

Partner profile: Delft municipality (Netherlands)

1 City data

	Historic Centre	Municipality
Population (inhabitants)	45.000	96.518
Size (hectares)	530	2.408

Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient commercial place, historical connection to Dutch royalty • Industrial tradition in ceramic (Delftware) • Residential & University area in the "Randstad" urban region (The Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht) • Cultural tourism destination with well preserved public & private heritage
Main challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of availability of public funds to maintain historic buildings • A growing political awareness for the need of energy-saving and sustainability • Need to eco-restore several public buildings and to respond to the needs of private owners

Project coordination team	Name	Function
Elected representative	Ms M. Junius	Alderman
Project coordinator	Ms. Ilse Rijneveld	department of built heritage



Ms. M. Junius



Ms. I. Rijneveld

2- Local State of the art

2.1. Nature of the problem in our city

	Whole city	Historical Centre
Social	The main social issues are concentrated in the large scale post-war housing area's (Delft Zuid)	The historic centre tends to get expensive to live. There is a good mixture but a threat of segregation, with the upper class living in the city centre. Nevertheless there is a high demand for these houses.
Economic	Delft is a small city in between Den Haag and Rotterdam. There is a strong economic development but also a threat for loss of local characteristics.	The historic centre is promoted in order to attract new innovative and creative industry. There is a high demand for houses in the city centre, the historic atmosphere is highly appreciated. But the authenticity of it is under pressure.
Environmental	Environmental issues are important in local politics. On an urban scale the maintenance of the water level is important to conserve the heritage. (Delft is just above sea level).	To preserve the historic buildings the water level is crucial. The awareness of energy saving has been leading to some unique creative projects in the city centre but it is not yet common sense.
Physical	The infrastructure of the Delft and the 'Randstad' as a whole it is an issue. Because of too much car traffic accessibility is a problem. In Delft the tunnel for the train is under construction.	In the 90s most of the neglected areas in the city have been redeveloped. At the moment the area to be redeveloped is the 19 century university area in the south of the city centre. Maintenance of the historic houses and fabric is a ongoing need.
Organizational (Governance)	The local government is responsible for urban planning and redevelopment of the city. At the moment funding by the national government diminishes.	The pressure on the budgets need to set new priorities in the management of the city centre.

Problems relating to the city's Historic Centre that require an integrated Local Action Plan

Nature of urban fabric and buildings, elements of urban history and architectural identity, quality of heritage building, type of protection rules	The 16 th century city centre of Delft has a regular layout of streets, canals and houses with in the middle a market square with the main church and the city hall. In 1976 the city centre is listed as a national protected area. There is an ongoing need to adjust historic buildings to today's needs, especially to save energy costs.
Social and demographical balance/problems (age structure, population's incomes, social segregation phenomenon...)	The historic centre concentrates a mixture of expensive and large houses of Delft as historic buildings used for student housing. The high energy costs of the old, often listed houses tend to increase the danger of social segregation within the city centre.
Balance/difficulties in term of urban functions: existence of attractive facilities for urban radiance (universities, theater, cultural equipments...), urban competition between close by areas (center/sub urban territories), quality of transports, circulation and parking questions...	<p>After over 10 years of redevelopment in Delfts historic centre most of these topics are quite balanced.</p> <p>Because of lack of parking area is Delft developers are forced to create parking garages under street level. There is a strict parking policy in the city centre and a large pedestrian zone. The strong cultural scene is mainly located in the nearby cities of The Hague and Rotterdam, nevertheless Delft has its own smaller scale facilities and a strong local cultural scene. Public transport is good. There are busses and a tram connecting Delft to the Hague. The construction of a train tunnel, just outside the city centre, has started in 2009 (opening scheduled for 2014). The bicycle is largely used for transport</p>
Urban facilities for inhabitants: existence and quality of daily equipment (nurseries, primary schools, libraries...)	Adequate
Quality of housing: buildings' decay, adequacy between population needs and residential potential (size of the apartments, rental prices)	Because of energy costs the city centre tends to get even more expensive to live in, with a threat of social segregation. The preservation of heritage, the need to adjust buildings to modern needs and to do more energy-efficient renovations is a new challenge. There is a high demand for houses in the historic centre. Still there are some empty historic buildings that have poor accessibility because of commercial use of the ground floor. Furthermore some old university buildings are difficult to redevelop because of their enormous size.
Economic dynamism : qualification of commercial life and economical activities	The economic development of the city centre is under pressure since there are a lot of small scale shops and enterprises. It is essential to provide liveliness and attractiveness. Over the years there has been invested a lot to redevelop the commercial life.

2.2 Experience of tackling the problem so far

Existing policies/projects implemented or strategic plans adopted to do so, etc.

Project Issues	Existing policies
Citizens participation & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	The awareness of individual citizens for the need for eco-restoration is growing. There are organized inhabitant groups within the city centre in order to manage living in the city centre.
Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	Over the last 15 years Delft worked at the renovation of the city centre at an urban scale: reducing car traffic, redevelop open spots within the city centre (adding 30% new shopping area) reorganize and relocate the commercial enterprises, stimulating small enterprises to invest in the buildings, stimulate the re-use of dwellings above shops, stimulate redevelopment of buildings in a public-privat enterprise, the stock development company. Other initiatives: the advertisement policy and renovation subsidies. These initiatives have created a lively and attractive city centre. That combines modern needs with the historic characteristic of Delft
Technical dimension of Eco-Restoration	An exemplary eco renovation of a national listed monument, Oude Delft 73, 'de Witte Roos' is under construction. This is an inspiring example to inhabitants of Delft.
Economic dimension of Eco-Restoration	The restoration of the city centre has made living in Delft very popular. Within the city centre a company developed special glass products and window frames for eco-renovation of historic buildings (van Ruysdael).
Governance dimension of Eco-Restoration	Within the city centre the city of Delft works together with the inhabitants organizations, the organization of small enterprises, the university of Delft and the historic organization Delfia Batavorum. There are different forms of subsidy for energy-saving measurements and protection of heritage used for redevelopment of the city centre, from the local government, public-privat funds and at a national level.

2.3 Lessons learnt from the experience

When local policies/ projects have been implemented, were they successful? Have the barriers faced? How have they been overcome?

Project Issues	Lessons learnt from the experience
Citizens participation & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	Citizens participation is key element to realize projects in the historic city centre. There is a tendency to historicism and to copy historic features without conserving the authenticity. To share knowledge about the authentic historic characteristics is very important.
Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	Urban renewal is a long term process, it takes an integrated policy over a long period of time.
Technical dimension of Eco-Restoration	There is a lack of information about available knowledge for eco-renovation. The first exemplary projects realized or under construction give a good idea about the technical possibilities.

Project Issues	Lessons learnt from the experience
Economic dimension of Eco-Restoration	Although the city centre is economically reasonable stable and balanced it needs a continuous monitoring. Developing new products for eco-renovation is possible but because of high costs for research and design not very likely to happen.
Governance dimension of Eco-Restoration	The participation in regional networks for knowledge and achievement in eco-renovation is developing, the network is established only recently. Over the last years stimulation of restoration and urban renewal has been based on subsidies. Since the funds for urban renewal are getting less, new strategies have to be applied.

2. 4 Potential good practices already observable in the city

Concrete results or processes that have been tried

Priorities	Potential Good practices observable in the city
Citizens participation & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	There is a lot of interest from citizens for the history of the city and a growing awareness for eco-renovation.
Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	There is a high level of preservation of the urban heritage of the city, due to a continuous strategy for redevelopment for more than 15 years. There is an economically reasonable stable development of the city centre on an urban scale.
Technical dimension of Eco-Restoration	There are a few exemplary innovative projects in eco-renovation. A project started to make eco-restoration products and information better accessible.
Economic dimension of Eco-Restoration	In order to make eco-restoration economically feasible it is integrated with technical innovation or urban planning.
Governance dimension of Eco-Restoration	There is a political will for sustainable development. The redevelopment of Doelenplein is an unique example of private commissionership within the city centre

2. 5 Needs of the city in relation to the project topic

Project Issues	City's needs
Citizens participation & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding ways to deal with the threat that preserving history is being opposed to sustainability, the difficulty to make historic buildings also energy efficient and to have an integrated policy for this. • Share knowledge of the authentic historic character of Delft in order not to lose it.

Project Issues	City's needs
Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate policies over the last 15 years and to set new priorities with less money available.
Technical dimension of Eco-Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find ways to communicate the preservation of historic characteristics together with energy-saving measurements. To increase the sharing of the knowledge and stimulation of eco-restoration. To find low-energy consuming solutions for historic buildings. To make knowledge easily accessible and understandable. To integrate sustainability with preservation of the historic value.
Economic dimension of Eco-Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need of new products that improve energy-efficiency with the historic, architectural character of the building. To make eco-renovation economically more feasible
Governance dimension of Eco-Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find alternative financial sources for eco-restoration, as public subsidies are going to be less and less available. To have an integrated policy for eco-renovation that stimulate both renovation and energy efficiency and the preservation of architectural quality.

2. 6 Focus of the city's Local Action Plan

At this stage, which do you think will be the main priorities your Local Action Plan will focus on?

Project Issues	main priorities of our Local Action Plan	Pilot Projects
Citizens participation & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate eco-renovation and convince inhabitants of the need for eco-renovation. Share knowledge of the authentic historic value of the inner city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on pilot project for integrated policy for renovation and energy efficiency, involve citizens in set up and evaluation.
Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor objective: existing policies will be renewed and continued 	<p>Minor objective: The development plan for historic centre will be renewed 2011, existing strategies will be evaluated.</p>
Technical dimension of Eco-Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor objective: To search for technical solutions for eco-restoration compatible with the architectural character of historical buildings To stimulate eco-restoration within city centre To operate in regional and national networks in order to make knowledge accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-restoration of a historic university building and to make comparative studies of the energetic and sustainable performance in relation to the conservation of historic value. Work on integrated policy for renovation and energy efficiency. share knowledge and make knowledge easy accessible by organizing a consultant to help building owners finding technical solutions.

Project Issues	main priorities of our Local Action Plan	Pilot Projects
Economic dimension of Eco-Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor objective: Make the small market of eco-renovation materials easy accessible and better known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor objective: To stimulate the use of eco-renovation materials by stimulating eco-renovation projects.
Governance dimension of Eco-Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the interest the historic city centre of Delft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep in contact and inform the OPMA of the project and its results Analysis of the effects of investments and policies and investment of the last 15 years

2. 7 The Operational Programmes and your Local Action Plan

Relevant priorities or measures set out in the Operational Programmes for ERDF and ESF that might be accessed in the future as a result of the Local Action Plan

Priorities	Measures
<p>Our city is mentioned in OP WEST (West Nederland), but mainly as an important city for R&D, innovation, knowledge transfer and not much in terms of a single city that will receive ERDF money.</p> <p>The Operational Program does not cover projects related to the sustainable development of the Historical Center. The impact of activities must stretch up to a regional level in order to receive ERDF funding.</p>	<p>The MA informed us of an interesting idea: to make a research on financial opportunities for our local projects. Furthermore we will inform the OPMA more about the local projects.</p>

Relationship with your OPMA's	ERDF	ESF
Have you already established a direct contact with the OPMA in charge of your region ?	Yes, we took the opportunity of the LINKS project to do so	Not relevant
If yes, have they expressed an interest in :	Being informed about the project.	Not relevant
The theme of the project ?	The MA appreciates the efforts being made under LINKS and by Delft, but the issue addressed is not relevant to OP West.	Not relevant
Being informed of the project's activities and outputs ?	yes	Not relevant
Participating in your local ULSG's activities ?	Not at forehand	Not relevant
Participating in LINKS European activities (publications, Meetings)?	We agreed that we will invite them to the LINKS meeting that will be organized in Delft	Not relevant

<p>MANAGING AUTHORITY INSTITUTION (The official body that manages ERDF and ESF funds in your country / region)</p>	<p>ERDF MANAGING AUTHORITY INSTITUTION: <i>Management Autoriteit Kansen voor West en URBAN II</i> Ontwikkelingsbedrijf Rotterdam Afdeling investeringen en fondsen</p> <p>Person in charge: Adri Hartkoorn Function: policy officer Address: Postbus 6575, 3002 AN Rotterdam, NL</p> <p>Tel: +31 – 10 - 489 3798 Mail: a.hartkoorn@obr.rotterdam.nl</p>	<p>ESF MANAGING AUTHORITY INSTITUTION: Person in charge: Function: Address: Postbus 93249, 2509 AE, Den Haag, NL Tel: +31 - 70 - 315 21 80 Mail: esf@agentschapszw.nl</p>
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Copy of the letter of intent of your OPMA

URBACT II Managing Authority
194, avenue du Président Wilson
93217 Saint Denis la Plaine
France

Date March 19, 2010

Dear Madam, Sir,

As stated in the Final Application form for the project **Low tech Inherited** from the old European cities as a **Key** of performance and **Sustainability LINKS**, the Managing Authority of the 'Kansen voor West' Programme, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Rotterdam confirm their intention to take part in the implementation of the above mentioned project as Associated Managing Authority. We acknowledge the fact that no financial contribution is needed.

The specific challenge we wish to address in this project as an Associated Managing Authority is to support Delft in developing and implementing policies and ideas regarding energy saving measures in, as well as the sustainable use of monuments and the historic city center.

We are convinced that by working through this URBACT project, we will be able to better address this challenge. In this context, if the proposal is approved within the framework of the URBACT II Programme, we will participate in the project as indicated in the Final Application in the view to foster the impact of the project activities on local policies.

Yours sincerely¹

L.M.M. Bolsius

Alderman for Harbour, Public Spaces and
Grand Depart

¹ The elected and authorised representative of the Managing Authority



2. 8 The stake-holders and your LINKS project's Urbact Local Support Group

Outline of the stakeholder analysis on the basis of which the foundations of the Local support Group have been laid.

Stakeholders	Needs & interest in the specific topics of LINKS	Experience/Knowledge in specific topics or subthemes	Capacity and motivation to bring about change at local level
Key Stakeholders			
Lead department / officers The department of built heritage, city of Delft	Sustainable development of historic centre	Sustainable conservation of the city of Delft (both techniques and town planning)	Need to adjust historic buildings in order to preserve
Other dpts The department of environment city of Delft	Stimulating energy efficiency	Eco renovation techniques and policies	Need to reduce energy use and CO2 emission.
Local politicians Ms M. Junius	Development of the historic centre	Town planning, governance- and (inter)national network	To represent Delft as an innovative historic city
Key local agencies Foundation de witte roos	Promotion of eco-renovation of historic buildings	Exemplary project for techniques in eco-renovation	To share and produce knowledge in eco-renovation
OPMA Ontwikkelingsbedrijf in Rotterdam	Increase economic strength	No interest so far	Little, mostly on regional level.
Universities TU Delft	Need to eco restore university building	Technical knowledge in eco renovation	To be exemplary to an international public
Important other Stakeholders			
Users/beneficiaries	To eco restore own building, citizens participation	Some experience in citizens participation	To reduce costs of energy consumption.
Professional organizations Erfgoedhuis Zuid-Holland	Increase knowledge of eco-renovation and the historic quality of the centre	Knowledge about national heritage conservation and historic cities	Large national network
Professional organizations MKB Delft	Small enterprises in Delft that need an economic stable city centre	Knowledge of local economy	Need to respond to regional and local developments.
Inhabitants associations Delfia Batavorum	Share knowledge of the historic character of Delft Need for citizen participation	Knowledge of local history and citizen participation	A large organization of volunteers that want to promote the historic city of Delft

Members of your City's Local Support Group

First name	Family name	Institution	Function	Role in the ULSG (*)
Ms. Ilse	Rijneveld	City of Delft department of built heritage	Policy advisor	coordinator
Mr. Wim	Van Unen	City of Delft department of built heritage	Policy advisor	Member of coordination team
Ms. M.	Junius	Elected representative City of Delft	Alderman	Member
Ms. G.	Van Walsum	Historische vereniging Delfia Batavorum	Chairman	Member
Ms. J.	Van der Jagt	Historische vereniging Delfia Batavorum	Chairman committee behoud stadsschoon	Member
Mr. T.	Remmerswaal	Historische vereniging Delfia Batavorum	Renovation architect	Member
Ms. A	Keers	Historische vereniging Delfia Batavorum	Urbanist	Member
Mr. J.	Roos	Technical university of Delft, faculty of architecture	Professor for renovation, modification intervention and transformation (RMIT)	Member
Ms. H.	Zijlstra	Technical University of Delft faculty of architecture	Assistant professor at the department of RMIT	member
Mr. O	Helleman	Erfgoedhuis Zuid/Holland	Head of department	member
Mr. T.	Deelstra	Stichting 'De witte Roos'	General Manager	Member
Ms. M.	Van Lieshout	Stichting 'De witte Roos'	Program manager	Member
Mr. J.	Van Dalen	MKB Delft	Chairman	Member

C: Coordinator of the ULSG

T: Member of the Coordination team

M: Member

2. 9 Relationship of the city to the LINKS project

Expectations
Exchange of experiences, policies, techniques and knowledge
Consciousness raising of the population & ancient building owners
Guidelines for integrated policies for the eco restoration of historic centers

Concerns

- The complexity of making the need of eco/renovation and historic value understandable to the public.
- The difficulty to find people willing to invest in eco renovation historic buildings.
- The difficulty of making knowledge accessible and sharing knowledge.
- The loss of authenticity because of lack of knowledge and development of local qualities..

Needs

To exchange experience in eco/renovation and sustainable development of the historic city centre.

To use citizen participation for conservation and development of the city centre.

Role in the project

Activity	Coordinator	Participant	Expert	Beneficiary	Host
Project management		X			
• WG : Citizens participation & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre		X		X	
• WG : Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historical Centre		X	X	X	
• WG : Technical dimension of Eco-Restoration	X		X	X	X
• WG : Economic dimension of Eco-Restoration		X		X	
• WG : Governance dimension of Eco-Restoration		X		X	
WG : Communication /dissemination		X		X	

Coordinator: in charge of coordinating the activity (1 to 3 cities may jointly coordinate a Work Group)

Participant: participates actively to the Work Group

Expert: will bring their experience/knowledge to the partnership

Beneficiary: will benefit from the experience/knowledge from other partners

Host: will host a meeting/seminar/conference