



Primary Tools



Environmental instruments for neighbourhood revitalization

What this tool does: This tool lists and describes a number of approaches of environmental instruments which can be used for neighbourhood revitalization. These approaches draw upon extensive European and Chinese experiences in urban renewal.



Baltimore: Neighbourhood revitalization without displacement¹



Residents' participation in Urban Renewal in Egypt (K. Mathéy)

How does it work? Environmental approaches can be converted into a large variety of project initiatives, as listed in the second column, below. These environmental initiatives can be applied in historic neighbourhoods, or in more recent modern heritage contexts. These environmental approaches can be part of an integrated 'area approach', or they can be implemented as single-sector interventions.

Area of Activity	Type of Projects
Reduction of Non-Renewable Energy Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofitting through thermal roofs; • Additional floors with new high quality roofs
Energy – Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area conservation with high-tech energy concepts
Clean and renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of embodied energy through heat exchangers; • Biogas from waste products; • Smart solutions for district heating
Land recycling, brown field redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment through adaptive use of industrial land
Land reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation of unutilized land for expansion of settlement
Micro climate improvement / Heat island reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greening of streets and outdoor spaces; • Greening of roofs; • Greening of facades
Flood protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable urban drainage system; • Water proofing of ground floors and access above street levels
Drought prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting; • Green Roofs; • Climate Adaptation Action Plans
Combating resource depletion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal waste and resource management
Preserving Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community gardens; • Promotion of diversity of species; • Urban forestry;
Healthy cities – healthy living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban agriculture; • Urban outdoor spaces for communities
Clean and fair building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green procurement of building materials
Air pollution control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of air pollution from local industries; • Reduction of motorized traffic in residential neighbourhoods through traffic barriers, and outdoor land use
Noise pollution control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic calming; • Road closures • Noise action plans
Neighbourhood infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water, sanitation and waste collection services; • Improved district heating and cooling services; • Improved information technology (IT) services – TV and internet
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to public transport • Pedestrianization • Pro-cycling infrastructure (cycle paths) • Bicycle rental stations

Credentials:

Authors: Kosta Mathéy & Florian Steinberg

Sources: Source: <https://revitalization.org/article/the-holy-grail-neighborhood-revitalization-without-excessive-displacement/#.W3oA-CQzYrg>
