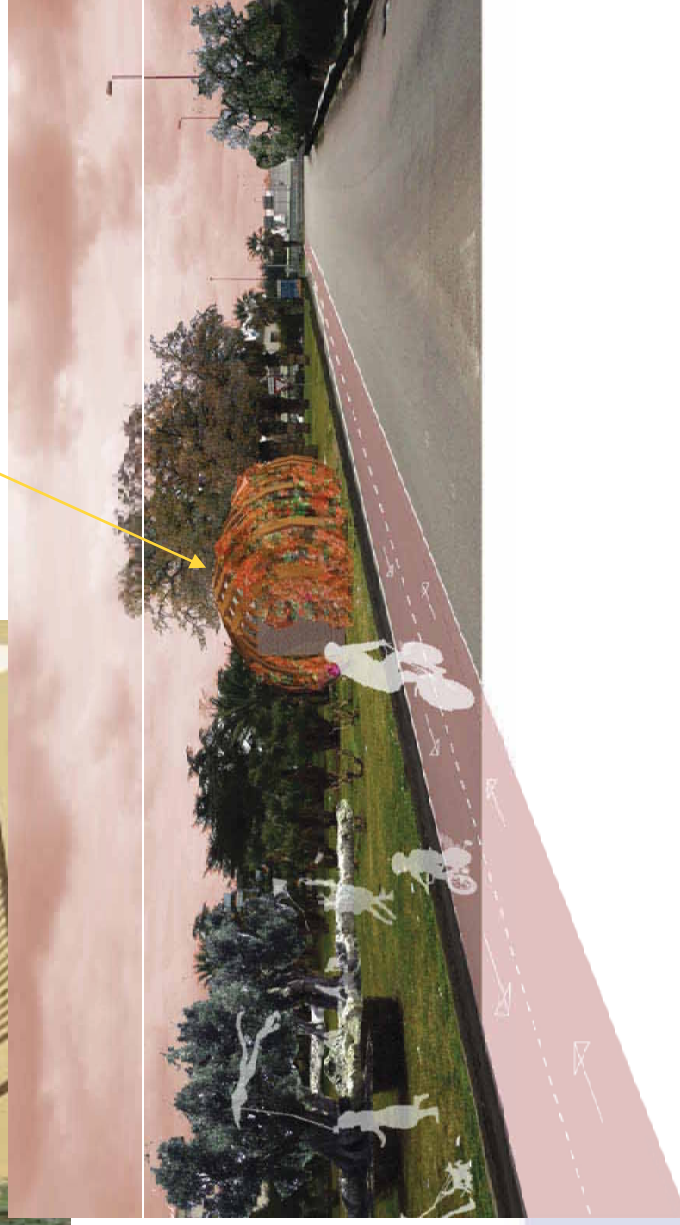
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**Creativity &
Innovation
with context**



**To Rebuild using
“natural” or
available materials**

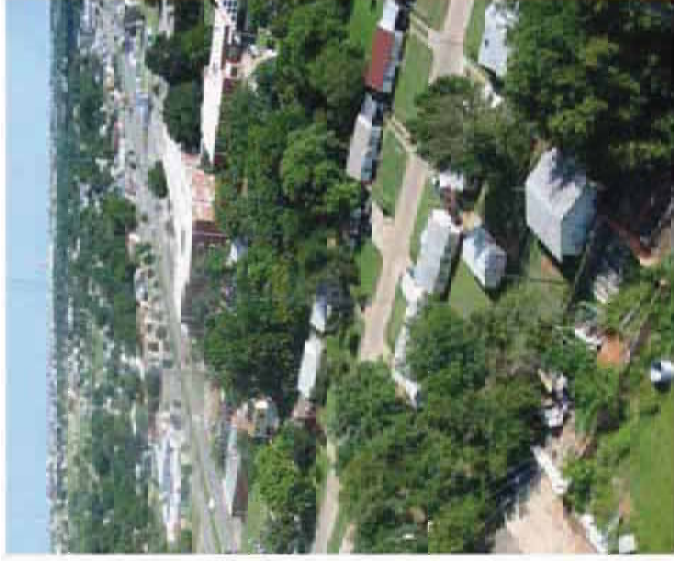


*Landuse changes affect the microclimate, individual buildings and trees may change flow and dispersion pattern... therefore modern urban planning in addition to the “shared citizens’ participation” needs to be based on **scientific evidence... the environment we live in, is influenced at various scales by those modifications***

Causes of Urban Climates

Ultimately due to changes in heat, mass, momentum exchanges which result from

- Changes to the **surface morphology** (building shapes, packing)
- Changes in **surface cover** (materials)
- **Additional anthropogenic sources** of heat, water, other gases and particulates



The importance of the optimum choice of tree planting and type

Street Canyon

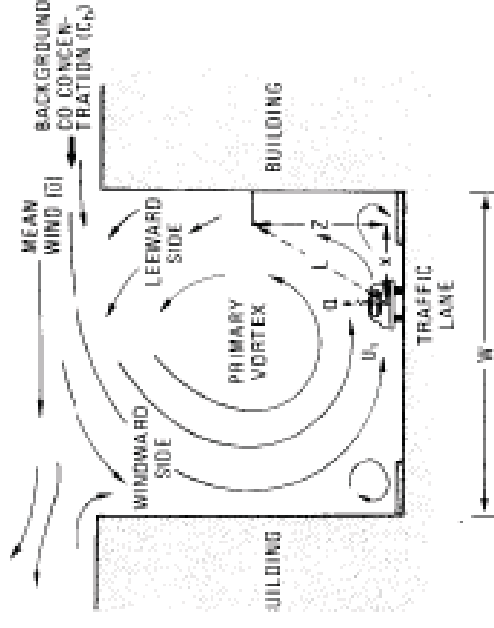
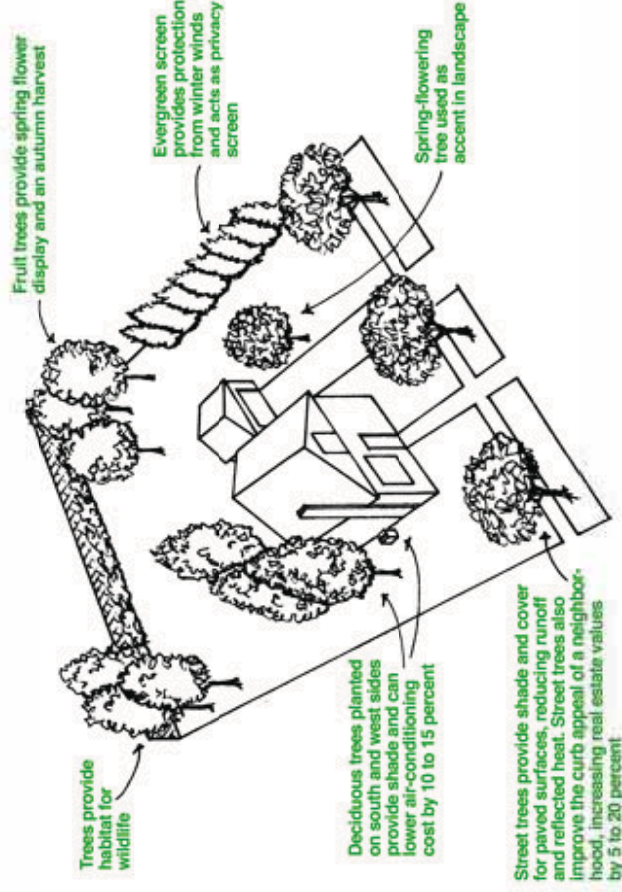
- Basic unit forming a city
- Where people and traffic are
- Geometries which influence air flow, turbulence fields and dispersion
- Where trees can be planted
- Widely examined configuration with numerous field, wind tunnel and numerical work published.

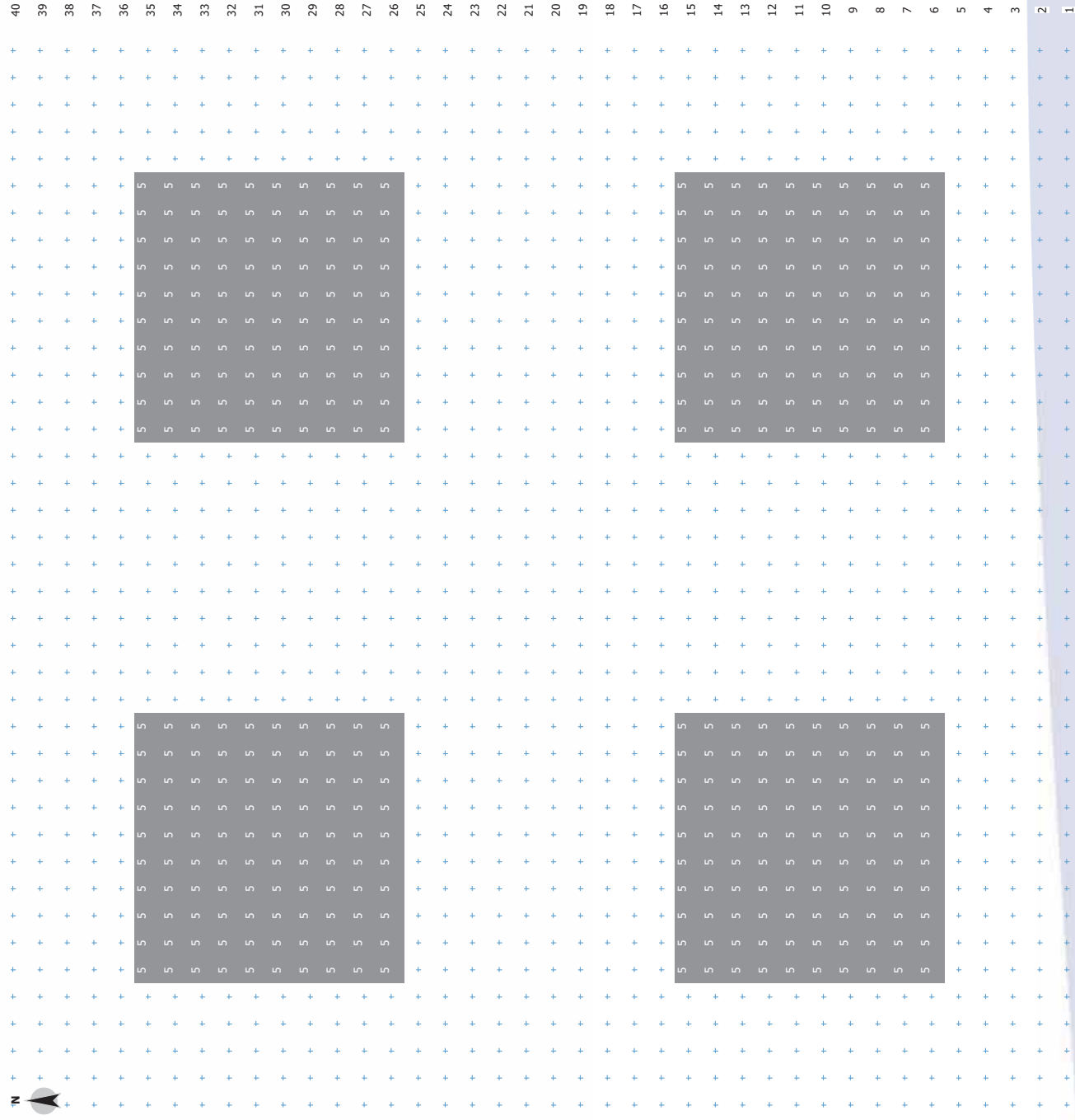
Trees

- Remove pollutants
- Release oxygen
- Offset communities' carbon footprint
- Reduce stormwater runoff
- Save energy
- Provide wildlife habitats
- Aesthetic benefit

Pollutant Dispersion

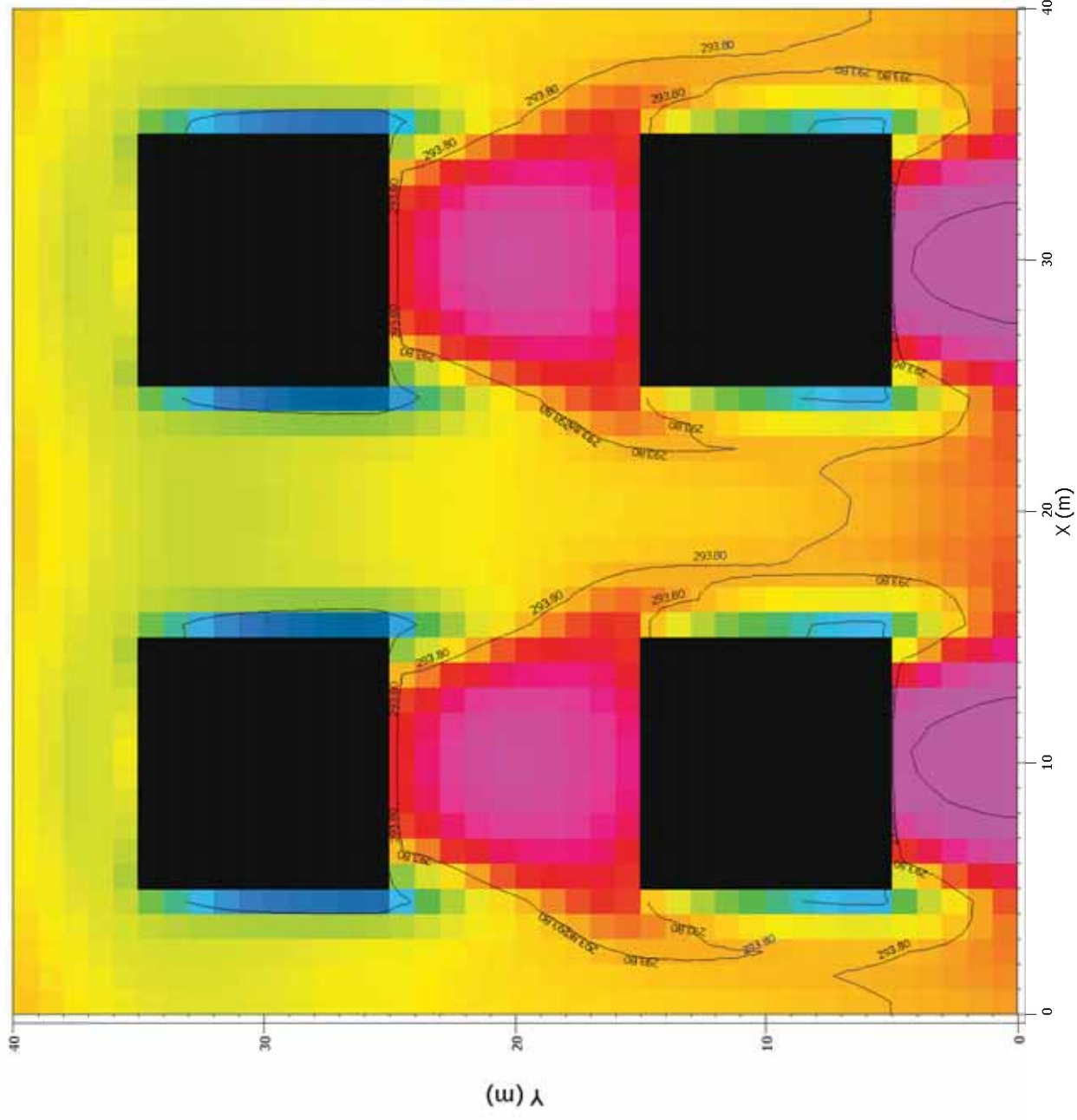
- Buildings act as obstacle to air flow.
- Reduced air exchange between canyon flow and roof-top.
- Accumulation of traffic-related pollutants.
- Placing of trees in street canyon can amplify pollutant concentrations at street level.
- Less ventilation, reduced dispersion and dilution, and increased blockage on already restricted air flow.





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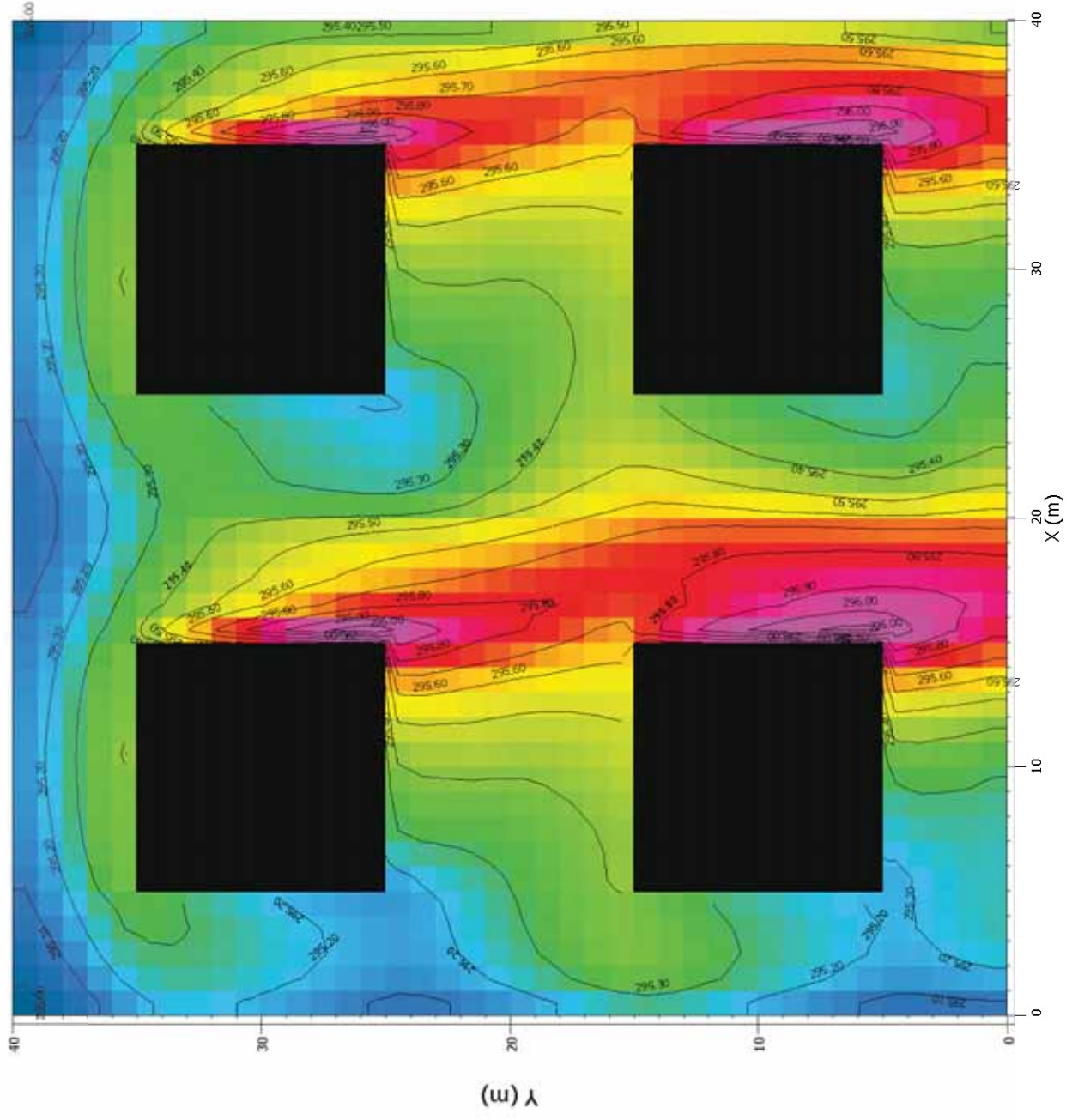


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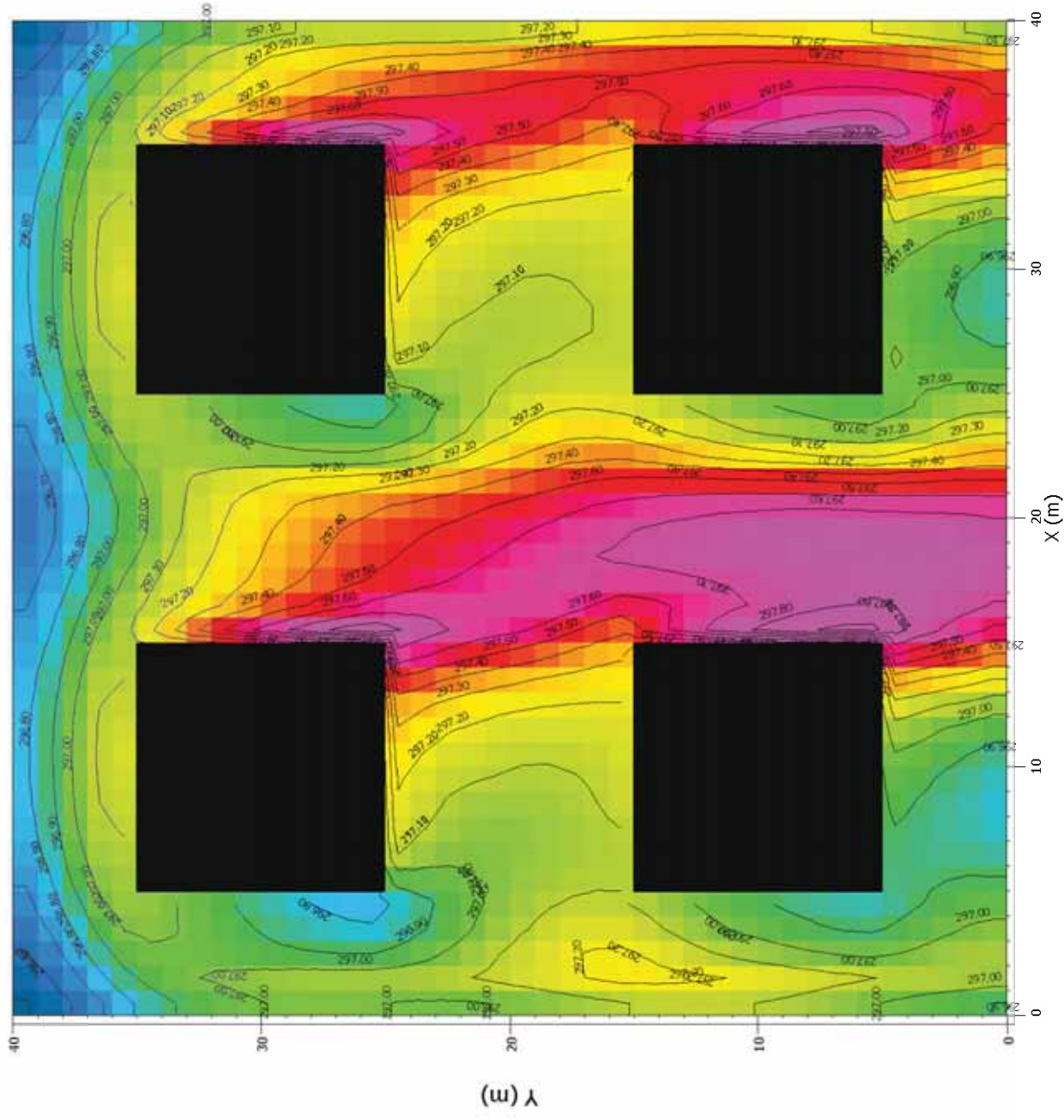
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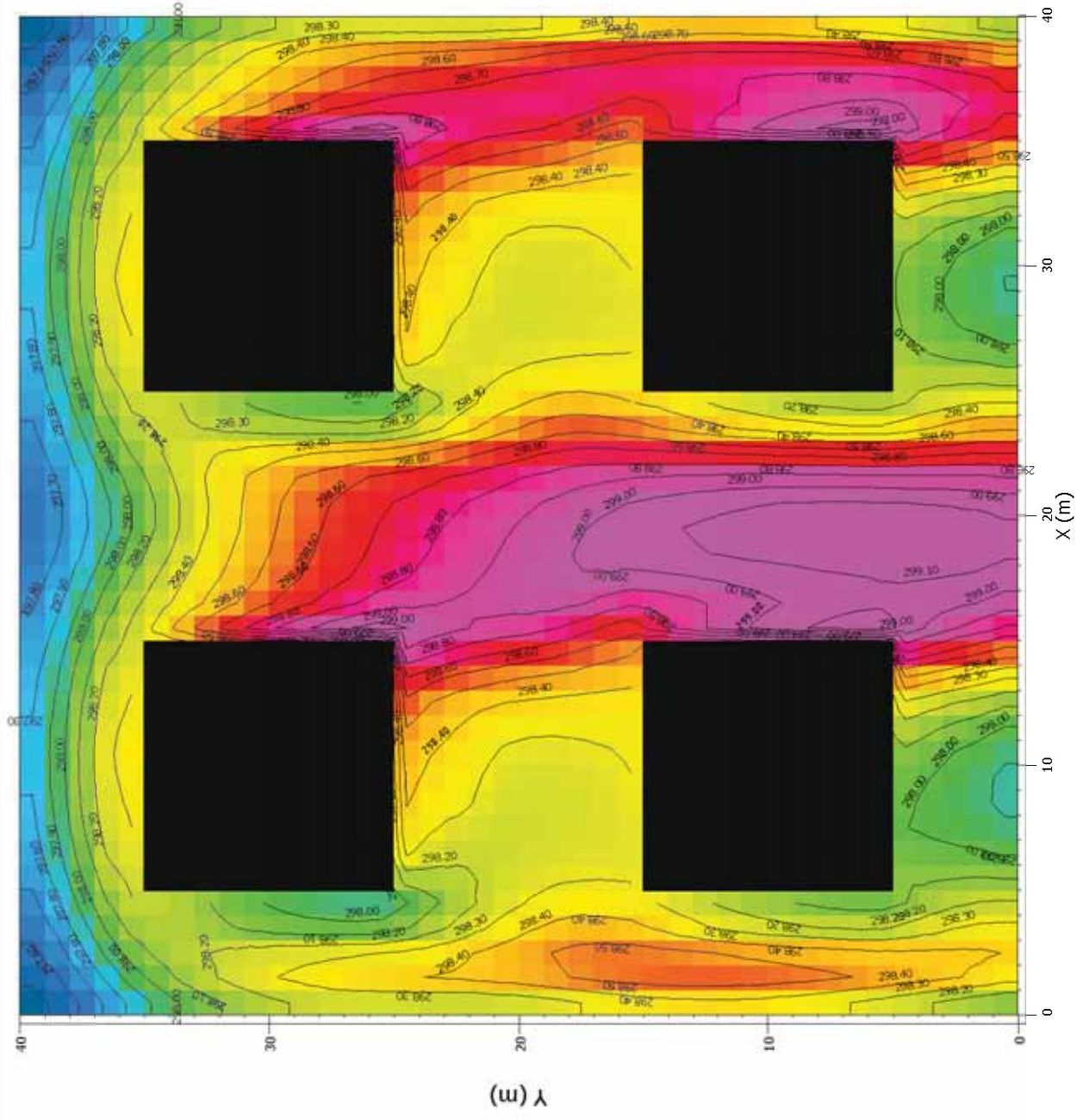
Pot. Temperature



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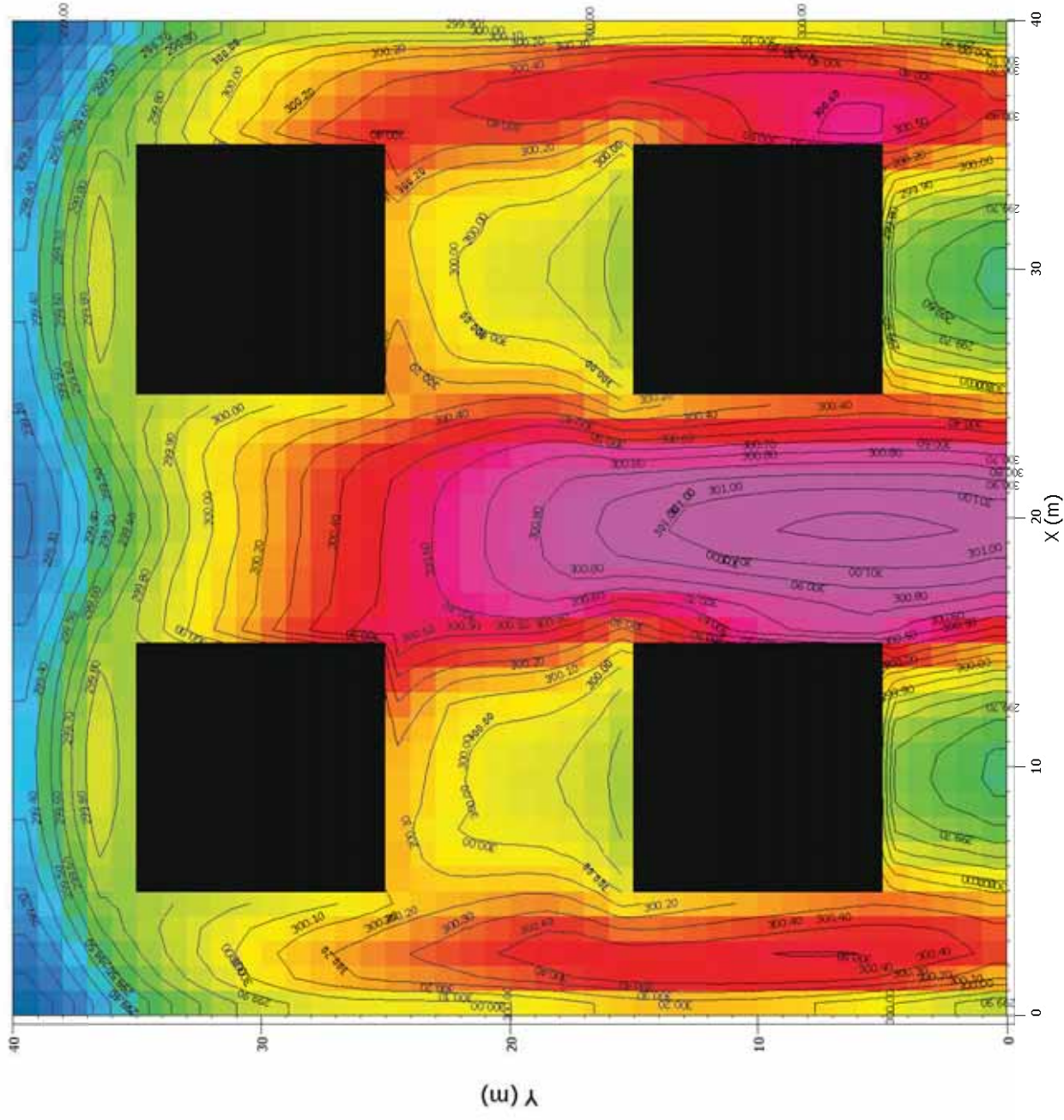
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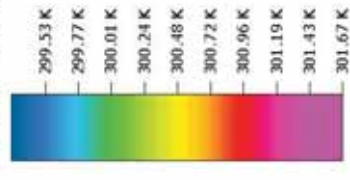


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Pot. Temperature



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Pot. Temperature



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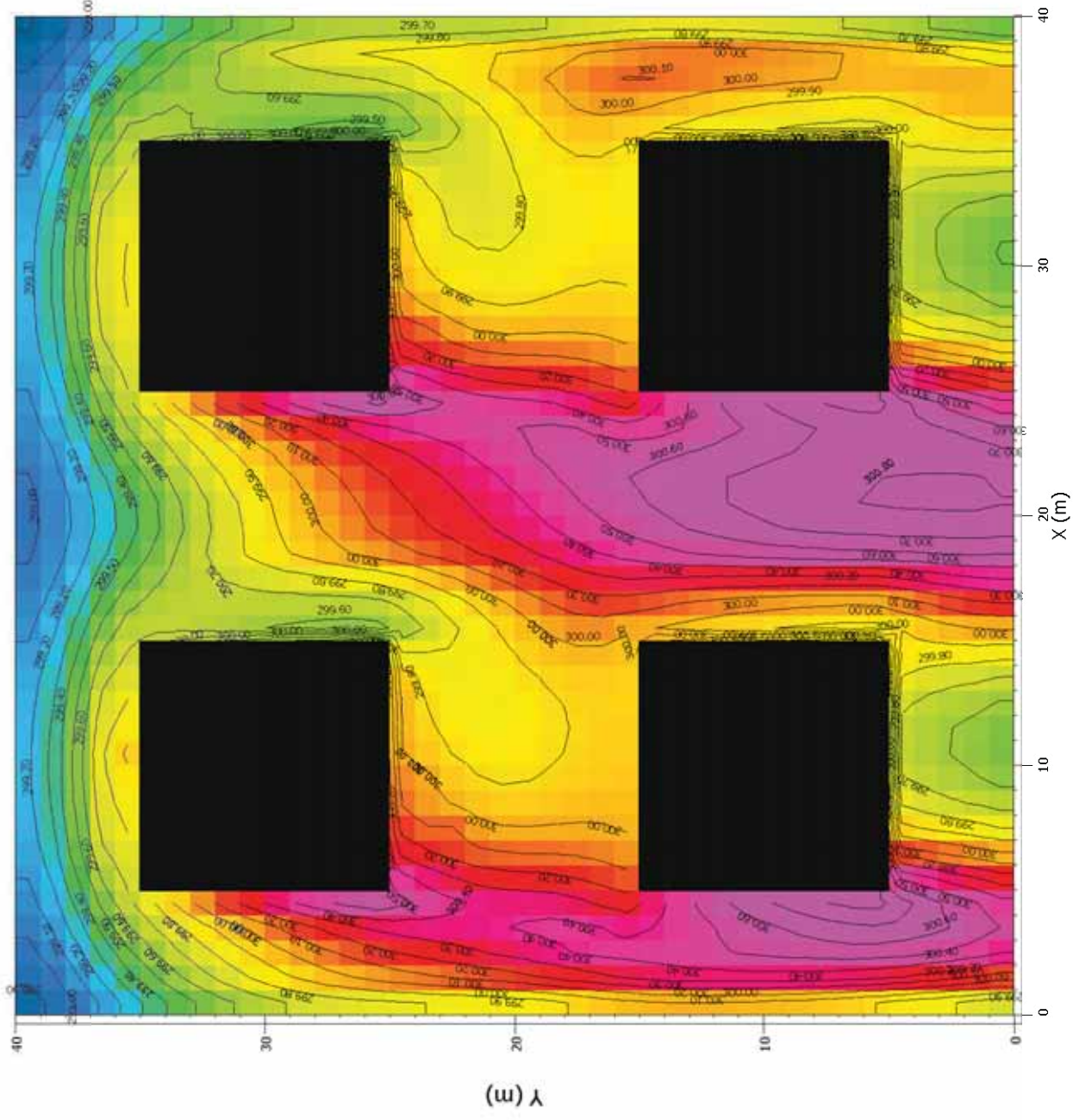
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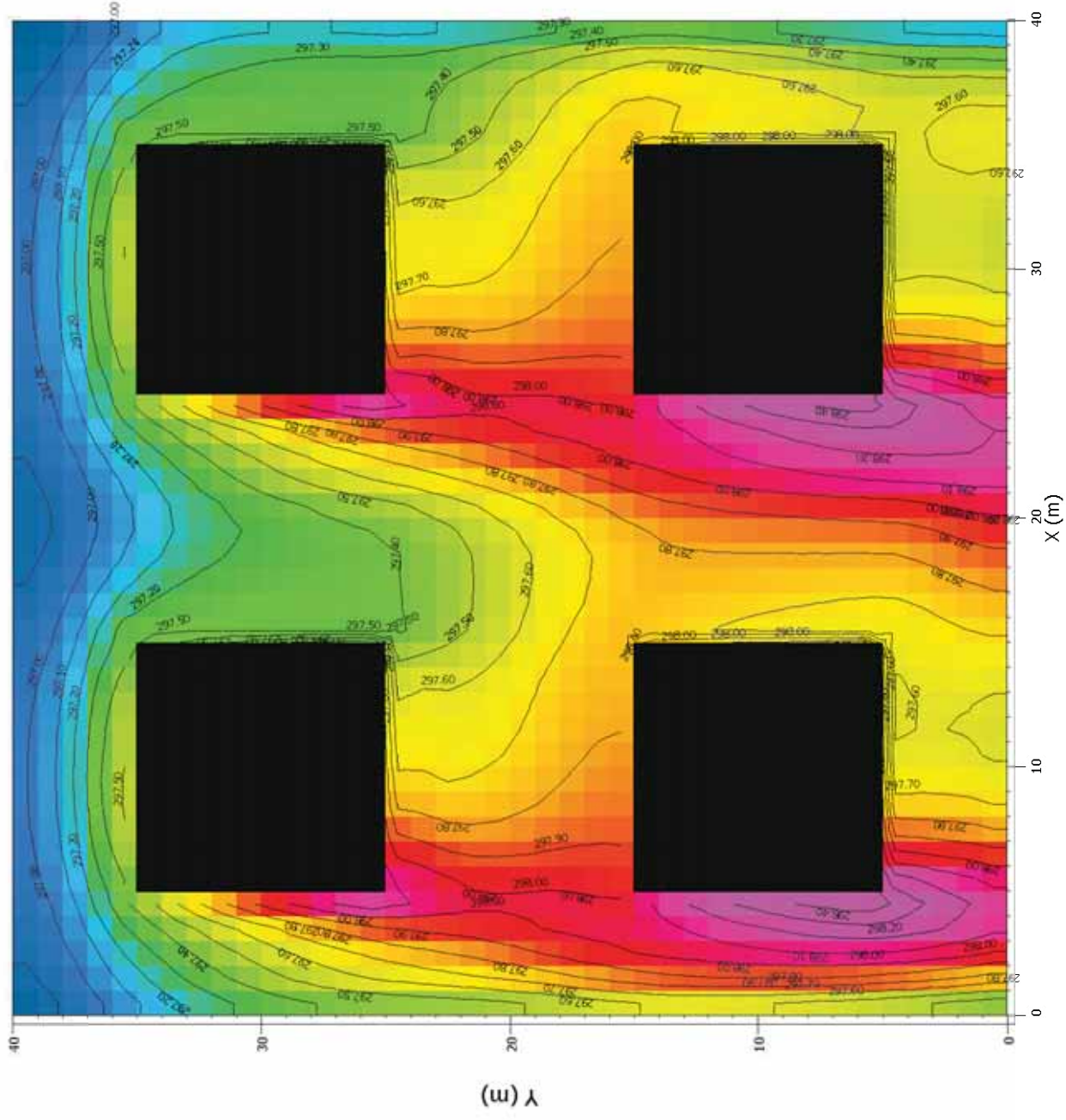


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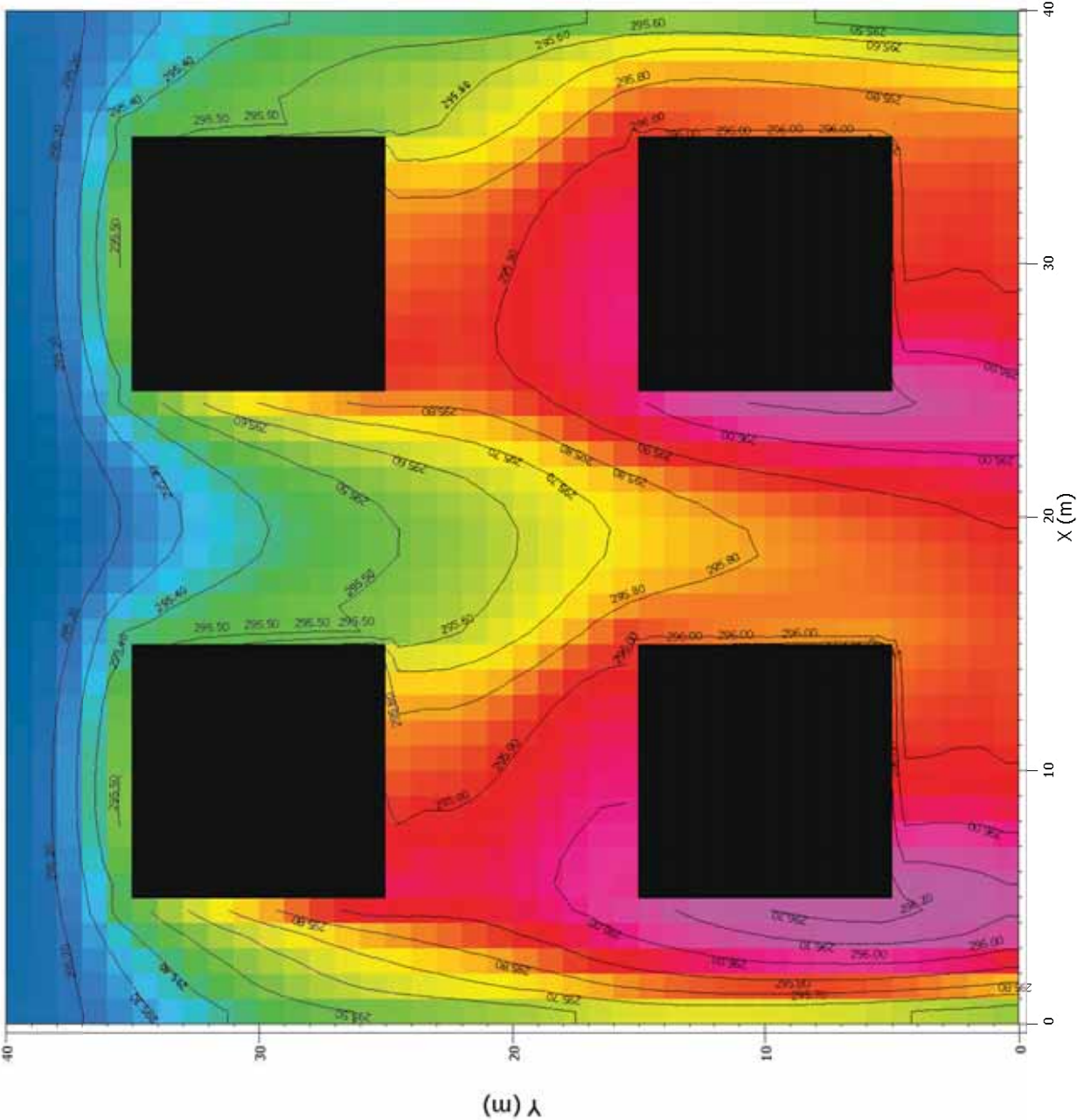
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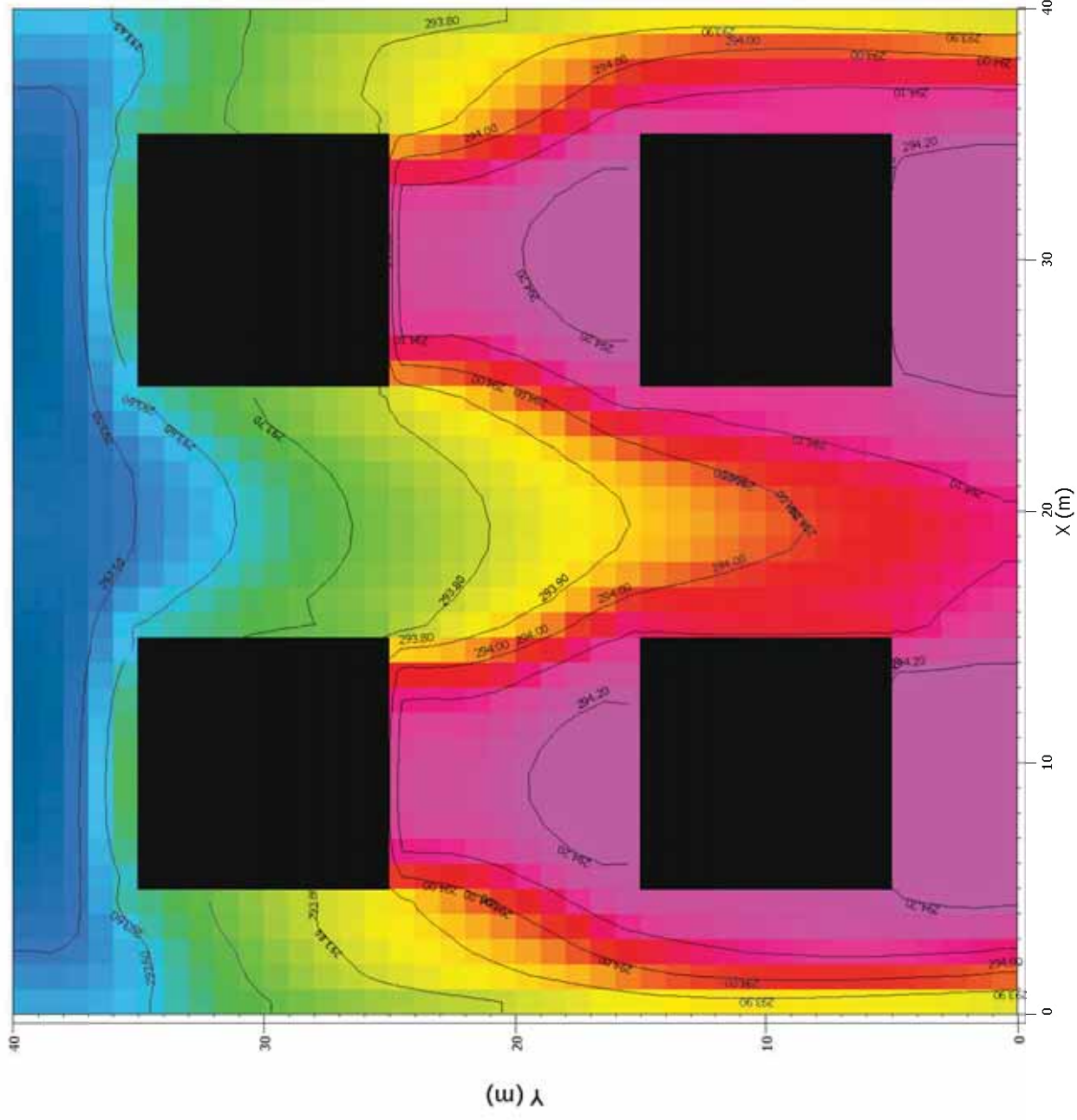
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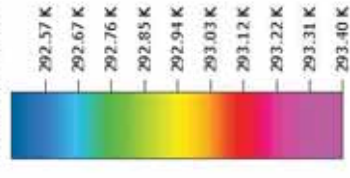
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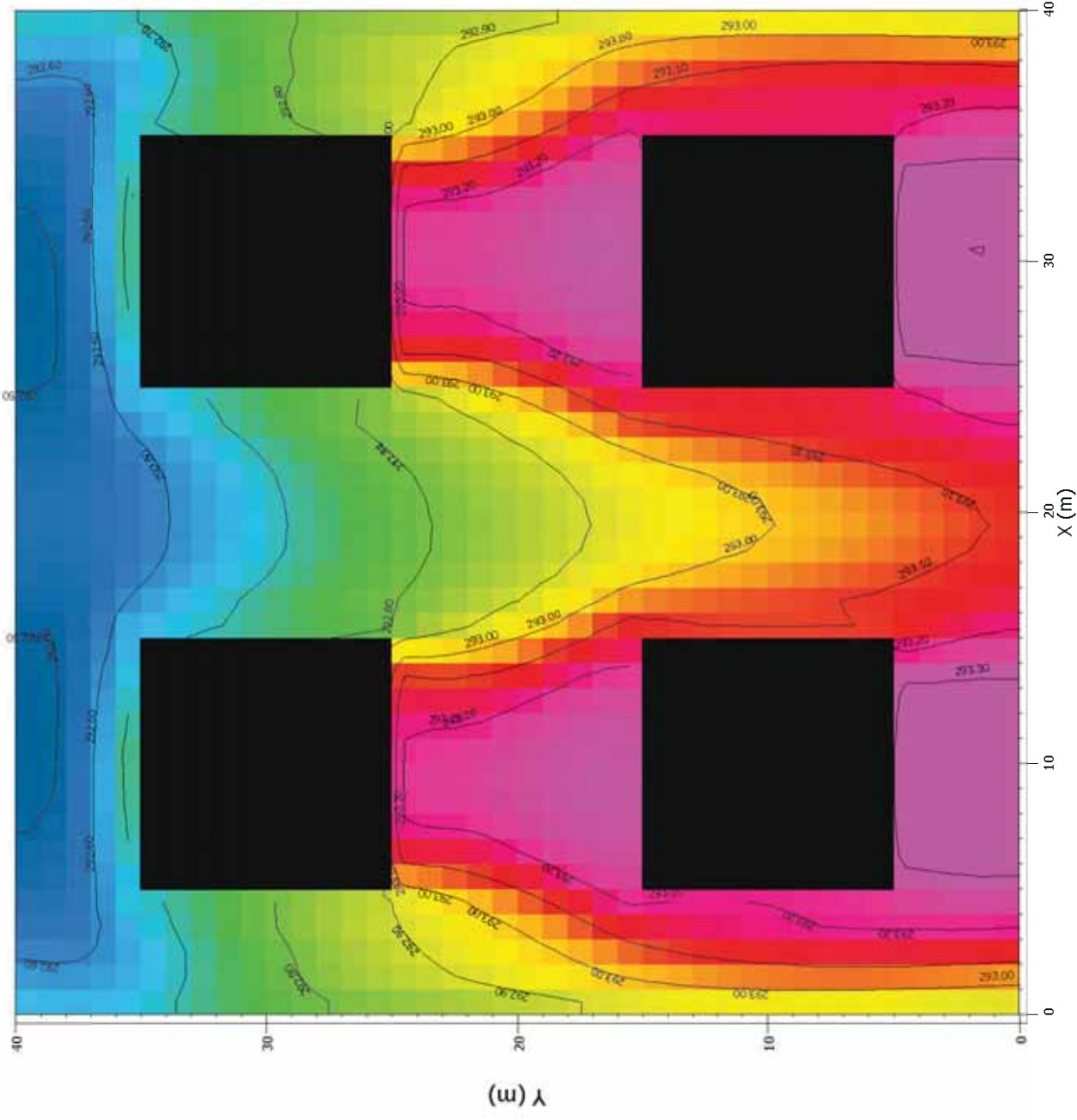
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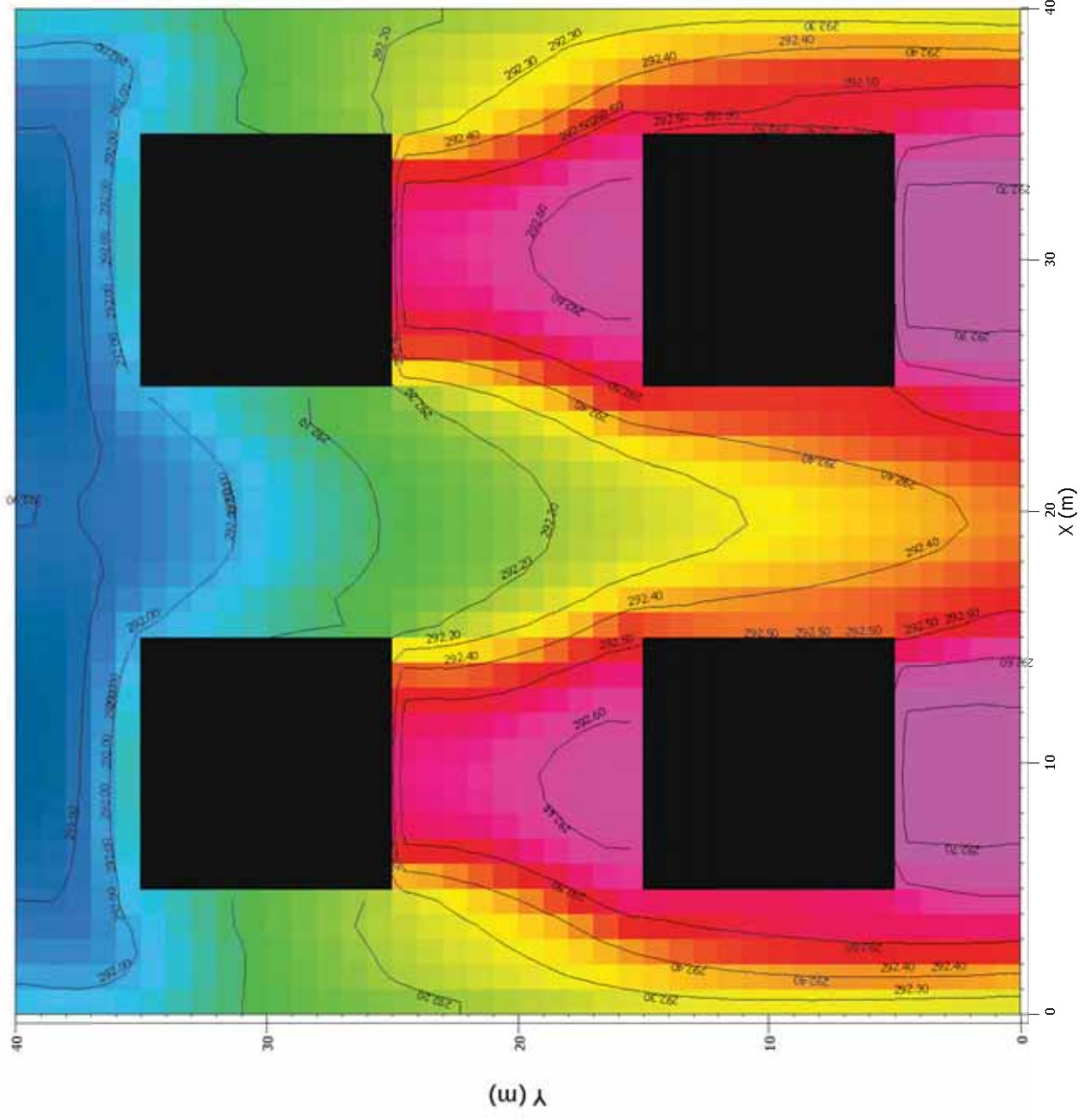
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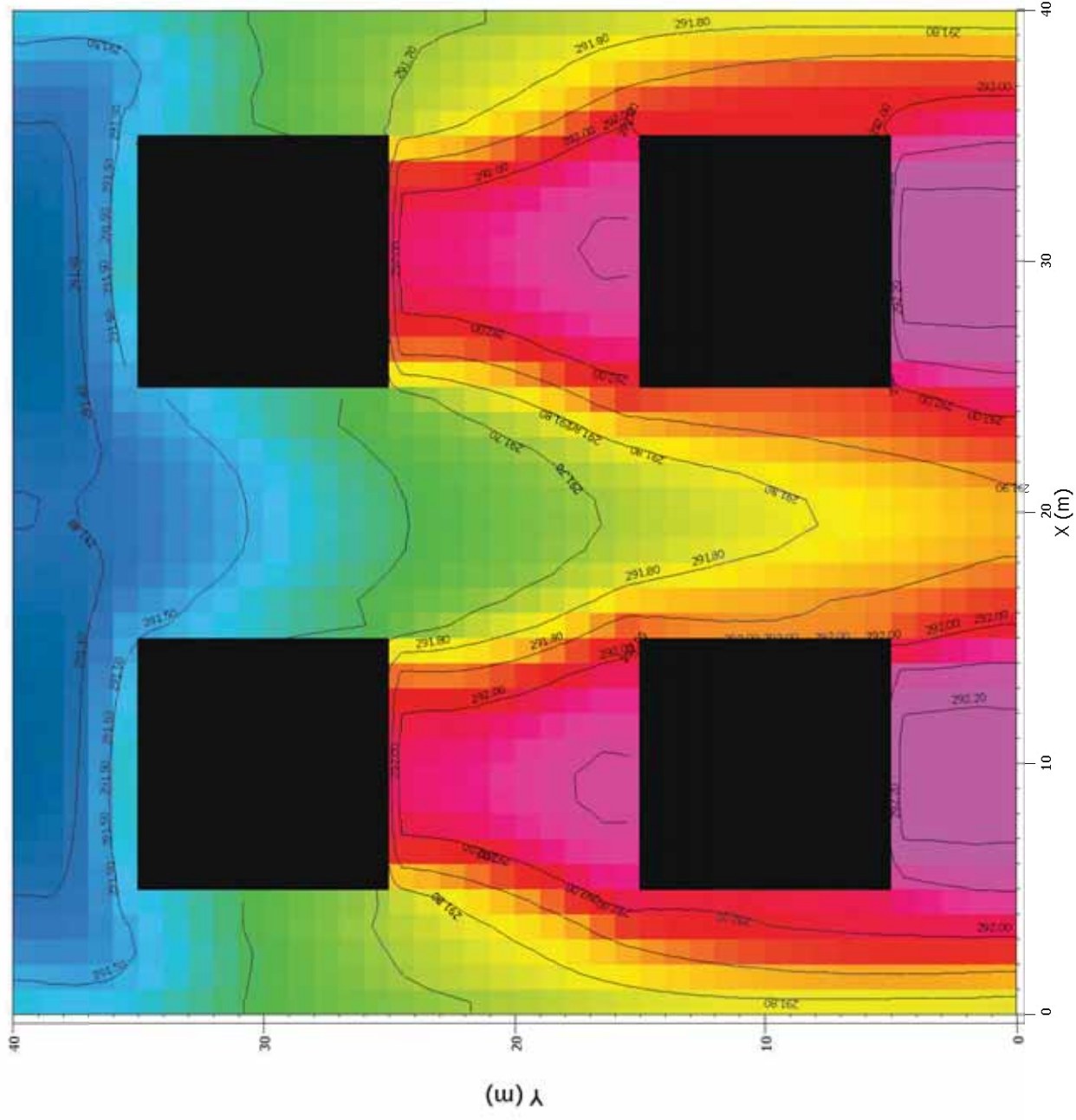
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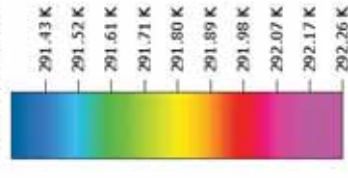




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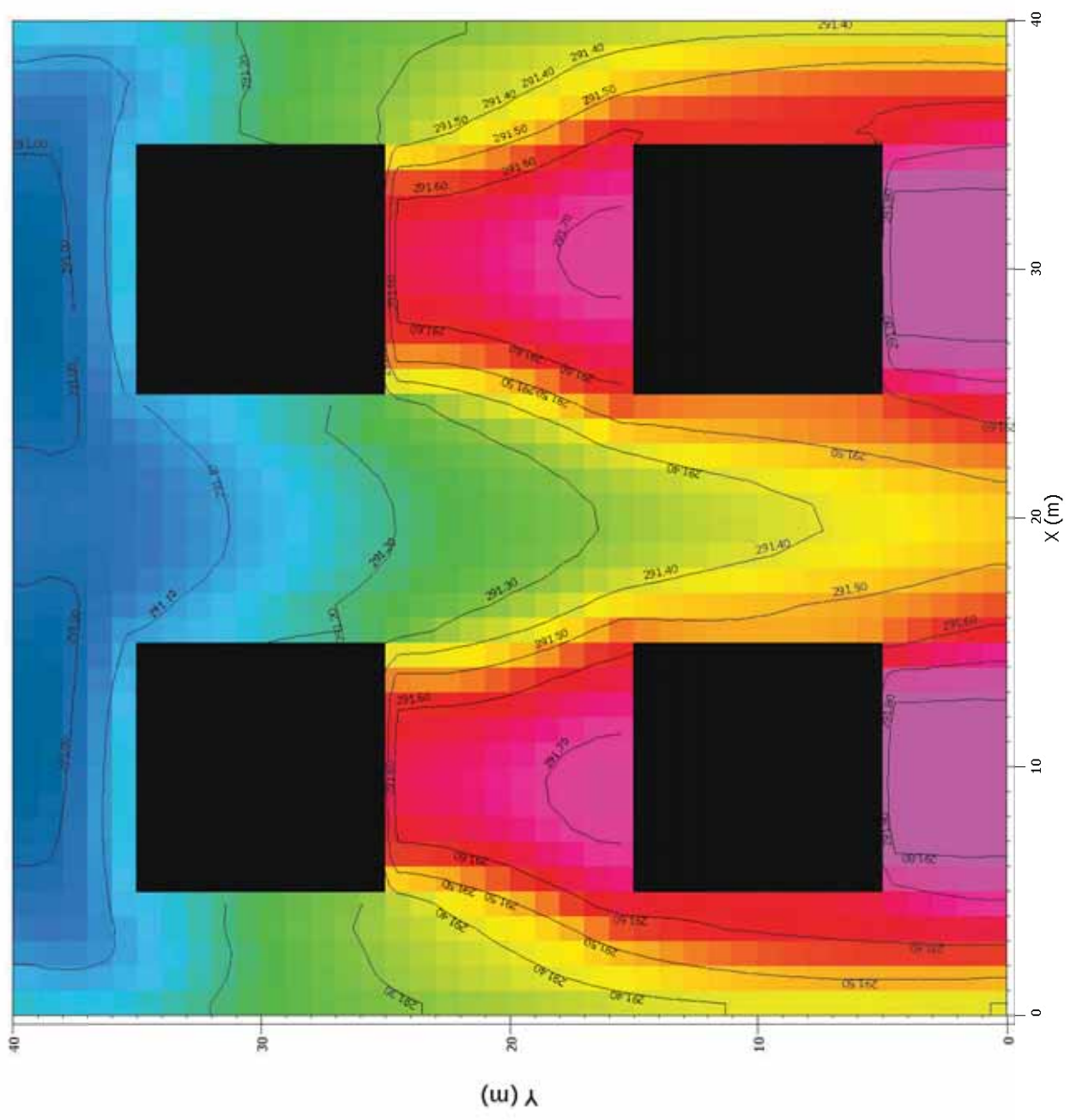


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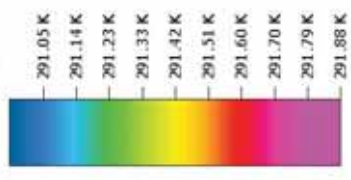


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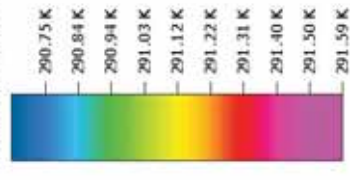


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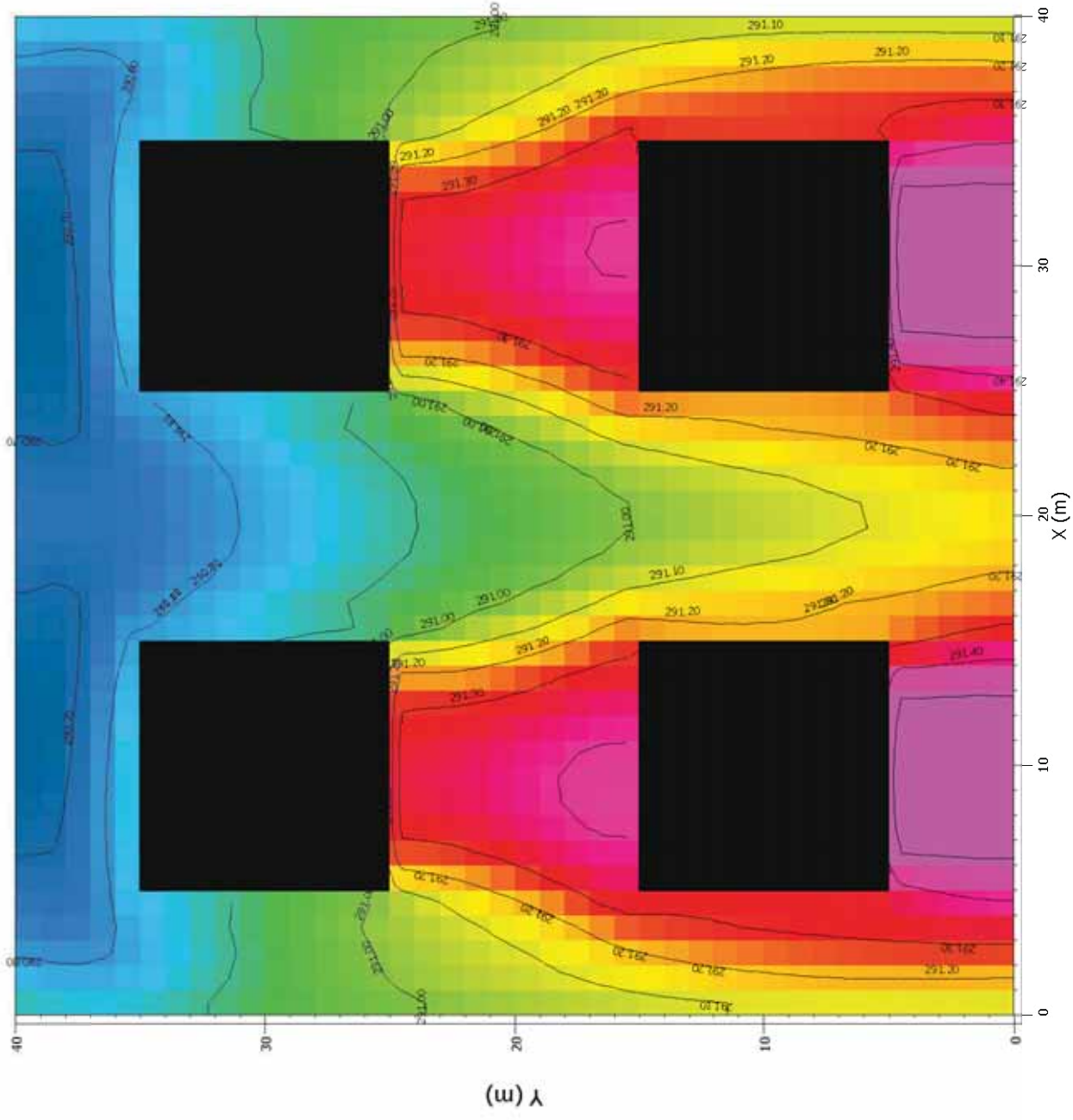
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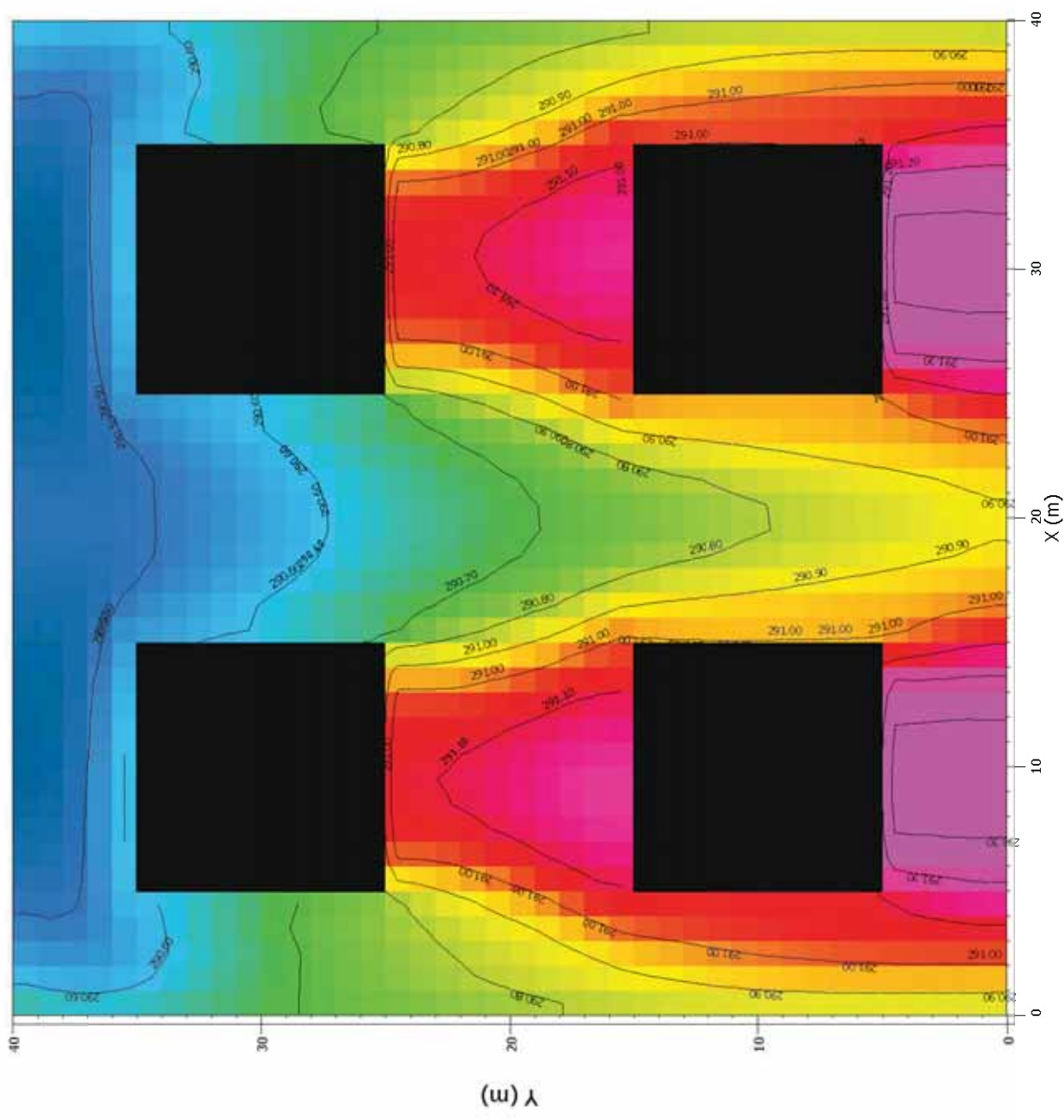
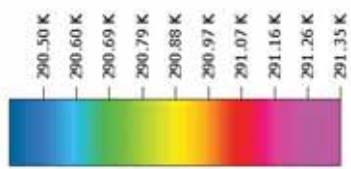


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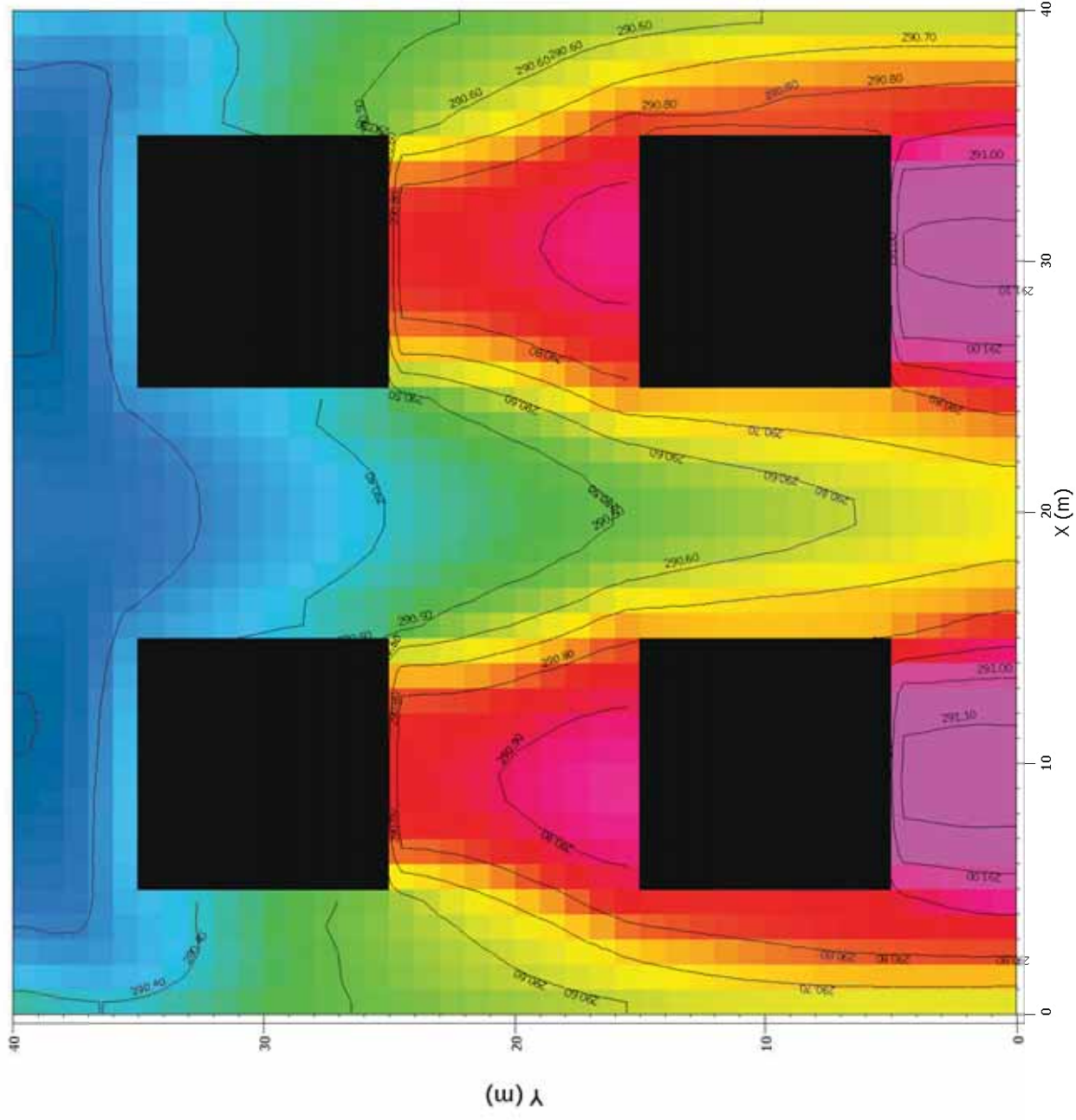
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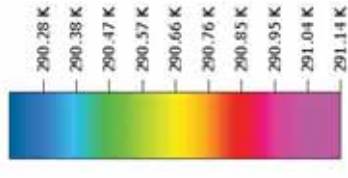
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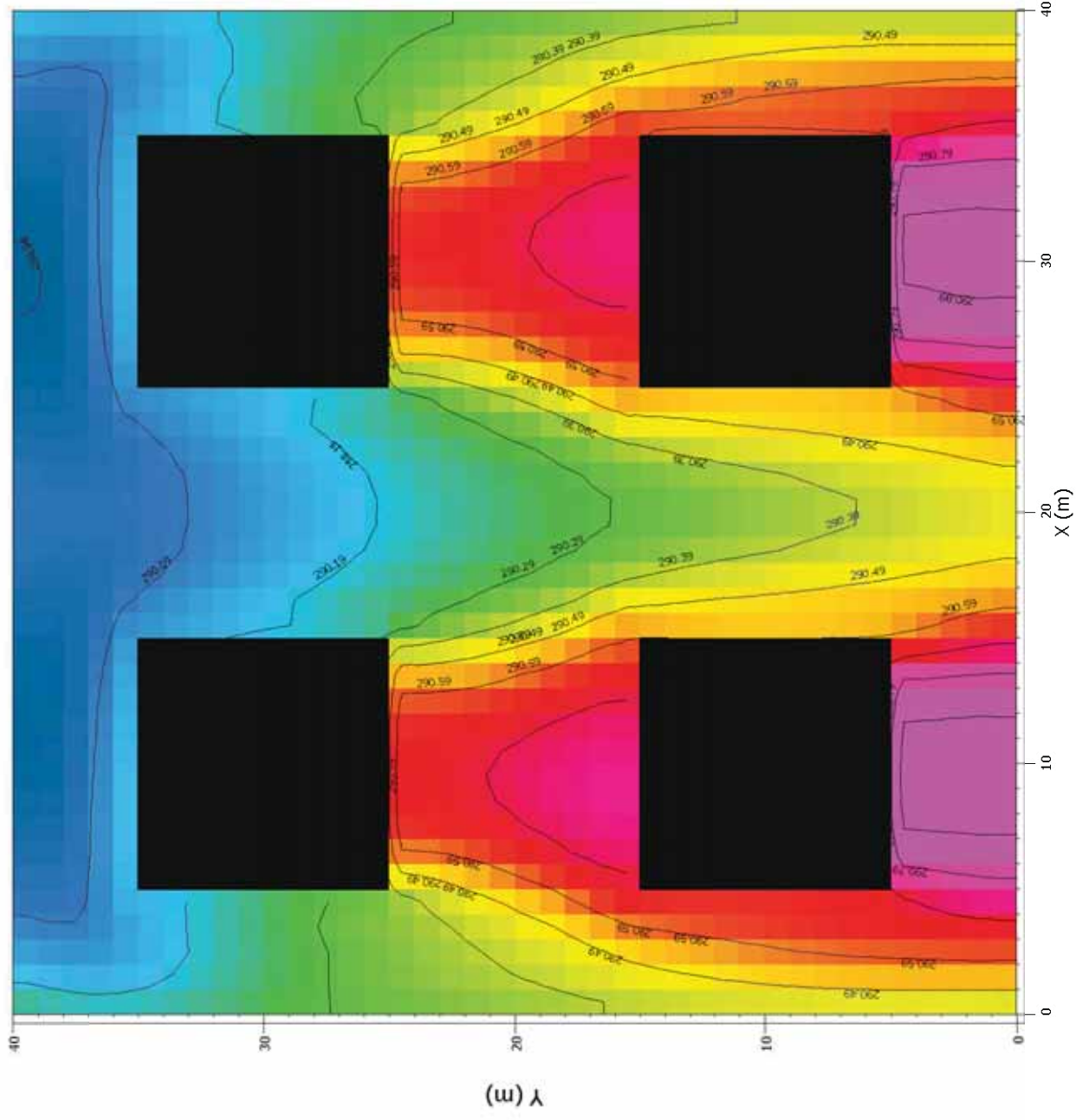


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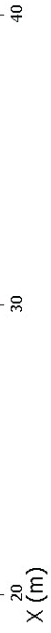
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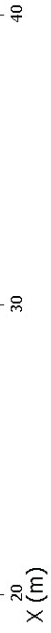
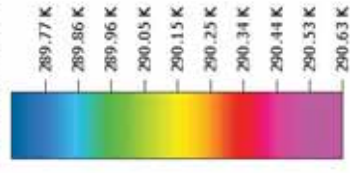


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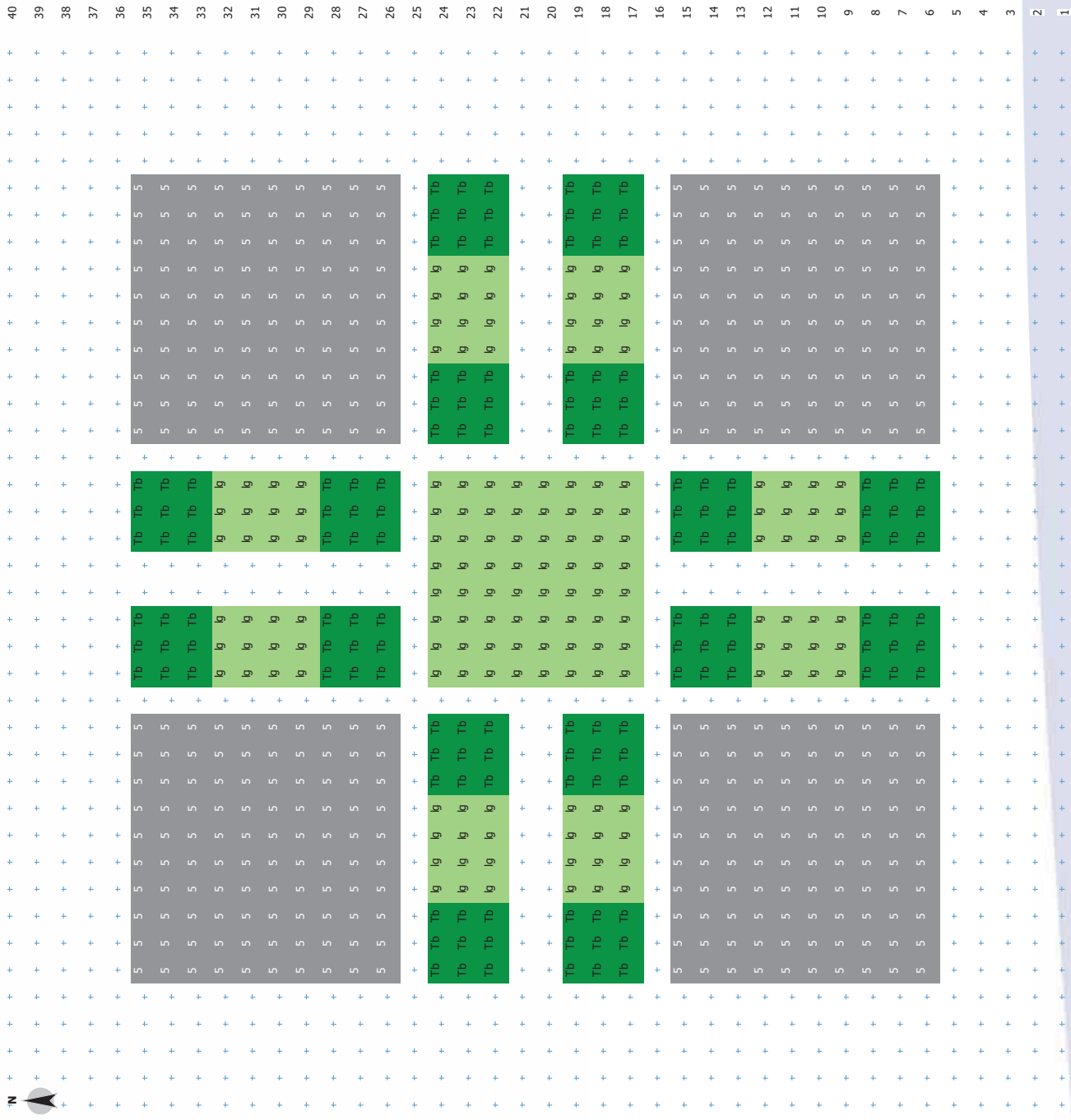


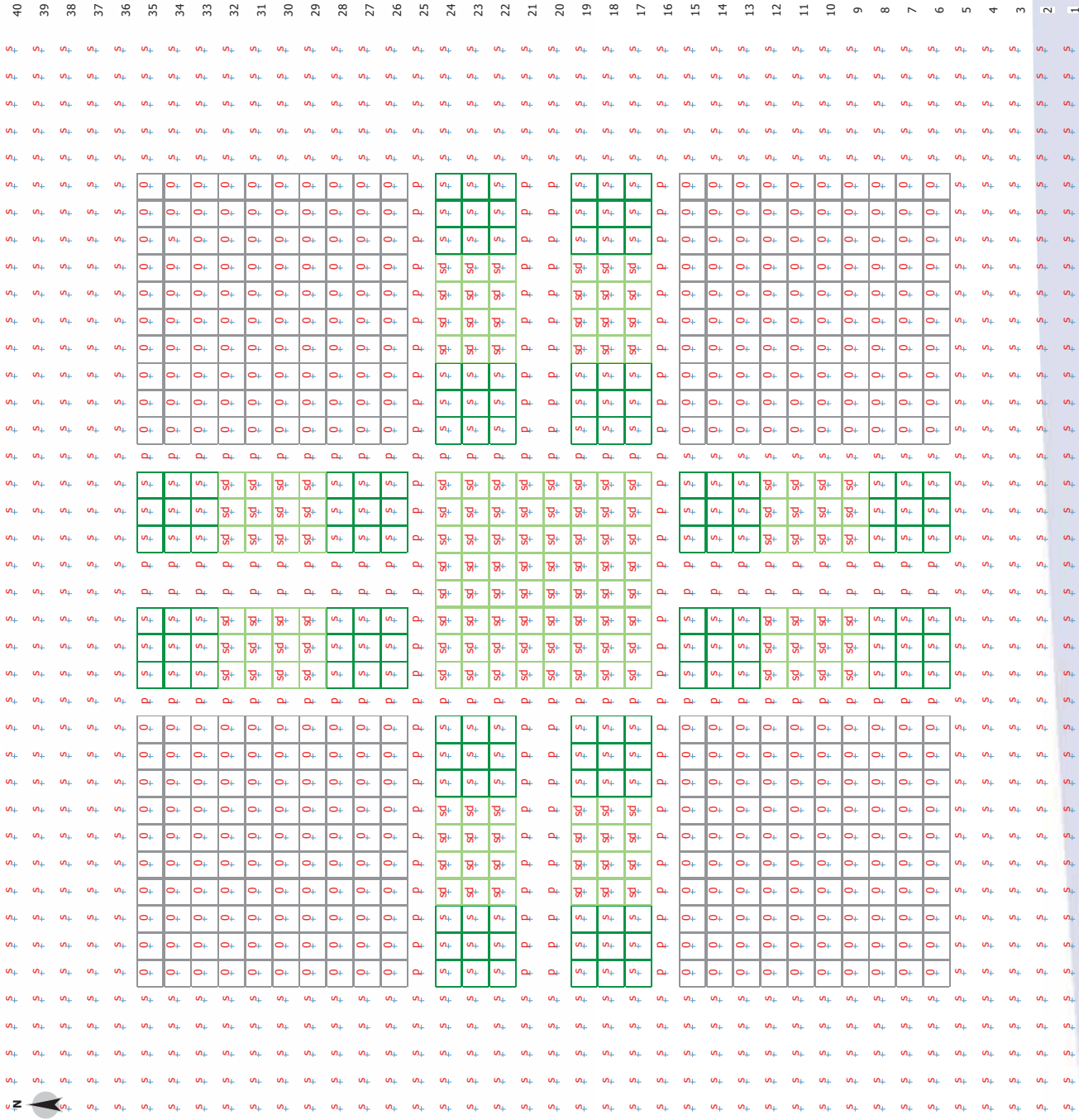
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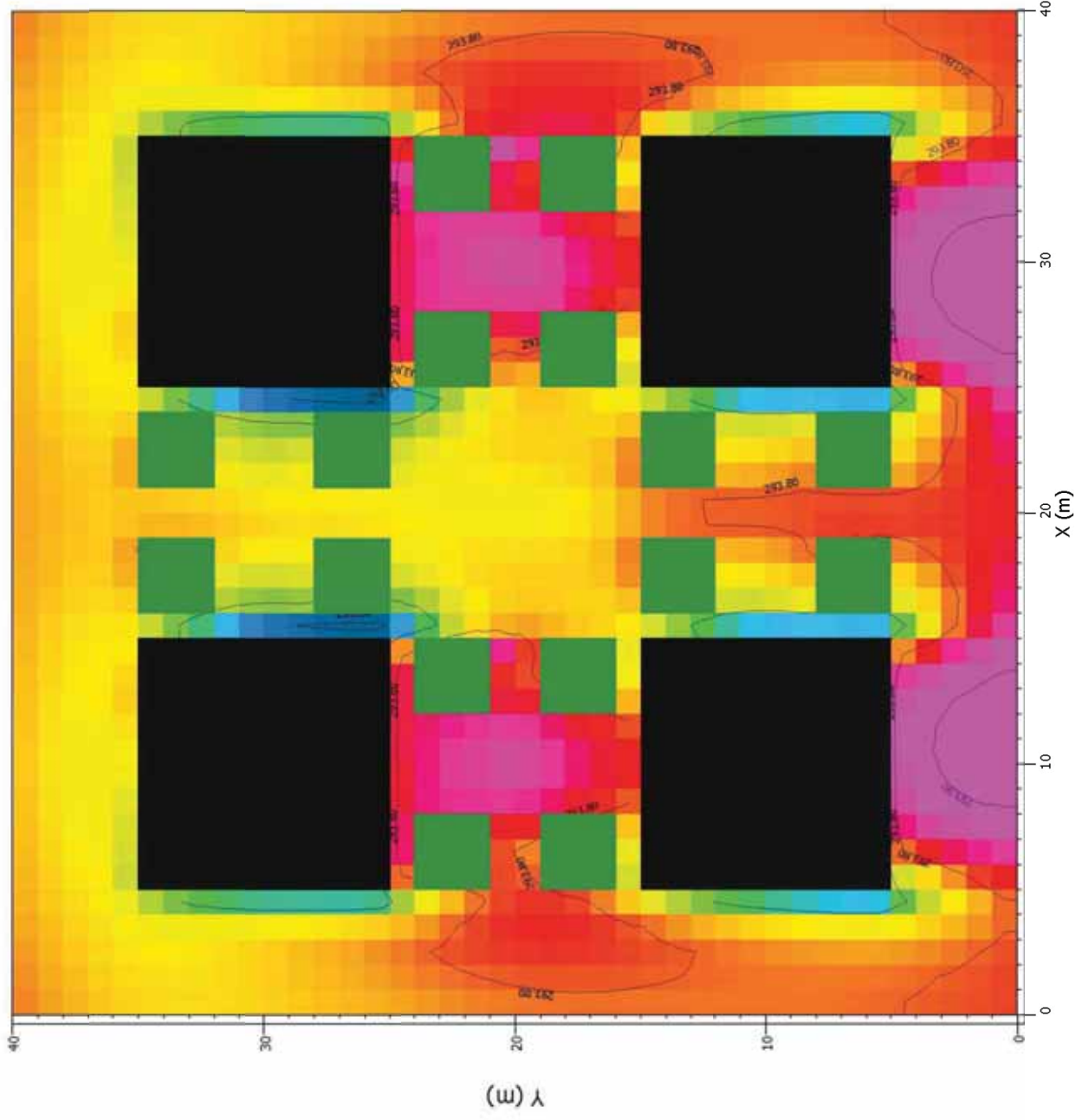


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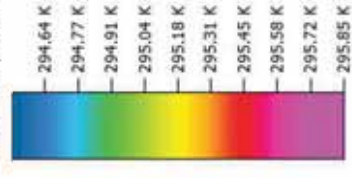
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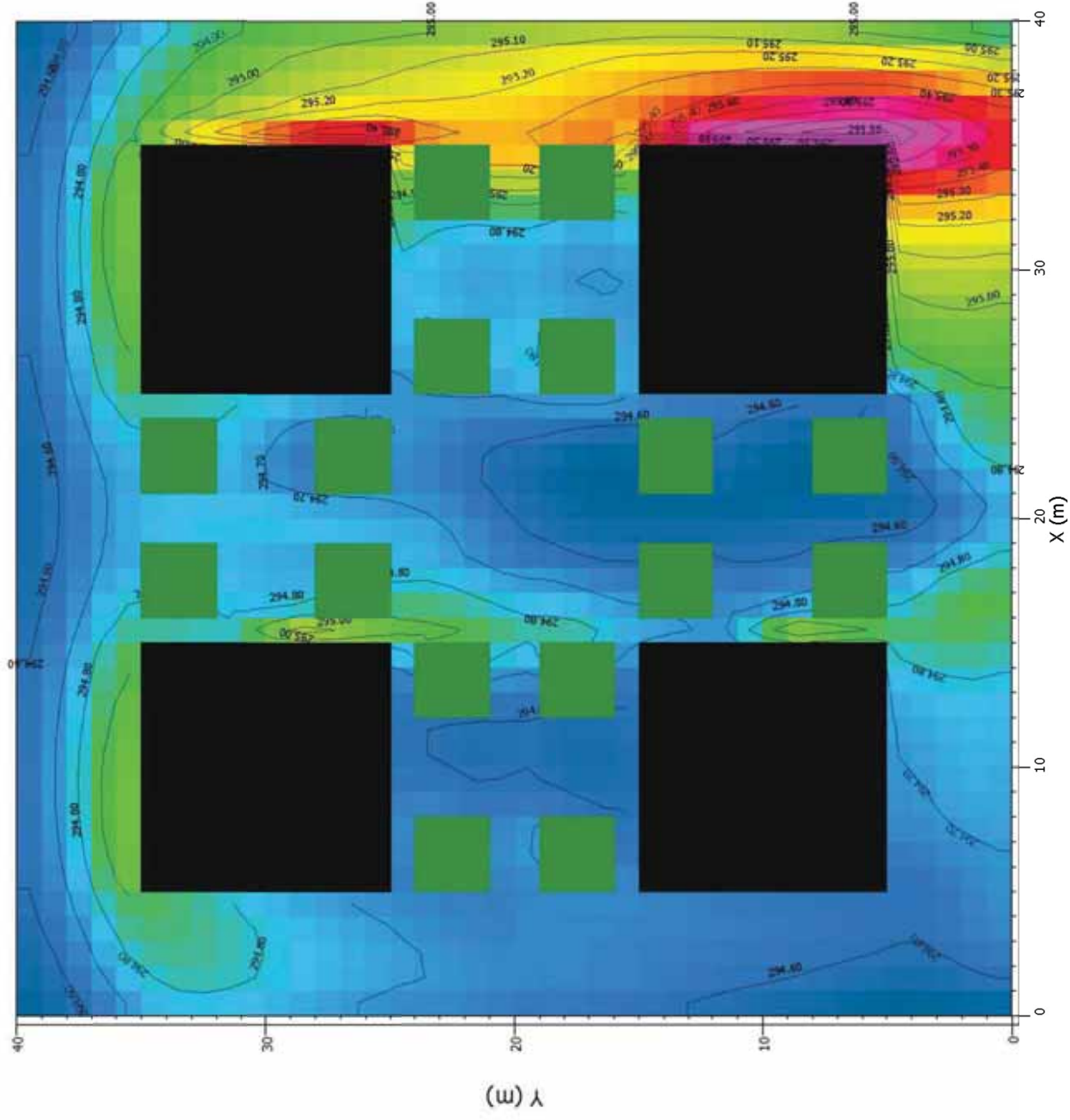
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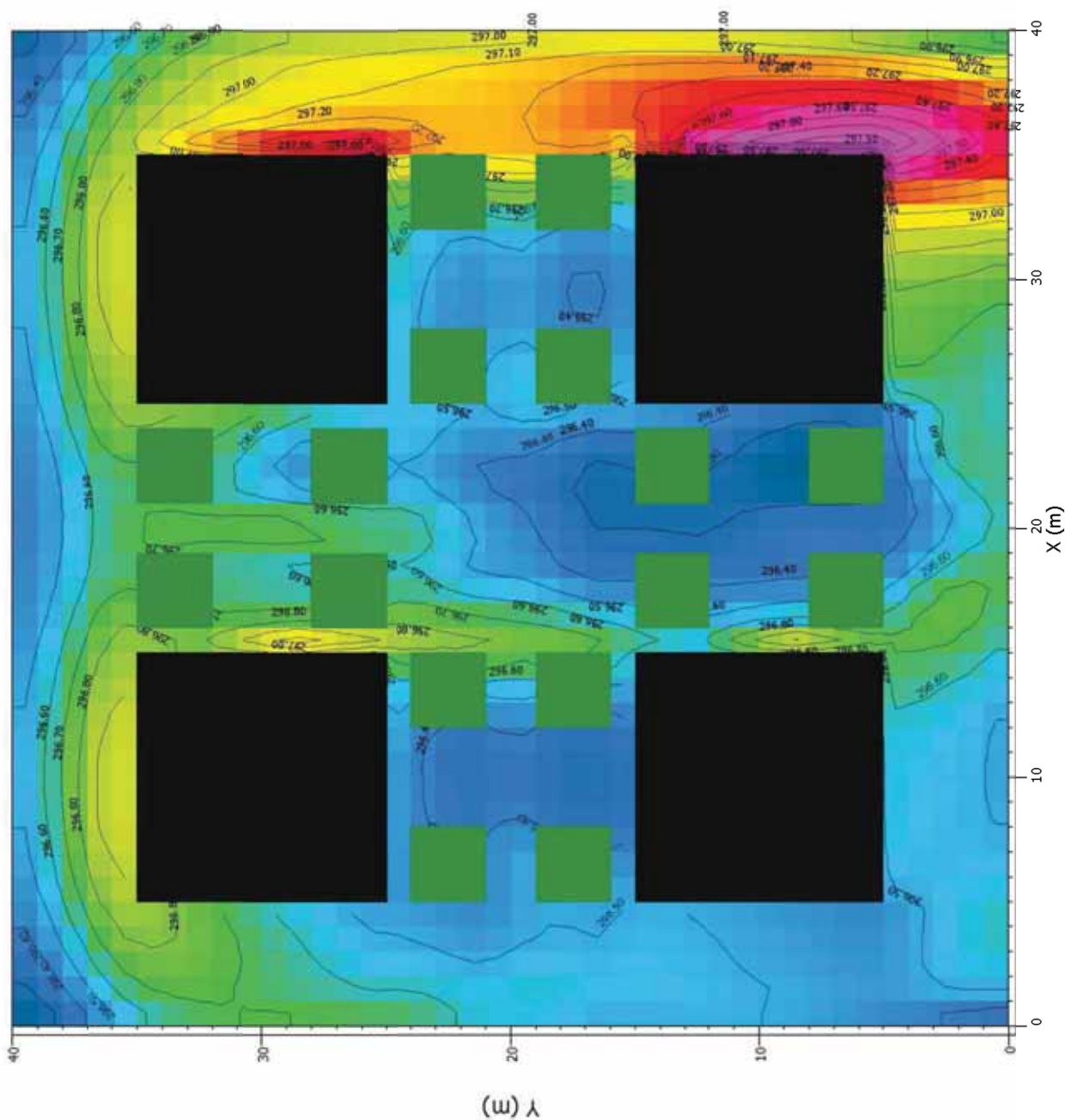
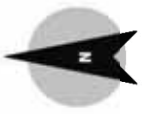
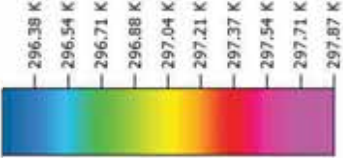


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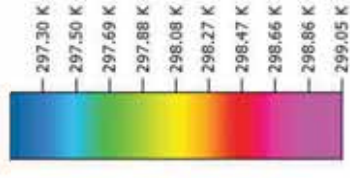


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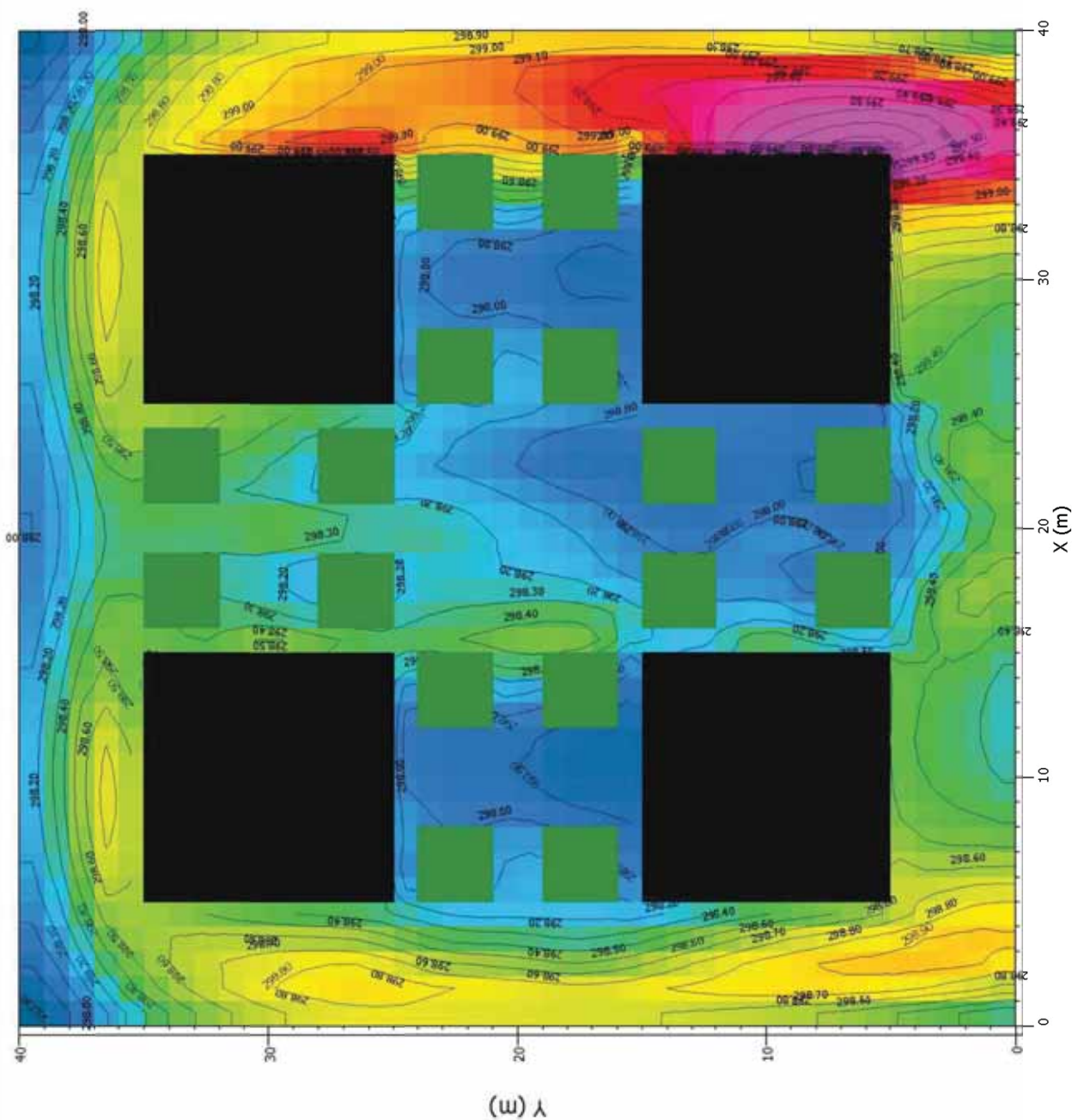
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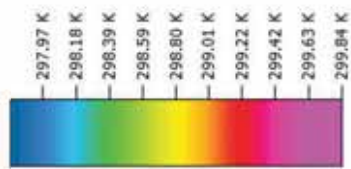


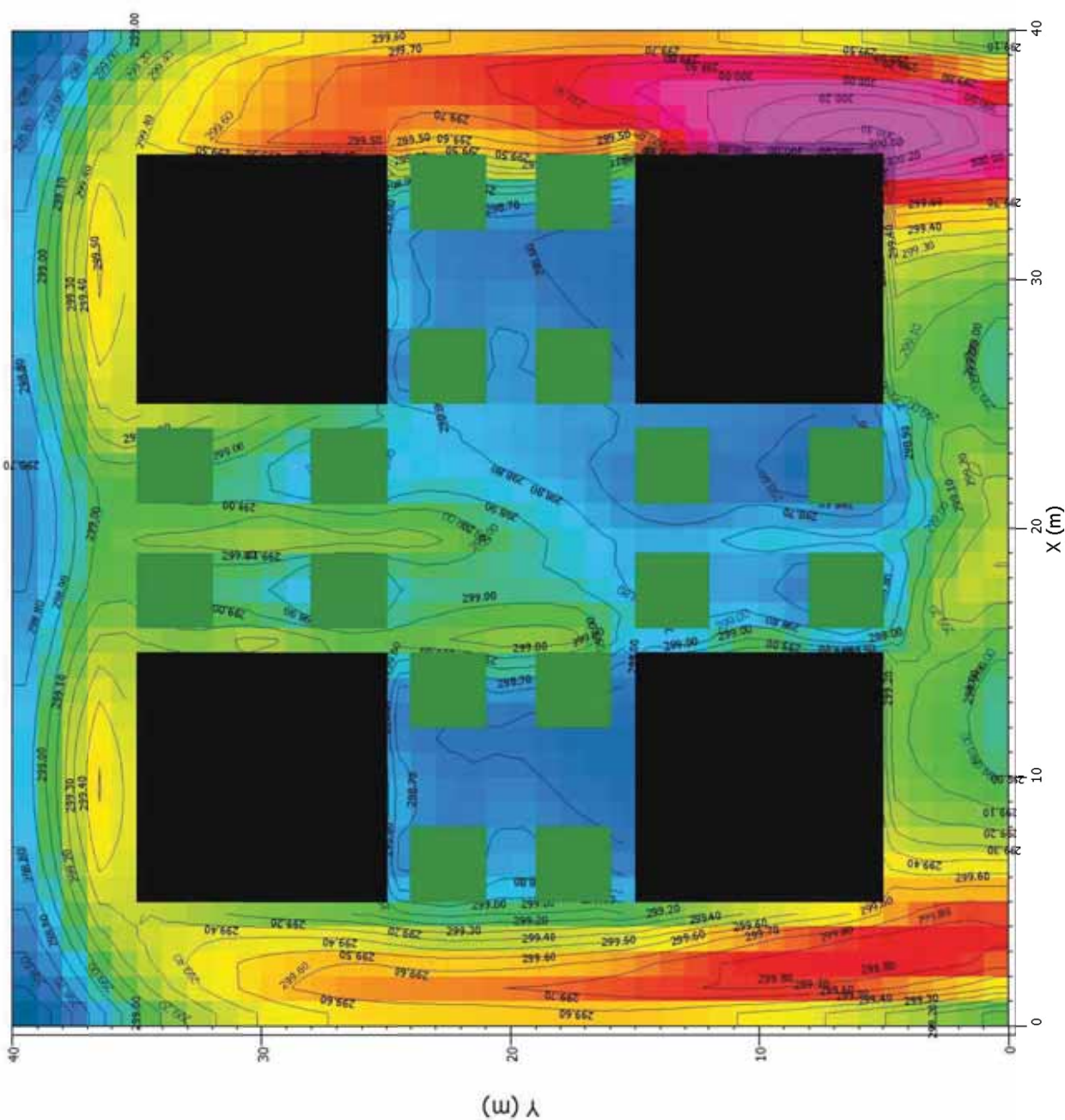
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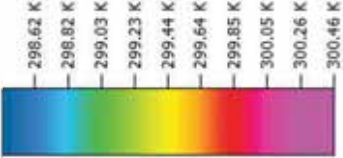


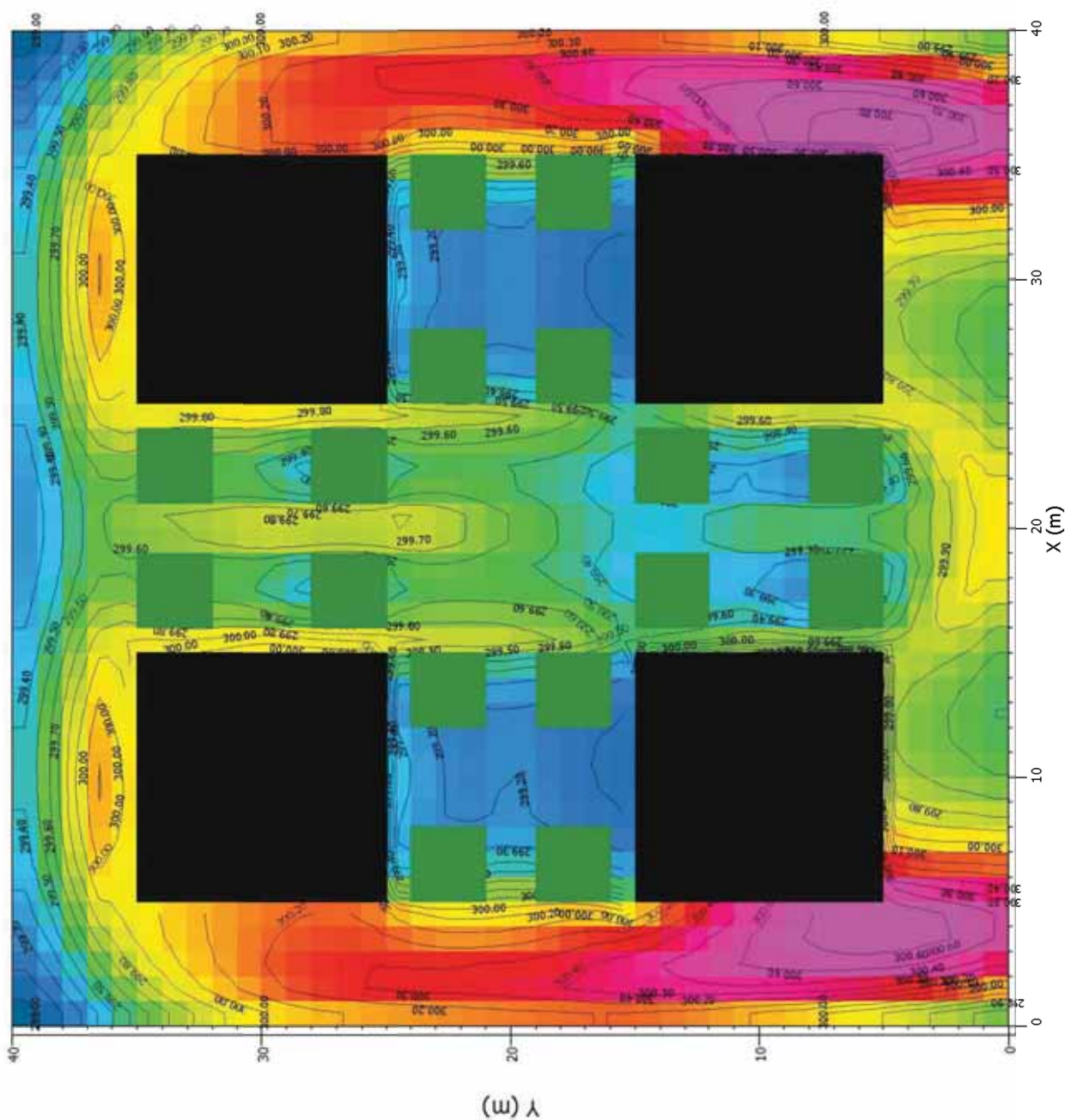
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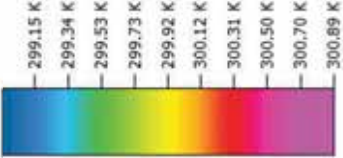


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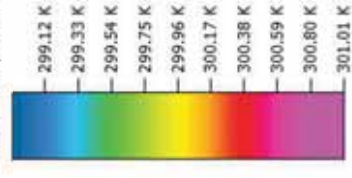
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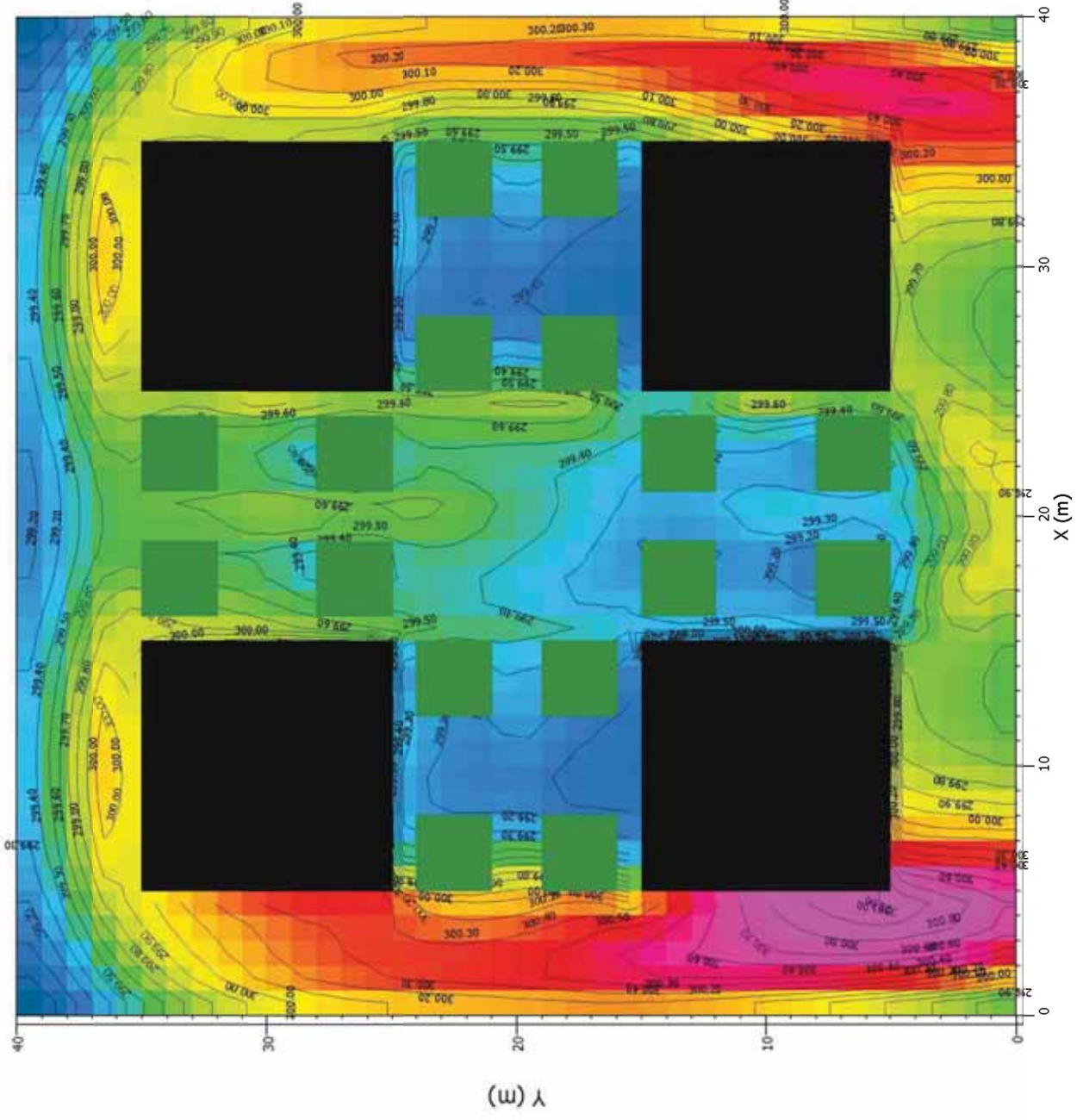
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Pot. Temperature



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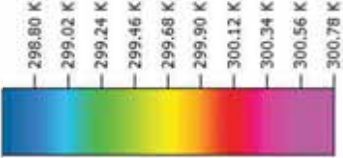
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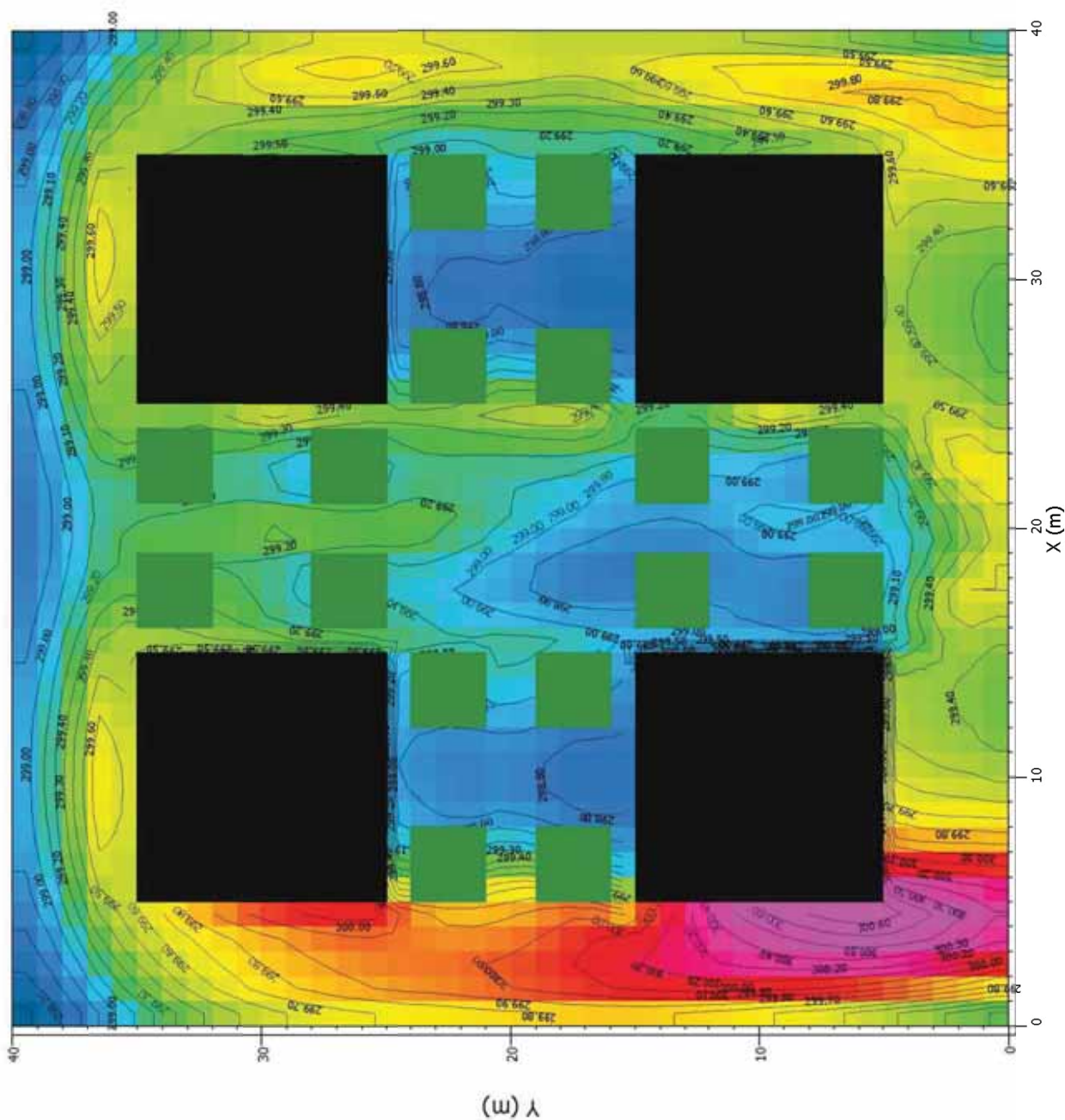
x/y cut at z = 4

Pot. Temperature



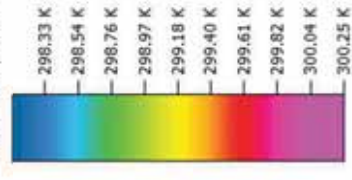
<Right foot>

<Left foot>



MySim 15:15:00 15.06.2010
x/y cut at z = 4

Pot. Temperature



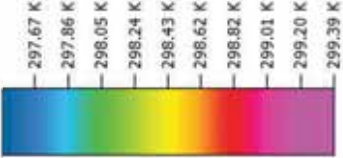
<Right foot>

<Left foot>

MySim 16:15:00 15.06.2010

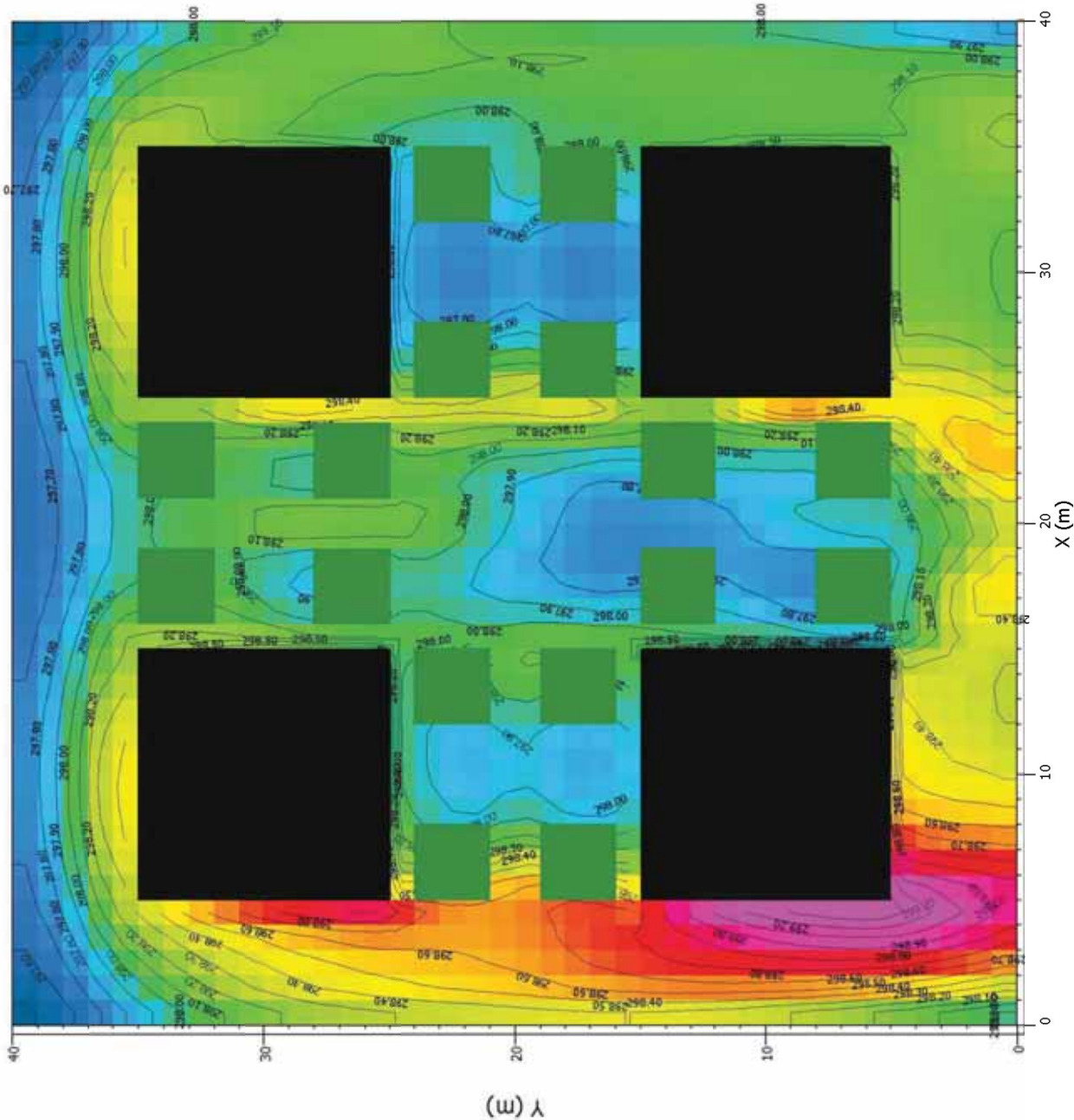
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature

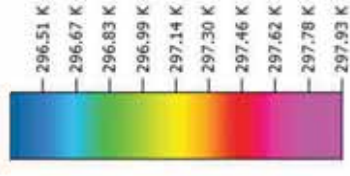


<Right foot>

<Left foot>

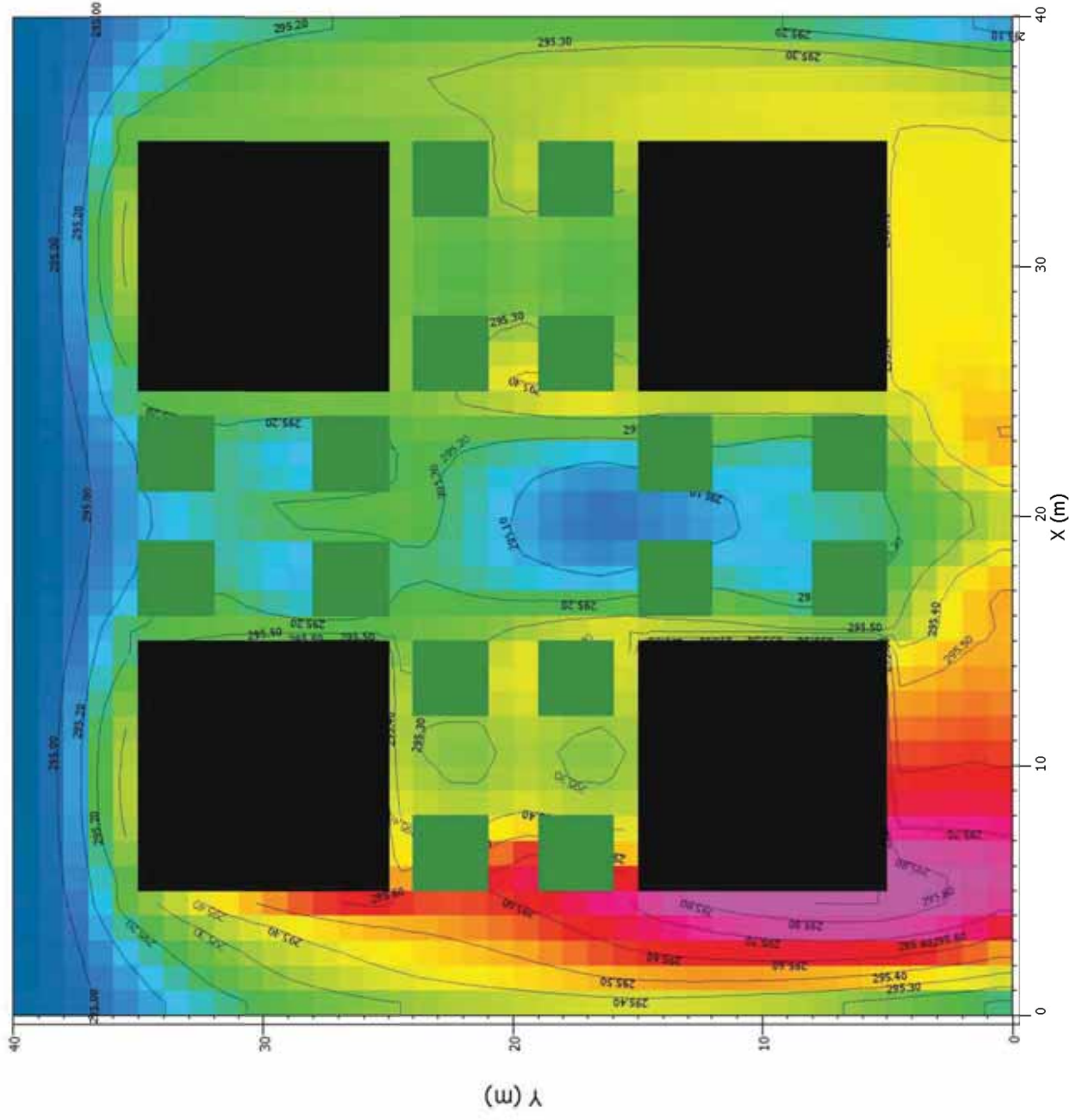


x/y cut at $z=4$

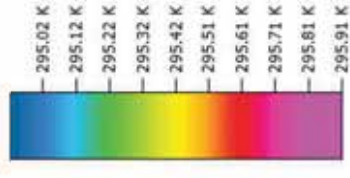


<Right foot>

MySim 18:15:00 15.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4



Pot. Temperature



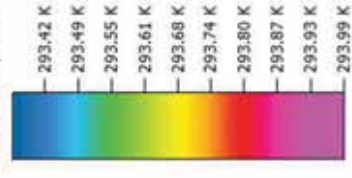
<Left foot>

<Right foot>

MySim 19:15:00 15.06.2010

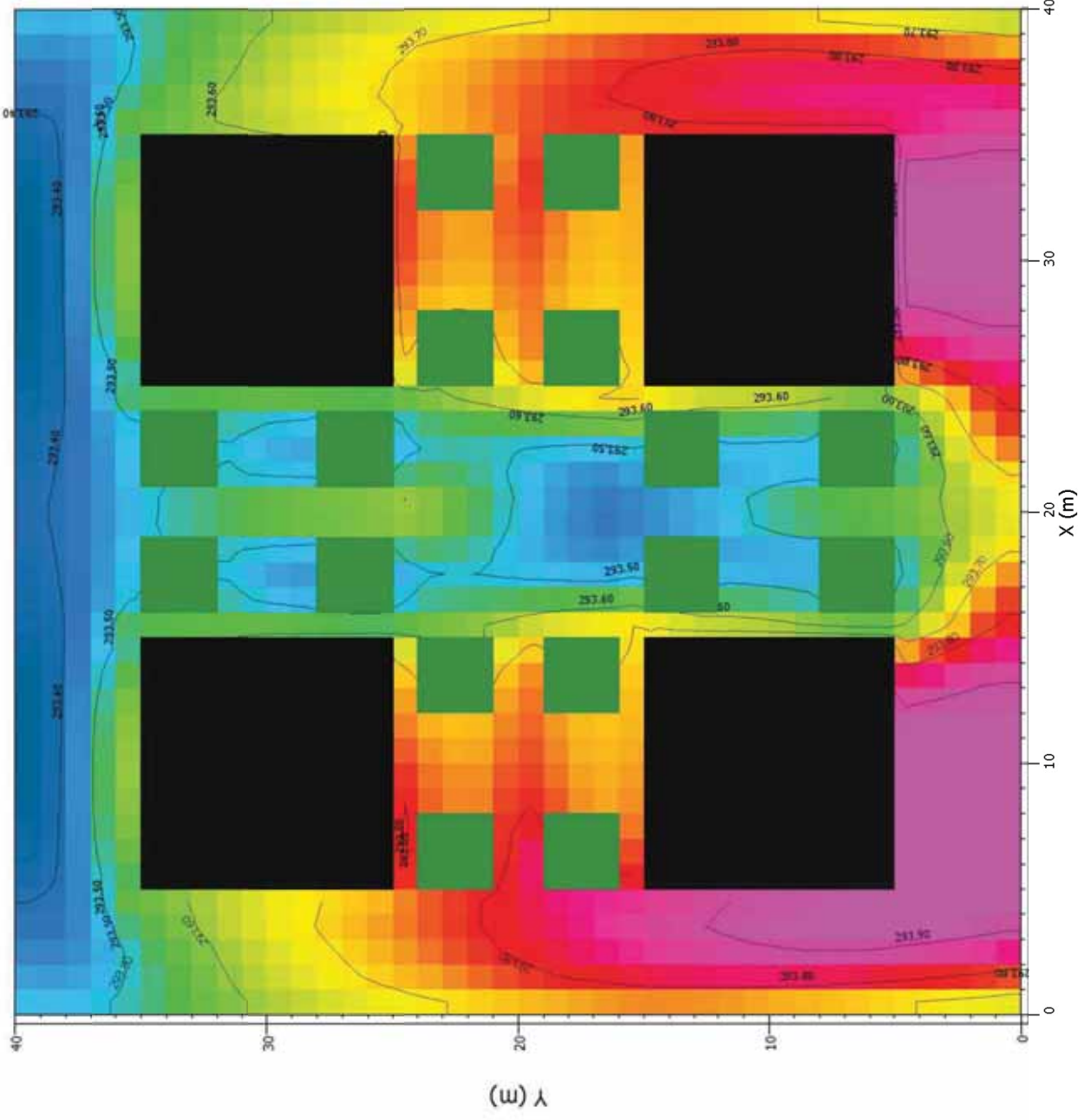
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature



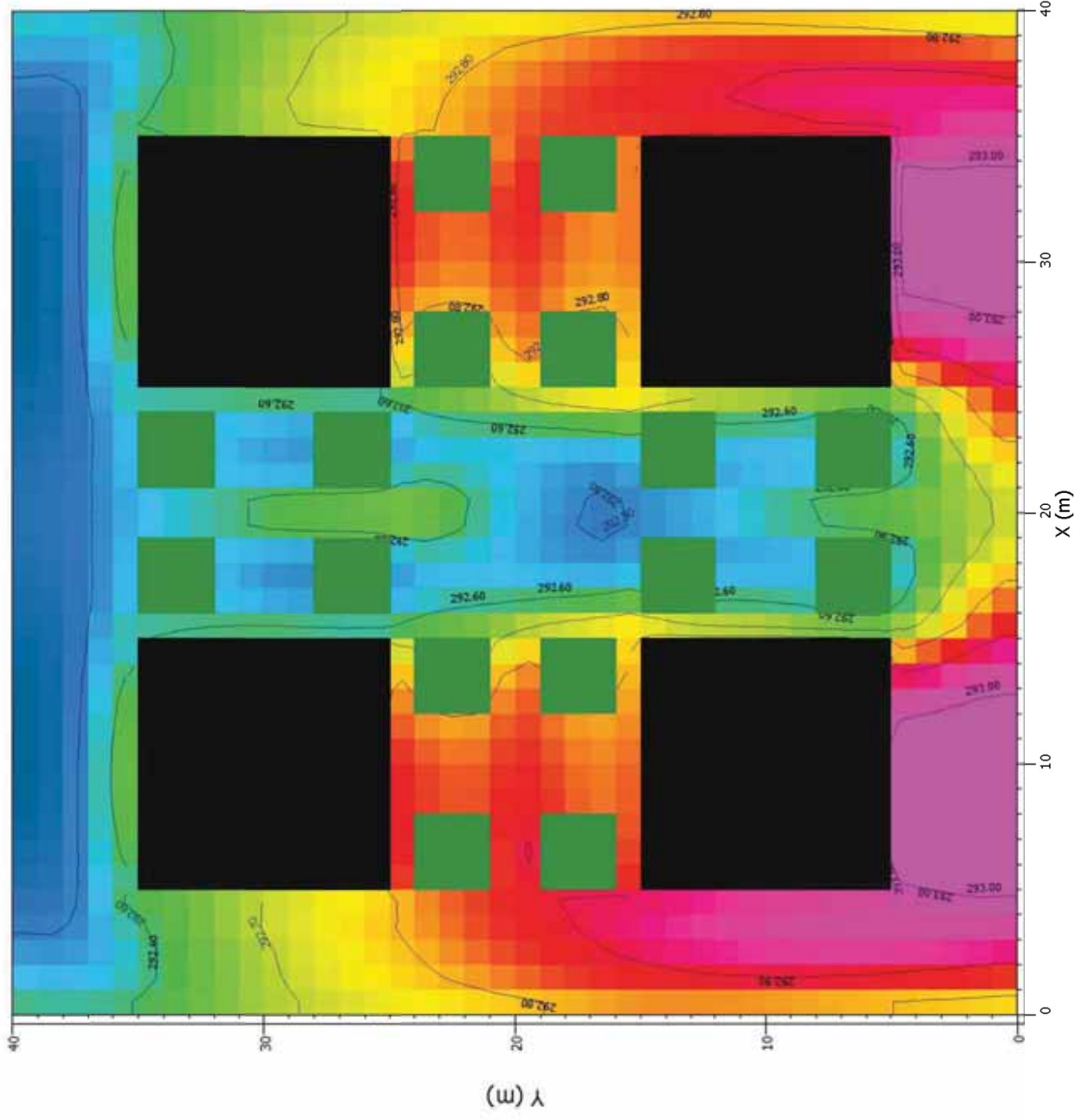
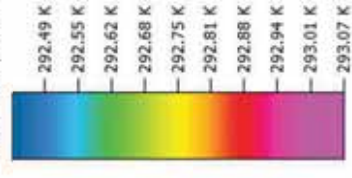
<Right foot>

<Left foot>



MySim 20:15:00 15.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature

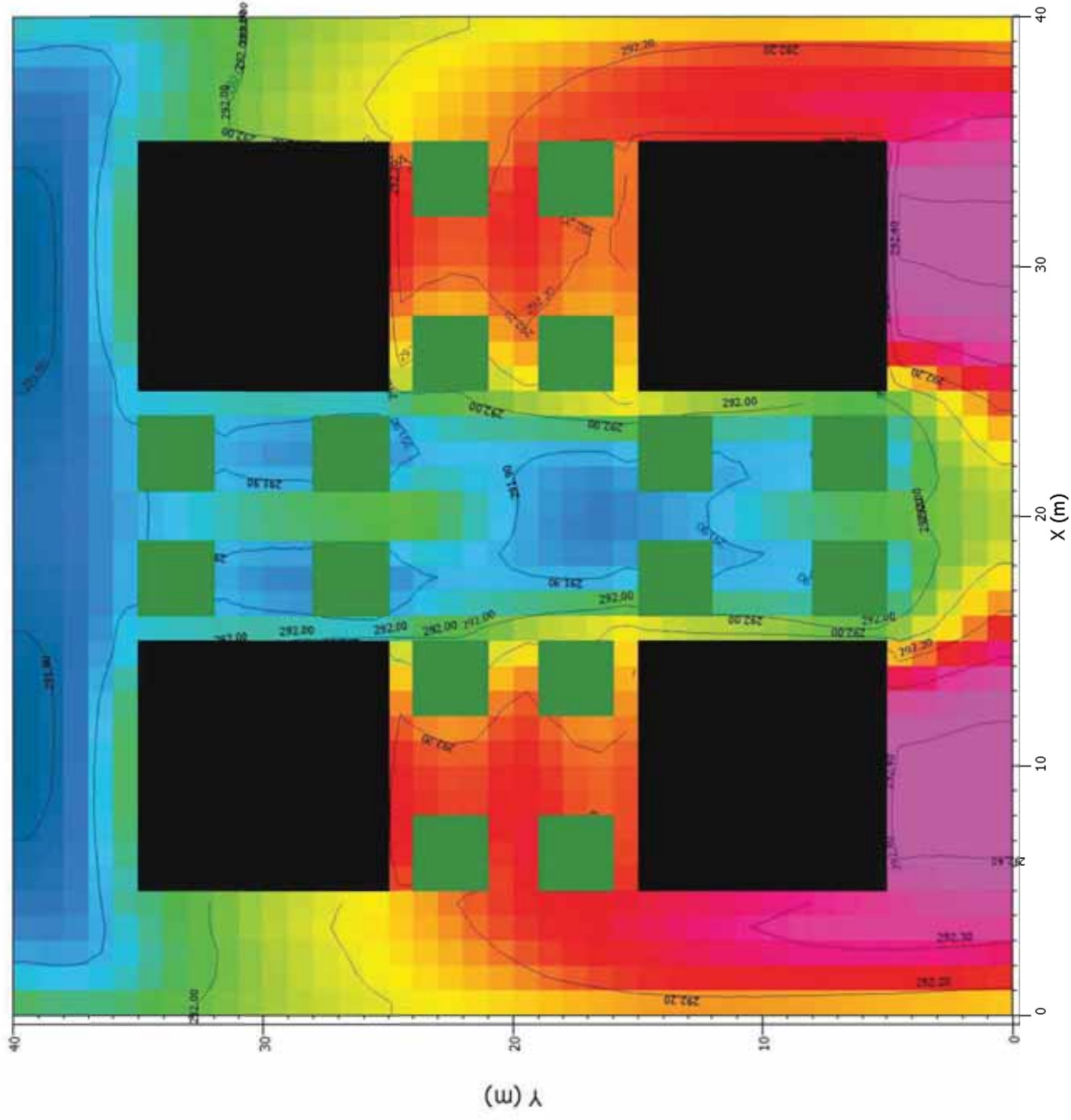


<Left foot>

<Right foot>

MySim 21:15:00 15.06.2010

x/y cut at z= 4

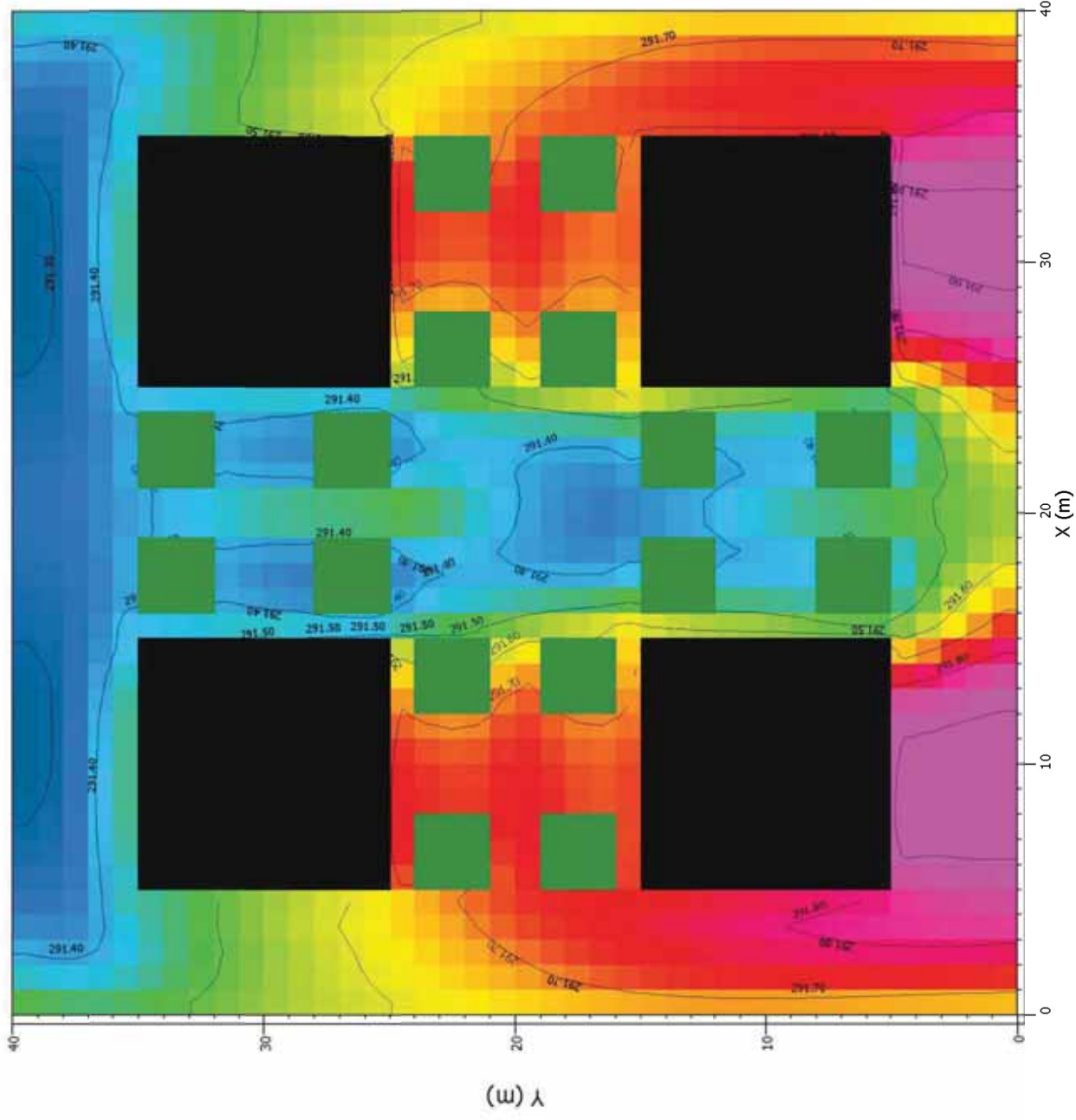


<Left foot>

<Right foot>

MySim 22:15:00 15.06.2010

x/y cut at z= 4

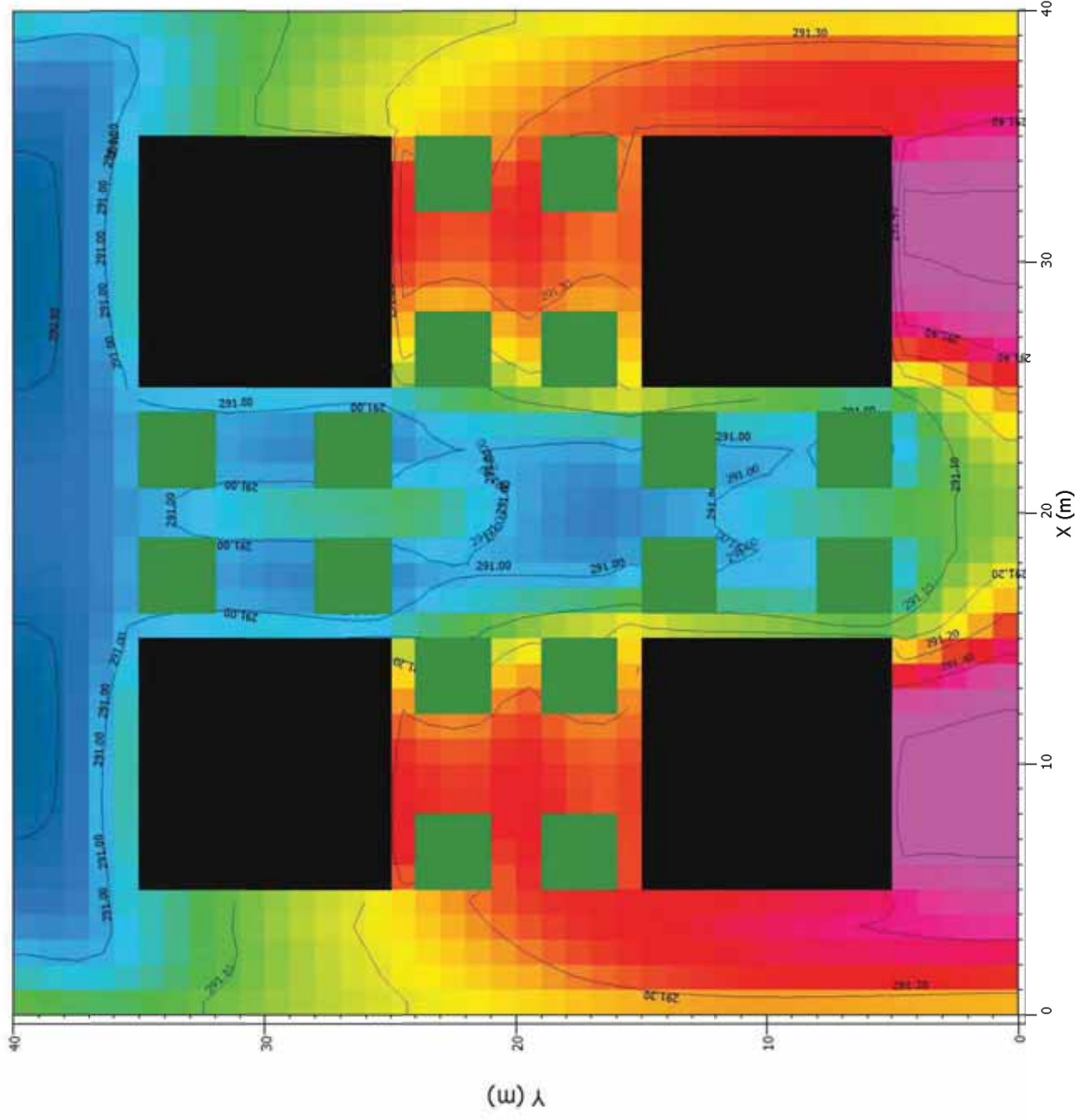


<Right foot>

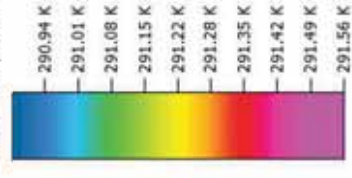
<Left foot>

MySim 23:15:00 15.06.2010

x/y cut at z= 4



Pot. Temperature

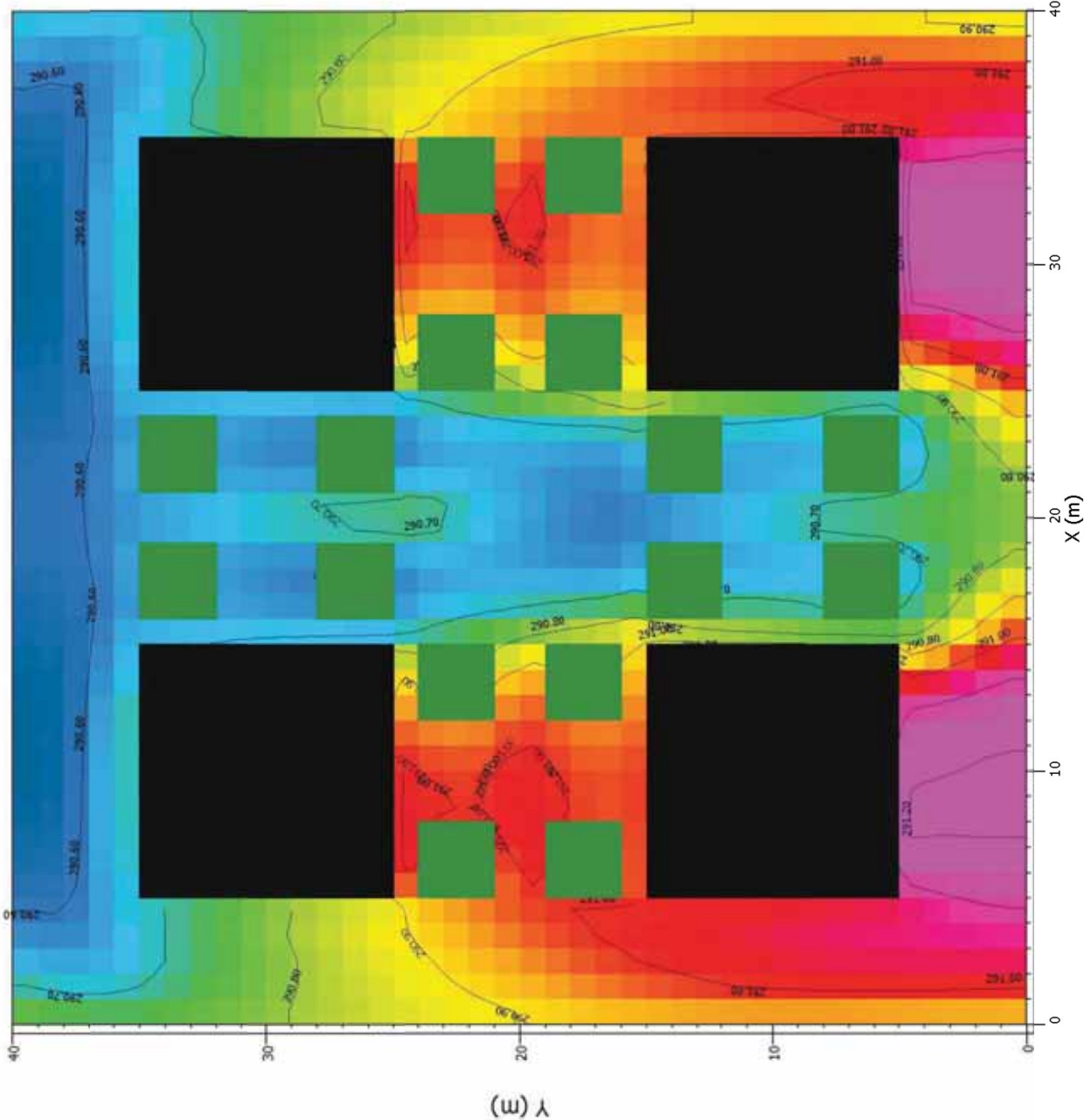


<Left foot>

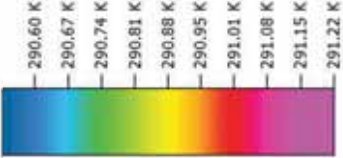
<Right foot>

MySim 00:15:00 16.06.2010

x/y cut at z= 4



Pot. Temperature

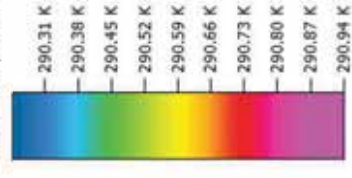


<Left foot>

<Right foot>

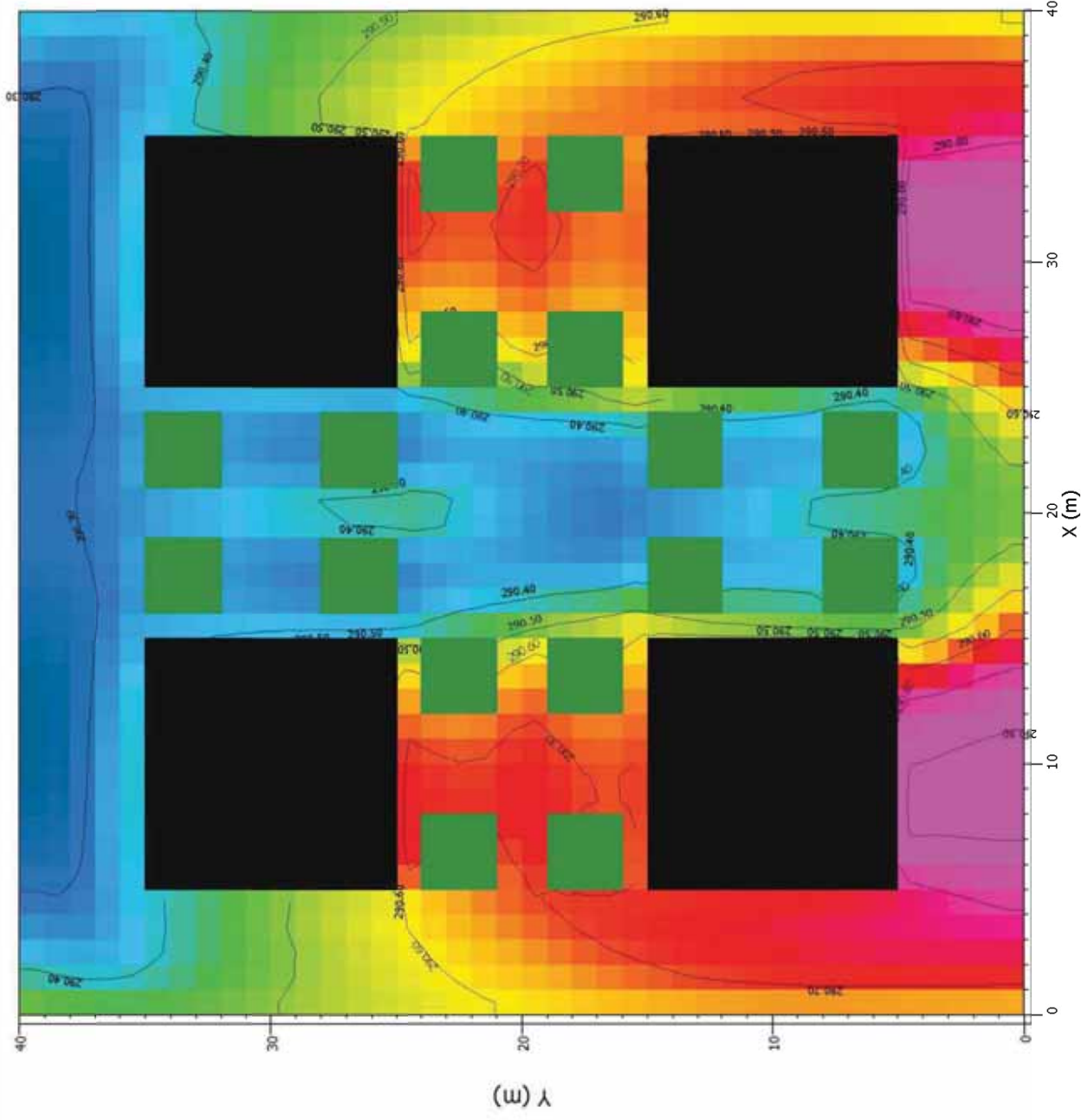
MySim 01:15:00 16.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature



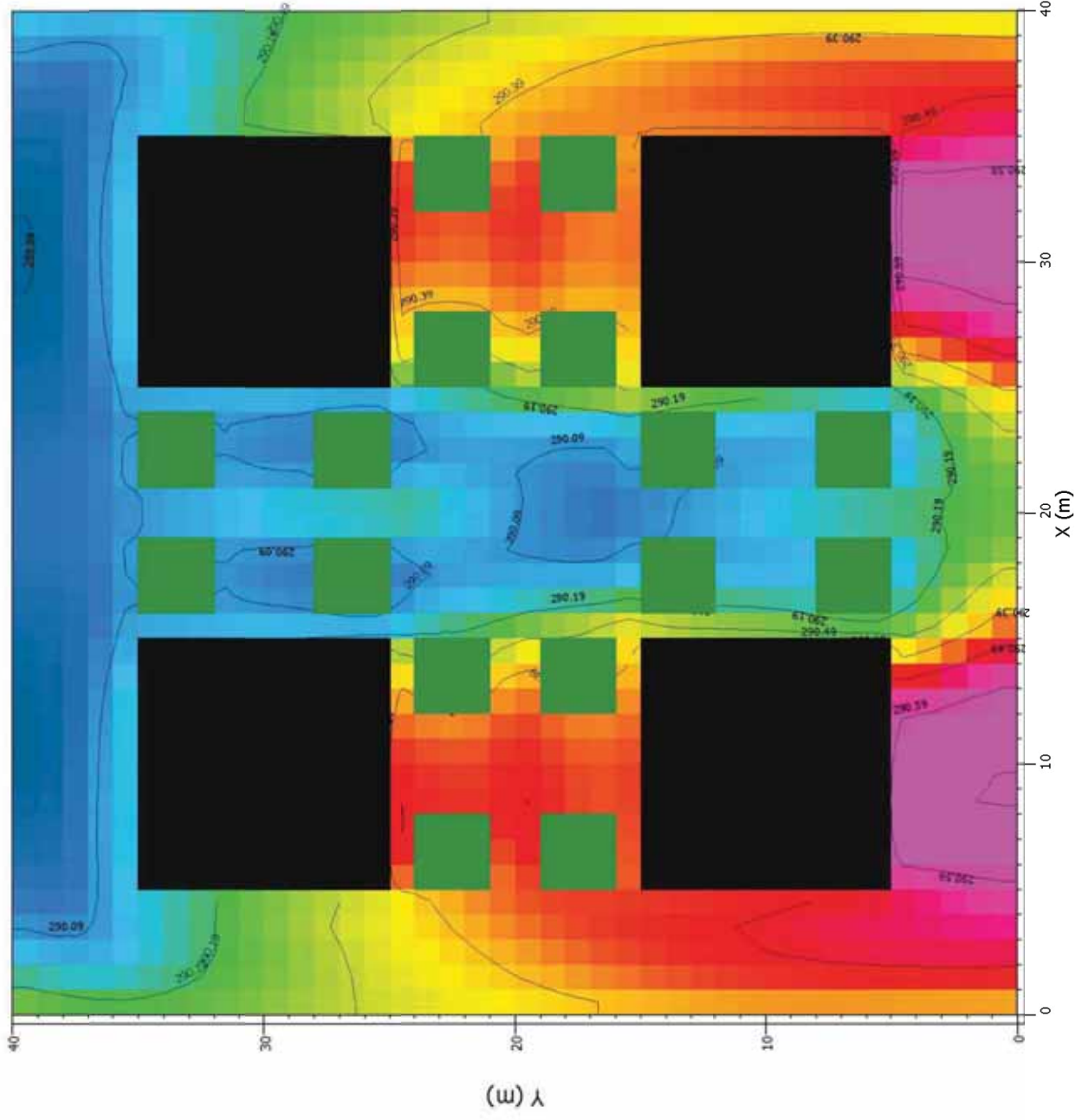
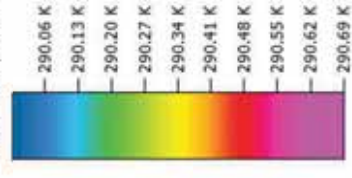
<Right foot>

<Left foot>



MySim 02:15:00 16.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature

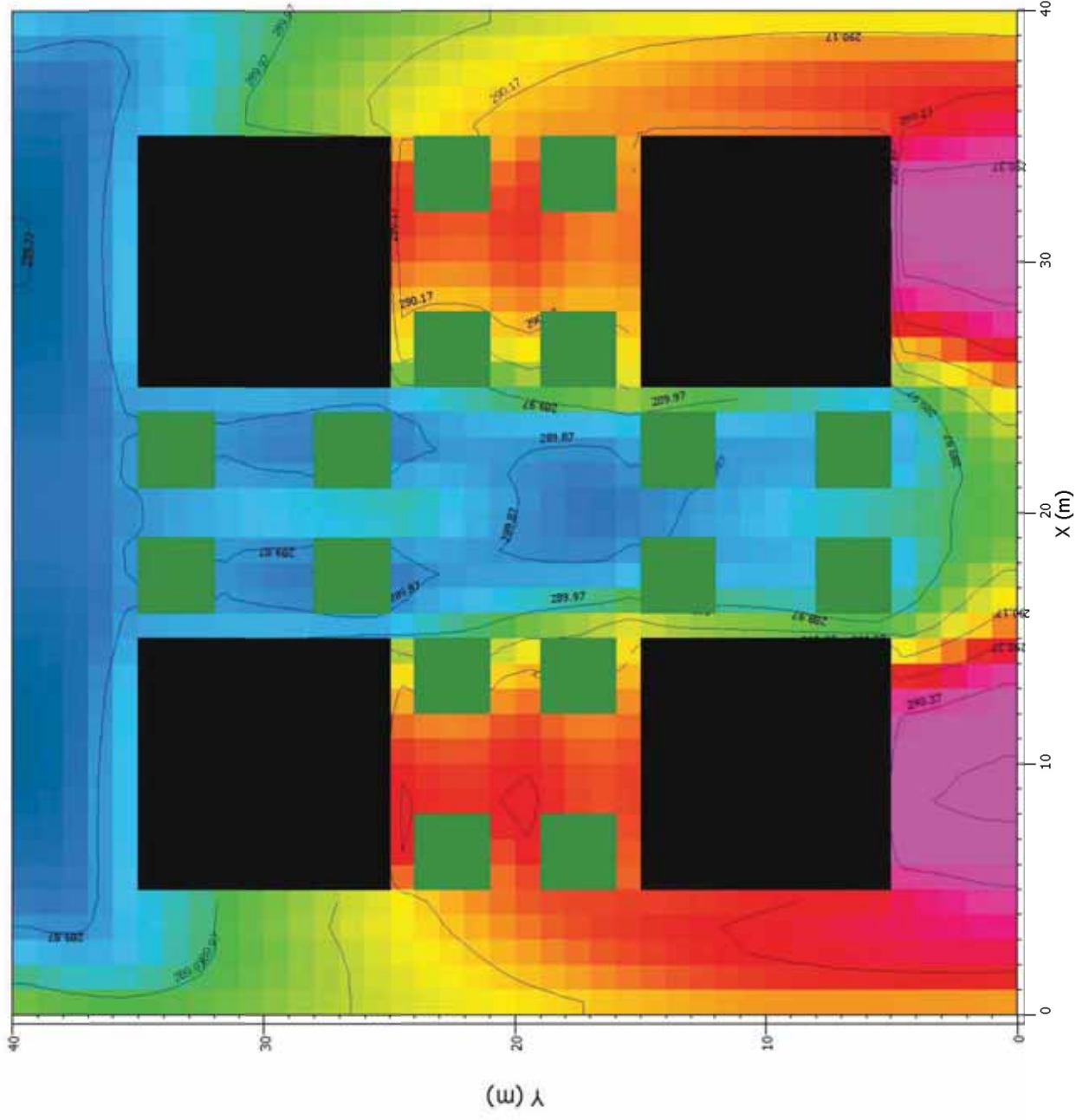
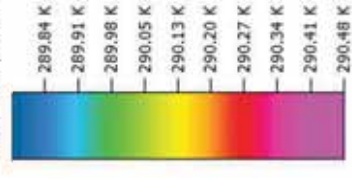


<Right foot>

<Left foot>

MySim 03:15:00 16.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature

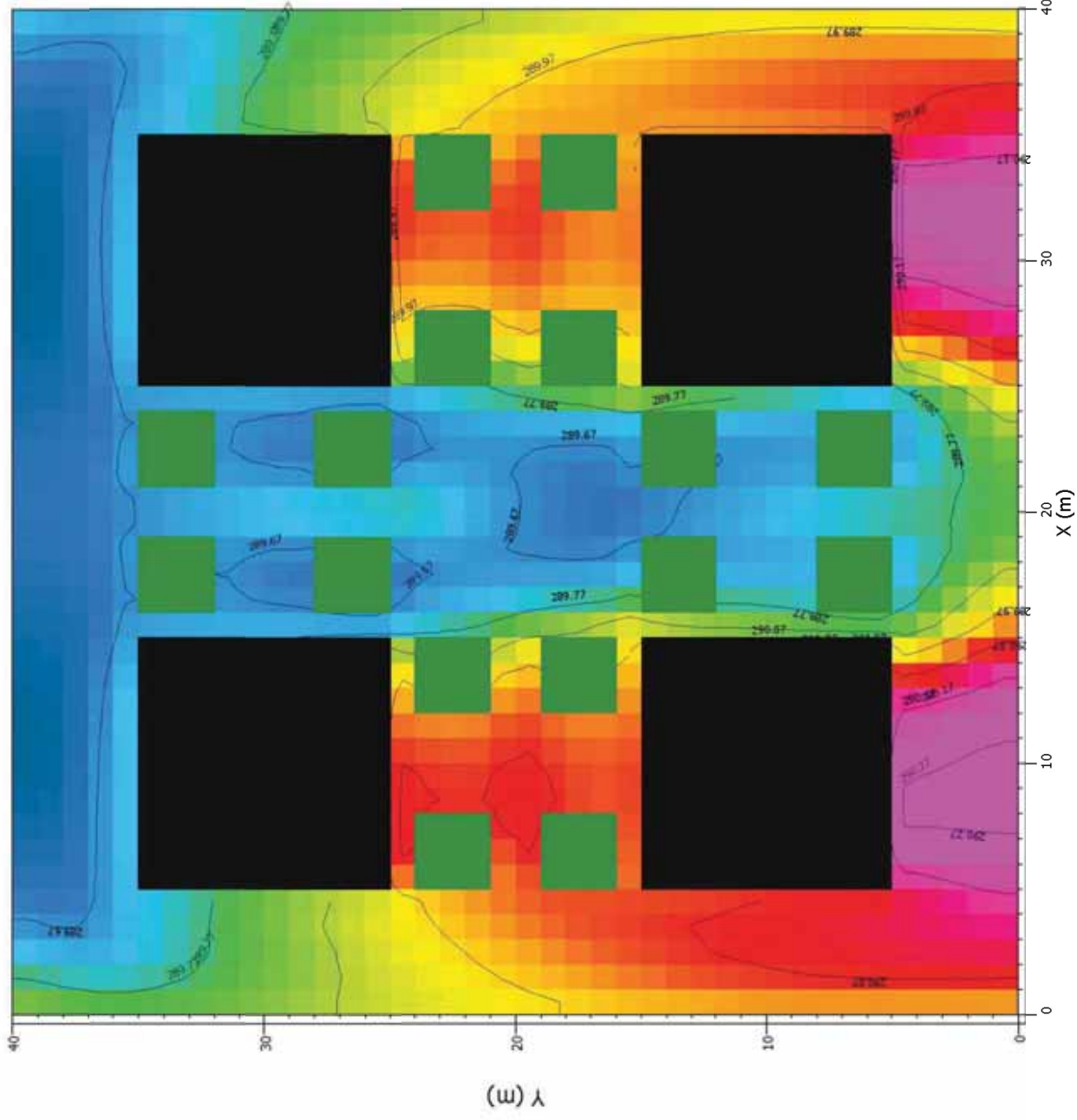
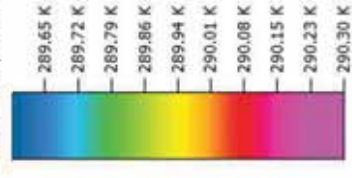


<Left foot>

<Right foot>

MySim 04:15:00 16.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature

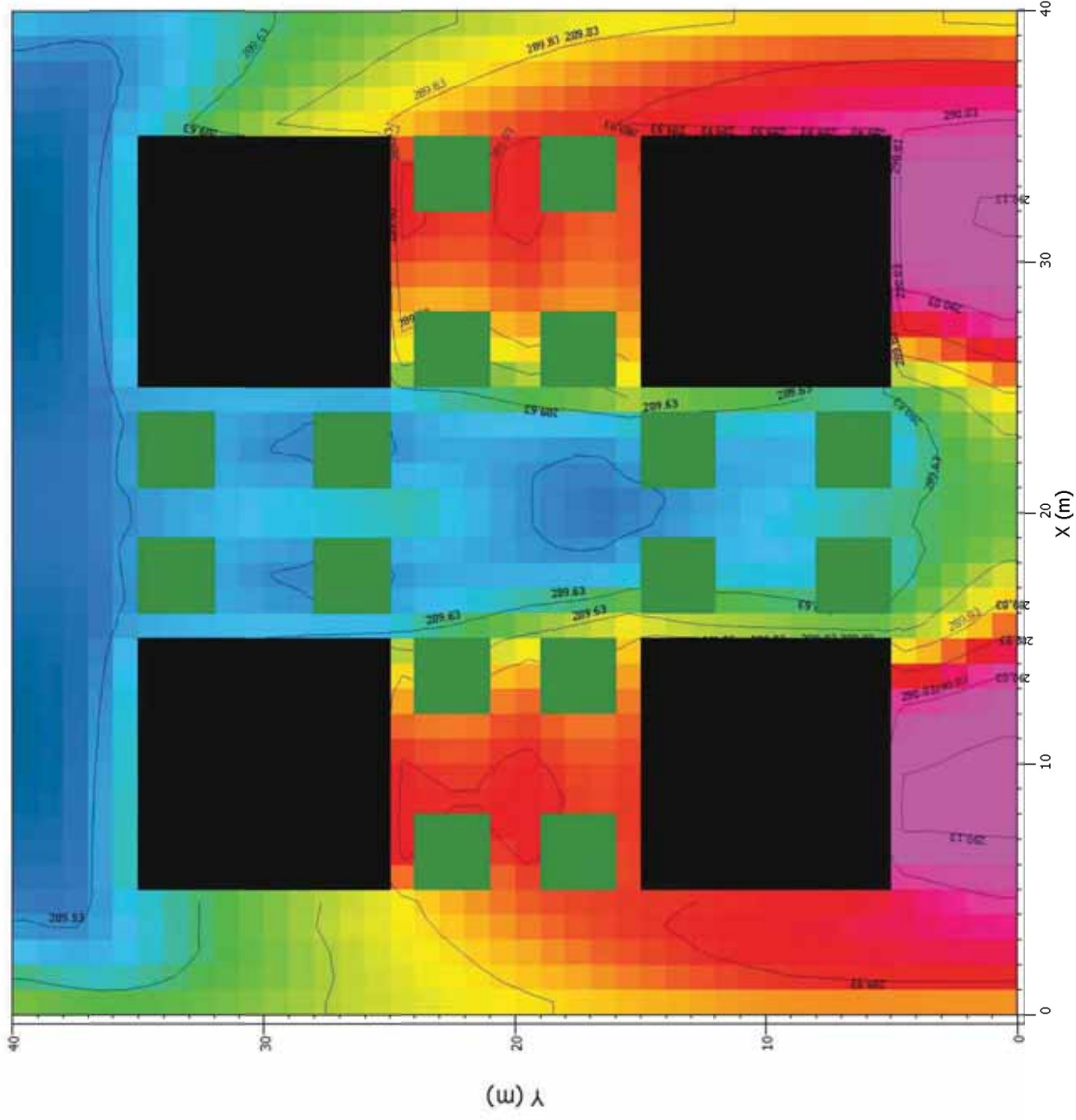
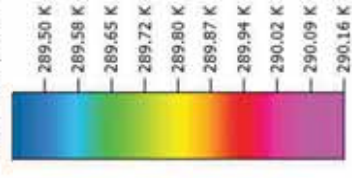


<Left foot>

<Right foot>

MySim 05:15:00 16.06.2010
x/y cut at z= 4

Pot. Temperature



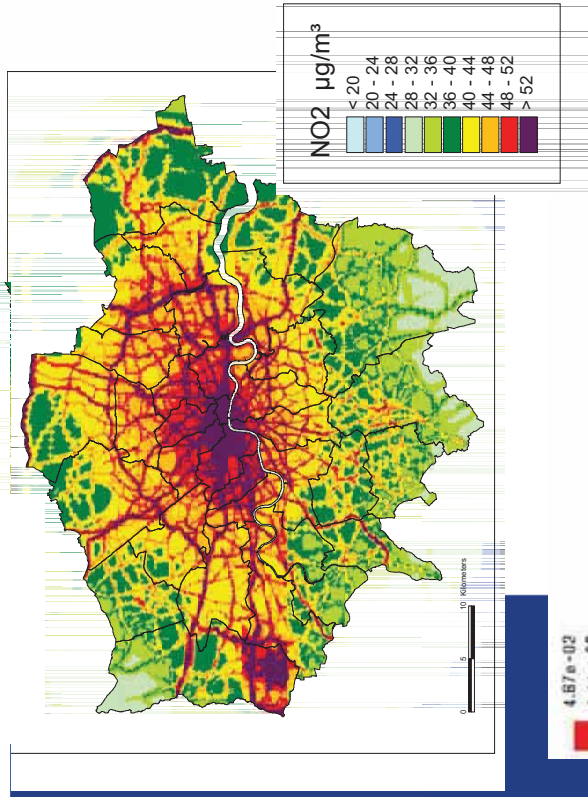
<Left foot>

<Right foot>



Urban Microclimate CITIES / NEIGHBORHOODS / STREETS

Greater London 1999
Annual mean NO₂ concentrations

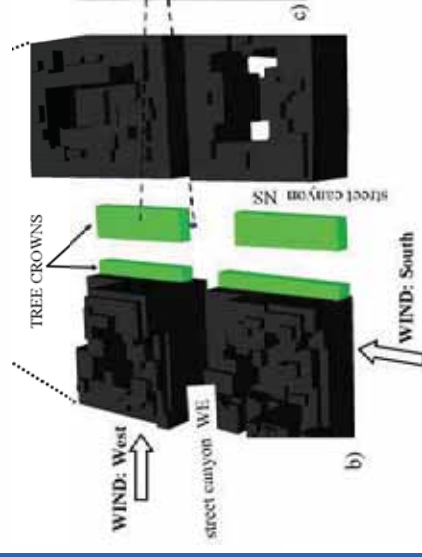


European Union

Lecce (IT)



Fluid-dynamics simulations The role of urban trees



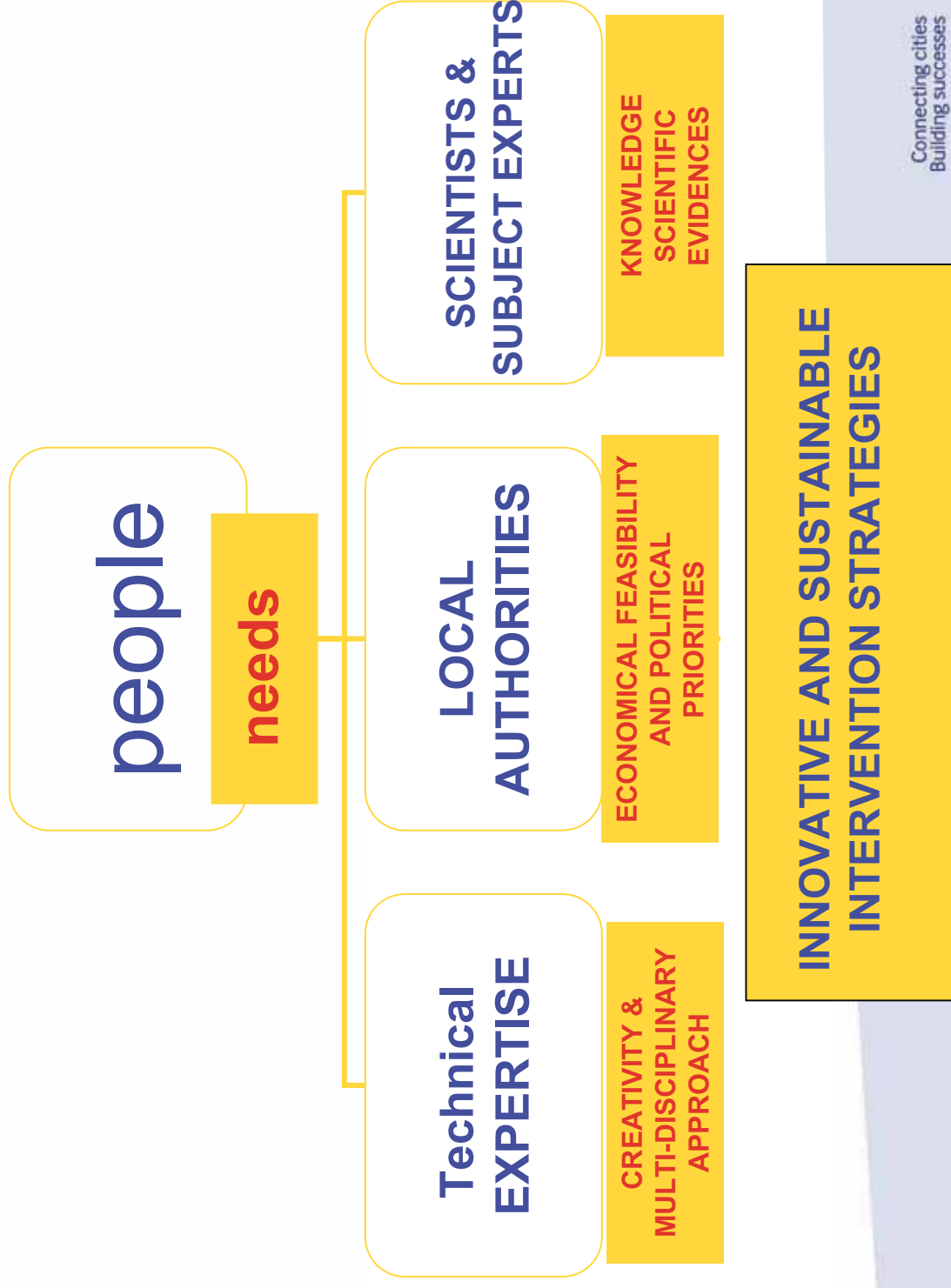
Bari (IT)



Connecting cities
Building successes

LECCE BHC: URBAN REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

The future: “healthy paths” using an **enlighthened** approach



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AN URBACT II PROJECT



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Connecting cities
Building successes



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Takk dziękuję dakuĵem ĥvala
Obrigado dziękowac
tānan kiitos kőszőnőm aciu
Tack děkuji paldies
nĳzzik ĥajr dank u wel