TURAS

TRANSITIONING TOWARDS URBAN RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Deliverable 3.4
Spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods

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Preface

Deliverable 3.4 "Spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods" marks the culmination of the research phase of Work Package 3 and the commencement of the next demonstration phase. Within Work package 3 (WP3), tasks 3.2 to 3.9 have contributed to Deliverable 3.4, via the stages of the four milestones detailed in Section 3 of this report. Work Package 3 concludes with Milestone 18, an inventory of demonstration sites in the partner cities where transition strategies emerging from the research work in Work Package 3 will be trialled in Task 3.9. Impacts and results of pilot actions on demonstration sites will be measured in Task 3.10, which will act as the link between the output of Work Package 3 and Work Package 7 "Integrated Transition Strategies".

List of Figures:

List of acronyms:

CDA	Community Driven Action	
CIC	Community Interest Company	
CLM	Co-operative Land Management	
CP	Community Project	
CPUL	Continuous Productive Urban Landscape	
CRS	Corporate Social Responsibility	
CSA	Community Supported Agriculture	
DCC	Dublin City Council	TURAS partner
DFLA	Dermot Foley Landscape Architects	TURAS partner
D8	Dublin 8	
FP7	7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development	
GIS	Geographic Information System	
IFS	Institute for Sustainability	TURAS partner
IMYA	In My Back Yard	
IPM	Integrated Planning Module	
LAP	Local Area Plan	
LBBD	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council,	TURAS partner
LUAS	The Dublin Light Rail System,	
MABOS	Dublin Docklands Multi-purpose Art Space	
NCC	Nottingham City Council	
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise	
Task 3.*1 etc.*	Specific tasks within TURAS Work Package 3	
TURAS	Transitioning Towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability	
TURAS PPA	TURAS Private Partners Area	
UCCZ	Urban Climate Comfort Zone	
UCD	University College Dublin	TURAS partner
UoN	University of Nottingham	TURAS partner
UoS	University of Stuttgart	TURAS partner
USEact	Urban Sustainable Environmental Actions	
VRS	Verband Region Stuttgart	TURAS partner
WP*1 etc.*	Specific TURAS Work Packages	

Executive summary:

The TURAS[1] project is embedded in the established discourse on social-ecological resilience thinking, which can be understood as a mechanism for thinking differently and understanding the city as a complex system; it is a mechanism for change, or transitioning 'towards a desirable trajectory' (Wilkinson 2011 158).

Urban resilience is the application of social-ecological resilience thinking to urban planning and governance. The concept of urban resilience is not well understood or integrated into TURAS partner city and region municipalities and policies (Atmanagara et al. 2013)[2] and it is necessary to understand what urban resilience means in practice (Wilkinson 2011). This is the objective of the WP3 research.

Key high-level findings and conclusions are summarised as follows:

- Urban resilience precipitates a paradigm shift from command and control processes to adaptive and flexible approaches that recognise that change is the only constant and respects that citizens have knowledge of systems and their own actions.
- Urban resilience is not a new or abstract idea. There are examples of urban resilience in practice existing within the TURAS partner cities and regions, although the language of resilience thinking may not be referenced.
- Urban resilience promotes the use of systems thinking in relation to cities, highlighting that all systems are interconnected and interdependent, and emphasising the import of a synoptic view and layering of datasets in GIS in order to make connections and identify opportunities and vulnerabilities.
- Urban resilience requires the active engagement of citizens with their place and one another in order to build awareness and participation in effecting change.
- Urban resilience is operationalised through a continuous process of learning, adapting and adjusting generally referred to as adaptive co-management.

WP3 adds to the contemporary discourse on urban resilience by presenting a unique perspective that has been developed collaboratively between academic, municipality and SME partners, with a focus on urban communities. WP3 has consisted of a research and analysis phase with interim results contributing to an Integrated Planning Model, from which tools for building urban resilience emerged. WP3 is an example of emergent design research where the principal strategies were case study research and action research.

In the current demonstration phase these tools are being trialled on pilot sites in order to explore new adaptive and flexible approaches in urban and industrial regeneration, multifunctional land-use planning, and creative design.

Looking further into the future WP3 aims to contribute to a sustainable legacy of the TURAS project by putting forward a number of 'sweets' or practices for development in WP7 that it is hoped will be adopted by municipalities within the partner cities and regions, and further afield, going forward.

WP3 proposes a process of adaptive co-management and design, inferring the need to actively solve problems collaboratively by exercising imagination and creativity.

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[1] *The TURAS (Transitioning towards urban resilience and sustainability) project is funded from the European Union's Seventh Programmed for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement No 282834.*

[2] Please see: Evaluators Area: WP3: Document 1

This process is broken down into 11 key aspects that are put forward as a basis for the operationalisation of urban resilience. The 11 key aspects are the conclusion of WP3 as to what urban resilience means in practice, and set out radical new spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods.

- Understanding the system;

  Facilitate active observation:

  Make information accessible:

  Identify drivers of change:

  Adopt broader value systems:
- Operating within the system;

  Adopt less hierarchical approaches:

  Collaborate and support:

  Work across disciplines and departments:
- Adaptive and flexible approaches;

  Adopt experimental approaches:

  Build community capital:
- Efficient use of resources.

  Design for change:

  Use what exists optimally:

(each aspect is broken down into elements as set out in Figure 10)

What is this report about?

This report represents the culmination of the research phase of WP3 and functions principally as a guide, mapping out the different research stages and milestones. The research is recorded in numerous documents available on the TURAS PPA and weblinks to these are provided.

Section 1 provides an introduction to the project, the theoretical context, and the methodology.

Section 2 provides an overview narrative of WP3.

Section 3 provides detail the four milestones for WP3.

Section 4 sets out conclusions including the 11 key aspects of adaptive co-management and design.

Appendix A provides a summary and audit of the WP3 objectives and tasks.

Appendix B provides a summary table on aspects of adaptive co-management in the literature.

Appendix C provides a summary table of the 11 key aspects, relating each to case studies, tools and demo sites.

Appendix D provides an index of WP3 documents and their links to the TURAS PPA.

1. Introduction

1.1. Theoretical framework:

Social-ecological resilience goes beyond a capacity to absorb shock, embracing a potential for "renewal, re-organisation and development" (Folke 2006, 253), rejecting notions of equilibrium states. Social-ecological resilience accepts the inherent discontinuities, uncertainties and interdependencies in the social-ecological systems within which we live (Walker and Salt 2006), replacing a deterministic conception of nature, science and ecology where man could control and repair the environment through science and technology (Ahern 2011). In urban resilience, uncertainty and unpredictability are designed for and accommodated through adaptive and flexible approaches (ibid.).

The discourse on urban or social-ecological resilience can be understood as a response to the convergence of "civilisation-threatening planetary crises" (Heinberg 2010, 7), the "triple crunch" of a credit-fuelled economic crisis, climate change and peak oil, which demands a re-think of "almost everything", including the design of the built environment (Buchanan 2012, online).

Resilience thinking is considered useful as a mechanism for thinking differently about planning (Eraydin and Taşan-Kok 2013) and the city as it highlights the impacts of planning decisions on ecosystem services, helps focus in on substantive matters in addition to process, addresses the lack of attention to the ecological dimension (Wilkinson 2011), and draws attention to deeper, core environmental issues (Wilkinson 2012). The social ecology ethical perspective identifies core issues such as the prevailing ideology of man dominating nature, which is understood as a consequence of hierarchical power structures within human society, one permeation of which is capitalism; ecological problems are inextricably linked to social problems (Bookchin 1971, 1982). It is observed that capitalism is destroying the ecological, spatial and cultural systems of cities and neoliberal policies have resulted in gentrification and the perpetuation of social inequity (Harvey 2000).

1.2. TURAS and WP3:

The EU FP7 TURAS project (Transitioning to Urban Resilience and Sustainability) seeks new adaptive and flexible approaches to urban planning and governance that can build social-ecological resilience, in order to address current and future challenges facing urban areas such as climate change, natural resources shortages and stressed ecosystem services. The concept of resilience in urban policy discourse acts as a conduit to understanding the city in terms of social-ecological systems and can therefore operate as a mechanism for thinking differently.

As discussed in Collier et al (2013), the project utilizes an 'innovative twinning approach' throughout 11 partner cities or city regions (TURAS 2011, p3) working in partnership with municipalities, academic institutions, urban communities and SMEs. The project aims to achieve meaningful results through pilot projects in selected demonstration neighbourhoods, and to effect real change. Pilot projects can be 'low-regret' initiatives (ibid., p11), where there is a potential for trying out new ideas in a secure, low risk environment. The strategies and tools developed are for demonstration and dissemination in other European cities.

The TURAS project is made up of 9 work packages (WP1-9) covering specific areas of interest, administrative and co-ordination functions. Work Package 3 (WP3) aims

to address the challenge posed by Wilkinson (2012) of understanding what social ecological resilience ideas mean in practice. WP3 aims to gain insight into the implications of social-ecological resilience thinking on urban planning and governance. WP3 therefore examines alternative adaptive and flexible approaches to urban and industrial regeneration, multi-functional land use planning and holistic and creative design in order to identify future spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods that demonstrate urban resilience in practice.

The partners in WP3 are University College Dublin (UCD), Dublin City Council (DCC), Dermot Foley Landscape Architects (DFLA), University of Nottingham (UoN), London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD), The Institute for Sustainability (IFS), University of Stuttgart (UoS), Helix Pflanzen (Stuttgart) and the Verband Region Stuttgart (VRS).

A review of the project by WP3 researchers was carried out at an early stage that highlighted the need for the project to embrace the radical and transformative implications of urban resilience in order to address the convergence of crises and therefore meet the brief (Crowe and Foley 2013).[3] The review identified that the project must exploit opportunities to engage with issues originally not directly referenced, such as co-operatives, non-hierarchical structures, understanding the dynamics of a system and the drivers of change, and feedback information systems. WP3 has taken cognisance of these findings.

1.3. Methodology

While TURAS is embedded in the established theory of social-ecological systems thinking, the application of this to urban planning, urban resilience, is not well understood and it is not clear what the implications might be in practice. It is noted that substantive theory emerges where 'no a priori theory could possibly encompass the multiple realities that are likely to be encountered' (Lincoln and Guba 1985, 41). Consequently, the research approach adopted in WP3 can be described as 'emergent design', where the research design emerges (unfolds) from the interaction within the study. In TURAS the interaction is between the different partners (from municipalities, SMEs and academic institutions across Europe), accumulated knowledge, a broad variety of places and contexts, and literature, often communicated in the form of precedents or examples of practices that might be considered as contributing to, or having the potential to contribute to, the transition to urban resilience and sustainability. This emergent design process recognizes that insufficient information was available at the outset to fully design a process, and that a flexible and adaptive approach was necessary. Underlying this approach is the notion that group work of this type is a dynamic iterative process (Christie et al. 2005). WP3 is an example of a situation where it is 'inconceivable that enough could be known ahead of time about the many multiple realities to devise the design adequately' (Lincoln and Guba 1985, 39).

Emergent design is a key aspect of naturalistic inquiry. Lincoln and Guba (1985) note that the naturalistic paradigm recognizes that multiple realities exist (ontology), generalization is not always possible (logic), that the inquirer and the object of inquiry are interacting and influencing one another and that inquiry is subject to the influence of pre-existing value systems that influence aspects of the inquiry such as choice, context, and the collection of data (epistemology) (Lincoln and Guba 1985, 37). Lincoln and Guba (1985) set out 14 aspects of naturalistic

[3] *See: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 2*

inquiry: emergent design, grounded theory, significance of context, the unique and essential abilities of the human as instrument of inquiry, utilization of tacit knowledge, qualitative methods, purposive sampling, inductive analysis, negotiated outcomes, idiographic interpretation, tentative application, focus-determined boundaries, special criteria for trustworthiness and case study report mode (Lincoln and Guba 1985, 39-43).

It is suggested here that naturalistic inquiry is an appropriate and effectively resilient approach to the research that uses qualitative methods that are more adaptable 'to the many mutually shaping influences and value patterns that may be encountered' (Lincoln and Guba 1985, 40), allowing for consideration and evolution of the research design throughout the research process. It is recognized that humans have the optimal agency to gather and report on data, providing an understanding of how the observed is affected by the observer (Lincoln and Guba 1985, 39).

WP3 is developing grounded theory in a qualitative inductive (theory forming) process of examination of case studies, qualitative/quantitative surveys and interviews, review of literature and experiments. The 2 principal strategies employed are discussed below:

1. The case studies, defined by Robson (2002) as 'the study of the particular instance in its context' (182), have used a□hybrid of semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, analysis of documents and observations. Case studies are drawn from the emerging wealth of new roles and practices in partner cities and regions, and further afield, that can be seen to relate to concepts of urban resilience. A case study library has been collated: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 10

2. The action research, defined by Robson (1993) as involving 'action (solving concrete problems in real situations) and research (trying to further the goals of science)' (60), involves collaboration between researchers and their subject matter through experiments or pilot projects on demonstration sites, facilitating direct engagement with problem solving and record/assessment of same. Robson (1993) observes that this type of real world enquiry 'also commonly seeks a potential usefulness in relation to policy and practice' (42).

WP3 therefore provides the platform for active real-world research, assessing case studies of new and emerging roles in urban planning governance and practice, and developing and demonstrating new tools for urban planning and governance. Case study research is a recognised form of social science inquiry and the use of experimentation is consistent with SE resilience thinking.

A literature review is provided on the use of case studies as a research strategy and methodology, and case study selection, utilisation, process and reporting. Please refer to: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 3.

Figure 1 "WP3 Visualisation Diagram" shows the components of the research methodology adopted in WP3.

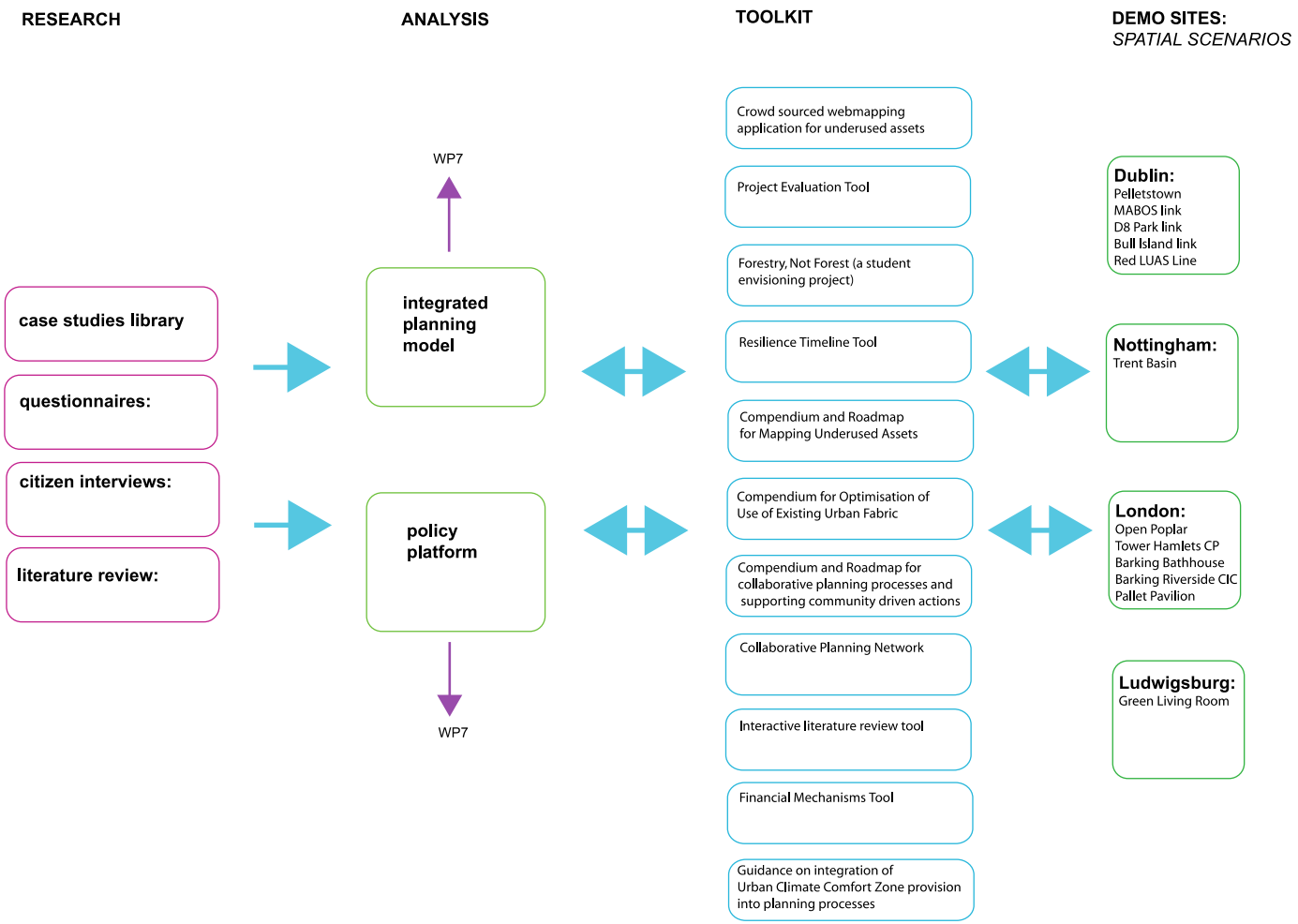

Figure 1 - WP3 Visualisation Diagram 1: the methodology

2. Summary Narrative for Work Package 3

Work Package 3 (WP3) explores the concept of urban resilience and what this might mean in practice for urban regeneration. Specifically the research in WP3 explores how the creative re-use of abandoned, vacant or derelict sites and buildings contribute to building community capital and adaptive capacity in social-ecological systems. WP3 has a focus on new or emerging roles for local authorities or municipalities in making this transition and the ultimate aim is to use the research to produce new spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods.

The WP3 Visualisation Diagram on the previous page provides an outline mapping of the work package as set out in this summary narrative (See Figure 1).

The preliminary research involved gaining an understanding of the current 'state of the art' as a basis for moving forward. There are 4 sources of information that contributed to the identification of the 'common problems' and 'big themes' that constitute the Integrated Planning Model (IPM), which forms a bridge between the research and demonstration phases of WP3:

1. *Gaining an insight into the status of resilience and sustainability planning in TURAS partner cities*, exploring the understanding of both concepts and relevant policies, guidelines and initiatives. The methodology was a questionnaire survey in 5 parts: Sustainability and Resilience as Objectives of Urban Development; Sustainable Settlement Development; Urban Resilience; Land Use and Regeneration; and Future Outlook. The questionnaire was completed by 8 partners: Brussels (BE), Dublin (IRL), Ljubljana (SLO), London and Nottingham (GB), Rotterdam (NL), Sofia (BU), and the region of Stuttgart (DE).

Answers to the questionnaire were characterised by a high heterogeneity due to the diverse foci in the national, regional, and local public policies.

The main conclusions were that: resilience and sustainability are used interchangeably and the concept of resilience is not well established, understood or integrated into planning processes; there is a lack of implementation of aspirations (for resilience or sustainability) on the ground and little evaluation or lessons learnt; and local community participation is generally restricted to formal planning processes. Four planning cultures and approaches were identified from the results: Formal Transformation Approach, Integrative Planning Approach, Experimental Land Use Approach, and the Participatory Planning Approach[4].

2. *Gaining an insight into the experience of community driven actions and/or participatory projects in working or interacting with local authorities*. The research aims to understand in what ways local authorities support or hinder community driven actions that appear to have the potential to build community capital and adaptive capacity. Most interviews concluded that their projects had been successful, that the local authority was not the driver of the process and did not choose the method of communication, and that the local authority did benefit from the project. Interviewees generally did not feel on an equal footing with the local authority and felt that local authorities did not have appropriate communication skills. However a relatively high level of trust was recorded.

The methodology was a survey questionnaire and nine interviews were completed. Please see: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4.

[4] *See: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4 and Document 5*

3. *Gaining an understanding of the 'state of the art' in five relevant areas of the academic and grey literature* (Milestone 15), examining how social-ecological resilience thinking relates to:

Section 01 - Urban planning and governance *Evaluators area: WP3: Document 6*

Section 02 - Productive landscapes *Evaluators area: WP3: Document 7*

Section 03 - The re-use of buildings *Evaluators area: WP3: Document 62*

Section 04 - Collaborative planning processes *Evaluators area: WP3: Document 8*

Section 05 - Vacant sites *Evaluators area: WP3: Document 9*

4. *Collating case studies of relevant existing projects and initiatives* in order to gain an insight into what might be interpreted as urban resilience and/or sustainability. The examination of case studies has emerged as the key methodology for WP3. A literature review was carried out on this methodology (Section 06) and a case study template developed to ensure consistency in inquiry, reporting and presentation. The case study template evolved from the analytical model of Task 3.2, which provided a 'lens' for examining case studies in relation to resilience and sustainability.

A wide range of subject areas has been covered that evolved from the original tasks in the Description of Works, including:

- Vacant site mapping;
- Re-use of vacant sites by urban communities;
- Drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures;
- Collaborative planning and community driven actions;
- Civic engagement;
- Rethinking local governance;
- Optimisation of use of existing urban fabric;
- Innovative funding mechanisms;
- Integrated planning models.[5]

[5] *See:* *Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4*

The principle findings of the research phase have informed 2 principle mechanisms for the transition to resilient and sustainable cities:

A Policy Platform[6]*:* a proposal for a web-based crowd-sourced database of relevant policy and guidance documents relating to different aspects of urban resilience, emerging initially out of the questionnaire in Task 3.2, the first source of information noted above. This will be an instrument to foster communication and exchange between researchers, public authorities and other stakeholders.

The Integrated Planning Model (IPM) (Milestone 16)[7]: a framework for organisations and individuals to develop toolkits for urban resilience. The IPM provides the bridge between the research and the resulting toolkit and demonstration phase. The overall objective of the IPM is to provide new guidance and describe new roles for local authority representatives in the field of community-led participatory urban planning. The IPM identifies common problems from analysis of the 4 sources of information above and puts forward 5 'big themes' that must be addressed in order to make the necessary transition and create a planning model that integrates both experimentation and systematisation: Perception; Role; Strategy; Technique; Communication. These themes then prompt 6 functions and key tasks for the IPM.

A Planning and Management Toolkit (Milestone 17) emerges out of the IPM themes, functions and key tasks. The tools, in addition to the (web-based) Policy Platform and Integrated Planning Model (IPM), are:

- Crowd-sourced web-mapping application for underused assets (re-using spaces);
- Project Evaluation Tool;
- Forestry, Not Forest (a student envisioning project);
- Resilience Timeline Tool;
- Roadmap to building social resilience in communities;
- Compendium and Roadmap for Mapping Underused Assets;
- Compendium for Optimisation of use of existing urban fabric;
- Compendium and Roadmap for collaborative planning processes and supporting community driven actions;
- Collaborative Planning Network;
- Interactive literature review tool;
- Financial Mechanism Tool;
- Guidance on integration of Urban Climate Comfort Zone provision into planning processes.

The tools are in various states of development and are generally dependent on further experimental research in the demonstration phase within urban neighbourhoods.

An inventory of demonstration sites (Milestone 18) has emerged, some of which are coincident with case studies. The briefs for these sites are collated in the D3.4 submission, each setting out core data and initial responses to the evaluation criteria that will be used to assess each site in Task 3.10 (Measure impact and results of pilot actions). The analytical model of Task 3.2 serves as a lens for the evaluation of the demonstration sites. The demonstration sites are located across the four WP3 partner cities of Dublin, Nottingham, London and Stuttgart (Ludwigsburg), as set out in Figure 2:

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[6] *See: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 11*
[7] *See" Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4*

Partner city	*Demonstration site*	*Description*
Dublin	Pelletstown	*Facilitating and supporting community driven actions in interim or permanent projects on underused assets.*
	Dublin Docklands: MABOS	*Building trust between the municipality and the communities through new collaborative planning processes.*
	Cork Street Park, D8	*Facilitating and supporting a community driven action to create a new public park.*
	Dublin Bay Biosphere	*Collaboration between different groups of people to achieve a higher quality of social-ecological resilience in a designated area.*
	Red Line LUAS	*Mapping underused assets to build up knowledge on what exists and communicate opportunities for the optimal use of existing urban fabric in a defined area of a city.*
Nottingham	Trent Basin	*Promoting the building of social resilience in a new and developing community*
London	Open Poplar	*Mapping underused assets to support community driven actions and optimise the use of existing urban fabric.*
	Tower Hamlets Community Power	*Utilising opportunity assets to create viable energy businesses that can address fuel poverty and energy efficiency, build community capital, and optimise community benefit from profits.*
	Barking Bathhouse	*Setting up a viable business from a CDA as part of a mixed use development on a vacant site in order to build community capital.*
	Barking Riverside CIC	*Establishing a Community Interest Company to manage common land and undeveloped land in order to undertake various 'social inclusion' functions.*
	Pallet Pavilion	*Building community capital using an adaptable and inclusive public space intervention.*
Stuttgart	Ludwigsburg Green Wall	*Creating a comfortable space for social interaction in the city.*

Figure 2 – Demonstration sites

The WP3 Navigator Tool (See Figure 3) provides the outline mapping of the work package with more detail and weblinks.

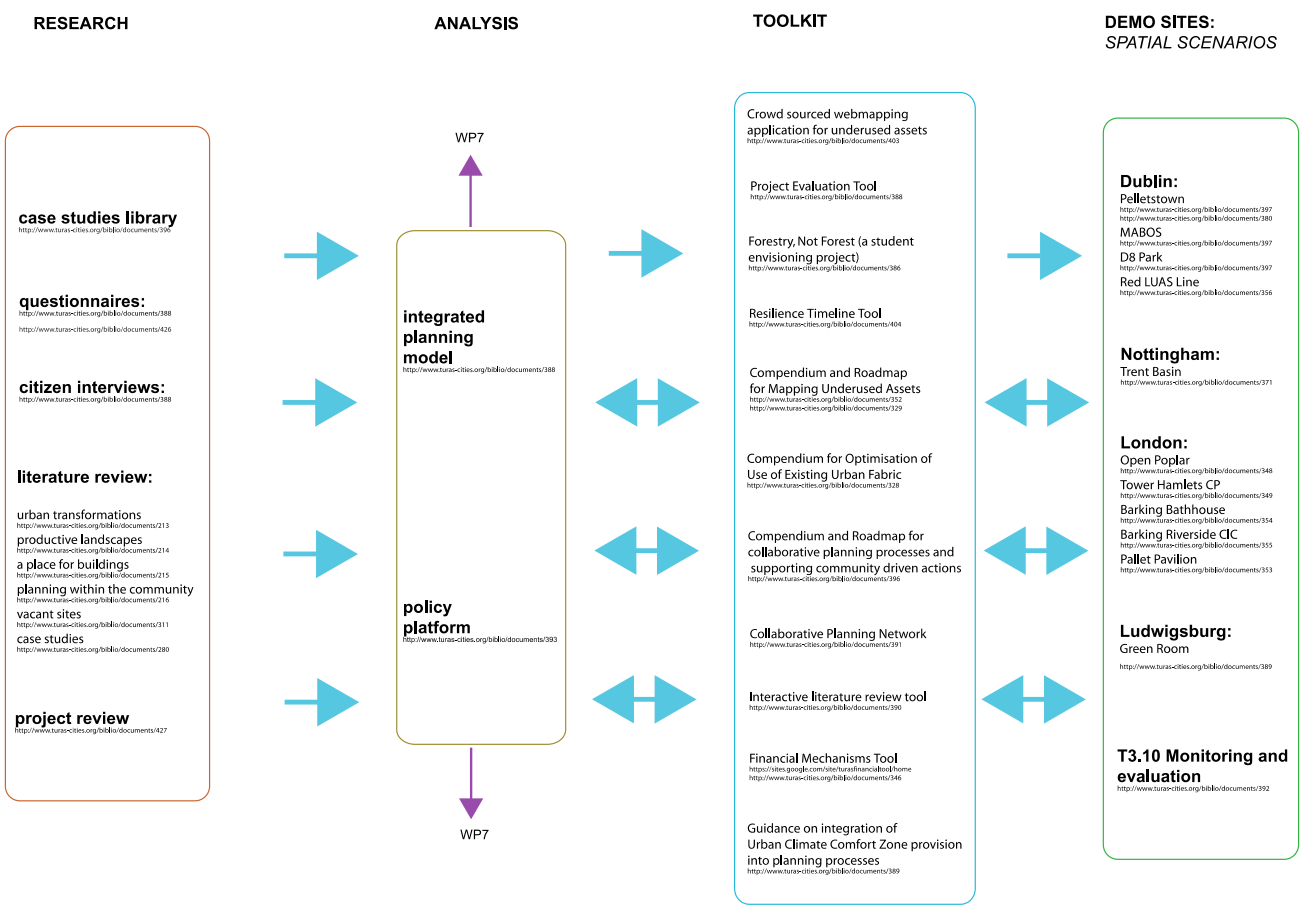

Figure 3 - WP3 Navigator Tool.

Please note a live version of this tool is provided at [Evaluators area: WP3: Document 61](#).

3. Work Package 3 Milestones

The following sections of this report provide brief summaries of the work carried out to date under the structure of the WP3 milestones 15 – 18:

WP3 milestone	*Title*	*Deadline (month)*	*Description of Works note*
MS15	Literature analysis	18	Interdisciplinary policy analysis, literature review, methodology assessment, and holistic vision of transition strategies for the 'mainstreaming' of resilience thinking into urban planning.
MS16	Integrated model	24	Completion of an integrated model for the re-use of unused buildings, Greenfield and Brownfield sites, and SLOAPs that are creatively designed to be used for community resilience.
MS17	Planning and management toolkit	33	Completion of a planning and management□toolkit that builds upon citizen-led / collaborative planning processes and provides a mechanism for the integration and innovative approach.
MS18	Inventory	36	Establishing several demonstration□sites within urban neighbourhoods where transition strategies will be trialled and assessed.

Figure 4 – WP3 Milestones

3.1. MS15 Literature Analysis.

The literature review is an on-going and evolving project that is structured into five sections. An additional section on case studies as a research strategy was also carried out.

Section 01 – Urban Transformations: Integrating social-ecological resilience thinking into urban planning and governance.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 6

Abstract:

Urban areas and regions face multiple challenges, for example in relation to climate change, natural resources shortage, and unsustainable urban growth. The concept of urban resilience is increasingly discussed as a response to these challenges.

This literature review first describes TURAS as a vehicle for research processes and demonstration sites in future work in this area. The review then explores definitions of social-ecological resilience and sustainability, which are both core concepts in the TURAS project, setting out why there is a need to focus on cities, and exploring what sort of practice emerges from the application and integration of social-ecological resilience to urban planning and governance at all scales. The review illustrates that the adoption of resilience thinking into strategic planning requires a flexible, cross-disciplinary and joined-up approach at all scales, with potentially transformative implications for communities, professional practice, policy and education.

Section 02 – Productive Landscapes and the City: Building resilience and sustainability through urban agriculture.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 7

Abstract:

Urban areas and regions contain extensive areas with the potential to be brought into productive use, particularly as these areas are often coincident with fertile land. Uses discussed in the literature include those related to food, non-food crops such as biofuel or floriculture, ecosystem services, and social services. Productive landscapes in urban areas therefore present an opportunity to address contemporary interrelated challenges such as resource depletion, climate change, food security, and environmental quality. This paper explores literature relating to the history and evolution of urban agriculture in cities, and the potential of urban agriculture to build resilience and sustainability in relation to social, economic and environmental factors. Different types of productive landscapes are examined in turn: the garden city, co-operative land management (CLM), continuous productive urban landscape (CPUL), peri-urban agriculture (PUA), 'in my back yard' (IMBY) agriculture, and community supported agriculture (CSA). Co-benefits of urban agriculture beyond and related to food that are repeatedly highlighted in the literature are also examined under the categories of economic, environmental, social, health and human capital benefits. Obstacles to the widespread integration of urban agriculture and the potential role for municipalities in supporting urban agriculture are also examined.

Section 03 – A Place for Buildings: Widening the criteria for conservation and re-use.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 62

Abstract:

The paper examines the social, economic and environmental aspects of the sustainable re-use of buildings in order to set a case for the expansion of criteria used for decisions on whether to demolish or re-use a building. There have been changes in attitude over time to conservation and the re-use of buildings, most recently in relation to the sustainability agenda. Existing buildings are the predominant challenge in reducing the significant contribution to carbon emissions from the existing built environment in developed countries. The extension of lifespan of a building through re-use is considered a viable alternative to demolition and new-build, and alterations to the building stock are required in order to adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change. There is significant scope for re-use as many structures are underused or empty, and much can be learnt from existing buildings in terms of history, cultural, social and environmental factors, and they can be seen to be a key influence on quality of life. The paper examines the social role of buildings within the community and in relation to the individual, and in creating a sense of place and connection. The economic role and viability of the sustainable reuse of buildings now and in the future is discussed. Buildings are described as stores of energy and the paper explores the literature on embodied energy and life cycle assessments (LCAs). Issues related to behavioural change and the challenges of upgrading for energy efficiency are also examined.

Section 04 – Planning within the Community: Building social resilience and sustainability.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 8

Abstract:

Urban planning and change affects human systems as well as natural ones, and therefore requires an approach that reflects the interdependencies inherent within social-ecological systems in order to build resilience and sustainability. This paper examines literature relating to public participation, stakeholder engagement, and governance in collaborative planning processes that aim to ensure joined up thinking in the urban planning arena. Stakeholder definitions and variability, levels of engagement or involvement, and their strengths and weaknesses, are explored. Aspects of participation such as a reliance on, and means of galvanising, social capital and learning, and new forms of governance, are discussed in the literature. The paper explores motivations for stakeholder involvement, conflict management and consensus building. A variety of collaborative planning and deliberative analysis processes are described.

Section 05 – Vacant Sites: Opportunities for transformation.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 9

Abstract:

Vacant sites within urban areas are often seen as an undesirable consequence of economic, social and technological fluxes. The EU FP7 project TURAS (Transitioning to Urban Resilience and Sustainability) explores how vacant sites can help meet current and future challenges facing urban areas such as climate change, natural resources shortages and stressed ecosystem services.

There is no universally agreed or accepted definition of vacant land or related terms, which can prove problematic in communications and comparative studies over time or between cities. There are multiple reasons for a site becoming and remaining vacant, and the extent and distribution of sites is considered to reflect the social, economic, political and cultural context of the city. It is suggested that vacant sites are a resource that can accommodate alternative resilient and creative solutions that change the value of the land ecologically, culturally and economically. Temporary solutions or experiments are recognized to have the potential for many positive impacts. A focus on vacant sites is not new and a recent surge in interest in alternative uses is evident since the Great Recession.

The 'inventorising' and mapping of vacant or underused sites is relatively unusual and yet it is a critical step in the systematic management of land that highlights opportunities for integration with systems such as those for food and hydrology, and ecosystem services. There are numerous methods of acquiring data and the process can benefit from community participation as local people are recognized to often have an intimate knowledge of neighbourhood conditions.

Section 06 – Case Studies as Research Strategy: Seeking insights into future solutions.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 3

This literature review considers WP3 as an example of naturalistic inquiry, the use of case studies as a research strategy and methodology, and case study selection, utilisation, process and reporting.

3.2. MS16 Integrated Model

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4

The Integrated Planning Model (IPM) is a model for integrating planning functions and stakeholder interests in order to assist local authorities, research institutions, SME's, landowners and members of the community in working together to make urban communities more resilient in the face of social, environmental, economic, and other change. The IPM is to be transferable to different local authorities and organisations and is a collaborative document, which is open to change during its 'lifetime'. The overall objective of this IPM is to provide new guidance for local authority representatives in the field of community-led participatory planning.

The IPM suggests that the transition to resilient and sustainable cities will be made by small actions directed towards a goal, rather than one large sweeping change – a flotilla of small boats rather than a single large ship. Local Authorities are considered well placed to facilitate and set general parameters for this flotilla of small actions. From assessment of the 4 sources of information in the research phase, the IPM identifies 'common problems' such as:

(from the literature review)

- Planning policy related to sustainability may not be sufficient to promote resilience and may even obscure deterioration of complex inter-related phenomena such as ecosystem services;
- Resilience initiatives are often linked only to crises;
- The inadequate frequency and diversity of communication;
- The co-benefits of initiatives are not well communicated;
- The co-dependency and inter-relation of many factors;
- There is a need to broaden the meaning of 'community';
- Legal issues of ownership and rights of access are critical;
- There is a lack of documentation and evaluation of initiatives;

(from case studies of integrated planning models)

- Transferability is not always possible;
- Individual preference and poor human relationships constitute a major obstacle;
- The continuing disconnect between community/citizen and local authority/government agency goals;
- Complex web-based models need to be updated and maintained;
- A lack of policy support and guidance for local authority personnel;

(from the local authority questionnaire (Task 3.2))

- Resilience is not yet widespread as a concept within local authorities;
- Resilience and sustainability are used interchangeably and meanings vary;
- Aspirations towards resilience are not matched by evidence 'on the ground';
- Activities related to promoting resilience are not evaluated;
- Participatory planning with local communities is not well developed as a tool for improving urban resilience;

(from the (pilot) citizen interviews)

- The perception that a local authority benefits even when initiatives are driven by the community;
- Local authorities do not have satisfactory or appropriate communication skills;

- Citizens do not feel on an equal footing with local authorities when working in partnership.

The IPM puts forward 5 'big themes' that must be addressed in order to make the necessary transition and create a planning model that integrates both experimentation and systematisation:

1. Perception: resilience is not about bouncing back, but it is about bouncing forward, requiring creative and new attitudes to scenarios or problems;
2. Role: the changing role of a local authority in terms of influence and power is constantly shifting in varying fields of activity;
3. Strategy: the need to adopt adaptive and facilitative roles as opposed to command and control planning;
4. Technique: employing new forms of knowledge, roles, research and participation to unlock more diverse and relevant resources for communities and local authorities;
5. Communication: improved local authority internal communications and interface with others, employing new systems that can embrace hyper-local knowledge, replacing the formal hierarchy of traditional communications.

In turn six functions of the IPM are identified with associated key tasks that address the 'big themes':

***Facilitate and Coordinate*: Map assets and disseminate information equitably.**

- Local authorities become the bridging organisation through which ideas and assets are connected, and a participant and equal partner in initiatives;

***Generate Quality Communication*: Design and maintain an equitable communications and information platform.**

- Ensure communication is an active two-way interaction that is accessible, transparent and systematic;

***Build Consensus*: Use a communications strategy to proactively engage marginal stakeholders.**

- Reduce or eliminate conflicting interpretation of information through participative processes that have no defined or predicted outcome, that are adaptable, and that can be assessed and evaluated.

***Record and Measure Inputs and Outputs*: Design a new currency to valorise all inputs and outputs.**

- Broaden the understanding of the value or metric of success of a given project or initiative to recognise the real benefits such as increased levels of engagement, well-being, crime reduction etc..

***Ensure Physical and/or Tangible Results*: Commit resources at all stages of projects including the end and debriefing.**

- Avoid consultation fatigue and build trust through achieving tangible and meaningful results.

***Disseminate Results*: Publish results and outcomes including negative results or 'failures'.**

- Promote the mainstreaming of community-led participatory planning by communicating positive results and lessons learnt.

The twin themes of internal reorganisation and external communication dominate the IPM, and it is suggested that mainstreaming resilience thinking in urban regeneration involves symbiosis, synthesis, organizational change and/or inter-sectoral change. It is suggested that planning needs to become more experimental and focussed on bottom-up initiatives and participative planning that engenders equality.

3.3. MS17 Planning and Management Toolkit

A Planning and Management Toolkit (Milestone 17) emerges out of these 5 'big themes' as set out in Figure 5.

IPM functions	*IPM key tasks*	*Planning and Management Toolkit*
Facilitate and Coordinate	Map assets and disseminate information equitably.	Roadmap for Mapping Underused Assets; Crowd-sourced web-mapping application for underused assets; Financial mechanism tool; Web-based Policy Platform.
Generate Quality Communication	Design and maintain an equitable communications and information platform.	Interactive timeline; Collaborative Planning Network; Interactive literature review tool.
Build Consensus	Use a communications strategy to proactively engage marginal stakeholders.	Compendium and Roadmap for collaborative planning processes and supporting community driven actions; Forestry, Not Forest.
Record and Measure Inputs and Outputs	Design a new currency to valorise all inputs and outputs.	Project evaluation tool;
Ensure Physical and/or Tangible Results	Commit resources at all stages of projects including end and debriefing	Guidance on integration of Urban Comfort Zone provision into planning processes;
Disseminate Results	Publish results and outcomes including negative results or 'failures'	Compendium for the optimisation of use of existing urban fabric; Compendium for Mapping Underused Assets; Compendium of innovative financial mechanisms.

Figure 5 - WP3 IPM functions, key tasks and tools.

The tools can be seen to have emerged from the different tasks, and often relate directly with case studies associated with that task. There is however inevitably some cross-over, for example between Task 3.3 and Task 3.5, as a result of the evolution of these tasks over the course of the project. Figure 6 summarises the linkages between the tasks, case studies and tools.

Task	Case Studies	Tools
3.2	Questionnaire to all municipalities *Rethinking Local Governance:* Ludwigsburg Sustainable Development Department, Stuttgart Lambeth Co-operative Council, London	• Web based Policy Platform
3.3	*Integrated Planning Models:* Revitalisation Urbaine Integree, Montreal Los Angeles County Community Disaster Resilience Initiative, Los Angeles The Ecosystem Portfolio Model, Florida Framework for Geo-design Department for Sustainable Development, Ludwigsburg Voices and Choices, Experiemics, Sheffield Re-use of vacant sites by urban communities: 'Optimisation of use of existing sites and vacant sites mapping in Ljubljana' Bridgefoot Street, Dublin City Bee Project, Dublin	• Integrated Planning Model • Crowd Sourced web-mapping application for underused assets (re-using spaces) • Project Evaluation Tool • Forestry, Not Forest (student project / envisioning tool / gathering info on a site)
3.4	*Drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures:* Meadows, Nottingham Barking Riverside, London 'Urban Regeneration of the Tabor neighbourhood in the inner-city of Ljubljana'	• Resilience Timeline Tool.
3.5	*Optimization of the use of existing urban fabric:* South Georgian Core, Dublin DublinHouse, Dublin Do-it-yourself houses, Rotterdam Stadtische Immobilienangebvote, Ludwigsburg Vacant sites mapping: Vacant Lands Mapping, Dublin Vacant and Derelict Land Survey, Edinburgh Missing City Map, Belfast Grounded in Philly, Philadelphia Underused Sites Mapping, Ludwigsburg Nachhaltiges Bauflächenmanagement,	• Compendium and Roadmap for Mapping Underused Assets (online and crowdsourced). • Compendium for the Optimisation of Use of Existing Urban Fabric (online and crowdsourced).

Task	Case Studies	Tools
	Stuttgart	
3.6	*Community Driven Actions / Collaborative Planning:* The Studio and Designing Dublin, Dublin Granby Park, Dublin Clontarf Promenade Flood wall, Dublin Barking Town Centre, London Barking Riverside, London Schaunhauser Park, Stuttgart Civic engagement: Dublinked.ie, Dublin Let's Walk and Talk, Dublin Co-operative Parks Programme, London Incredible Edible Lambeth, London Made in Lambeth, London The Open Works. London Beta Projects, Dublin	• Compendium and Roadmap for collaborative planning processes and supporting community driven actions (online and crowdsourced). • Collaborative Planning Network. • Interactive literature review tool.
3.7	*Innovative financial mechanisms:* MABOS (commercial charging) UK grants for community projects (grants) ERC Starting Grants (research funding) Whalley Community Hydro (bank loans / revolving funds) fairFINANCE (microfinance) London Capital Credit Union (credit unions) One Brighton (development funding) The Swan Group CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Brixton Energy (Co-operative and Community Shares) Spacehive ('Crowdsourced' Funding mechanism) Transition Town Totnes (Community Resilience Banner) East London Community Land Trust (Community Development Mechanism) Ivy House Pub (Community Asset Transfer) Essex County Council: Children at risk of going into care (Social Impact Bond) Centre for Social Innovation, Toronto	• Financial Mechanisms Tool (online).

Task	Case Studies	Tools
	(Community Bonds / Retail Bonds) Timebanks (Building Community Capital) Casserole (Community Sharing) Regeneration / development corporations / companies Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Inclusion Healthcare (Mutual) Community Energy Solutions Community Interest Companies Montreal Revitalisation Urbaine Intégrée (Public, Private, Community Approach) Brickstarter (shared platform for citizens)	
3.8	*Ludwigsburg Green Living Room, Verband Region Stuttgart* Barking Arboretum, London Plane-Tree-Cube, Nagold Retractable Umbrellas, Cairo, Fort Worth, Dublin Metropol Parasol, Seville	• Guidance on integration of Urban Climate Comfort Zone provision into planning processes.

Figure 6 - WP3 tasks, case studies and tools.

Brief descriptions of the tools and weblinks to more information are provided below:

Web-based Policy Platform:

A crowd-sourced database for policies related to different aspects of urban resilience. A design brief for the Policy Platform website is provided.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 11

Integrated Planning Model:

An evolving model for integrating planning functions and stakeholder interests in order to assist local authorities, research institutions, SME's landowners and members of the community in working together to make urban communities more resilient. Please see outline summary above. The latest version of the IPM, pre-demonstration phase, is provided.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4

Crowd-sourced web-mapping application for underused assets (re-using spaces):

A pilot web-based crowd-sourced mapping application for connecting communities and spaces in the city, facilitating the interplay between urban fabric and life.

This tool is being developed in collaboration with WP1.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 12

Project Evaluation Tool:

A web-based, crowd-sourced portal for projects that records inputs and outputs of a project or initiative that is not necessarily monetary, making all values (social, environmental, health etc..) visible. A brief for a tool that will be developed during the demonstration phase is provided.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4

Forestry, Not Forest (a student envisioning project):

A studio project for final year landscape architecture students at University College Dublin based on the broad objectives of TURAS and set on a case study and demonstration site at Pelletstown, Dublin. The work was exhibited in a community centre in Pelletstown, acting as a neutral starting point for information sharing and the formulation of ideas within the community.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 13

Resilience Timeline Tool:

An interactive online tool for identifying capacity, knowledge and networks between people and place over time related to any entity including projects, buildings, people, groups, places. This tool is being developed in collaboration with WP1.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 14

Compendium and Roadmap for Mapping Underused Assets:

An online crowd-sourced database / compendium of case studies of cities that map underused assets, started off by the 6 case studies in WP3. The 6 case studies are provided in a separate report and as part of the WP3 case studies library.

A roadmap for mapping underused assets in a city, to be developed further during the demonstration phase, is provided. This can collate core data for a crowd-sourced web-mapping application.

Weblinks: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 15 and Document 16

Compendium for Optimisation of Use of Existing Urban Fabric:

An online crowd-sourced database / compendium of case studies where knowledge on underused assets has been used by local authorities to facilitate a project that optimises the use of existing urban fabric, started off by the 4 case studies in WP3. The 4 case studies are provided in a separate report and as part of the WP3 case studies library.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 17

Compendium and Roadmap for collaborative planning processes and supporting community driven actions:

An online crowd-sourced database / compendium of case studies (to be curated on the TURAS website initially) of examples of local authorities and communities engaging in collaborative planning processes and community driven actions, starting with the case studies in the WP3 case study library. It is proposed that the roadmap will evolve from the case study library and the demonstration phase.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 10

Collaborative Planning Network:

An audit of existing collaborative groups and categorization of these groups on a conceptual collaborative scale. A visual indication of how the groups are placed in relationship to one another is provided. This tool is for use by an institution, for example a local authority, and the public. The development of a collaborative planning network carried out to date in Dublin is provided.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 18

Interactive literature review tool:

A means of presenting a literature review in a visual, dynamic format that is accessible to all users. Information is broken down into smaller chunks in order to assist assimilation of the information more easily and improve learning outcomes.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 19

Financial Mechanisms Tool:

An online guidance and signposting tool that helps community resilience projects locate the financial mechanisms that will help them start or grow their business. The tool also identifies potential challenges for projects such as sourcing buildings or sites, volunteers and expertise.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 20

Also see: https://sites.google.com/site/turasfinancialtool/home

Guidance on integration of Urban Climate Comfort Zone (UCCZ) provision into planning processes:

Guidance on the creation of areas of the public realm which enhance amenity value in conditions of a high level of bioclimatic stress such as in the urban heat island effect. Information on the concept for urban climate comfort zone planning is provided in the Report on Urban Climate Comfort Zones and the Green Living Room Ludwigsburg. This includes an UCCZ Development Plan and an UCCZ Action Plan.

Weblink: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 31

3.4. MS18 Inventory

A number of demonstration sites within urban neighbourhoods have emerged during the course of WP3 and are set out in Figure 7 below. The tools for making the transition to urban resilience and sustainability will be trialled and assessed in these locations in Task 3.9: Pilot test combined strategies in selected neighbourhoods. Task 3.10 will measure and evaluate the impact and results of pilot actions (the demonstration sites) in order to contribute to the development of the Integrated Planning Model (IPM) and therefore the transition to more resilience and sustainable cities. The proposal for Task 3.10 can be found in Document 21 and the evaluation criteria have been used to structure the tables on demonstration sites as listed in Figure 6. The timetable for Task 3.10 is currently under review as partners have indicated that the originally proposed dates are not practical for gaining useful or meaningful results.

	Name	Local Authority (Lead Ptnr)	Community type	Challenge	Demonstration objective	Tools used	Links to other WPs / projects	Funding mechanisms with Task 3.7
1	**Trent Basin**	NCC (UoN)	Future	How to build social resilience from scratch	Promoting social resilience in a new/ developing community (Task 3.4).	E G	WP6 existing development	Co-Operatively Owned Renewable Energy and Grid.
2	**Open Poplar**	Tower Hamlets (with Poplar Harca) (IFS)	Established; Disadvantaged	Making best use of underutilised assets	Mapping underused assets. Supporting community driven actions on underused assets (Tasks 3.3, 3.5).	B E G	WP2 / existing projects	Community Interest Company (CIC); crowd funding
3	**Tower Hamlets Community Power**	Tower Hamlets (IFS)	Established; Disadvantaged	Establish a CIC around renewable energy that optimises community benefit	Address issues of fuel poverty, energy efficiency, biodiversity and community cohesion; make a profit that is invested in local community projects (Tasks 3.4, 3.6, 3.7).	E	WP6 / existing projects	Community Interest Company (CIC); Leveraging government subsidies and 3rd party / private sector investment
4	**Pelletstown**	DCC (DFLA and DCC)	Existing community	Facilitating and supporting CDAs in temporary or permanent projects in the area	How supporting CDAs can build and promote social resilience (Task 3.3). How Las can support CDAs through collaborative planning processes	E F G H J	WP2 / LAP	Timebanks / Spots of time; Community sharing

	Name	Local Authority (Lead Ptnr)	Community type	Challenge	Demonstration objective	Tools used	Links to other WPs / projects	Funding mechanisms with Task 3.7
					(Task 3.6).			
5	**Dublin Docklands: MABOS**	DCC (DCC)	Divided community Recent/ established Deprived/ advantaged	Building trust between municipality and community, facilitating transition to future state	New collaborative planning processes (Task 3.6). Supporting / facilitating a CDA (Task 3.6).	A E F G H	WP6 / existing initiatives within DCC	Community Asset Transfer
6	**Cork Street Park, D8**	DCC (DCC)	Existing community	Realising a public space in D8	Supporting / facilitating a CDA (Task 3.6). Advising on collaborative planning; (Task 3.6)	A E F H	WP2 / existing CDA project	Crowd sourced funding mechanism; Community asset transfer;
7	**Bull Island Biosphere, Dublin**	DCC (DCC)	Established community	Details to be confirmed				
8	**Red Line LUAS (from Abbey Street to Museum), Dublin**	DCC (UCD)	All	To understand and communicate the opportunity assets in a place; how to use existing urban space optimally	Document / experience the process of mapping underused assets (Tasks 3.3, 3.5). Consider mechanisms to assess the use of existing urban fabric and engage students in imagining different scenarios and ways of working (Tasks 3.3. 3.5).	B C D	WP2 WP5 USE*Act* UCD Masters in Regional and Urban Planning	Non-profit co-op for managing web-based mapping tool
9	**Barking Bathhouse**	LBBD (LBBD)	Recent/ established Deprived/	Setting up a viable business from a CDA as	Building community capital, changing perceptions (Task	G H	WP2 WP6 / existing	Community sharing / Mutual Crowd sourced

	Name	Local Authority (Lead Ptnr)	Community type	Challenge	Demonstration objective	Tools used	Links to other WPs / projects	Funding mechanisms with Task 3.7
			advantaged Pop-up business community	part of a mixed use development on a vacant site in order to build community capital	3.4). Re-use of vacant site (Tasks 3.3, 3.5). New collaborative planning processes (Task 3.6).	I	project in LBBD	funding mechanism; Community asset transfer
10	**Barking Riverside CIC**	LBBD (LBBD)	Recent / established / mixed	Establish a Community Interest Company to manage common land and undeveloped land (approx. 80 ha) to undertake various 'social inclusion' functions.[8]	The challenge is to establish a governance structure that is accessible, comprehensible and empowering. This will entail resident education in a variety of decision making and other disciplines. (Tasks 3.3, 3.4, 3.6)	E G H	WP6 / Barking Riverside	Community Interest Company (CIC); community ownership of land; innovative use of receipts
11	**Pallet Pavilion**	LBBD (LBBD)	All	Community engagement; adaptable and inclusive public space intervention	Building community capital and engagement (Tasks 3.4, 3.6).	A F G H I	UP! Barking	Council funding
12	**Ludwigsburg Green Wall**	VRS / City of Ludwigsburg	Existing	To create a space for social	Social impacts of new green space	G	WP2	

[8] The roles and responsibilities of the CIC are intended to be flexible and very much overlap with many other areas important to the creation of a sustainable community, including transportation, biodiversity, social inclusion, health and wellbeing, education, affordable housing, maintenance and management of social and community infrastructure, sport and play space and generally creating a community in which people want to live.

Name	Local Authority (Lead Ptnr)	Community type	Challenge	Demonstration objective	Tools used	Links to other WPs / projects	Funding mechanisms with Task 3.7
	Municipality (UoS)		interaction in the city	(Tasks 3.3, 3.8).	I		

Figure 7 - WP3 demonstration sites.

Tools Key:

(Please note the tools allocated are suggestions and are subject to change during the demonstration phase):

A. Collaborative Planning Network
B. Crowd-sourced web-based application for underused assets
C. Compendium and roadmap for mapping underused assets
D. Compendium for urban fabric use optimisation
E. Financial mechanisms tool
F. Project Evaluation tool
G. Resilience Timeline tool
H. Compendium and roadmap for community driven actions and collaborative planning
I. Guidance on integration of Urban Climate Comfort Zone into planning processes
J. Forestry, Not Forest (a student envisioning project)

Each demonstration site is described in more detail in documents uploaded to the PPA that set out core data and initial responses to the evaluation criteria that will be used to assess each site in Task 3.10 (Measure impact and results of pilot actions.). Some of the demonstration sites are coincident with case studies. Weblinks are provided below in Figure 8.

Partner city	*Demonstration site*	*Relevant weblinks to PPA*
Dublin	Pelletstown Dublin Docklands: MABOS Cork Street Park, D8 Dublin Bay Biosphere	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 22 and 23
	Red Line LUAS	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 24
Nottingham	Trent Basin	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 25
London	Open Poplar	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 26
	Tower Hamlets Community Power	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 27
	Barking Bathhouse	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 28
	Barking Riverside CIC	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 29
	Pallet Pavilion	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 30
Stuttgart	Ludwigsburg Green Wall	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 31

Figure 8 - WP3 demonstration sites and weblinks to detailed information.

3.5. A sustainable legacy for WP3

WP3 aims to contribute to a sustainable legacy for the TURAS project by putting forward a number of 'sweets' or practices to WP7 that it is hoped will be adopted by municipalities within the partners cities and regions, and further afield, into the future. The idea is that these practices will take on a life of their own over time and in each context. They will be the final outcome of TURAS, rather than a series of reports on a shelf that instantly become dated and forgotten[9].

The practices put forward will be developed collaboratively between work packages and form the main part of the Integrated Transition Strategy (ITS) in WP7. Therefore the ITS will be consistent with the key aspects of adaptive co-management and design (see Section 4, Conclusions), dissolving the 'silos' of the individual work packages and making the practices, or 'sweets', the focus of cross-disciplinary action. The WP3 Visualisation Diagram overleaf illustrates how the outputs of WP3 can contribute to and link in with the practices to be developed in WP7.

[9] See: http://www.turas-cities.org/editorial_article/19

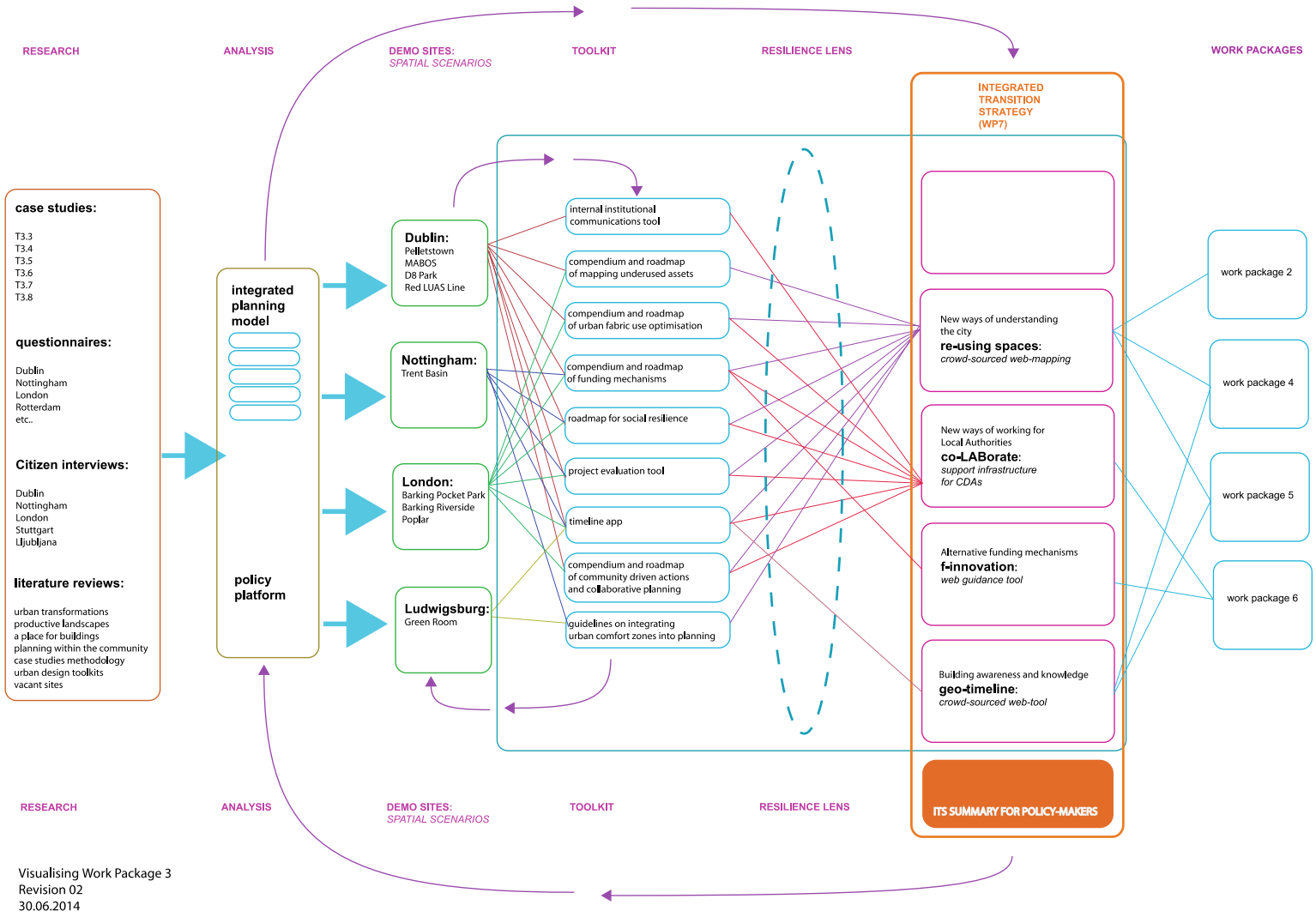

Figure 9 - WP3 Visualisation Diagram 2: Links to WP7

It is suggested that certain tools from WP3 can progress directly into the ITS development phase:

1. re-using space:

This crowd-sourced web mapping application is already a collaboration with WP1 and could benefit from wider input and further development following the pilot project on the Red LUAS Line in Dublin.

See: Evaluators area: WP3: Documents 12, 32 and 33

2. geo-timeline:

This is another collaboration with WP1 that could be developed further and make a real impact if adopted as standard practice. This tool might benefit from collaboration with WP4 and WP8.

See: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 14 and 32

3.

f-innovation:

This online guidance and signposting tool exists in a beta format that could be developed into a more sophisticated, sustainable and evolving resource, and could benefit from collaboration with WP6 and WP8.

See: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 20

See also: https://sites.google.com/site/turasfinancialtool/home

An additional tool is proposed for development in WP7 as part of the ITS that incorporates many of the key aspects of adaptive co-management and design. The proposed tool draws on the case study research in WP3, for example Made in Lambeth (London), The OpenWorks (London), Future City Lab (Ludwigsburg) and Open Poplar (London).

co-LABorate:

co-**LAB**orate is an initiative that facilitates a Local Authority in working collaboratively with citizens in order to make the city a better place to live by utilising existing and underused assets such as space, energy (of people), ideas, skills. co-**LAB**orate aims to provide a testing lab for citizen-led hybrid experiments that have the potential to re-configure and re-think the way things are today, moving towards a new participatory civic economy that delivers positive social and ecological outcomes for everyone. The goal is to support experimental projects that are community driven and that will engender a stronger connection between citizens, the city and nature. The projects therefore will build social capital and facilitate a sense of pride and (civic) engagement with local issues, which in turn will contribute to behavioural changes and an understanding of the connection between local and global issues.

See: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 33

4. Conclusions

There is a need to understand what social ecological resilience ideas mean in practice (Wilkinson 2012). The research phase of TURAS WP3 has endeavoured to explore the implications of social-ecological resilience thinking on urban/industrial regeneration, land-use planning and creative design. In short, WP3 has sought to gain insight into the concept of urban resilience, and what this might mean in practice.

A key conceptual conclusion of the research is that the concept of resilience in urban policy discourse acts as a conduit to understanding the city in terms of social-ecological systems thinking and can therefore operate as a mechanism for thinking differently. Urban resilience is therefore not understood as a destination, but as a way of thinking. This conceptual stance reflects an acceptance of uncertainty and ignorance that is core to resilience thinking, and does not place unreasonable expectations on resilience thinking to provide a solution to the myriad of challenges posed by the convergence of crises.

Social-ecological resilience is therefore a mechanism for change, for understanding of the dynamics of the city as a complex system so that it can be managed 'towards a desirable trajectory' (Wilkinson 2011, 158). In systems thinking a synoptic approach facilitates an understanding of whole systems and their component and interrelated parts, providing a basis for considering effective and creative change (Meadows 2009). The implication for urban planning and governance is therefore that it is necessary to fully understand the whole system (of the city and region) in order to facilitate informed decisions, making connections that identify opportunities and threats in space and time.

4.1. Key aspects of adaptive co-management and design

In the literature the operationalisation of building adaptive capacity or resilience in urban planning and governance is generally referred to as adaptive co-management. Appendix B provides a summary of aspects of adaptive co-management in a number of key papers. In turn, WP3 puts forward 11 key aspects of adaptive co-management that have emerged during the research, under 4 headings:

A. Understanding the system;
   Facilitate active observation:
   Make information accessible:
   Identify drivers of change:
   Adopt broader value systems:
B. Operating within the system;
   Adopt less hierarchical approaches:
   Collaborate and support:
   Work across disciplines and departments:
C. Adaptive and flexible approaches;
   Adopt experimental approaches:
   Build community capital:
D. Efficient use of resources.
   Design for change:
   Use what exists optimally:

Each aspect is broken down into elements as set out in Figure 10 overleaf.

The aspects are not mutually exclusive, and there are many consistencies with the literature. However, the combination of actors (academics, municipalities, SMEs and urban communities) and partners (in Dublin, Nottingham, London and Stuttgart) has provided a unique opportunity for learning from one another, often through case studies, and networking. This has resulted in the development of many aspects that add to the literature. In addition, TURAS WP3 proposes a process of adaptive co-management *and design*, inferring the need to actively solve problems collaboratively by exercising imagination and creativity.

The aspects of adaptive co-management and design put forward by WP3 have emerged from a wide variety of sources and experiences and include literature review, policy analysis, questionnaires, interviews, and case studies. The aim is not simply to produce abstract concepts, but to provide practical tools for operationalising the 11 key aspects, and to demonstrate these tools and ideas in experiments in the demonstration phase of WP3.

	Key aspects of adaptive co-management and design:	Elements
A	**Understanding the system:**	
	Facilitate active observation:	• Facilitate citizens in making direct contributions to data collection; • Respect local knowledge; • Accumulate a greater wealth and diversity of knowledge; • Engage citizens with their place and planning processes; • Build awareness of systems amongst citizens of local issues;
	Make information accessible:	• Create a synoptic view of the city that is accessible to everyone; • Provide many layers of relevant information in GIS, including on social-ecological systems, that are accessible to everyone; • Combine different types of knowledge for learning; • Embrace the uncertainty and unpredictable outcomes of making this information available; • Facilitate and inspire creativity by allowing citizens to make connections within the data and to innovate.
	Identify drivers of change:	• Consider the temporal aspect of a place; • Respect and understand the past in order to interpret the present and plan for the future; • Develop a timeline showing the evolution of a place; • Provide for citizen contributions; • Identify patterns and drivers of change in variables such as ecosystem services and social-ecological networks in a region.
	Adopt broader value systems:	• Develop methods to measure, record and valorise all inputs and outputs to a project (social, ecological and cultural); • Provide for citizen contributions; • Understand and expose the impacts of new liberal capitalism on the city, such as a fragmented urban fabric, social inequity and compromised ecosystem services; • Avoid a narrow focus on perceived economic benefit in decision making; • Integrate ecological systems into planning processes; • Ensure transparency.

	Key aspects of adaptive co-management and design:	Elements
B	**Operating within the system:**	
	Adopt less hierarchical approaches:	• Move away from command and control approaches to embrace uncertainty through adaptive and flexible approaches. • Facilitate self-organisation and encourage self-reliance; • Reduce dependency on local government to solve every problem; • Develop co-operative models to deliver services; • Act as a bridging organisation by building trust, identifying common interests and resolving conflicts (Folke *et al.* 2005)
	Collaborate and support:	• Work in collaboration with communities; • Support community driven actions that benefit social-ecological systems; • Realise the resource (energy, skills, time) that may be latent in the community, and the desire to make a positive contribution; • Provide support on alternative funding mechanisms; • Commit resources at all stages of projects including the end and debriefing.
	Work across disciplines and departments:	• Design and maintain an equitable communications and information platform within and between disciplines and departments; • Build new partnerships inside and outwith institutional silos; • Work on multi-disciplinary collaborative teams; • Share, co-ordinate and aggregate datasets; • Facilitate comprehensive change throughout a municipality.
C	**Adaptive and flexible approaches:**	
	Adopt experimental approaches:	• Embrace uncertainty, unpredictability and ignorance by using safe-to-fail pilot projects; • Monitor and evaluate experimental projects for lessons learnt; • Disseminate results, including negatives; • Recognise and support creativity and imagination, including utopian thinking, as conduits to finding solutions in an uncertain future; • Provide mechanisms for trialling ideas from within and outwith local government that have potential social-ecological systems benefit.
	Build community capital:	• Engage citizens with place and one another in order to build adaptive capacity; • Support social networks as conduits for receiving environmental information and realising local and global behaviour change; • Recognise the potential contribution of all citizens to building adaptive capacity by

	Key aspects of adaptive co-management and design:	Elements
		proactively engaging marginal stakeholders;
D	**Efficient use of resources:**	
	Design for change:	• Design for constant change, less permanency, 'demountability', re-use, modularity; • Minimise the irreversible commitment of resources; • Design for easy adaptation to new circumstances or uses; • Optimise provision of green areas as spaces for rapid response; • Design to absorb extreme weather events and limit impacts; • Develop a diverse range of approaches to facilitating a system, for example the food, energy and transportation systems; • Design for phased implementation.
	Use what exists optimally:	• Avoid further extraction of non-renewable resources by optimising re-use, recycling and provision of mechanisms for sharing; • Map assets and disseminate information equitably; • Co-ordinate and layer datasets to identify opportunities for multifunctionality and mixed use spatially and temporally; • Look to nature for efficient design solutions by utilising biomimicry.

Figure 10 - WP3 Key aspects of adaptive co-management and design.

All aspects of adaptive co-management and design above can be related back to the literature on social-ecological resilience thinking or case study research (please see Appendix C). The aggregation of aspects represents a paradigm change in urban planning and governance that challenges the status quo, consistent with the perspective of social-ecological resilience thinking, which Ahern (2011) notes replaces a deterministic conception of nature, science and ecology where man could control and repair the environment through science and technology. It is clear that 'command and control' approaches must be replaced by adaptive and flexible urban resilience practices that recognize change is the only constant and respect that people have knowledge of systems and their own actions. The application of social-ecological systems thinking to urban planning and governance therefore presents an opportunity for change and a mechanism for making the transition to urban resilience and sustainability.

The TURAS project conceptualises the transition as being made by the aggregation of many small actions - a flotilla of small boats rather than a single large ship. However, Holling et al. (2002) identify three types of behavioural change: incremental (aggregation of small scale actions), lurching (an unsteady and uncontrolled transition), and transforming (an example at a low scale jumping to a high scale and precipitating a rapid transition). It is concluded that the different aspects of adaptive co-management put forward in this report could contribute to incremental but also more rapid and transformative transitions. An overall formula for change in urban planning and governance emerges from the research in TURAS WP3 that could result in all types of change simultaneously: engage with citizens in understanding all aspects of the complex system to identify opportunities and vulnerabilities; work in an inclusive, collaborative and multidisciplinary manner with citizens to explore new adaptive and flexible ways of optimising the use of resources and designing to accommodate constant change in an uncertain future. At the core of this formula is the active engagement of citizens with their place and one another, working to build adaptive capacity with community capital, encouraging involvement in local scale social-ecological issues, and via systems thinking develop an understanding of global scale issues, thereby precipitating behavioural change and a transition to a more resilient and sustainable city and region.

The 11 key aspects of adaptive co-management and design effectively set out radical new spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods in an uncertain future that embrace and reflect a new resilient and sustainable relationship between humanity and nature.

Appendix A: Review of Work Package 3 Objectives and Tasks

This section of the report takes the objectives of WP3 and each task in turn, in order to review how the original description of works has been addressed and how the research has evolved.

Each task is audited to record how elements of work have been carried out, and the evolution of the task is presented in the form of 'activity units' where relevant.

The 'activity units' provide an up to date image of the work carried out and being carried out in Work Package 3.

For some tasks, partners have produced progress reports, for which weblinks are provided below. Links to additional documents related to the task (not including case studies or demonstration sites) are also provided.

Work Package 3

Urban / Industrial Regeneration, Land Use Planning and Creative Design

DoW WP3 Deliverable 3.4	*Responses*
Spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods: Production of spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods that incorporate models for collaborative and citizen-led planning, a guidance toolkit for planners and feasibility strategies for the novel funding of transitioning towards urban resilience [month 36]	The 11 key aspects of adaptive co-management and design effectively set out radical new spatial scenarios for urban neighbourhoods that will be trialled in the demonstration phase on specific sites (see Figure 6).

DoW WP3 Objectives	*Responses*
Examine the potential for alternative resilient solutions for food and energy production, community engagement and urban planning / SME liaisons through development of co-ordinated system of land use planning	The focus of land use planning has been on the mapping of vacant sites. Literature reviews on productive landscapes and vacant sites are provided.
Research mechanisms and strategies (such as biomimicry and creative design) that will unlock the potential of abandoned, deserted, vacant or contaminated urban sites at various levels and spatial scales.	Mechanisms and strategies identified focus on the identification and communication of vacant sites (underused assets) in order to support collaborative re-use.
Carry out a full inventory of local authority sites with the potential for drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures.	The focus of Task 3.4 has been on the relationship between community capital and social resilience, in particular in the Meadows, Nottingham. The demonstration site at Trent Basin is a former industrial site in Nottingham.
Assess the sustainable re-use (temporary or permanent) use of buildings on vacant sites by examining the cost of clearing sites compared with the re-use of derelict or half built buildings for community gain, ecosystem services, health and welfare and the stimulation and support of small industries or artistic projects.	The task description for Task 3.5 has evolved due to a number of issues set out in Appendix A and the Task 3.5 progress report. The revised task list reflects the momentum that has built up in the past 2 years in DCC around the mapping and re-use of vacant sites and buildings.
Assess and expand upon the novel concept of	An urban comfort zone has been completed in

DoW WP3 Objectives	*Responses*
'urban comfort zones' and develop strategies for their incorporation into planning processes.	Ludwigsburg. The social impact of this urban intervention is the subject of research in WP3. A report on the integration of urban climate comfort zones is provided.
Develop a mechanism and working framework for engaging in collaborative planning processes and community-driven actions to address land use issues, health and welfare concerns and ecosystem services.	Please refer to Task 3.6 case studies, tools and demonstration sites.
Identify mechanisms for creating new and imaginative funding; for example the use of Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	Please refer to Task 3.7 report and tool.
Pilot test combined strategies in selected neighbourhoods in Dublin, Stuttgart, Nottingham and London.	Please see demonstration sites inventory, Figure 7.
Measure impact and results of pilot actions in the participating case study areas and to use this data to develop visions, feasible strategies, spatial scenarios and guidance tools that would enable adaptive governance, collaborative decision-making, and behavioural change in urban regeneration and land use planning throughout the TURAS project network and in a wider European context.	The monitoring and evaluation of demonstration sites is covered by Task 3.10. A proposal document for Task 3.10 is provided at http://www.turas-cities.org/biblio/documents/392

Task 3.2

Examine the potential for alternative resilient solutions through development of co-ordinated system of land use planning.

Relevant documents:

Working Paper	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 34
RESPAG 2013 paper - Municipalities and Resilience: Strategic governance and building community capital in an uncertain future	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 1
Proposed structure for Policy Platform	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 11
Re-thinking local governance case studies	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 35

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.2 Examine the potential for alternative resilient solutions through development of co-ordinated system of land use planning.***
Review European urban land use planning approaches with respect to sustainable practices and urban regeneration	Questionnaire survey and Working Report completed;
Establish a policy platform for introducing a new paradigm in European planning and land-use	*On-going* Brief set out for an online database of policy relevant to urban resilience;
Identify existing strengths and shortcomings in the sphere of sustainability and resilience thinking within the urban planning and management arenas	Common problems identified from the questionnaire and citizen interviews; Literature review Section 01;
Identify current and emerging research tools aimed at promoting integration between the design and the ecological realms	Questionnaire survey and Working Report completed;
Identify case study neighbourhoods / city sub-sections that may be suitable for trial and/or demonstration sites	Inventory of demonstration sites has emerged during WP3;
Design a model (hypothesis / typology) for co-ordinated land-use / regeneration	Integrated Planning Model.

Activity units are not provided for this task as it is complete.

Task 3.3

Research mechanisms and strategies to unlock the potential of abandoned, deserted, vacant or contaminated urban sites at various levels and spatial scales.

Relevant documents:

Integrated Planning Model Report	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 4
Integrated Planning Model Feedback Summary and presentation	Evaluators area: WP3: Documents 36 and 37
Integrated Planning Model Workshop	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 37
Protocol for Agreement with Landowners	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 23
Summary of Progress	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 38
Citizen Interviews Template	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 39
'Urban Regeneration of Tabor neighbourhood in the city centre of Ljubljana'	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 51
Neckar Landscape Park, Verband Region Stuttgart	Evaluators area: WP3 Documents 40 and 41
Bridgefoot Street, Dublin City Bee Project, Dublin	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 10
'Urban Gardening / Agriculture in Ljubljana'	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 63

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.3 Research mechanisms and strategies to unlock the potential of abandoned, deserted, vacant or contaminated urban sites at various levels and spatial scales.***
Establish state of the art in relation unique approaches to resilience planning, such as biomimicry and creative design within urban neighbourhoods.	Literature review, Sections 01, 02, 03. Progressed in IPM.
Identify (with WP1) urban areas that have the potential to convert abandoned, deserted, vacant or contaminated sites to productive use (temporary, semi-permanent or permanent).	Inventory of sites complete. Mapping of underused assets to be carried out in demonstration phase.
Carry out a full inventory of local authority sites with the potential for drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures.	Inventory of sites complete.
Work with Robert Emmet Community Development Project, Dublin, to develop strategies for future community-led landscape and garden projects.	On-going, and will relate to the final version of the IPM.
Establish case study areas where new strategies may be tested and/or demonstrated.	Demonstration phase – on-going.

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.3 Research mechanisms and strategies to unlock the potential of abandoned, deserted, vacant or contaminated urban sites at various levels and spatial scales.***
Based on modelling outcome of WP1, develop a neighbourhood model (i.e. baseline) that facilitates analysis in terms of both space and time to account for ecological processes in the planning sphere, and society's manipulation of the site towards specific short and long term goals (e.g. contaminated sites).	The revision of the Integrated Planning Model (IPM) in response to results from demonstration sites will take place after Month 36. The IPM is intended as a collaborative tool and will be subject to change as the demonstrations emerge and progress. Mapping of underused assets will set a baseline for analysis of the urban fabric for integration with information on ecological processes / ecosystem services.

Task 3.4

Inventory of sites with the potential for drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures.

Relevant documents:

Task 3.4 Community Capital to Enhance Social Resilience Report	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 42
The Meadows Historic Background	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 43
The Meadows timeline	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 44
Poplar Timeline	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 45
Barking Riverside Timeline	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 46
Resilience 2014 conference presentation and paper	Evaluators area: WP3: Documents 47 and 48
TURAS AGM 2013, Rome, presentation	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 49
LBBD Meeting, 2014	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 50

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.4 Inventory of sites with the potential for drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures.***
Carry out a socio-economic profile of case study neighbourhoods.	Nottingham identified the Meadows neighbourhood as a case study and the Trent Basin Riverside Site as a demonstrations site. UoN developed a method to analyse the case study neighbourhoods involving two stages: a) census data processing and b) information emerging from survey analysis. This was tried using the Meadows as a vehicle and, subsequently, UoN produced a timeline tool to gather this information (attached as a separate file) which was then completed by other partners. The work commenced with a series of site visits to the case study area to conduct field observations. Then a historic literature review, historical archive research, historic mapping, image and narrative analysis was carried out, with a focus on both the physical and social aspects of the area This is on-going as it is arising as a result of the use of the timeline tool that enables to gather information for analysis. Once item 1 above is completed it will be cross referenced to the results of the tool to enable us to answer this question. First draft completed, although the tool is expected to be constantly updated with new information (see document 'WP3 Task 3-4 - Case Studies Timelines - Nottingham 02_05_14'). The Timeline tool is a collection of both qualitative and quantitative data distributed over time and space. The focus on place allows the correlation of the physical assets, such as scale and geographical distribution of urban institutions, services, amenities, regeneration projects with networks of social capital. It shows the temporal and organisational evolution of the building of social

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.4 Inventory of sites with the potential for drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures.***
	resilience and attitudes to sustainability through key interventions. This will allow the identification of the built up of capacity, knowledge and networks between people and with place, and their effect on building social resilience over time. The tool includes: • A narrative that describes the neighbourhood and its urban context, historically and currently (see document 'WP3 Task 3-4 - Case Studies - Nottingham - The Meadows') • A matrix where the neighbourhood is characterised as a case study and processes and outcomes are listed; sections include: Characteristics, Key Resources, Key Actors, Issues & Challenges, Power & Agency, Knowledge Gap, Outcomes, Social Value and Lessons Learnt; • A timeline that includes key interventions and data (such infrastructural changes, population, etc.), and key resilience indicators (such as socio-political changes, public health, etc.); • Historical maps and current maps, with key interventions indicated when possible (see document 'WP3 Task 3-4 - Case Studies - Nottingham - The Meadows') • An iconographic compilation that illustrates the elements identified in the Timeline; • Matrixes where the key interventions are characterised and processes and outcomes are listed; sections are similar to the previous matrix and include: Characteristics, Key Resources, Key Actors, Issues & Challenges, Power & Agency, Knowledge Gap, Outcomes, Social Value and Lessons Learnt.
Establish commonalities between European neighbourhoods of similar characteristics – natural hazards, social capital networks, age profiles etc..	Others partners in WP3 have also completed timelines for their case study sites, and these will be used to answers questions in Task 3.4. (please see: Evaluators area: WP3: Documents 46, 64 and 45).
Examine community attitudes to sustainability through the use of qualitative assessments such as focus groups, ethnographic research, etc..	Surveys and interviews have been developed and are currently waiting for approval from the ethics committee. Without the budget it was not possible to develop this further as researcher time would be necessary.
Ascertain the barriers to mainstreaming sustainable actions, such as land-use multi-functionality, and the relevant policy instruments necessary to address this.	This is on-going and will be a result of the above work once completed.

Activity Units:

3.4 Activity Unit 1 of 2	***Neighbourhood assessment***
Description of…	

3.4 Activity Unit 1 of 2	***Neighbourhood assessment***
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Community resilience: resilience studies need to be adequately tailored to the neighbourhood needs. The exposure of key assets and vulnerabilities, and the understanding of the neighbourhood performance over time is essential to establish possible patterns of change.
Task force (main people involved)	Lucelia Rodrigues, Katharina Borsi, Mark Gillott, Laura Alvarez (PhD researcher)
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Review of literature: journals, books, grey literature, historic images and story analysis. Historic mapping analysis. Qualitative longitudinal analysis.
Purpose /goal	Identify barriers and opportunities to building social resilience in the case study neighbourhoods
Expected applicable output (measures)	Historic framework of the neighbourhood: to discover possible patterns and relations, which might facilitate the process of establishing neighbourhood-specific indicators.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Historic mapping, quantitative analysis, longitudinal analysis, neighbourhood assets, tailored indicators, social history, community resilience indicators.

3.4 Activity Unit 2 of 2	***Resilience Timeline***
Description of…	
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Community resilience: Projects that empower communities; empowered communities are more resilient.
Task force (main people involved)	Lucelia Rodrigues, Katharina Borsi, Mark Gillott, Laura Alvarez (PhD researcher)
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Mapping tool to for framing community resilience: the Resilience Timeline Tool. Few tools to measure and encourage community resilience have been developed, mostly using either quantitative or qualitative methods. The tool was applied to other TURAS case studies (see documents 'WP3 Task 3-4 - Case Studies Timelines - Barking Riverside', 'WP3 Task 3-4 - Case Studies Timelines - Barking Town Centre', 'WP3 Task 3-4 - Case Studies Timelines – Poplar').
Purpose /goal	Develop an integrated model and delivery tools for building social resilience within established urban communities.
Expected applicable output (measures)	We expect that connections we are we are establishing through TURAS are fruitful in developing new projects that will help enhance social resilience at a range of scales: from the establishment of community groups, to the

3.4 Activity Unit 2 of 2	***Resilience Timeline***
	enhancement of spatial assets, to new urban development and regeneration. The timeline tool will facilitate an understanding of the relationship between community assets and the levels and quality of social cohesion.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Social resilience, community resilience, social networks, social cohesion, community bridging, social capital, neighbourhood history.

Task 3.5

Assess the sustainable re-use use of buildings on vacant sites.

Relevant documents:

Progress report: Task 3.5 Report	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 52
Optimisation of use of existing urban fabric case studies	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 17
Vacant sites mapping case studies	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 15
Preliminary Roadmap for Mapping Underused Assets	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 16

Task 3.5 evolved during the course of WP3 for a number of reasons that are detailed in the progress report. However the original description of works items have been address and are set out below. The revised description of works listing the activity units that have evolved is also provided below. Individual activity unit tables are provided in the Progress Report: Task 3.5 Report.

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist:	3.5
Items in Description of Works:	*Assess the sustainable re-use of buildings on vacant sites.*
Examine the socio-economic implications of clearing sites compared with the re-use of derelict or half built buildings for community gain.	This is examined in the literature review Section 03, A Place for Buildings: Widening the criteria for conservation and re-use. Case studies in Dublin and Rotterdam illustrate how Local Authorities are re-using buildings. See research into the Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report. A previous study by DCC (2004 and 2006) addresses this issue: Built to Last: The Sustainable Re-use of Buildings.
Identify the various ecosystem services that re-used sites may have.	This is examined in the literature review Section 07, Vacant Sites: Opportunities for transformation. The tools for mapping underused assets and for civic engagement on underused assets (with WP1) integrate information on ecosystem services on sites.
Examine health and welfare issues and compare with the economic arguments necessary for sustainable re-use of unused sites (e.g. by SMEs or cultural / environmental projects).	This is examined in the literature review: Section 02, Productive Landscapes and the City: Building resilience and sustainability through urban agriculture Section 03, A Place for Buildings: Widening the criteria for conservation and re-use Section 05, Vacant Sites: Opportunities for transformation
Examine the possibility of re-using (temporarily or permanent) abandoned buildings on vacant sites.	Case studies in Dublin, Rotterdam and Ludwigsburg illustrate how Local Authorities are re-using abandoned sites and buildings. See research into the Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report
Identify indicators and commonalities across	A broad range of case studies from across Europe

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	3.5 *Assess the sustainable re-use of buildings on vacant sites.*
Europe.	examine new practices in the mapping of underused assets, and the use of this mapping to optimise the use of existing urban fabric. See Research into Vacant Sites Mapping Report and Research into the Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report.

The revised schedule of works for Task 3.5:

	Work Package 3 Task 3.5 (revised): Activity Units:	*Assess the sustainable re-use use of buildings on vacant sites.* *Reference:*
A	Examine the social, economic and environmental aspects of the sustainable re-use of buildings.	Literature review: Section 03, A Place for Buildings: Widening the criteria for conservation and re-use. Case Studies: Research into the Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report
B	Examine the motivations, processes and uses of vacant sites mapping.	Literature review: Section 07, Vacant Sites: Opportunities for transformation. Case Studies: Research into Vacant Sites Mapping Report
C	Develop a tool for the process of mapping underused assets.	Tool: Mapping Underused Assets Report. Demonstration site: Red LUAS Line, Dublin
D	Develop a tool for civic engagement with the re-use of underused assets.	Tool: Crowd-sourced web-based application for underused assets Demonstration site: Red LUAS Line, Dublin
E	Examine how knowledge on underused assets can facilitate the optimisation of use of existing urban fabric by Local Authorities.	Case Studies: Research into the Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report Demonstration site: Red LUAS Line, Dublin
F	Identify and examine emerging new roles for civic engagement within Local Authorities.	Case Studies: Research into Civic Engagement Report
G	Identify and examine emerging new approaches to local governance that embed civic engagement through co-production, and act as an enabling platform for community projects.	Case Studies: Research into Re-thinking Local Government Report

Activity Units:

Name/title A	***Examine the social, economic and environmental aspects of the sustainable re-use of buildings.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	The building industry and the depletion of natural resources; Urban sprawl and the inefficient use of existing urban fabric; Generally poor energy efficiency of the existing building stock; Buildings are generally only valued in financial terms; Building conservation is generally related only to heritage value.
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Review of literature: journals, books, grey literature etc..
Purpose / goal	To make a case for the expansion of criteria used for decisions on whether to demolish or re-use a building.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Literature review: Section 03, A Place for Buildings: Widening the criteria for conservation and re-use. This literature review is to support further research into the re-use of underused assets (which includes sites and buildings) and the optimization of the use of the existing urban fabric.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	behavioural change; conservation; community capital; demolition; embodied energy; energy efficiency; re-use of buildings; sense of place; underused assets; urban sprawl

Name/title B	***Examine the motivations, processes and uses of vacant sites mapping.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	Urban sprawl and the inefficient use of existing urban fabric; The transformational potential of underused assets. Lack of awareness and knowledge of the existing urban fabric. The scale and required resources of vacant sites mapping. The verification and maintenance of information. Challenges of climate change, natural resources depletion, and stressed ecosystem services. Lack of acknowledgement that local people have an intimate knowledge of environment.
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Review of literature: journals, books, grey literature etc.. Case Studies: semi-structured interviews with key personnel in a purposive sample of cities: Dublin, Edinburgh, Belfast, Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg and Philadelphia.
Purpose / goal	To understand the motivations, processes and uses of vacant sites mapping. To highlight a critical step in the systematic management of

Name/title B	***Examine the motivations, processes and uses of vacant sites mapping.***
	land. To highlight the role of local communities in meeting the various challenges of mapping vacant sites / underused assets.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Literature review: Section 07, Vacant Sites: Opportunities for transformation. Case Studies: Research into Vacant Sites Mapping Report. An online crowd-sourced compendium of case studies of the mapping of underused assets, started by the 6 TURAS case studies. The above as a basis for the development of tools for mapping underused assets, and for the civic engagement with the resulting information.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Biodiversity; Case studies; Civic engagement; Community participation; Dataset; Ecosystem services; GIS infrastructure; Hydrological system; Land use; Local knowledge; Mapping; Opportunity assets; Purposive sample; Sense of place; Sustainable development; Transformational potential; Underused assets; Urban planning; Urban regeneration; Urban sprawl; Vacant sites

Name/title C	***Develop a tool for the process of mapping underused assets.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	Scale and fluidity of data related to land-use; Resources required for mapping; Verification and maintenance of data; Ethical implications of information; Accessibility of datasets; Lack of interdisciplinary working and poor application of systems thinking.
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Research into how the mapping of underused assets might be achieved in order to create a preliminary roadmap; An experiment using the preliminary roadmap to map underused assets in a defined area of Dublin; A workshop on the findings of the research and experiment that addresses identified barriers, challenges and opportunities for mapping the entire city, and how to create a crowd sourced web-mapping application with a specific focus on building urban resilience.
Purpose / goal	To support the mapping of underused assets in partner cities and further afield.
Expected applicable output (measures)	A roadmap for the mapping of underused assets in inner city Dublin as a tool for building urban resilience, and as a basis for

Name/title C	***Develop a tool for the process of mapping underused assets.***
	a crowd sourced web-mapping application.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Action research; Civic engagement; Community capital; Crowd sourced; Datasets; GIS infrastructure; Mapping; Opportunity assets; Roadmap; Sense of place; Sustainable development; Transformational potential; Underused assets; Unused assets; Urban planning; Urban regeneration; Urban resilience; Urban sprawl; Vacant sites; Verification and maintenance

Name/title D	***Develop a tool for civic engagement with the re-use of underused assets.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	A lack of awareness and knowledge of underused assets; A lack of opportunities for civic engagement with underused assets; The latent resource of people – ideas, time and energy – who want to get involved in making their locality better; Climate change impacts on urban areas; Food and energy crises; Stressed ecosystem services such as the hydrological system, biodiversity, and urban heat island effect.
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD Aoife Corcoran, UCD (WP1)
(Research) Activities that are pursued	A workshop on the roadmap for mapping underused assets, and how to create a crowd sourced web-mapping application with a specific focus on building urban resilience. Creation of a pilot crowd-sourced web mapping application for the Red LUAS Line demonstration site (with WP1). A further development of the crowd-sourced web mapping application in WP7, with input from other Work Packages.
Purpose / goal	To encourage the communities and stakeholders to contribute information on underused assets in the city; To encourage the optimal and efficient use of these underused assets and therefore the urban fabric; To connect people/communities with each other and local spaces; To realize the transformational potential of underused assets; To release the latent resource of people – ideas, time and energy – who want to get involved in making their locality better.
Expected applicable output (measures)	A publicly accessible crowd-sourced web mapping application for Dublin that can be adapted easily for other locations, and run by an established entity into the foreseeable future.

Name/title D	***Develop a tool for civic engagement with the re-use of underused assets.***
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Civic engagement; Community capital; Crowd sourced; Datasets; GIS infrastructure; Mapping; Opportunity assets; Sense of place; Transformational potential; Underused assets; Unused assets; Urban resilience; Urban sprawl; Vacant sites; Verification and maintenance

Name/title E	***Examine how knowledge on underused assets can facilitate the optimisation of use of existing urban fabric by Local Authorities.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	Vacant or underused buildings and sites in well serviced areas; Families choosing to move out of the city centres to the suburbs; Urban sprawl and building on greenfield sites; Reduced viability of amenities and services; Waste of a valuable existing resource and natural resources depletion.
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Case Studies: semi-structured interviews with key personnel in a purposive sample of cities: Dublin, Rotterdam, and Ludwigsburg.
Purpose / goal	To highlight and understand recent initiatives by local government that aim to optimize the use of existing urban fabric.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Case Studies: Research into the Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report. An online crowd-sourced compendium of case studies of the optimisation of the use of existing urban fabric, started by the 4 TURAS case studies.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Do-it-yourself houses; DublinHouse; Housing; Infill; Optimization of use; Purposive sample; Sense of place; South Georgian Core; Suburbs; Underused assets; Unused assets; Urban fabric; Urban resilience; Urban sprawl; Vacant sites

Name/title F	***Identify and examine emerging new roles for civic engagement within Local Authorities.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	A lack of awareness and knowledge by urban communities of their local area; A lack of civic engagement with place and local issues; The challenges of realizing a community driven action; The latent resource of people – ideas, time and energy – who want to get involved in making their locality better; A general dependency culture in relation to local authorities – an 'us and them' mentality; Funding cuts to services and amenities.

Name/title F	***Identify and examine emerging new roles for civic engagement within Local Authorities.***
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Case study research in Dublin City Council, Lambeth Council, and London borough of Barking and Dagenham Council. The research involved 2 phases: Desktop research (online) - record relevant projects within each Local Authority. Identify key projects in each Local Authority for further research and survey using the TURAS WP3 Case Study Template and semi-structured telephone interviews with contacts in the key projects.
Purpose / goal	To gain insight into the myriad of civic engagement initiatives by Local Authorities that encourage active observation, provide resources for learning, build relationships between people and places, and that facilitate and support community driven actions.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Case Studies: Research into Civic Engagement Report. An online crowd-sourced compendium of case studies of civic engagement projects by Local Authorities, started by the 13 TURAS case studies.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Active observation; Adaptive capacity; Case studies; Civic engagement; Community capital; Community driven actions; Community participation; Crowd sourced; Dependency culture; Identification with place; Knowledge building; Local actions; Purposive sample; Resources for learning

Name/title G	***Identify and examine emerging new approaches to local governance that embed civic engagement through co-production, and act as an enabling platform for community projects.***
Description of…	
(Societal) problem to be tackled	A lack of civic engagement with place and local issues; The challenges of realizing a community driven action; The latent resource of people – ideas, time and energy – who want to get involved in making their locality better; A general dependency culture in relation to local authorities – an 'us and them' mentality; Funding cuts to services and amenities; The need for more adaptive and flexible modes of local government; Lack of acknowledgement that local people have an intimate knowledge of their environment; Lack of interdisciplinary working and poor application of systems thinking; Climate change impacts on urban areas; Food and energy crises; Stressed ecosystem services such as the hydrological system, biodiversity, and urban heat island effect.

Name/title G	***Identify and examine emerging new approaches to local governance that embed civic engagement through co-production, and act as an enabling platform for community projects.***
Task force (main people involved)	Philip Crowe, UCD
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Case study research in Lambeth Council, Ludwigsburg City Council. Desktop research followed up by semi-structured interviews with key personnel.
Purpose / goal	To identify and understand emerging new approaches to local governance that embed civic engagement through co-production, and act as an enabling platform for community projects.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Case studies: Rethinking Local Governance Report
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Adaptive and flexible; Adaptive capacity; Case studies; Civic engagement; Co-production; Communal; Community capital; Community driven actions; Community participation; Cooperative; Crowd sourced; Dependency culture; Purposive sample

Task 3.6

Establish mechanisms for engaging in collaborative planning processes and community-driven action.

Relevant documents:

Case study template	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 53
Case studies library	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 10
DCC Collaborative Planning Presentations	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 54
Sustainable urban planning Ludwigsburg	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 55
Civic engagement case studies	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 56

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.6 Establish mechanisms for engaging in collaborative planning processes and community-driven action.***
Undertake a baseline study and identify the resilience potential of each neighbourhood in terms of: *physical resources,☐* *economic resources,☐* *social and organisational resources,☐* *biological, cultural and aesthetic resources.*	Case Studies: A template for Case Studies was developed and used by all partners. Demo sites: We shall record baseline in terms of physical resources, economic resources social, organizational, biological, cultural and aesthetic resources.
Determine the geospatial distribution of resources in these communities and ascertain if they can be connected to existing planning strategy.	Detailed case studies carried out: The Studio and Designing Dublin, Dublin Granby Park, Dublin Clontarf Promenade Flood wall, Dublin Barking Town Centre, London Barking Riverside, London Schaunhauser Park, Stuttgart Also see civic engagement case studies.
Develop mechanisms and working framework for engaging in collaborative planning processes and community-driven actions to address land use issues, health and welfare concerns and ecosystem services.	Compendium and Roadmap for collaborative planning processes and supporting community driven actions (online and crowdsourced) progressed – case study library instigated. Collaborative Planning Network with Collaborative Scale brief developed. Interactive graphic literature review tool brief developed.

Activity Units:

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 1 of 6 Collaborative Planning Network***
Description of…	An online tool on the TURAS website to audit, visually categorise and connect different collaborative projects in Dublin. Projects include collaboration within the Planning Authority, collaboration between communities of practice, grass roots community action and other categories in between. This would be a new network node to enhance connections between the networks that exist.
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Tacit knowledge about collaborative projects and practices in Dublin are not explicit and difficult to connect with. The legacy of learning is not passed on from older projects to new projects. For e.g. in Dublin City Council, explicit and tacit knowledge is lost over a period of 10 years As Irish society is a 'high context', network based society; it is often difficult to quickly find out what exists outside of one's network. Due to this, there is a lack of information, lack of transparency and lack of knowledge sharing on existing collaborative planning and collaborative groups in Dublin and therefore citizens (or researchers) often are not aware of what exists within the present networks. Time is spent doing baseline knowledge that already exists , instead of, building on what has already been done, enhancing collaborative action and creating new networks. At the TURAS Rome meeting in November 2013, planning authorities from Stuttgart, Sofia and Dublin agreed that a tool that provided this type of information would be very useful for them. It provides information of collaboration within the planning authority as well as between the planning authority and 'outside' and also the 'outside'. At the TURAS meeting in July 2014, David Harley from London Borough of Barking Dagenham stated that it would be useful if they could have information about one of the collaborative projects between DCC and UpStart (a social entrepreneur group). The Collaborative Planning Network would be a platform to provide the information and link them.
Task force (main people involved)	Johanna Varghese , Myles Farrell, Deirdre O' Reilly, Dick Gleeson Ruth Redmond (Graphics). Someone with coding and web design knowledge would be required.
(Research) Activities that are pursued	• Linking theoretical definition and conceptual scales of Collaborative Planning with real projects that exist. • Investigating networks can be linked and enhanced • Using the platform to map relationships and track trends in collaborative projects in Dublin. • Investigating patterns, mechanisms and characteristics in different groups to self-organise or contribute to the network
Purpose /goal	• To make explicit the existing collaborative projects and groups to the planning authority, communities of practice, social entrepreneurs and grass roots community groups. • To provide a conceptual scale for Collaborative planning by using existing groups in Dublin so that concepts of agency and power become explicit.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Activity between the different networks and number of visits could be measurable

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 1 of 6 Collaborative Planning Network***
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Communication, dissemination, innovation, tool, collaborative processes, connectivity, complexity, creative design, general public, knowledge share, collaborative urbanism, interactive visualisation, networks, Network Node, Collaborative Planning, Communities of practice Tacit Knowledge, Agency, Self-organising (a characteristic of resilience)

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 2 of 6 Graphic Literature Review***
Description of…	A Literature Review in a new graphic form specifically for busy practitioners. The literature review would be presented in a contemporary, visual learning style in keeping with the Information age. It would be used as a tool for reference, learning and reflection relevant for practitioners in Planning Authority as requested by the Planning Authority planners.
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Lack of knowledge on the topic of Collaborative Planning among practitioners A literature review in this visual, dynamic format has arisen out of a request by the planning authority to provide them with a mode of reference that is more accessible than the standard literature review. Breaking down the information into smaller chunks would assist assimilation of the information and improve learning outcomes (a similar technique used in NLP). The topic of Collaborative Planning is interdisciplinary and encompasses different concepts such as Social Constructionism Theory, network society, power and agency, mechanisms of governance, space and power, design thinking, urban design, methods of participation, participation scales types of collaborative planning and location of culture. A visual network structure would guide the enquirer in an interactive way. It would appeal to both the visual and verbal learner as relationships between the key ideas would be easier to understand.
Task force (main people involved)	Johanna Varghese, Myles Farrell , more people to be involved
(Research) Activities that are pursued	• Researching literature • Investigating new ways to communicate and package key ideas in literature • Data visualisation to make research accessible • Mainstream concepts of system, power, agency,
Purpose /goal	• To make academic research accessible to a wider network outside of academia • To include a visual style of learning in this type of work • To increase network knowledge on the topic
Expected applicable output (measures)	Measure number of visits the site receives from non- academics against a standard literature review on a similar topic
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	approach, communication, dissemination, innovation, tool, integrative approach, connectivity, creative design, general public, guidance tool, knowledge share, knowledge transfer, interactive visualisation, Social Constructionism Theory

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 3 of 6*** ***Roadmap for community driven action /social entrepreneur action (or ways to facilitate action that sits on the edges of the existing system and that builds social resilience)***
Description of…	A 'road map' for social entrepreneurs and communities of interest generated from case studies and demo sites in TURAS
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Innovative practices, social entrepreneurs and many community groups operate in Dublin. Many find that working within the 'system' too stifling, expensive and unsustainable and are forced to stop or close down. Planning laws, regulations and funding are perceived as the barriers. The problems to be tackled are: To acknowledge the life and social capital that they contribute to the city To investigate what the barriers Find ways to negotiate these barriers
Task force (main people involved)	Johanna Varghese , Myles Farrell , Maryann Harris
(Research) Activities that are pursued	• Use the case studies and demo sites to investigate the relationship inside and outside the process of decision making and look for the points of connection • The working method of the road map would test out what the relationship is between local interest and what goes on in political and government decision making at different levels • Investigate patterns of barriers and • record solutions tested by existing groups
Purpose /goal	To shift the perceived default mode of communication between the planning authority and community of interest, from reactive to reflexive.
Expected applicable output (measures)	1.1 Observe and document proceedings in demo sites 1.2 Record barriers and test possible solutions on the demo sites. 1.3 Create road maps for each demo site and then record the similar patterns that occur on all of them and also record the peculiarities of each of them 1.4 Make the information available to the public in accessible language and graphics catering to the visual, verbal and audio learning styles 2. the next phase subject to further funding, would be to pilot test of a formation of a separate body that sits both inside and outside of the planning authority (similar to a Public Innovation Place). Their purpose would be to assist and encourage innovative community groups and social entrepreneurs to participate in the life of the city (subject to further funding).
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	communication, dissemination, innovation, tool, collaborative processes, connectivity, complexity, creative design, general public, knowledge share, knowledge transfer, collaborative urbanism, interactive visualisation, networks, integrative approach, planning practice, Collaborative Planning, Community driven action, Tacit Knowledge, Agency, Self-organising (a characteristic of resilience)Decision making, reflexive

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 4 of 6*** ***Case study library on the website***
Description of…	Case studies taken from real projects that form a reference library for TURAS and others. Case studies can be added and updated as new cases are evaluated and knowledge is gained. This would be used as both a teaching and learning resource. It would be curated and updated regularly.
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	• Silo thinking and inadequate cross disciplinary knowledge transfer for community groups, institutions and researchers. • Lack of visibility and accessibility on knowledge about social resilience and mechanisms • Unclear 'place' for knowledge sharing and building
Task force (main people involved)	Johanna Varghese, Philip Crowe, others to be included
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Research case studies, evaluate and curate them
Purpose /goal	• To evaluate case studies and carry lessons learnt into activities on the demosites • Provide a place for the knowledge and learning from the case studies to be shared in the public domain
Expected applicable output (measures)	Creating accessibility to the case studies and measuring how many users there are (web coder and graphic designer required for this part) The 'case study template' developed has been tested on WP3 and could be used as a template for other research applications The demosites could be evaluated on the same basis as the case studies and added to the case study library
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	communication, dissemination, innovation, tool, collaborative processes, connectivity, complexity, general public, knowledge share, knowledge transfer, integrative approach, legible practice.

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 5 of 6*** ***Blog on TURAS***
Description of…	A blog to inform and disseminate knowledge on experiences in working on the TURAS project. There would be guest bloggers and bi weekly news of what's happening, stories from communities, new networks that TURAS connects with etc.
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Dissemination to the public in a form other than peer- reviewed journal paper Some way to disseminate tacit knowledge and observations that are picked up as the work is being carried out on the TURAS projects. There is no central point for lively exchange on the TURAS website, other than the editorial
Task force (main people involved)	Johanna Varghese, Guest bloggers, A graphic designer to assist with visual design
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Create networks with other researchers and communities and invite them to tell their story
Purpose /goal	To build interest in the activities of TURAS and all the networks it is connecting with To provide a platform for TURAS researchers to communicate in an accessible way To facilitate exchange of information in an accessible way aligned with the qualities of 'storytelling, conversational, empathic, irreverence' (bid for World Design Capital 2014)
Expected applicable output (measures)	Blog visitors and contributors A record of the journey of one aspect of TURAS and the networks it connects with
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	communication, dissemination, tool, connectivity, complexity, general public, knowledge share, knowledge transfer, collaborative urbanism, networks, integrative approach, planning practice

Name/title	***Task 3.6, Activity Unit 6 of 6*** ***Short animation on concepts of System, Power and Agency***
Description of…	This would be a short animation on concepts like systems, power and agency that could be understood by a 12 year old
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	Lack of acknowledgement of the concept of power and agency in planning and many disciplines
Task force (main people involved)	Johanna Varghese and other collaborators to be confirmed
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Researching concepts and simplifying complex ideas into visual storytelling Researching ideas about 'language as scaffolding', 'novel utterances' and the 'continuum of repair'
Purpose /goal	To build awareness in concepts of power and agency To create a form of dissemination that is accessible and encourages questions and curiosity in a younger cohort (12-16)
Expected applicable output (measures)	Workshop with school children
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	communication, dissemination, tool, connectivity, complexity, general public, knowledge share, knowledge transfer, Power, Agency

Task 3.7

Identify mechanisms for creating new and innovative funding.

Relevant documents:

Progress report: Innovative Financial Mechanisms Report	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 58
VRS Park Co-financing report	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 57

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.7 Identify mechanisms for creating new and innovative funding.***
Carry out socio-economic analysis of funding opportunities.	Once all WP3 partners have responded to best practice paper, scope of types of funding opportunities will be confirmed and a social-economic analysis of those identified as priorities, will be conducted.
Examine other international funding models and assess their relevance to the proposed neighbourhood pilot interventions.	Best practice case studies completed.
Assess the scope for devising new public-private sector investment delivery vehicles.	Scope for devising new public-private sector investment delivery vehicles to be captured as part of engagement with demonstration leaders, e.g. the Barking CIC could be viewed as such. Review and assessment of demonstrators.
Devise sustainable and manageable mechanisms for sourcing funding in the short- to long-term	Financial Mechanisms Tool beta version completed. All objectives have been achieved. Nevertheless the focus has been on smaller community projects rather than new investment vehicles that might support larger projects of public or private sector. As part of work package 7 a detailed testing of the tool will take place with other demonstrator areas. Refinements will then be made to further optimize the tool.

Activity Unit:

Name/title	***Tool for identifying funding and other support for community resilience projects***
Description of…	
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	There are plenty of people out there with good ideas but no idea how to develop their idea to a real project, e.g. how to get funding and other necessary support to set up their project.
Task force (main people involved)	Institute for Sustainability, WP3 partners for case studies and review of initial version of tool
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Researching innovative and commonly known and used funding methods and discussions with WP3 partners and case study entrepreneurs, in order to develop a simple online tool for use by potential entrepreneurs. A report of Task 3.7 that informed the development of the tool introduces commonly known and used funding methods as well as new innovative ones and includes case studies that demonstrate their application. The introduction to these methods includes a brief overview of the concept together with a discussion on the risks and opportunities of each. The case studies are from a variety of sources, exploring a range of different resilience projects and the challenges that they face.
Purpose /goal	An online (beta) tool to help resilience focused projects to identify appropriate funding mechanisms but also other potential obstacles to their realization such as sourcing buildings, volunteers and expertise or a site. The idea is that the different case studies collected in the report and that come up as a result of testing the beta online tool with other TURAS partners in WP7 will provide inspiration and practical solutions for projects that are confronted with similar problems.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Report and beta tool that should help resilience focused projects to identify appropriate funding mechanisms but also other potential obstacles to realization such as sourcing buildings, volunteers and expertise or a site.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Community project support, how to start a community project, case studies, creative funding, funding mechanisms, community project funding,

Task 3.8

Assess and expand upon the novel concept of 'urban comfort zones' and develop strategies for their incorporation into existing planning processes.

Relevant documents:

Progress report: WP 3.0 Demonstration Site Report Green Living Room Ludwigsburg	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 59
Task 3.8 Urban Climate Comfort Zone Report	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 31
Structured Literature list	Evaluators area: WP3: Document 60

Description of Works Audit:

Work Package 3 Task Checklist: Items in Description of Works:	***3.8 Assess and expand upon the novel concept of 'urban comfort zones' and develop strategies for their incorporation into existing planning processes.***
Develop a detailed concept for urban comfort zones in cooperation with local authority.	Completion of design development and negotiation, and installation on site, of the Green Living Room in Ludwigsburg. The project is a collaboration between Helix (SME), University of Stuttgart (academic) and the City of Ludwigsburg (municipality), with a focus on the urban community.
Identify the potential for novel concepts on Greenfield sites, Brownfield sites and spaces left over after planning (SLOAP).	Examination of case studies in London, Nagold, Cairo, Fort Worth and Seville. Feasibility studies for a number of sites in Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg for the Green Living Room.
Create an action plan for urban comfort zones and select pilot areas.	Negotiation, feasibility studies, and proposals for a number of sites in Ludwigsburg, with project development from a green wall to a green room. Creation of a strategy for integrating urban comfort zones into planning processes.
Test the use of green walls (living plant constructions) on selected sites and measure their impacts on urban climate, pollution reduction, carbon capture and human health.	Installation of pilot green wall at Helix and the completion of environmental studies (WP2) Installation of Green Living Room on Rathausplatz, Ludwigsburg, with associated social and ecological/environmental studies before and after installation using monitoring equipment for quantitative data collection (environmental), and interview surveys for qualitative data collection (social).

Activity unit:

Name/title	***Green Living Room***
Description of…	
(Societal) Problem to be tackled	*High quality of open spaces are requested, more greenery is a major topic for citizens of Ludwigsburg*
Task force (main people involved)	University of Stuttgart, ILPE, Helix, VRS, and associated partners Ludwigsburg
(Research) Activities that are pursued	Identification of site (based on UCCZ development and action plan), designing demonstration site that fulfils also research requirements, research about acceptance of innovative open space by citizens, research about microclimatic benefits of Green Living Room A report of Task 3.8 was written that covers urban climate challenges, societal background, planning framework, design and green infrastructure aspects, microclimatic measurements and surveys at green Living Room.
Purpose /goal	Real life local mitigation measure for urban climate challenges as a model for further actions.
Expected applicable output (measures)	Enhancement of amenity value at demonstration site, initial results of microclimatic benefits.
Tags (no matter if in key term list or not)	Multifunctional open space, urban environment, stake holder cooperation, climate change adaptation measure = local mitigation measure, green city lab, amenity value, urban comfort

Appendix B: Summary of literature on Aspects of Adaptive Co-management

Paper	Aspects of adaptive co-management
Folke et al., (2005)	• self-organised network-based governance system • diverse policy actors brought together to focus on common problems, • working in collaborative networks • visionary and transformational leadership • social capital (described as the glue for adaptive capacity and collaboration) • bridging organisations to invest in building trust, identify common interests, resolve conflict□ • a continuous process of learning, adapting and adjusting • policies as hypotheses and management actions as experiments to test them
Wilkinson (2011)	• governance of natural resources through 'safe fail' experiments • feedback of technical information • redundancy, adaptability, and less hierarchical approaches • a whole systems approach • the precautionary principle
Huitema et al. (2009)	• collaboration in a polycentric governance system • public participation • an experimental approach to resource management • management at a bioregional scale
Wardekker et al. (2010)	• respect for local knowledge • communities that are not reliant on government to solve every problem • local communities that can evolve their own response strategies • local communities with access to relevant information and systems

Crowe and Foley 2013: Evaluators area: WP3: Document 2

Appendix C: Summary of table of WP3 Aspects of Adaptive Co-management

TURAS WP3 Aspects of adaptive co-management	*Elements*	*Case studies*	*Tools*	*Demonstration sites*
A.	**Understanding the system:**			
Facilitate active observation	Facilitate citizens in making direct contributions to data collection; Respect local knowledge; Accumulate a greater wealth and diversity of knowledge; Engage citizens with their place and planning processes; Build awareness of systems amongst citizens of local issues;	'Vacant sites mapping'; Creekmouth Heritage Project, London; Let's Walk and Talk, Dublin;	Roadmap for Mapping Underused Assets tool	Open Poplar; Red Line LUAS;
Make information accessible	Create a synoptic view of the city that is accessible to everyone; Provide many layers of relevant information in GIS, including on social-ecological systems, that is accessible to everyone; Combine different types of knowledge for learning; Embrace the uncertainty and unpredictable outcomes of making this information available; Facilitate and inspire creativity by allowing citizens to make connections within the data and to innovate.	Dublinked.ie; Grounded in Philly;	Web-based policy platform; Crowd Sourced web-mapping application for underused assets; Compendia (online and crowd-sourced): Mapping Underused Assets; Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric; Collaborative Planning Processes and Supporting Community Driven Actions	Red Line LUAS; Open Poplar;
Identify drivers of change	Consider the temporal aspect of a place;	Schaunhauser Park Timeline; Barking Riverside Timeline;	Resilience timeline tool;	Red Line LUAS;

TURAS WP3 Aspects of adaptive co-management	*Elements*	*Case studies*	*Tools*	*Demonstration sites*
	Respect and understand the past in order to interpret the present and plan for the future; Develop a timeline showing the evolution of a place; Provide for citizen contributions; Identify patterns and drivers of change in variables such as ecosystem services and social-ecological networks in a region.	Barking Town Centre Timeline; The Meadows Timeline; Urban Regeneration in Ljubljana Timeline; Let's Walk and Talk, Dublin;		
Adopt broader value systems	Develop methods to measure and record non-economic values, including social, ecological and cultural values; Provide for citizen contributions; Record and valorise all inputs and outputs to a project (social, economic, ecological); Understand and expose the impacts of new liberal capitalism on the city, such as a fragmented urban fabric, social inequity and compromised ecosystem services; Avoid a narrow focus on perceived economic benefit in decision making; Integrate ecological systems into planning processes; Ensure transparency.	'Rethinking Local Governance'; 'Civic Engagement'; 'Community Driven Actions / Collaborative Planning'; Schaunhauser Park, Stuttgart City Bee Project, Dublin;	Project evaluation tool; Integrated Planning Model	Barking Bathhouse; Pallet Pavilion; Pelletstown; Bull Island Biosphere;

TURAS WP3 Aspects of adaptive co-management	*Elements*	*Case studies*	*Tools*	*Demonstration sites*
B.	**Operating within the system:**			
Adopt less hierarchical approaches	Move away from command and control approaches to embrace uncertainty through adaptive and flexible approaches. Facilitate self-organisation and encourage self-reliance; Reduce dependency on local government to solve every problem; Develop co-operative models to deliver services; Act as a bridging organisation by building trust, identifying common interests and resolving conflicts (Folke *et al.* 2005)	Lambeth Co-operative Council; Barking Riverside, London Stadtische Immobilienangebvote, Ludwigsburg; 'Rethinking Local Governance';		Tower Hamlets Community Power; Red Line LUAS; Barking Riverside CIC;
Collaborate and support	Work in collaboration with communities; Support community driven actions that benefit social-ecological systems; Realise the resource (energy, skills, time) that may be latent in the community, and the desire to make a positive contribution; Provide support on alternative funding mechanisms; Commit resources at all stages of projects including the end and debriefing.	'Civic engagement': 'Community driven actions / collaborative planning'; 'Optimisation of the use of existing urban fabric; 'Innovative Financial Mechanisms';	WP7 tool: Co-*lab*orate; Collaborative Planning Network; Financial Mechanisms Tool; Compendium for 'Civic Engagement Projects'; Compendium for 'Collaborative Planning Processes and Supporting Community Driven Actions';	Trent Basin; Pelletstown; Dublin Docklands: MABOS; Cork Street Park, D8; Red Line LUAS; Barking Bathhouse; Barking Riverside CIC;

TURAS WP3 Aspects of adaptive co-management	*Elements*	*Case studies*	*Tools*	*Demonstration sites*
Work across disciplines and departments	Design and maintain an equitable communications and information platform within and between disciplines and departments; Build new partnerships inside and out with institutional silos; Work on multi-disciplinary collaborative teams; Share, co-ordinate and aggregate datasets; Facilitate comprehensive change throughout a municipality.	'Rethinking Local Governance';	Collaborative Planning Network; Interactive literature review tool; Integrated Planning Model;	Red Line LUAS; Barking Riverside CIC;
C.	**Adaptive and flexible approaches:**			
Adopt experimental approaches	Embrace uncertainty, unpredictability and ignorance by using safe-to-fail pilot projects; Monitor and evaluate experimental projects for lessons learnt; Disseminate results, including negatives; Recognise and support creativity and imagination, including utopian thinking, as conduits to finding solutions in an uncertain future; Provide mechanisms for trialling ideas from within and out with local government that have potential social-ecological systems benefit.	The Open Works, Lambeth Beta Projects, Dublin; Grounded in Philly; Pallet Pavilion; Dublinked.ie The Studio and Designing Dublin; Made in Lambeth;	WP7 tool: Co-*lab*orate Forestry, Not Forest student project.	Ludwigsburg Green Living Room; Trent Basin; Red Line LUAS; Barking Bathhouse; Open Poplar; Pelletstown; Pallet Pavilion.
Build community capital	Engage citizens with place and one another in order to build adaptive capacity;	'Drawing on community capital to enhance social resilience structures';	Resilience timeline tool; WP7 tool: Co-*lab*orate	Ludwigsburg Green Living Room;

TURAS WP3 Aspects of adaptive co-management	*Elements*	*Case studies*	*Tools*	*Demonstration sites*
	Support social networks as conduits for receiving environmental information and realising local and global behaviour change; Recognise the potential contribution of all citizens to building adaptive capacity by proactively engaging marginal stakeholders;	'Urban Climate Comfort Zones' 'Civic Engagement'; 'Community Driven Actions / Collaborative Planning';	Guidance on integration of Urban Climate Comfort Zone provision into planning processes; Compendium for 'Civic Engagement Projects'; Compendium for 'Collaborative Planning Processes and Supporting Community Driven Actions';	Trent Basin; Pelletstown; Dublin Docklands: MABOS; Cork Street Park, D8; Red Line LUAS; Barking Bathhouse; Barking Riverside CIC; Pallet Pavilion;
D.	**Efficient use of resources:**			
Design for change	Design for constant change, less permanency, 'demountability', re-use, modularity; Minimise the irreversible commitment of resources; Design for easy adaptation to new circumstances or uses; Optimise provision of green areas as spaces for rapid response; Design to absorb extreme weather events and limit impacts; Develop a diverse range of approaches to facilitating a system, for example the food, energy and transportation systems.	'Re-use of vacant sites by urban communities'; 'Community Driven Actions / Collaborative Planning';		Tower Hamlets Community Power; Red Line LUAS; Pallet Pavilion;
Use what exists optimally	Avoid further extraction of non-renewable resources by optimising re-use, recycling and providing	Case studies for 'Optimisation of the use of existing urban fabric'; Case studies for the 'Re-use of	Compendium for 'Optimisation of the use of existing urban fabric';	Open Poplar; Red Line LUAS;

TURAS WP3 Aspects of adaptive co-management	Elements	Case studies	Tools	Demonstration sites
	mechanisms for sharing; Map assets and disseminate information equitably; Co-ordinate and layer datasets to identify opportunities for multi-functionality and mixed use spatially and temporally.	vacant sites by urban communities'; Case studies for 'Mapping Underused Assets'; Case study: Co-operative Parks Programme, Lambeth; Case study: The Open Works, Lambeth; Case study: Incredible Edible Lambeth Case study: Beta Projects, Dublin		

Appendix D: Index of Work Package 3 documents and their links to the TURAS PPA

	Document Title	Weblink
1	RESPAG 2013 paper: Municipalities and Resilience: Strategic governance and building community capital in an uncertain future	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/426/RESPAG_049_full_paper_Atmanagara_et_al._FINAL_130201_copy.pdf
2	AESOP ACSP 2013 paper: The TURAS Project: Integrating social-ecological resilience and urban planning	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/427/130531_AESOP_ACSP_Paper_Philip_Crowe_TURAS_rev02.pdf
3	Case Studies Literature Review Section 06	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/280/Lit_Review_Section_06_Case_Studies.pdf
4	IPM Integrated Planning Model Rev B	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/388/Tu.01_WP3_IPM_Integrated_Planning_Model_Rev_B.pdf
5	Task 3.2: REGION Questionnaire	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/40/region_questionnaire_final_JA_120814.pdf
6	Literature Review Section 01: Urban Transformations: Integrating social-ecological resilience thinking into urban planning and governance.	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/213/WP3_Lit_Rev_Section_01_.pdf
7	Literature Review Section 02: Productive Landscapes and the City: Building resilience and sustainability through urban agriculture.	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/214/WP3_Lit_Rev_Section_02_.pdf
8	Literature Review Section 04: Planning within the Community: Building social resilience and sustainability.	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/216/WP3_Lit_Rev_Section_04.pdf
9	Literature Review Section 05: Vacant Sites: Opportunities for transformation	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/311/140626_Vacant_Sites_Literature_Review_Section_05.pdf
10	Case studies library	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/396/TURAS_WP3_2014_10_17.pdf
11	Task 3.2: Policy Platform	http://www.turas-

	Document Title	Weblink
		cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/393/policy_platform_draft_proposal_130930.pdf
12	Initial report on the crowd sourced web mapping application for Dublin	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/403/Report_on_crowd_sourced_web_mapping_Dublin.pdf
13	Forestry not Forest Pelletstown Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/386/Tu.01_WP3_Forestry_not_Forest_Pelletstown_Paper.pdf
14	Initial report on the geotimeline application for Nottingham	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/404/Report_on_Geotimeline_Nottingham.pdf
15	Task 3.5: Vacant Sites Mapping Research Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/352/140808_Vacant_Sites_Mapping_Report.pdf
16	Task 3.5: Tool - Mapping Underused Assets	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/329/140630_WP3_Mapping_Underused_Assets_Tool.pdf
17	Task 3.5: Optimisation of the Use of Existing Urban Fabric Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/328/140821_Optimisation_of_the_use_of_existing_building_fabric_Report.pdf
18	Task 3.6: Collaborative Planning Network	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/391/TURAS_Presentation_Sept_2014__Compatibility_Mode_.pdf
19	Task 3.5: Graphic Literature Review - What is Collaborative Planning?	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/390/Graphic_Lit_review_1.pdf
20	Task 3.7: Beta Tool Description	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/346/TURaS_T3.7_Beta_Tool_Description__IfS_.pdf
21	Roadmap towards Task 3.10	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/392/Roadmap_towards_Task_3_10_FINAL_JA_and_JJ_140316.pdf
22	Demonstration Site Evaluation Table: 4 processes: Dublin City Council	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/397/TURAS_WP3_Demonstration_Sites__4__Table_from_DCC.JV_.pdf
23	Demonstration Protocol for Agreement with Landowner	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/380/Tu.01_WP3_Demo_Protocal_for_Agreement_with_Landowner.pdf
24	Demonstration Site: DCC Red LUAS Line Dublin	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/356/140728_TURAS_WP3_Demonstration_Sites_Table_RED

	Document Title	Weblink
		_LUAS_LINE.pdf
25	Task 3.4: Demonstration Site	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/371/WP3_Task 3-4_-_Demonstration_Site_22_08_14.pdf
26	Open Poplar Demonstration Site Description	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/348/TURaS_WP3_Open_Poplar_Description__IfS_.pdf
27	Tower Hamlets Community Power Demonstration Site Description	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/349/TURAS_WP3_Tower_Hamlets_Community_Power_Description__IfS_.pdf
28	Demonstration Site: LBBD Bathhouse	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/354/140728_TURAS_WP3_Demonstration_Sites_Table__Bath_house.pdf
29	Demonstration Site: LBBD Barking Riverside Community Interest Company	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/355/140728_TURAS_WP3_Demonstration_Sites_Table_BR_v2.pdf
30	Demonstration Site: LBBD Pallet Pavilion	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/353/140728_TURAS_WP3_Demonstration_Sites_Pallet_Pavilion.pdf
31	Task 3.8: Urban Climate Comfort Zone Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/407/Report_on_Urban_Climate_Comfort_Zones_and_the_Green_Living_Room_Ludwigsburg140930-.pdf
32	WP3 / WP1 tools memo	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/425/131122_WP3_WP1_tools_memo.pdf
33	Key Output Tools memo	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/424/140616_WP3_Key_Output_Tools.pdf
34	Working Paper on Task 3.2	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/402/T_3.2_Working_Paper_JA_and_JJ_FINAL_and_CORR._VERSION_140913.pdf
35	Task 3.5: Rethinking Local Governance Research Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/350/140811_Rethinking_Local_Governance_Report.pdf
36	IPM Feedback Summary	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/379/Tu.01_WP3_IPM_Feedback_Summary.pdf
37	AGM London 2014 IPM Feedback	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/382/Tu.01_FOLEY_Dermot_-_WP3_AGM_London_2014_07_03_-_IPM.pdf
38	Items for Periodic Report for each task; Task	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/383/Tu.01_WP3_Items_for_Periodic_Report_for_each_task

	Document Title	Weblink
	3.3	_Task 3.3.pdf
39	Interview for Citizen/Community Representative	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/381/Tu.01_WP3_Interview_for_Citizen_or_Community_Representative.pdf
40	Masterplan: Landscape Park Neckar	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/339/Masterplan_Landscape_Neckar_Summary.pdf
41	Integrated Regional Planning: Stuttgart Region Landscape Park	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/337/Integrated_Regional_Planning_Stuttgart_Region_Landscape_Park.pdf
42	Task 3.4: Nottingham Progress	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/367/WP3_Task_3-4_-_Nottingham_Progress_22_08_14.pdf
43	Task 3.4: The Meadows historic background	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/351/1-The_Meadows_historic_background.pdf
44	Task 3.4: Case Study Site	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/372/WP3_Task_3-4_-_Case_Study_Site_22_08_14.pdf
45	Task 3.4: Case Studies Timelines - Poplar	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/364/WP3_Task_3-4_-_Case_Studies_Timelines_-_Poplar.pdf
46	Task 3.4: Barking Riverside Case Study Timeline	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/304/WP3_-_Case_Studies_Timelines_-_Barking_Riverside.pdf
47	Task 3.4: Case Studies Timelines - Nottingham - Presentation	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/366/WP3_Task_3-4_-_Case_Studies_Timelines_-_Nottingham_-_Resilience_Conference_07_05_14_Presentation.pdf
48	Task 3.4: Case Studies Timelines - Nottingham - Paper	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/365/WP3_Task_3-4_-_Case_Studies_Timelines_-_Nottingham_-_Resilience_Conference_07_05_14_Paper.pdf
49	Task 3.4: Annual Meeting Rome - Nottingham	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/359/WP3_Task_3-4_-_Annual_Meeting_Rome_-_Nottingham_Introduction_-_03_11_13.pdf
50	Task 3.4: Annual Meeting London - Nottingham Update	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/358/WP3_T3-4_-_Annual_Meeting_-_Nottingham_Update_-_03_07_14.pdf
51	Urban regeneration of Tabor neighbourhood in the city centre of Ljubljana	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/398/WP3_-_Urban_Regeneration_in_Ljubljana_OK.pdf
52	Task 3.5: Deliverable 3.4 Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/327/140818_WP3_Task_3.5_D3.4_Report.pdf
53	Case study template	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/291/5_TURAS_CaseStudy_Template.pdf

	Document Title	Weblink
54	Presentation from Dublin City Council for Task 3.6	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/319/TURAS_Presentation_26BSeptember_2014.pdf
55	Task 3.6: Case study report sustainable urban planning Ludwigsburg	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/375/TURAS_case_study_report_Ludwigsburg.pdf
56	Task 3.5: Civic Engagement Research Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/340/140808_Civic_Engagement_Research_Report.pdf
57	Landscape Park Co-Financing Competition Call VRS	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/344/Landscape_ParkCo-Financing_Competition_Call_VRS.pdf
58	Task 3.7: Innovative Financial Mechanisms - Final Report	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/255/T3.7_Innovative_funding_scoping_paper.pdf
59	Task 3.9: Demonstration Site Report Green Living Room Ludwigsburg	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/373/140822_TURAS_WP3.9_Green_Living_Room_Ludwigsburg.pdf
60	Structured literature list for urban climate	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/374/turas_lit3.pdf
61	Navigator Tool	http://www.turas-cities.org/uploads/biblio/document/file/428/141010_WP3_navigation_tool.pdf
62	Literature Review Section 03: A Place for Buildings: Widening the criteria for conservation and re-use	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/215/WP3_Lit_Rev_Section_03.pdf
63	Urban Gardening / Agriculture in Ljubljana'	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/455/WP3_-_Urban_Gardening_in_Ljubljana__new_.pdf
64	Task 3.4: Case study timeline – Barking Town Centre	http://www.turas-cities.eu/uploads/biblio/document/file/363/WP3_T3-4_-_Case_Studies_Timelines_-_Barking_Town_Centre.pdf

Appendix E: Images from the WP3 process

Image 1. Exploring options for siting and design of the "Green Room" in Ludwigsburg. Task 3.8. Bernd Eisenberg and Albrecht Burkhardt, June 2013.

Image 2. WP3 Meeting in Helix Pflanzen GmbH, June 2013

Image 3. WP3 meeting in LBBD offices in Barking, London with David Harley, July 2013

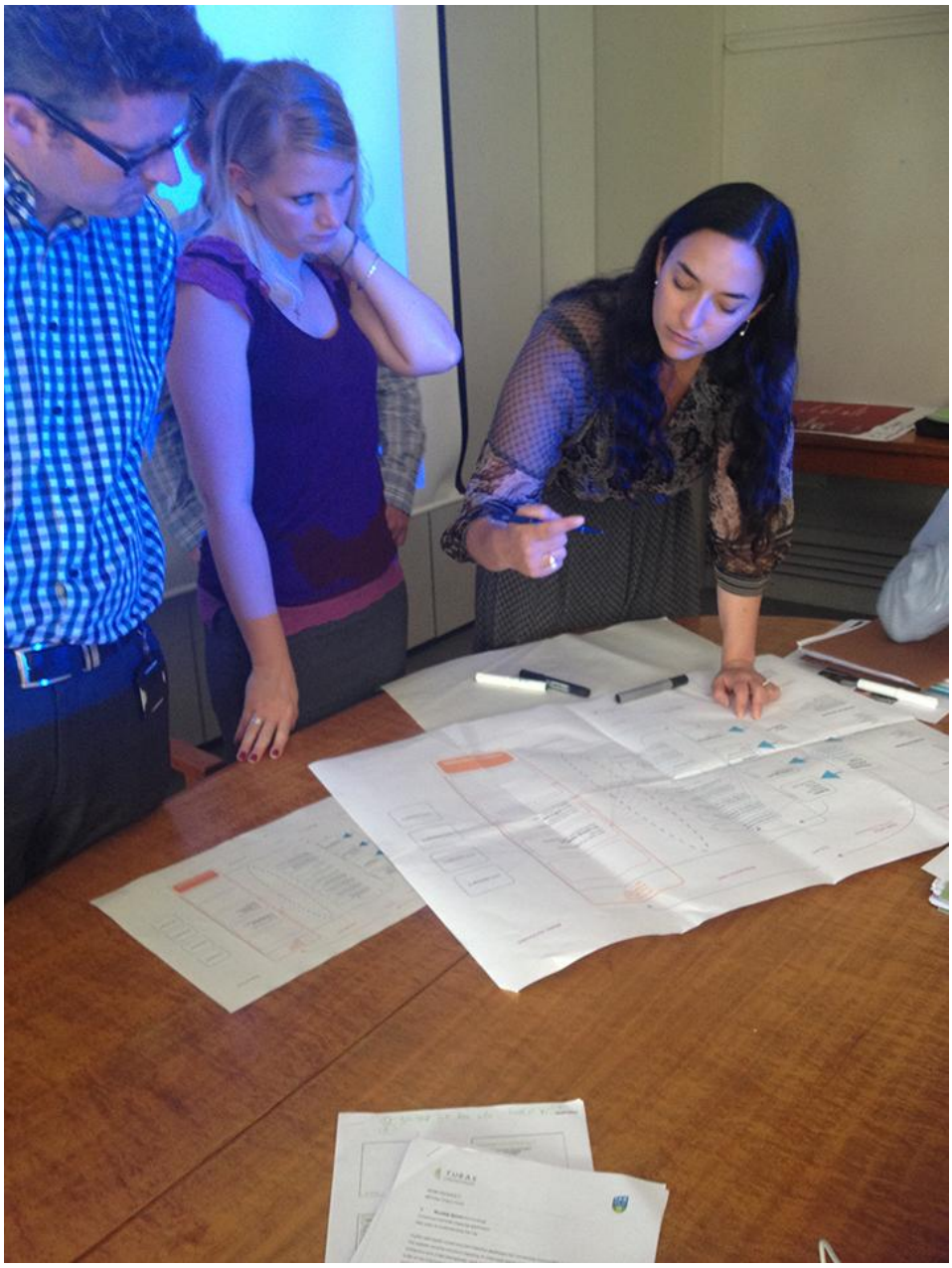

Image 4. Testing the IPM; Barking Town Hall. David Harley, Jutta Knapp, Lucelia Taranto Rodrigues, July 2014

Image 5. Testing the IPM and developing TURAS tools

Image 6. WP3 Team, Barking Town Hall, July 2014

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