

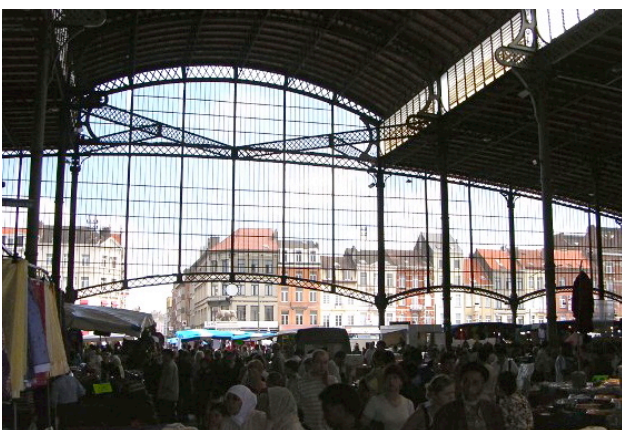
Partner profile: **Anderlecht** municipality (Belgium)

1 City data

	Historic Centre	Municipality
Population (inhabitants)	NA	99 000
Size (hectares)	NA	1784

Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • south-west of Région de Bruxelles-Capitale • de-industrialisation of this urban area with a migrant population of about 65%.
Main challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic centre recovering from 30 years decline • Lack of affordable housing • Need to improve the buildings' confort & energy performance

Project coordination team	Name	Function
Elected representative	M Gaëtan Van Goidsenhoven M Fabrice Cumps,	Mayor of Anderlecht Vice-mayor of Finance, subsidy contract
Project coordinators	M Benoit Stiévenart M Felix Roobart M Didier Van ingelgem	Subsidy Contract & European Affairs, Finance department Head of « cadre de vie » Department Head of Urban Renovation Office



2- Local State of the art

2.1. Nature of the problem in our city

	Whole city	Historic Centre
Social	Lack of affordable housing Need to improve the buildings' confort & energy performance	Lack of affordable housing Need to improve the buildings' confort & energy performance
Economic	Recovering from 30 years decline. Various ERDF Projects in the Anderlecht Municipality.	Historic centre recovering from 30 years decline
Environmental	The municipality study and implement common strategies to reduce their foot print, develop Eco-recommendation and try to improve the conditions and quality of life in our towns. We already develop a PCDN. diagnostic Thermography. Well desserved by the public transport (Tram, subway, bus and train).	Pollution of the ground due to the industrial past. A lot of traffic due to two main roads crossing the municipality. Historic center well connected by the public transport (Tram, subway, bus and train).
Physical	We are in the process of the development of a PCD and a agenda 21.	A real historic heritage housing (end of 19 and beginning of the 20 centuries) Art deco, Art nouveau. An industrial heritage buildinds or infrastructure as the "Abattoirs d'Anderlecht", "Ecole des veterinaires", "Prévoyance sociale" we have different kinds of urban ruptures : train, canal, region border, main road .
Organizational (Governance)	integrated urban development is to promote competitiveness and social inclusion, whilst improving both the built and the natural environment. We use also the integrated approach for projects needing cooperation among departments. The municipality is fully responsible to decide the urban renovation of Anderlecht territory. There is no masterplan of the brussels region.	The region decides the area of the neighbourhood contract and the municipality will choose the sites to realize the renovation. The contract will be set up and developed by the municipality after the approval of the Region.

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

<p>Nature of urban fabric and buildings, elements of urban history and architectural identity, quality of heritage building, type of protection rules</p>	<p>Due to its urban evolution, the territory of Anderlecht seems very contrasted. Indeed, one can notice there a rural zone, a zone exclusively devoted to the sports activities and leisures, industrial parks, cities peripheral gardens workers, modern cities, wealthier residential zones, numerous parks, a historic center and a denser urban area with a high level of poverty.</p> <p>the municipality is structured by the historic center, the district of Cureghem, the ring, the rural zone of Neerpede and by the canal. It is truly cut into two by the ring with the rural zone in the west and the urban zone in the east.</p> <p>The type of protection rules depends on the heritage. It's managed by the regional state and can be subsidised until 80 %.</p>
<p>Social and demographical balance/problems (age structure, population's incomes, social segregation phenomenon...)</p>	<p>The characteristics of the population are closely related to the industrial development of the agglomeration and the municipality: a mainly worker and employee population ; a significant part of the population resulting from the large waves of immigration - socio-professional composition : mainly low qualified "workmen and employed" a level of studies level not very high, low tax income level.</p> <p>Nevertheless we can say that each district has its own characteristics: the district of the slaughterhouses, the southern district, the district of the veterinary surgeons, the triangle, etc</p> <p>The district of Curreghem, the area of the project, counts some 20.000 inhabitants, of which two thirds don't have Belgian nationality (they are mainly Morrocans, Italians, Turks and Spanish). The population of Curreghem is moreover very young: 42% of the inhabitants have less than 25 years and 9% only exceed the 65 years. They are mainly Belgians autochtones. Curreghem also counts among the districts of Brussels poorest and most disadvantaged, with an average income very low, a low level of educational formation and important rate of unemployment (28%). Not far from 70% of the residences of the zone have low comfort. The public parks and the green area are scarce.</p>
<p>Balance/difficulties in term of urban functions</p>	<p>Lack of public infrastructures as Library, Theaters,Culturals equipment, day nursery. Well deserved by the public transports Tram, Metro, international train station, railways, Canal.</p>
<p>Urban facilities for inhabitants</p>	<p>On all the municipality territory there is : 11 nurseries, 21 primary & secondary schools, one academy of social promotion, one Arts university, one musical academy 2 municipalty libraries.</p>
<p>Quality of housing</p>	<p>1-district struck by the disindustrialization of urban fabric with immigrant population a near to the 65%.</p> <p>2-intense urbanization</p> <p>3- Urban ruptures (mono Zones functional, railway line, strap of entry of highway, Canal)</p> <p>4- Old housing stock, the historic housing of Anderlecht isn't in adequation with existing large families demand.</p>
<p>Economic dynamism : qualification of commercial life and economical activities</p>	<p>From an economic point of view, the past of Anderlecht is rather rich but, the economy being evolutionary, it since was blown down. Moreover, the zones of economic tertiary activities and distribution recently installed generate employment but primarily for skilled workers residing outside of the city. Nevertheless, the very good accessibility of the territory with a significant number of communication access shows the potential for great hopes of development. But we have difficulty to set up project sand find private investments due to the insecurity.</p>

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
Social challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<p>The Anderlecht Municipality benefits from various programs which have each finality in different fields but with an integrated approach and focus on citizens participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Contrats de quartier</i>, <i>ATU</i>, <i>Budget participatif</i>, <i>Programme Intégration et Cohabitation (PIC)</i>, <i>Fonds d'Impulsion à la politique des Immigrés (FIPI)</i>, <i>Contrat de Sécurité et de Prévention</i>, <i>Politique des Grandes Villes</i>, <i>Projets Européens</i>, <i>Comités de quartier</i>, <i>Revalorisation des noyaux commerciaux</i>
Urban planning challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<p>The Municipality is committed to the enhancement of its urban heritage assets since a long time. It has developed programs and actions to improve the quality of urban planning and fights against urban dislocation of public spaces, built heritage and museums.</p> <p>Since one year, the nomination of a "bouwmaster" in order to set up a global vision (masterplan) of all Brussels. Anderlecht faces image and social issues (degraded built heritage). The municipality wants to improve its strategy for eco renovation, restoration for the local built and natural heritage, which are competences of the local council.</p> <p>The building chosen as a LINKs pilot project dates from the 19th century. Situated in Cureghem, it is the archetype of the suburb shattered by the de-industrialisation of this urban area with a migrant population of about 65%. The project is also located near the midi Station.</p> <p>it presents a façade made of timber frame on the main street and a façade made of stone on the main lateral lane.</p> <p>The ERDF and the Brussels government launched an important strategic programme to stimulate Economic competitiveness, employment and urban development. For the Municipality, this mixed funding was the opportunity to incentivate an eco-restoration.</p>
Technical challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<p>This building was chosen to test Eco-restoration technical tools and solutions :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ A Life Cycle Analysis has been implemented to assess the environmental impact for the restoration of the building, including the reduction and waste management. 2/ A panel of technical solutions has been proposed by the municipality to reach a Belgian standard of low energy performance (60 kWh/m² per year /m²) including innovating systems for heat production. 3/ A Dynamic Save Water management will allow to find the most efficient solution for water saving. 4/ A Dynamic Save electric management will allow to find the most efficient solution for electricity saving.
Economic challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ The Life Cycle Analysis permitted to choose the more efficient method with lesser impact on environment, during the building restoration, & all the life of the building (including uses & consumptions), 2/ The municipality wishes this restoration to be an example of restoration of a building classified with all the corresponding constraints. 3/ Restoration with improvement of the energy performance at local & regional levels: Indeed, in Cureghem alone, there are 866 private residences built before 1919 and 945 between 1919 and 1945, meaning 1811 potential residences, in the long term, to be renovated with energy performance. 4/ the project will include the waste reduction and management strategy . 5/ increase the economic dynamism and employment in the zone, offering financial incentives for House or infrastructures, 6/ support the development and the expansion of companies in carrying sectors, social and economic. 7/ support the economy saving of the population who will live in the eco-restoration house.
Governance challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<p>This project will be a good practice example for the citizen of Anderlecht but also for the Brussels region. It will also stimulate economic competitiveness, employment and urban development of the neighbourhood</p>

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
Social challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	ATU, CLDI, Neighbourhood Contract. It's important to collect information from the participation process but the final decision should be done by the professional of the municipality.
Urban planning challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	We must have a global vision of the project and it should be integrated in the City.
Technical challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Ongoing process
Economic challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Economic Incentivations to public and private investments.
Governance challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	The strong environmental regional policy had a real impact on the implementation of eco-restoration and eco construction in Brussels.

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
Social challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	ATU, CLDI, Neighbourhood Contract, participatif budget project.
Urban planning challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Ongoing process
Technical challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	High Performance Buildings have become the Brussels standard.
Economic challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Primes and ERDF.
Governance challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Region requirements for eco renovation and eco construction.

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

Project Issues	City's needs
Social challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	How to involve the population who has to face their basic needs?
Urban planning challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Other Good practices examples of eco-restoration.
Technical challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	As far as the technical renovation is link to culture, we interested in all the different technical dimension.
Economic challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	How to finance the training of the renovation's actors.
Governance challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	Simplification of the decision process.

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
Social challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve attractiveness of the historic center To improve the buildings' confort & energy performance To improve & diversify the local economy in the historic center To improve the sensitisation of the inhabitants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrat de Quartier durable Canal – Midi Passiv social housing Lemens, Aumal-Wayez
Urban planning challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve efficient strategies to implement the agenda of sustainable neighbourhoods into the existing urban fabric 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrat de Quartier durable Canal - Midi
Technical challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the eco-restoration of building heritage. <p>To improve the eco construction in historic area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecorestoration of the Ecole des veterinaries building Passif social housing Lemens, Aumal-Wayez
Economic challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve & diversify the local economy in the historic center To eco-restore historic buildings with a new economic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecole des veterinaries Eco-restoration project (future business centre) ATRIUM project Creation of a Tourism office
Governance challenges to Historic Centre Eco-restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the integrated management of activities linked to the sustainable development of the historic city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualicities european Certification PCD, PCDN

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
ERDF sustainable Urban development	Support and complement efforts to ensure that cities and towns maximise their potential.
	Improve the quality of life in european town.
	Achieving sustainable urban development

Relationship with your OPMA's	ERDF	ESF
Have you already established a direct contact with the OPMA in charge of your region ?	YES	YES
If yes, have they expressed an interest in :	YES	YES
The theme of the project ?	YES	YES
Being informed of the project's activities and outputs ?	YES	YES
Participating in your local ULSG's activities ?	YES	YES
Participating in LINKS european activities (publications, Meetings)?	YES , when possible.	YES , when possible.

We have a long term collaboration with our OPMA

<p>MANAGING AUTHORITY INSTITUTION</p> <p>(The official body that manages ERDF and ESF funds in your country / region)</p>	<p>ERDF MANAGING AUTHORITY INSTITUTION: Brussels Region Person in charge: Quentin RICHARD Fonction: Cellule de coordination et de gestion du FEDER 2007-2013 Ministère de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale Address: Rue du Progrès, 20 1035 Bruxelles</p> <p>Tel: +32.2.204.17.58 Mail: qrichard@mrbc.irisnet.be</p>	<p>ESF MANAGING AUTHORITY INSTITUTION: Actiris, Office régional bruxellois de l'emploi Service FSE Person in charge: Fonction: Address: Boulevard Anspach, 65 B-1000 Bruxelles</p> <p>Tel: (32-2) 505 14 11</p>
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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	Susidy contracts&european affairs, Urban renovation, Urban planning,	Planning ploicy, urban renova-tion, ERDF programme,	Transnational services, transversal services, integrated approche
Other dpts	Monuments and sites, architectures, Environnement, participation	Knowledge environment, preservation conservation policy.	Transversal project
Local politicians	Municipality Council of Anderlecht	Policy, development plan	Decision makers
Key local agencies	Urban center, urban planner agencies, ADT	Knowledge in urban renovation	Implementation & communication with users
OPMA	Brussels Region	Policy, development plan	Regional development and projectfinancing
Universities	Urban universities	Good practice , exchange	Further education, Training
Important other Stakeholders			
Users/beneficiaries	Citizens, visitors	usage	Final users, social beivours, investment in private renovation
Professional organisations	Association	Technical skills	Technical rsource, evolution of profesionalcommunity
Inhabitants associations	Residents associations, community , forum, CLDI.	Local Knowledge and awar-ness	mobilisation

Members of your City's Local Support Group

First name	Family name	Institution	Function	Role in the ULSG (*)
Felix	Roobart	Anderlecht Municipality	Head of department "Cadre de vie"	T
Didier	Van ingelgem	Anderlecht Municipality	Head of department "Urban renovation"	T
Pouria	Shoeibi	Anderlecht Municipality	Architect, neighbourhoods contracts	T
Laurent	Collignon	Anderlecht Municipality	Architect, neighbourhoods contracts	M
Guy	Van Beeck	Anderlecht Municipality	Architect, neighbourhoods contracts	M
Jean	Verhulst	Anderlecht Municipality	Head of the Administration	T
Kurt	De Durpel	Anderlecht Municipality	Public technical services	M
Patrice	Demol	Anderlecht Municipality	Urban development	M
Renilda	Van loo	Anderlecht Municipality	Association life department	M
Idalie	Devriendt	Anderlecht Municipality	Infrastructure department	M
Serge	vandenberge	Anderlecht Municipality	Environment services	M
		Anderlecht Municipality	Coordinator Agenda 21	T
Davy		Anderlecht Municipality	Sustainable development cell	M
Marc	Decree	Anderlecht Municipality	Head of cultur	T
Frederic	Leroy	Anderlecht Municipality	Monuments & site	T
Benoit	Stiévenart	Anderlecht Municipality	Subsidy contract & European Affairs	C

C: Coordinator of the ULSG, T: Member of the Coordination team, M: Member

ULSG should integrate new members in the ULSG (stake-holders) in relation with projects

2. 9 Relationship of the city to the LINKS project

Expectations

Exchange of experiences

Counciousness raising of the population & ancient building owners

Guidelines for integrated policies for the eco restoration of historic centres

This project will help our Council to improve the image of the municipality through a sustainable urban policy, the urban renovation and the environmental issues should improve finally the quality of life of our citizens.

Concerns

None

Needs

Integrated Action Plans, Training, support groups, development of eco-renovation and eco restoration , improvement of environmental actions in relation with urban renovation, development of policies of reduction of the municipality footprint.

Role in the project

Activity	Coordinator	Participant	Expert	Beneficiary	Host
Project management		X	X		
WG : Social challenges to the Eco-restoration of the Historic Centre		X	X	X	
WG : Urbanism & the Eco-restoration of the Historic Centre		X	X	X	
WG : Technical challenges to Eco-Restoration		X	X	X	
WG : Economic challenges to Eco-Restoration		X		X	
WG : Governance challenges to Eco-Restoration	X		X		X
WG : Communication /dissemination	X		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