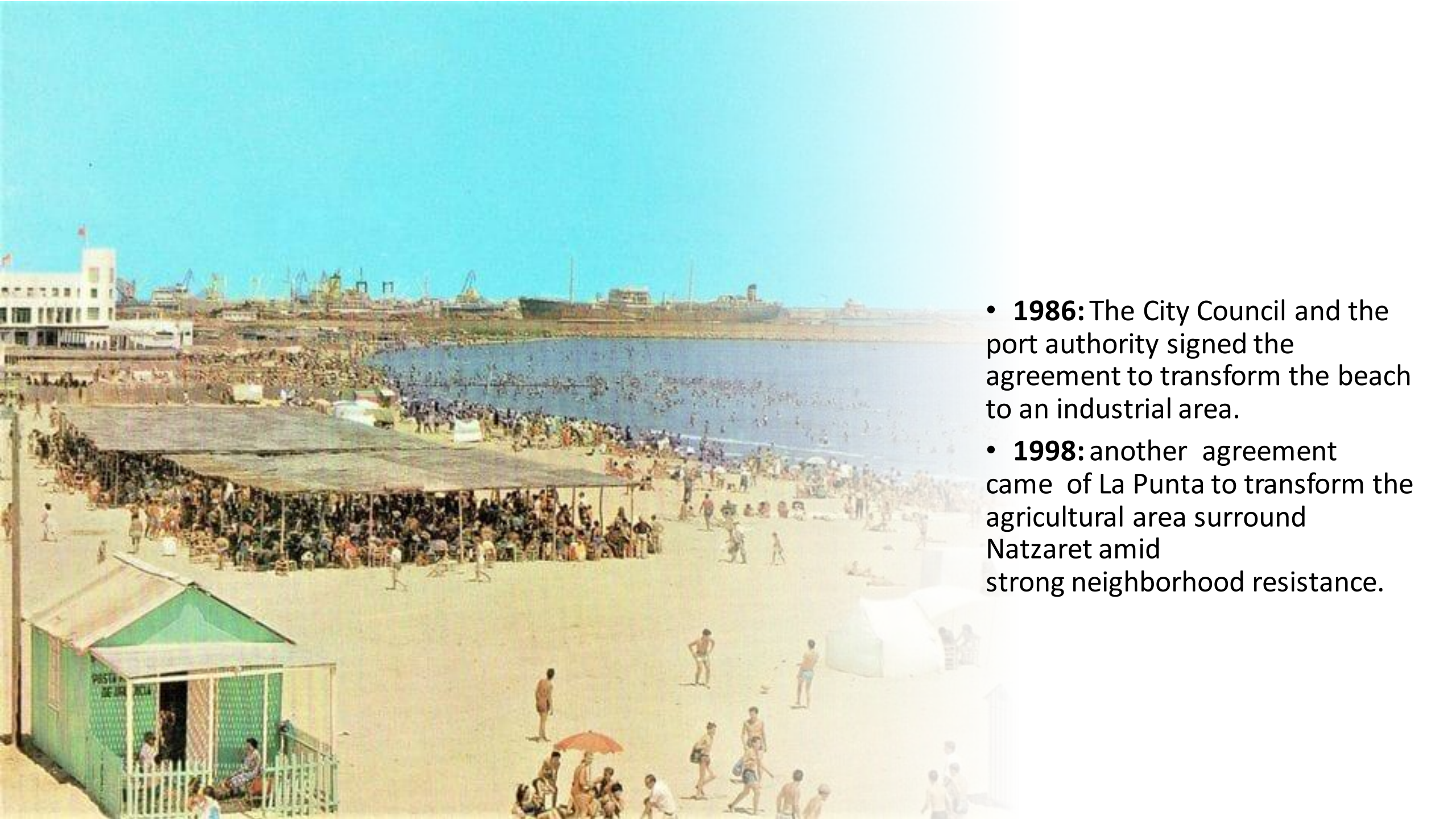


Social Infrastructure



My An Dinh, Genelou Posadas, Atena Asadi Lamouki, Mohammadreza Movahedi, Aksel Teig Fosshagen, Karl Vidvuds Schulz



- **1986:** The City Council and the port authority signed the agreement to transform the beach to an industrial area.
- **1998:** another agreement came of La Punta to transform the agricultural area surround Natzaret amid strong neighborhood resistance.

Nazaret, the neighborhood that lost its vibrancy and its beach

Problem statement

"The Nazaret neighborhood in Valencia faces multifaceted social challenges that hinder the well-being and development of its residents. **These challenges encompass issues such as less connectedness of the neighborhood to other parts of the city, a lack of vibrant community spaces for social interaction, and lost beaches.** Additionally, the neighborhood grapples with the complexities of integrating a diverse population while preserving its cultural heritage.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that engages the community, local stakeholders, and interdisciplinary expertise to enhance the social infrastructure and create a more inclusive and vibrant neighborhood for all residents."





Analysis of the citizens' survey

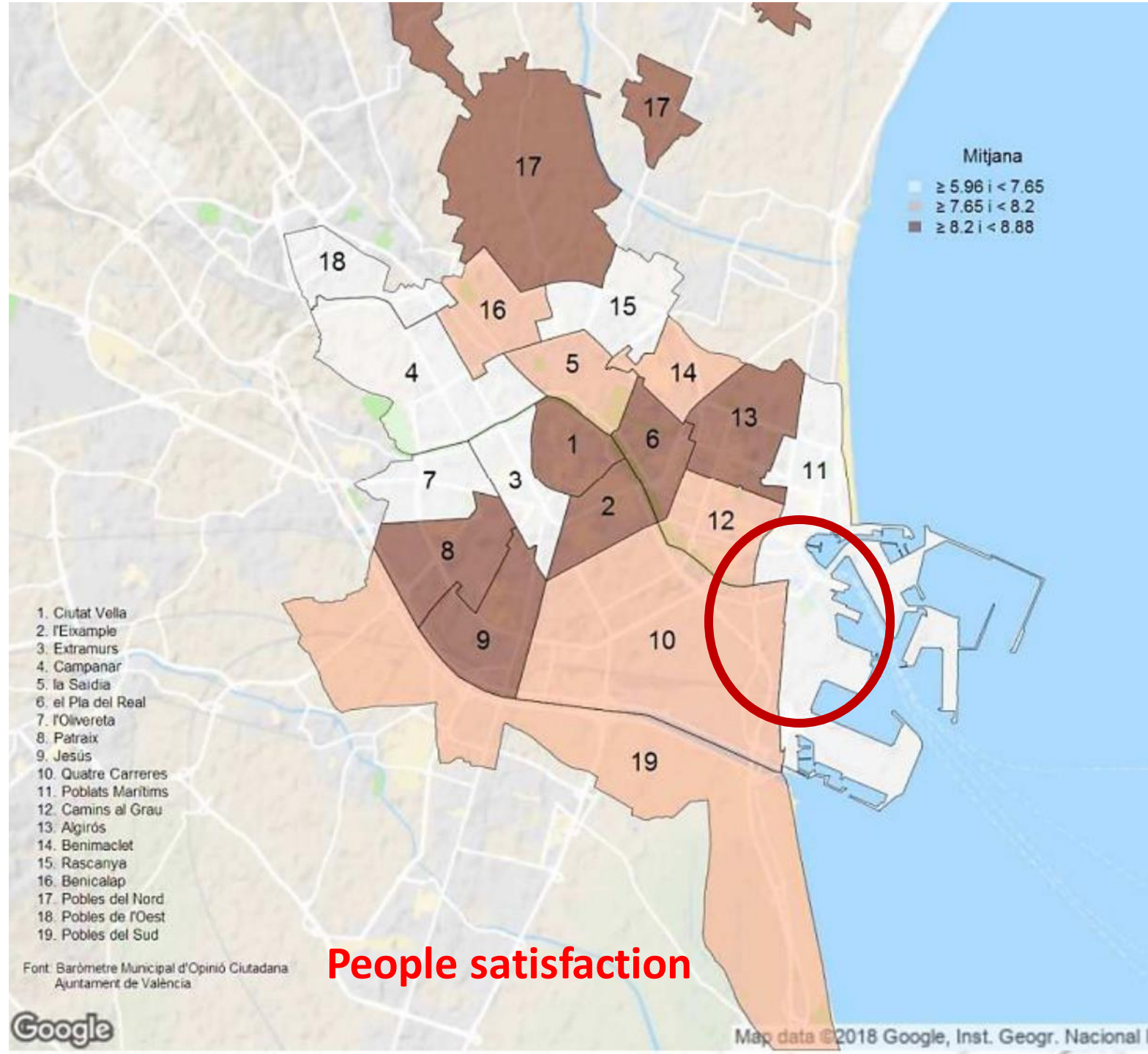
Based on the analysis of the surveys, we saw and analyzed many different maps that show the citizens' opinions about living in their regions. These maps are prepared by the city council in 2018. And for example, in this map, you see the people's satisfaction about living in the area in comparison to the other parts of the city. Based on these data, comparatively, people in the 11th region have ...

- ✘ Less feeling of **satisfaction**
- ✘ Less feeling of **safety**
- ✘ Lower contact with **people from other culture**
- ✘ Most of the people believe they are affected by the consequences of **climate change**
- ✘ They believe they are **discriminated**

At the same time ...

- ✘ They are educated
- ✘ They value the cultural and educational offers in the city
- ✘ They believe that they have a good community.

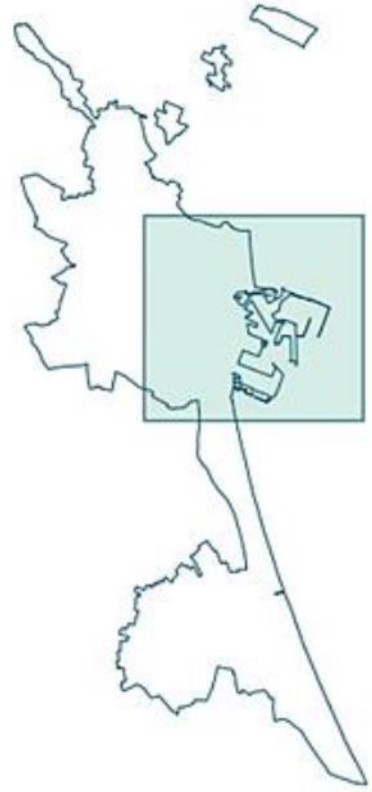
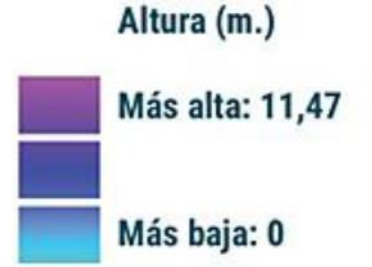
So, we believe that we have to consider people's opinion for further development of the area.

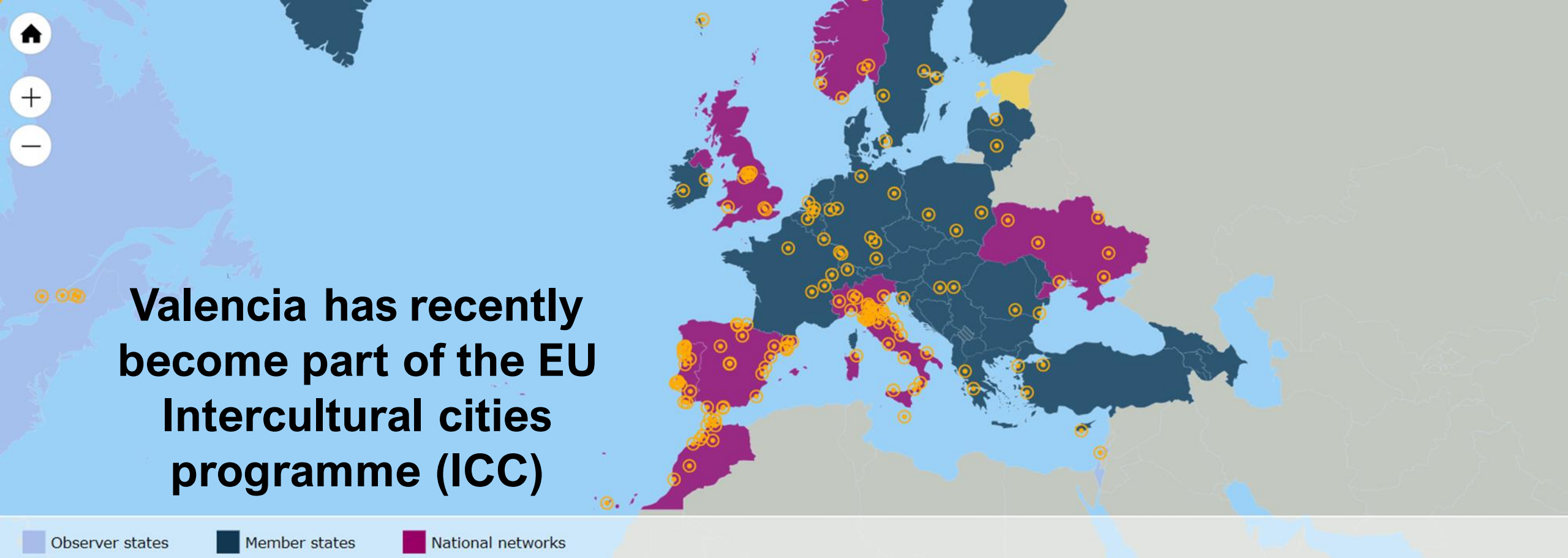


Risks and resiliency

Looking into the future, we tried to think about two specific questions: Our first question is

"How much the local community is resilient in times of unpredicted risks?"





So, the main goals of social development in this regard are to promote ...

1. **Real equality**
2. **Diversity**
3. **Interaction**
4. **Active citizenship and participation**

And, our second question is ...

How social infrastructure can support these goals ?



Pilot site




Physical social Infrastructures

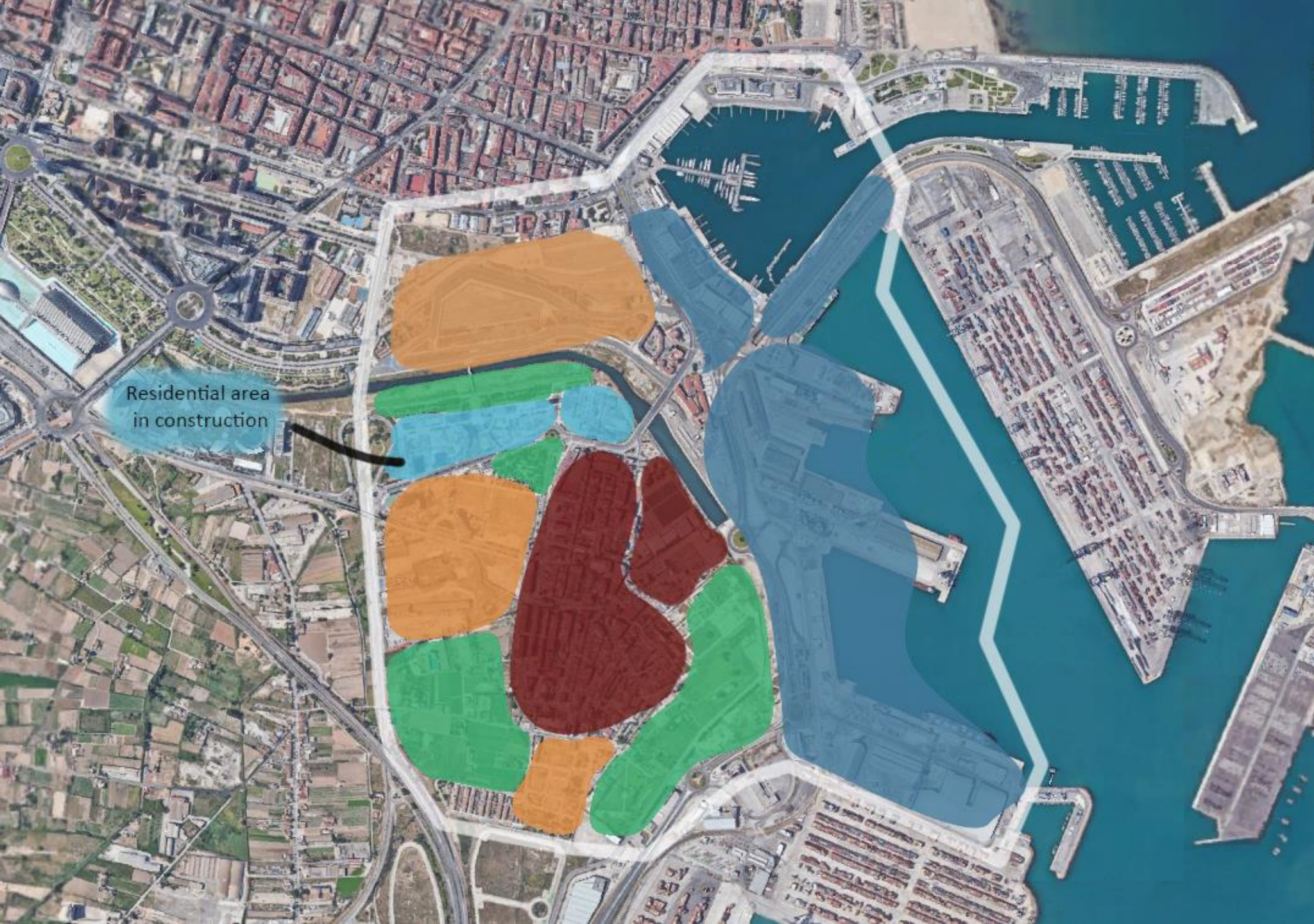
-  Ferry
-  Shops
-  Restaurants and cafes
-  Libraries and schools
-  Bus stops
-  Green spaces
-  Health centers
-  Hotels
-  Sports

Busy VS Unactive Areas



 "Cold" spots

 Hot spots



Zones activities and Stakeholders

Residential area in construction

- Industrial
- Active
- Empty
- Green



People as infrastructure



Active associations:
www.valencia.es

Gather people with the same interests or situation
Useful information and network



Network:
High availability of people to help each other in the pilot site

Sense of belonging and support between people

- ❖ The city's vibrant social life, deeply ingrained in its culture, thrives through the active engagement of its people.
- ❖ Association from sport to health, environment, education and tourism.
- ❖ The abundance of data has highlighted a strong sense of interpersonal connection among community members, underlining a readiness to lend support to one another that has encouraging implications for the future. This effect strengthens ties between people and promotes a sense of community.



UNESCO World Heritage Site



Municipal Sports Foundation



BACKSLASH is a non-governmental organization

Stakeholder and citizen involvement structure in Valencia

Since 2012, Valencia has the "Regulation on Transparency and citizen participation"

Mission Valencia 2030 is one of the main projects where people can define the main challenges to be addressed by the city council.

And, Looking to the future, the "**Valencia Strategic framework**" establish a broad participatory process that has begun from 2022.

It will compose of working groups that will address each of the identified city's challenges.

The bottom line is, the participatory structure exists, and the city council believes in using such a structure for the future developments. However, it's still a challenge to integrate tangible and intangible infrastructure to deal with the city's challenges.



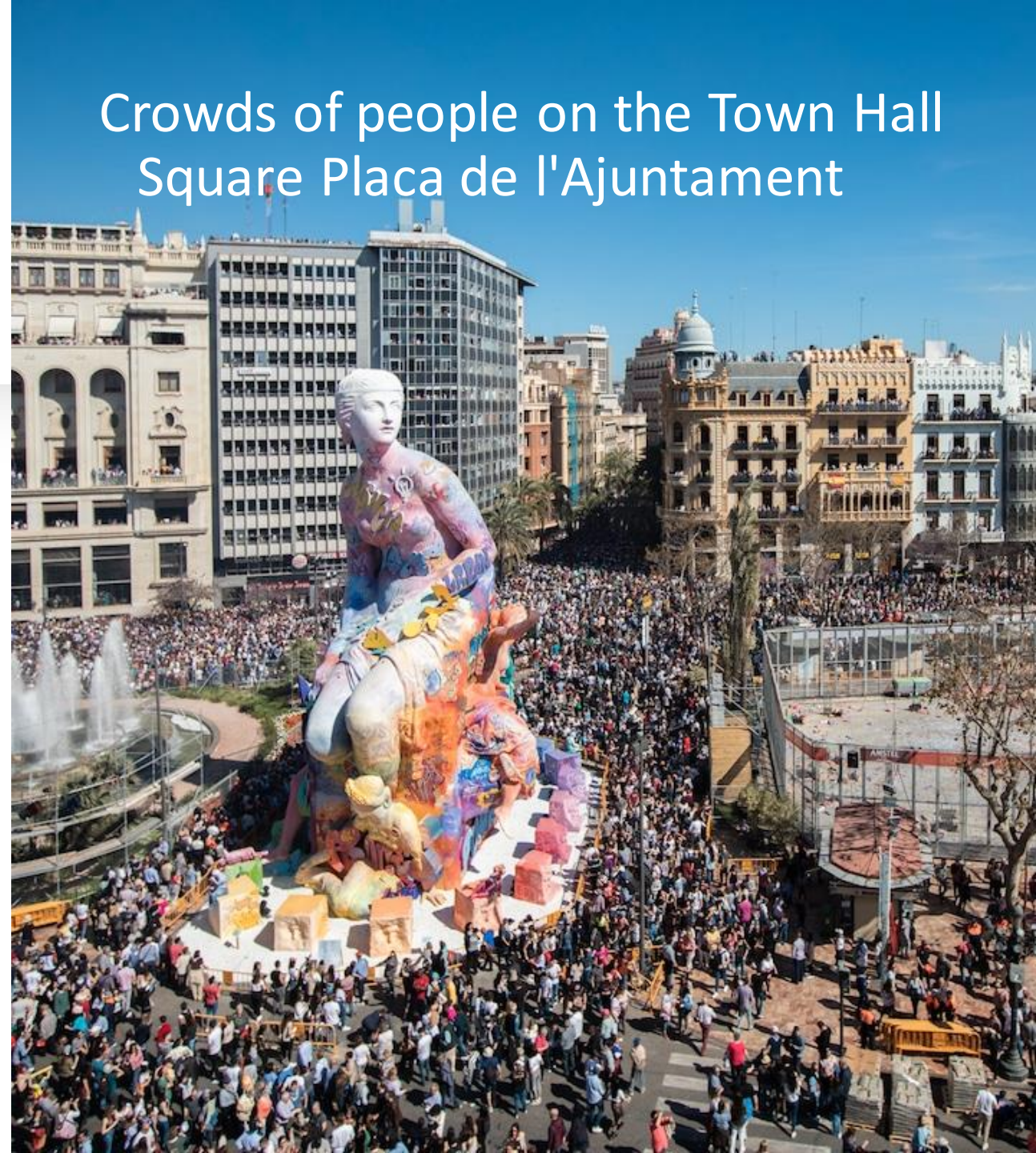
Figure 12.C.3: Comprehensive Participatory Strategies in different neighbourhoods of the city. Source: València City Council

Valencia's Las Fallas Festival

The celebration of Las Fallas, which happens in March, includes daily firework displays, music, parades, paella competitions, and other activities are also part of the celebration. This is a significant event that strengthens components of the city's social infrastructure as well as that at our pilot site.

In accordance with the Valencia 2030 strategy to promote innovation, the objective is to establish Valencia as a European benchmark in the area of mission-driven social and urban innovation that raises the standard of living for local residents. Developed 3 community projects in the city, more participation processes and activity and engaging the youth with pilot projects in schools and universities.

Crowds of people on the Town Hall Square Placa de l'Ajuntament



Community garden

Social and Green

Fostering Social Interaction:

Promoting Inclusivity:



The picture shows a community garden in Lansburgh Park

Community garden

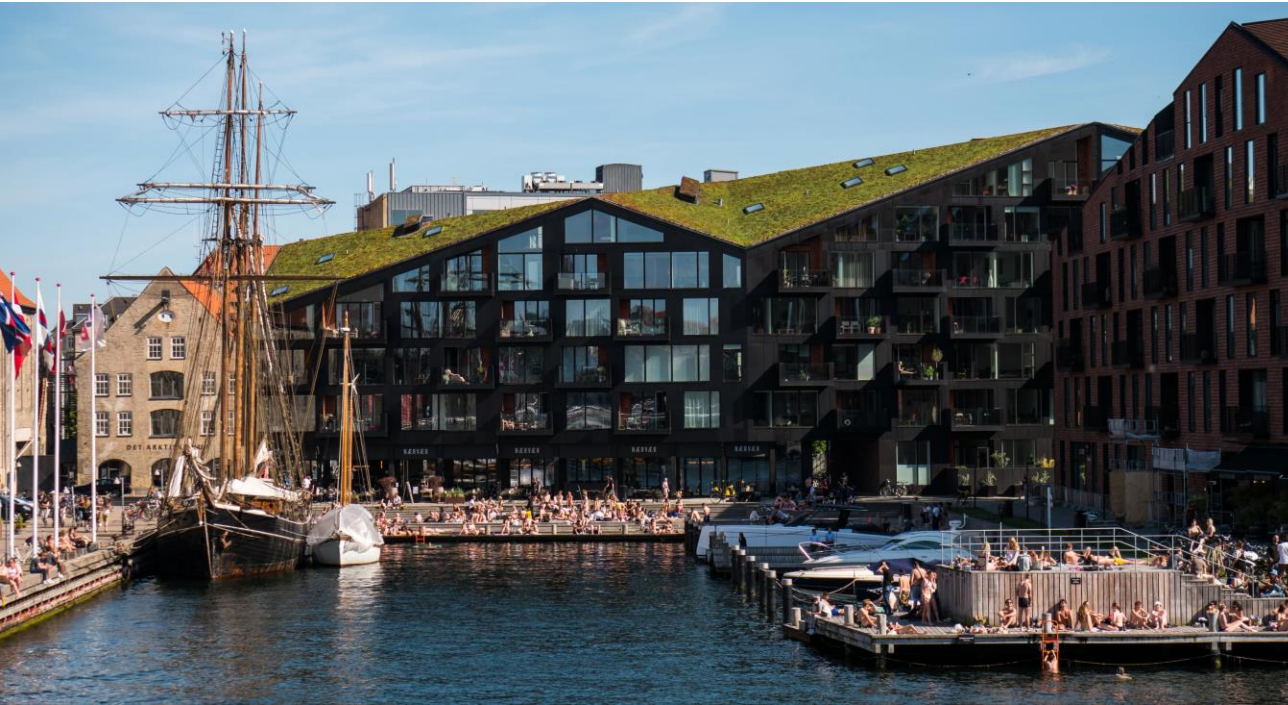
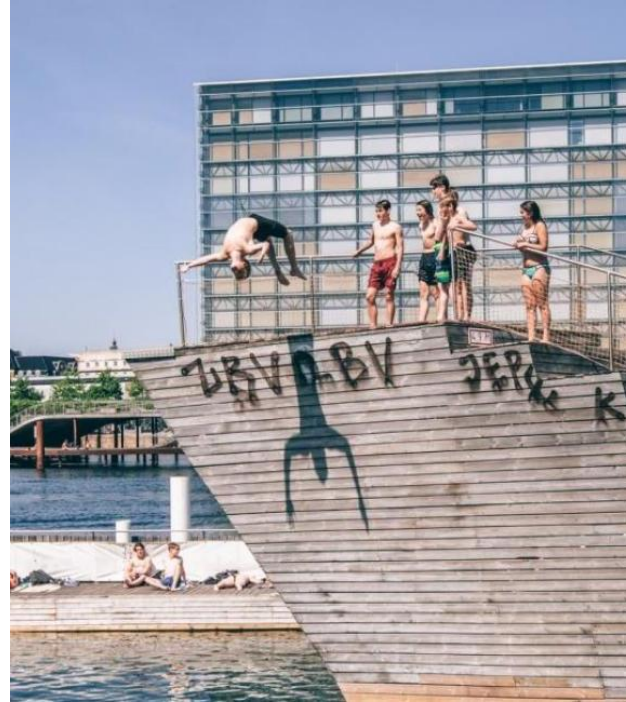
Social and housing

- **Environmental Stewardship**
- **Cultural Exchange**



A picture from a community garden for students in Trondheim

A case study of the harbour in Copenhagen



- Over a 25-year period, the water quality in Copenhagen's industrial harbor improved.
- Now it is possible to engage in activities like swimming, kayaking, and more in the port.
- The ecosystem of the harbor is enhanced by urban farming, fishing, and biohuts.
- Walking and cycling paths provide access to the harbor's waterfront for the general public.
- Swimming and an urban beach are features of Bjarke Ingels Group's wooden harbor baths.
- Student housing and aquatic sports are two recent developments.
- Urban areas are improved through programs like solar-powered boats and seawater jacuzzis.
- Due to these modifications, CNN rated Copenhagen the finest bathing city in the world in 2019.



Thank you for your attention