

# Best practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Environments

## Reduce Urban Safety and Security Issues through Urban Regeneration

*BESECURE Final Event*  
05.03.2015

*UMRC UNIT*

*Carmelina Bevilacqua; Adolfo Santini, Claudia Trillo, Francesco Nucera, Pasquale Pizzimenti, Carla Malone, Jusy Calabrò, Luciano Zingali*

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 285222

DISCLAIMER: The information appearing in this document has been prepared in good faith and represents the opinions of the authors. The authors are solely responsible for this publication and it does not represent the opinion of the European Commission or its Research Executive Agency. Neither the authors nor the European Commission or its Research Executive Agency are responsible or any use that might be made of data including opinions appearing herein.

Created with Microsoft PowerPoint presentation software and Microsoft ClipArt



# Outline

## The Case Study: Arghillà RC

- BESECURE Case Study Areas
- Arghillà:
  - SocioEconomic Context;
  - Urban Decay Context
  - Crime Sector

## Urban Regeneration

- Reduce Urban Safety and Security Issues through Urban Regeneration
- Why Urban Regeneration
- The opportunities of Regional OPs for the Programming Period 2014- 2020 Calabria Region to implement Urban Regeneration Initiatives to fight Urban Security Issues

## A possible Solution

# Case study areas



Belfast, The Hague, Freiburg,  
Napels, *Reggio di Calabria*, Poznan, London (Tower Hamlets, Lewisham)

# ARGHILLA': The context

Arghillà is a neighborhood of Reggio Calabria, the most populated city of Calabria Region, It is located in one of the "underdeveloped Regions" as defined by the European Commission for the Cohesion Policy



The neighborhood is strongly characterized by urban and social weakness, which for their complexity. Indeed, the evidences gathered show widespread decay both on social behaviors and physical environment, supported by low safety and security perceptions. Micro-crime rates also complete the picture of the area, allowing to consider it as a paradigmatic case study in urban safety and security issues

# ARGHILLA': The context

Arghillà is geographically divided into two main parts: Southern and Northern. Major concerns are related to the lack schools and health services, while the latter is a public estate built for social housing purposes, planned according to a functionalist approach and still missing the majority of the public spaces and services originally designed



- In the ***Southern part*** most of the Italian families that were originally given public social housies by the municipality decided to leave away because of the social issues and low level of safety if the neighbourhood. The
- ***Northern part is mostly occupied by Roma minorities and low-income families, often dealing with micro-crime or illegal activities.***



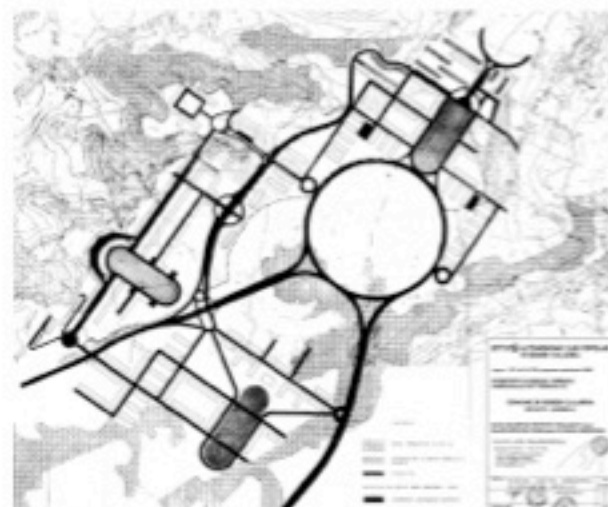
# ARGHILLA'in the 80s

Arghillà is a recent urban settlement, the first building built on the plans of Arghillà dates back between the end of 70s and the beginning of 80s. The original General Urban Plan for the city of Reggio Calabria, drawn up by Prof. Ludovico Quaroni at the end of 1960s, provided a **northward residential expansion for the city - that included Arghillà**- and an industrial southward expansion driven by the presence of the airport.

The neighbourhood of Arghillà reflects this general **mismatch between planning and implementation**. More in details, in Arghillà the general plan is far to have been implemented as designed. Within the Arghillà neighbourhood, **a specific site design for public housing was also produced by the city**; however, public facilities were built with a serious delay. Arghillà was originally conceived as a residential expansion located in the Northern part of Reggio Calabria, mid-way between the city centre and Villa San Giovanni, that is a strategic hub for Sicily, .



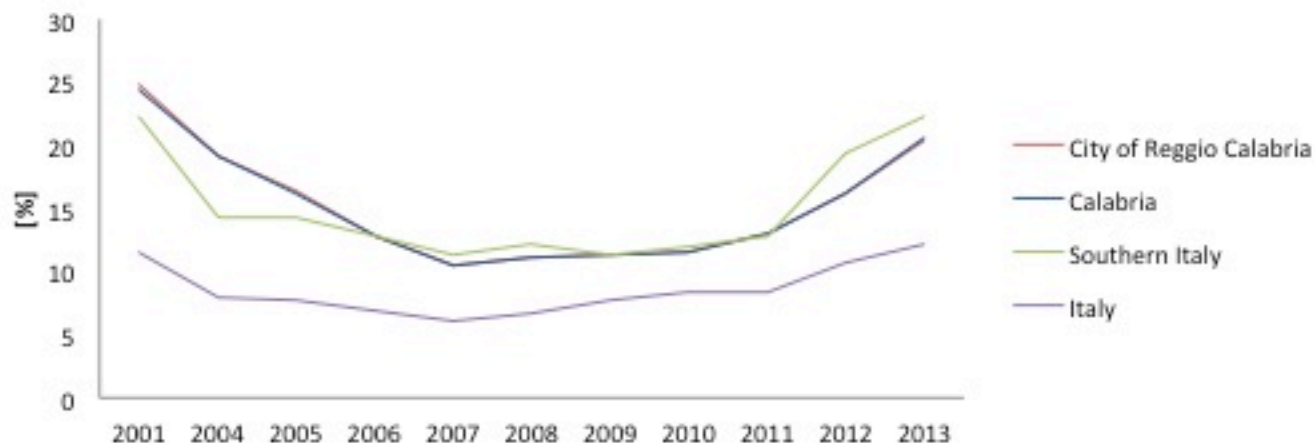
South Arghillà Site Plan – Residential Units



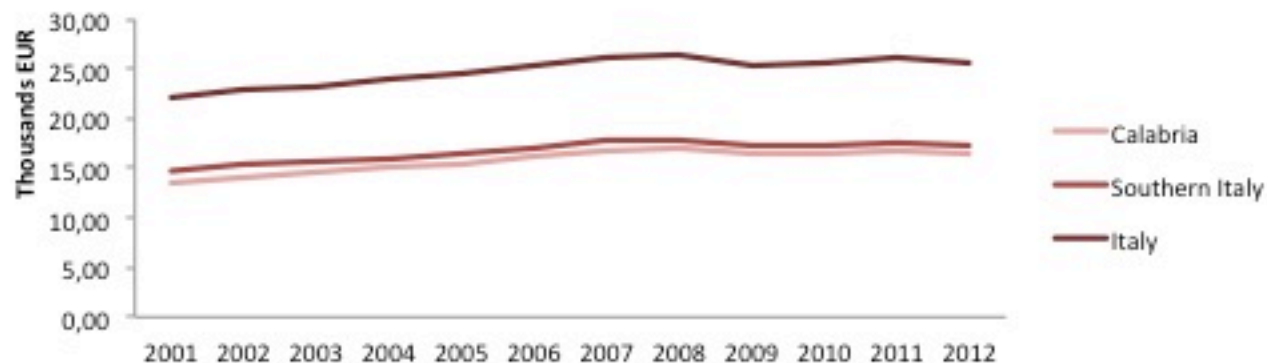
North Arghillà Site Plan – Residential units

# ARGHILLA': Socio Economic

## Unemployment Rate 2001-2013

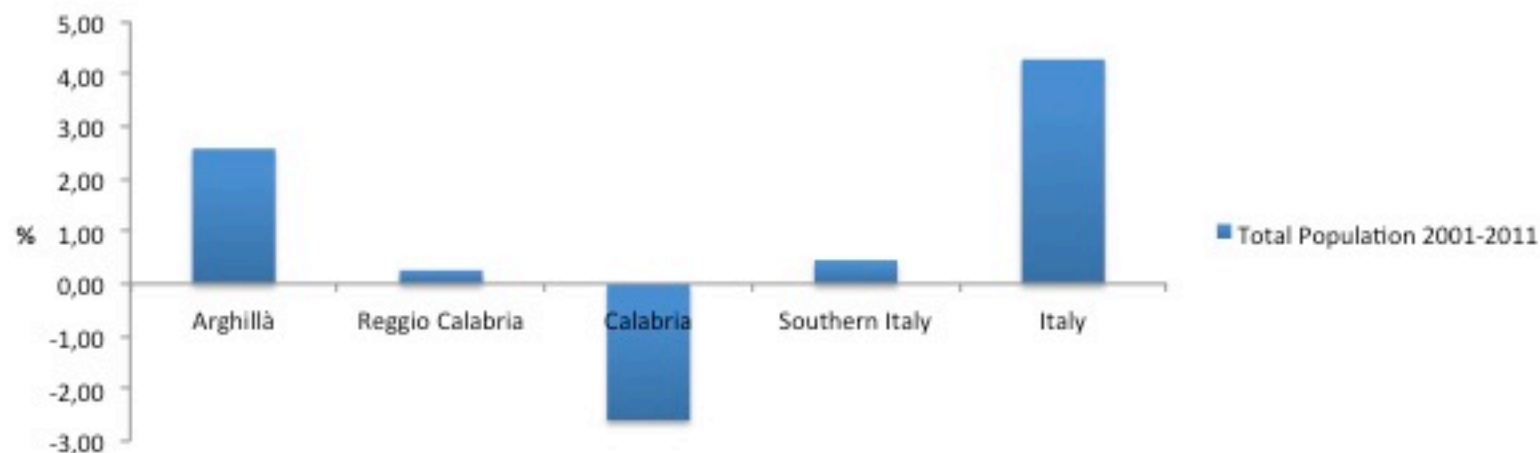


## GDP Per Capita 2001-2012



# ARGHILLA': Socio Economic

Total Population 2001-2011



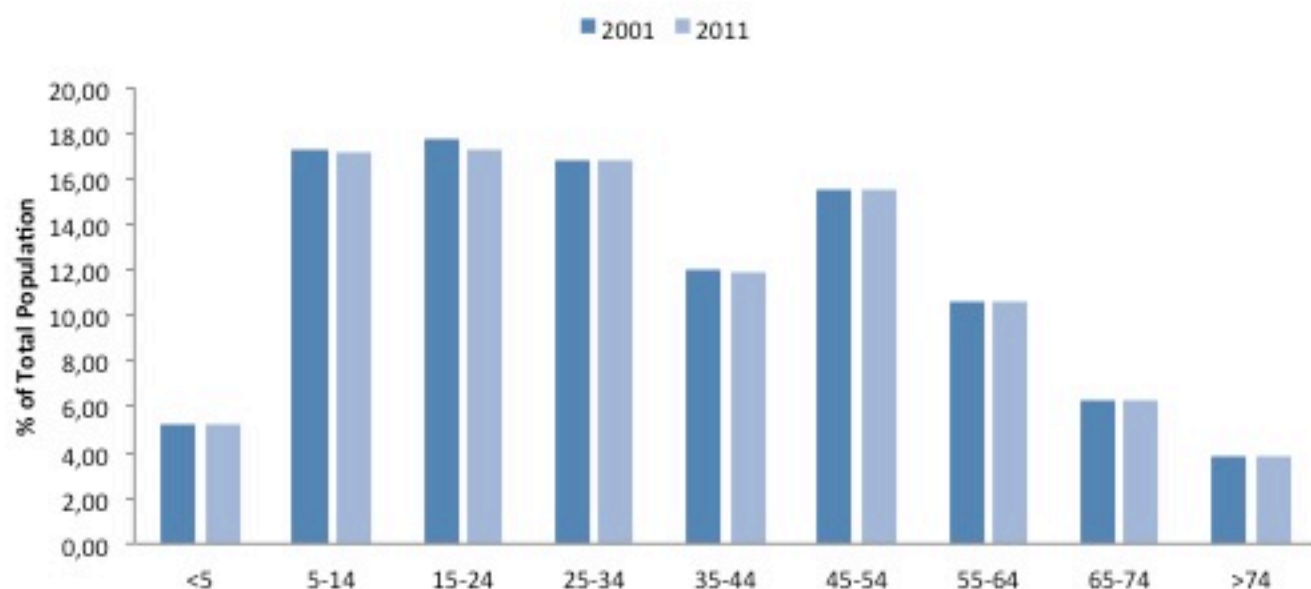
Source: ISTAT – Italian Census

The increase of population in Arghillà is due to the displacement of ROMA community during last decade from the center of the city of Reggio Calabria to Arghillà



# ARGHILLA': Socio Economic

Population by Age in Arghilla 2001-2011

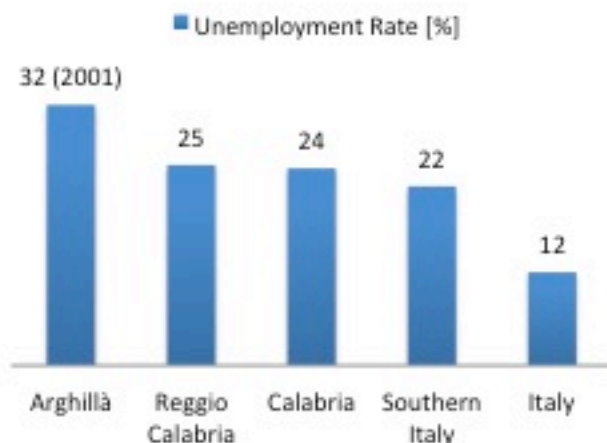


Source: ISTAT – Italian Census

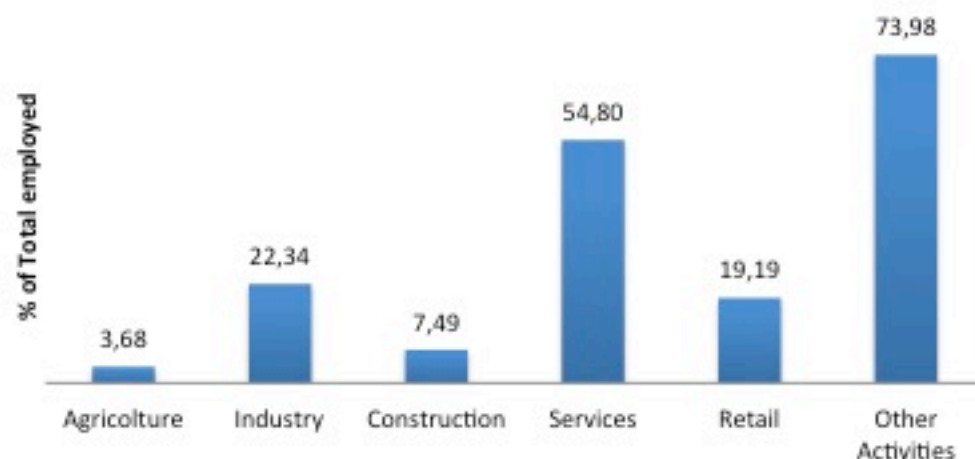
The graph shows an high concentration of population is between the range 5 - 34 years old with a no variation during a decade

# ARGHILLA': Socio Economic

## Unemployment Rate 2011

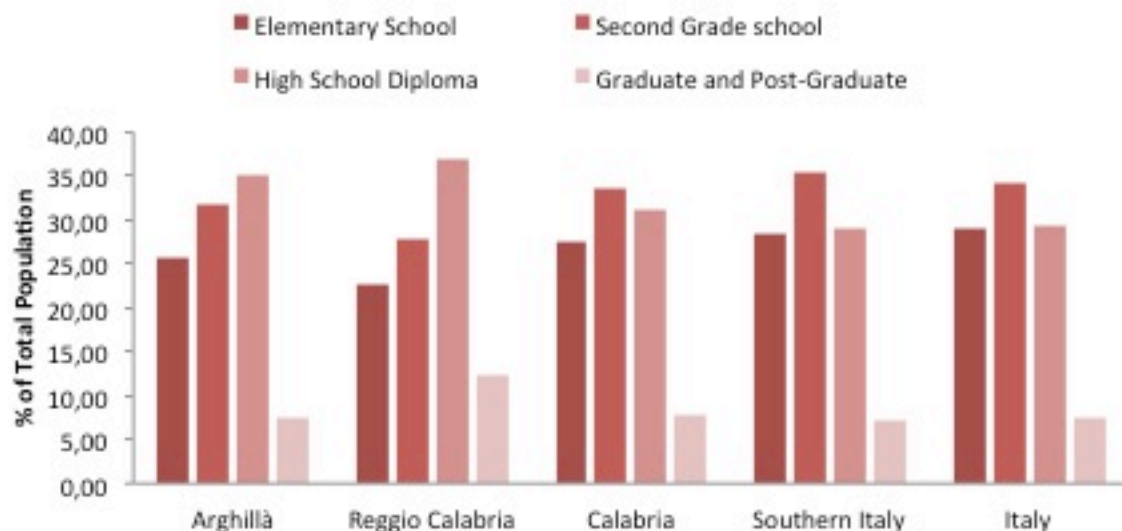


## Employment per Sector in Arghillà 2001



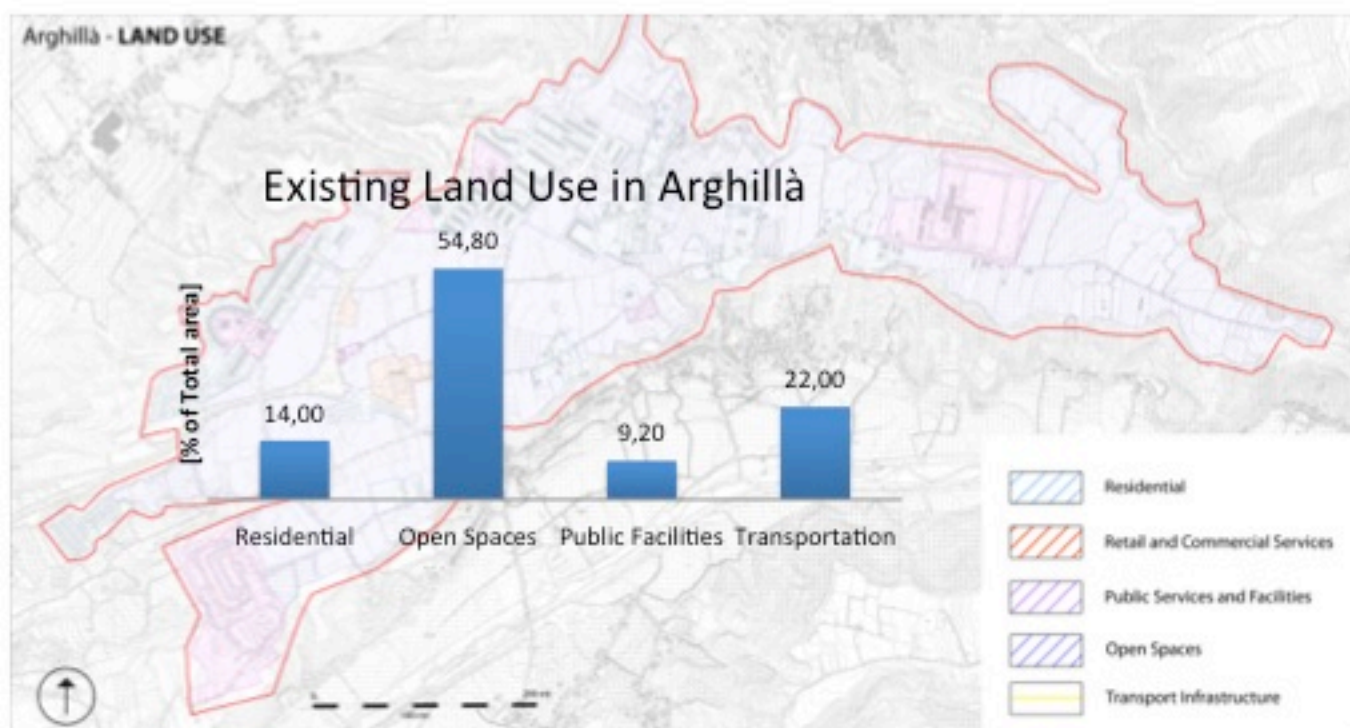
# ARGHILLA': Socio Economic

## Educational Attainment 2001



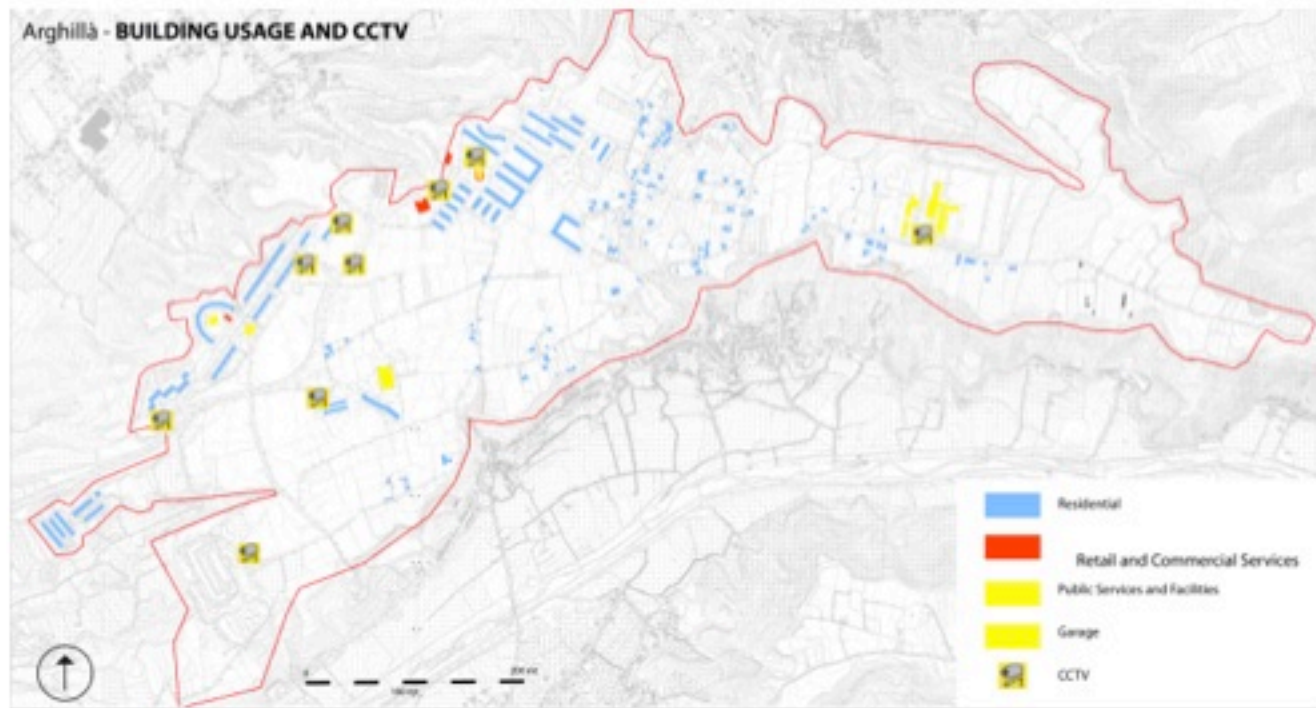
# ARGHILLA': Environmental

- LAND USE



# ARGHILLA': Environmental

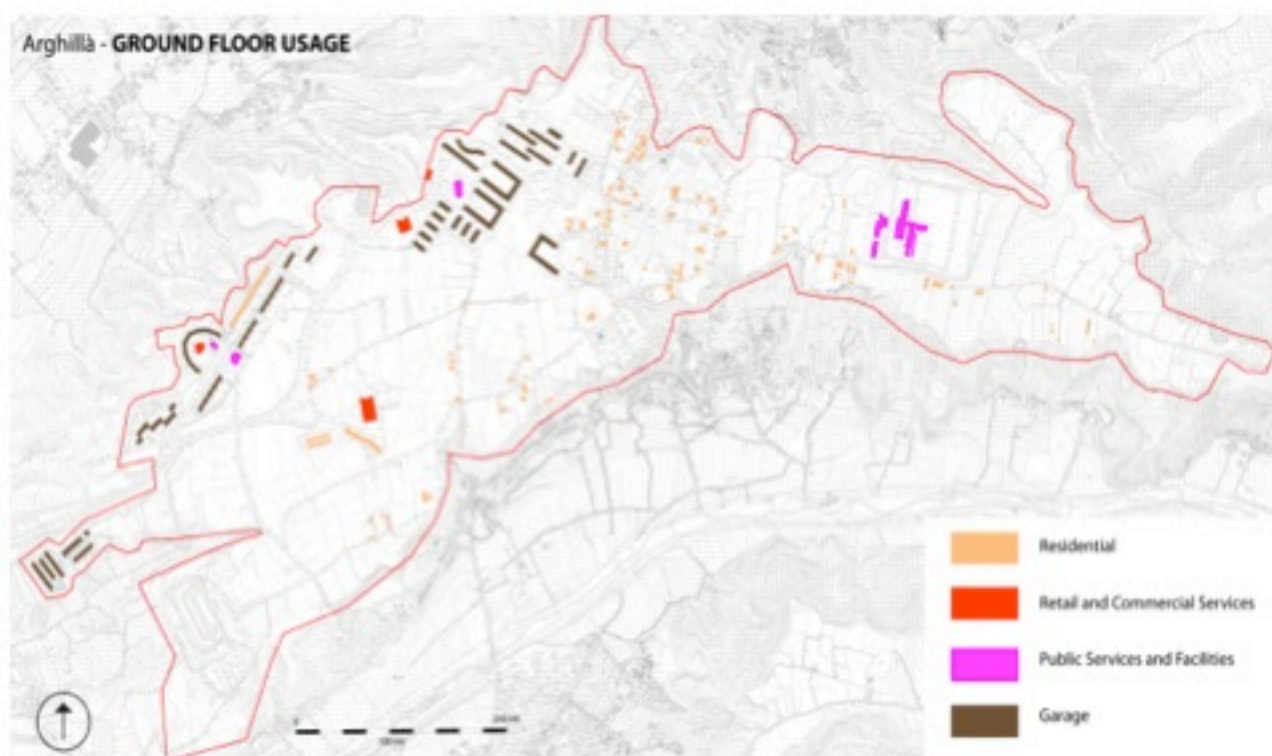
- BUILDING USAGE AND CCTV





# ARGHILLA': Environmental

- GROUND FLOOR USAGE



# ARGHILLA': Urban Decay



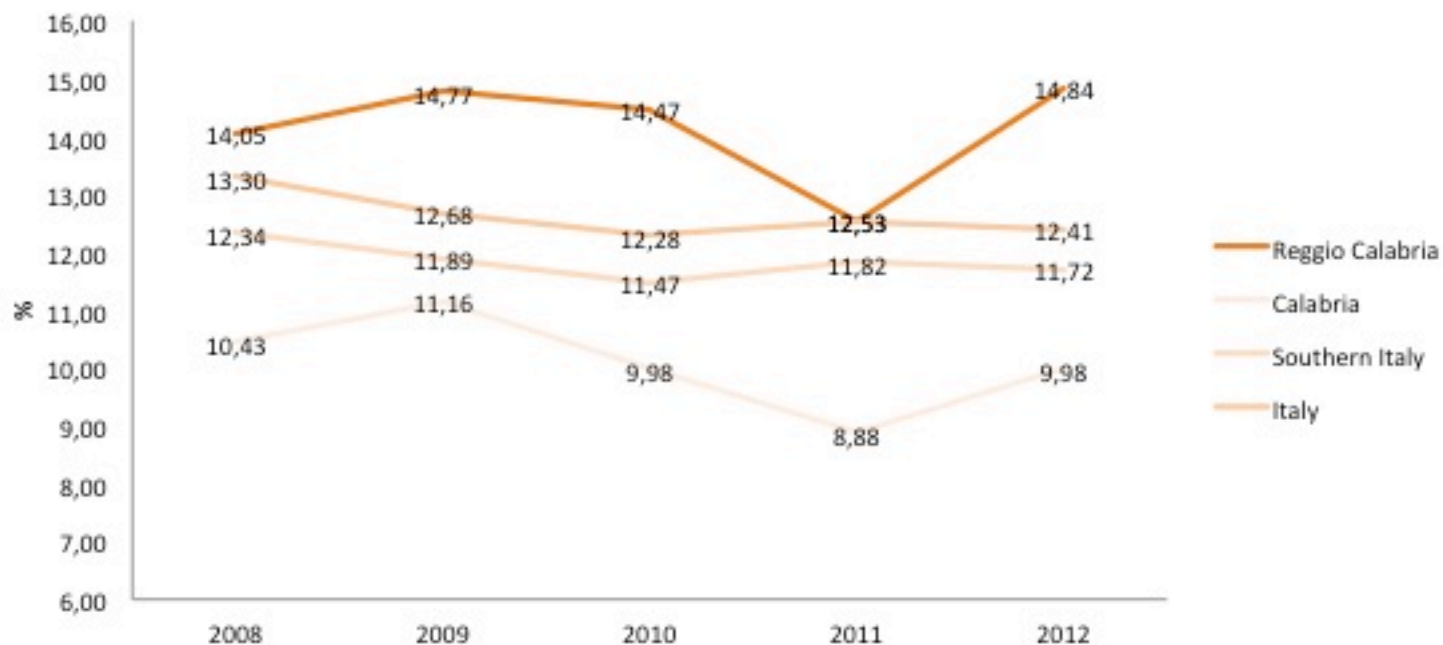


# ARGHILLA': Urban decay



# ARGHILLA': Crime

## Microcriminality Index 2008 - 2012



Source: ISTAT – Italian Census

# Reduce Urban Safety and Security Issues through Urban Regeneration

- Traditional Approaches in tackling Urban security issues based on police enforcement, authorities powers, justice systems etc

**Vs**

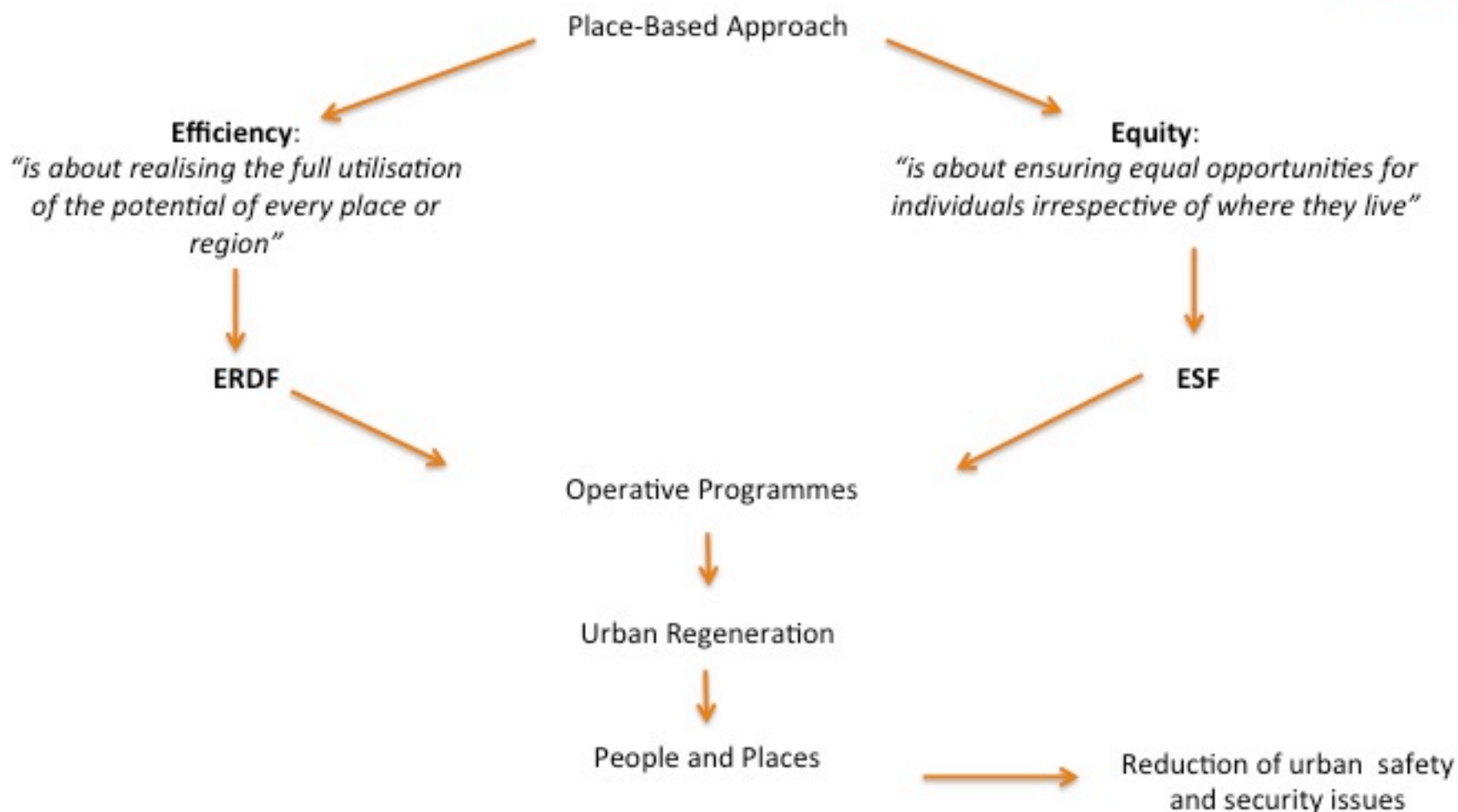
- New approaches, place-based oriented as Urban Regeneration Initiatives, in order to reduce the causes of appealing conditions for crime;



# Why Urban Regeneration

- **Purpose:** Urban “Regeneration is concerned with the regrowth of economic activity where it has been lost; the restoration of social function where there has been dysfunction, or social inclusion where there has been exclusion; and the restoration of environmental quality or ecological balance where it has been lost. Thus urban regeneration is an aspect of the management and planning of existing urban areas rather than the planning and development of new urbanisation”. (Couch C, Fraser C, 2003)
- **Basic Urban Regeneration Principles**
  - Coordination between various sectors;
  - creating a holistic vision
  - Regeneration people rather than a place;
  - Creating partnerships across all levels of government;
  - Creating public-private partnership in order to foster local economic development;
  - Building public sector capacity and leadership, and
  - engaging the local community in planning process
- **Toward the Place-based approach:** The definition of urban regeneration establishes a holistic policy and planning framework with a strong emphasis on place-based approaches that links the physical transformation of the built environment with the social transformation of local residents

# The opportunities of Regional OPs for the Programming Period 2014- 2020 Calabria Region to implement Urban Regeneration Initiatives



# The opportunities of Regional OPs for the Programming Period 2014- 2020 Calabria Region to implement Urban Regeneration Initiatives to fight Urban Security Issues

Thematic Objective	Investment Priorities	Funds
2. Improve Technologies accessibility	2a Extend high speed internet connection networks; 2c. Improve TIC access empowering e-government, e-inclusion, e-culture, e-health application	ERDF
3. SME's competitiveness	3a. Promote entrepreneurship through the exploitation of new ideas and business incubators	ERDF
4. sustain the transition toward a low CO2 emission economy in all sectors	4c. energy efficiency in Public Buildings and SOCIAL HOUSING; 4e. Promote Sustainable mobility;	ERDF
5. Climate Change and risk prevention	5b. Promote investment to deal with specific risks;	ERDF
6. Environment Protection and resources (natural and cultural) valorisation	6e. Improve the urban environment	ERDF
8. Promote sustainable employment	8a Promote the employment of long-term unemployed people through local initiatives 8b Promote youth employment	ESF
9. Promote Social Inclusion, fight poorness and discrimination	9.1 Active Inclusion to promote equal opportunities; 9.2 Socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities; 9.3 Improve Service accessibility; 9.4 Inclusionary Local Development strategies ; 9.4b Sustain Urban Regeneration in disadvantaged urban and rural areas	ESF
10 Education and Training	10a Reduction of school drop out	ESF
11. Capacity Building	11a Invest in Public Administration reform in order to obtain a better governance at national, regional and local level; 11b Empower public administration in order to efficiently integrate the ERDF and ESF initiatives	ERDF-ESF

# Outcome: 3 Drivers

3 Drivers to fight urban safety and security issues and particularly to reduce the causes urban security issue in distressed and marginalised areas:

- Urban Regeneration;
- Urban Governance Empowerment;
- Community Involvement.

- Thank you!

**CLUDs Laboratory**

Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria

PAU Department

[www.cluds-7fp.unirc](http://www.cluds-7fp.unirc)

[cluds\\_7fp@unirc.it](mailto:cluds_7fp@unirc.it)

**Coordinator: Carmelina Bevilacqua “Assistant Professor in Urban Planning”**

[cbevilac@unirc.it](mailto:cbevilac@unirc.it)