

# HEALTHY CORRIDOR CONCEPT NANTES

**Project**

Healthy corridors as drivers of social housing neighbourhoods for the co-creation of social, environmental and marketable NBS

**Acronym**

URBiNAT – Urban inclusive and innovative nature

**Title**

Healthy corridor Concept

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# HEALTHY CORRIDOR CONCEPT NANTES



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**Acronym** URBiNAT – Urban inclusive and innovative nature



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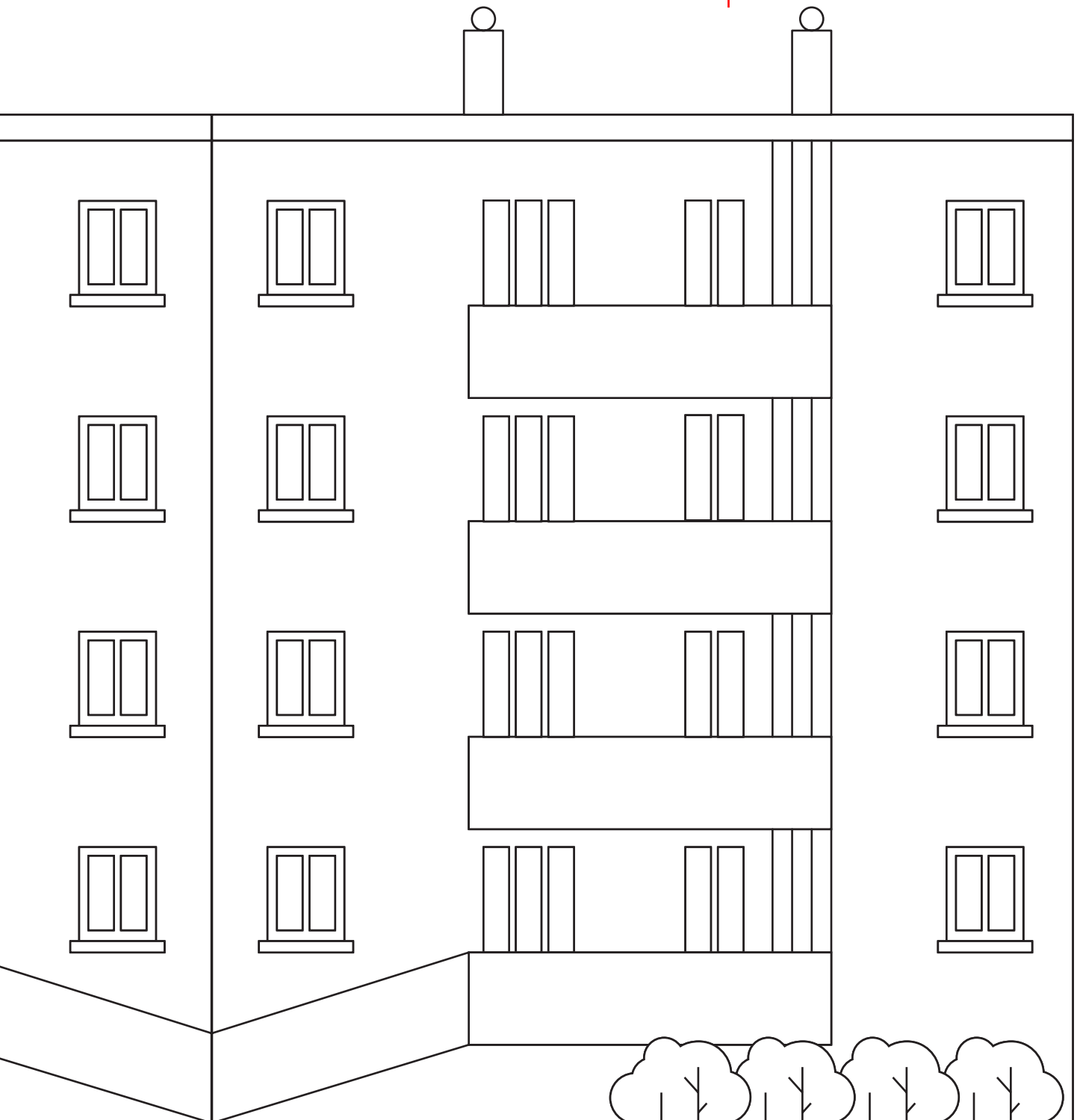
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# **PART 4 – NANTES HEALTHY CORRIDOR**

<b>1. From the city to the intervention area</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.1 A major urban renovation project at Nantes Nord scale: the Global project</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.2 The URBiNAT opportunity and expected added value</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>1.3 URBiNAT intervention area</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2. Co-creation process</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.1 Method approach</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.1.1 Principles</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.1.2 An approach with the definition of four framework units</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2.2 Co-creation – method process</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.2.2 Overview of the co-creation process</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.2.3 The co-diagnostic stage</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.2.4 The co-design stage</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2.3 Co-creation activities and timelines</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2.4 Challenges of co-creation methodology in Nantes and impact of the Covid 19 crisis</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>3. The healthy corridor strategy</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.1 Municipal policy at the city and district scales</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.2 Analyses of the co-diagnostic results that informed the co-design process</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.2.1 Challenges emerging from the socio-economic analysis</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.2.2 Challenges emerging from the territorial analysis</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>3.2.3 Nature as an opportunity for NBS development</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>3.3 Global strategy for the intervention</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>3.3.1 Health as a transversal challenge for the healthy corridor</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>3.3.2 Public spaces</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>3.3.3 Nature and food production</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>3.3.4 Education</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>3.3.5 Physical activity &amp; sport</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>3.3.6 Social and solidarity economy</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>4. URBiNAT's new NBS</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>5. Healthy corridor spatial concept</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>5.1 Aims and principles for intervention</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>5.2 Healthy corridor as a cluster of NBS</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>6. Nantes Healthy Corridor</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>6.1 Healthy corridor diagram</b>	<b>77</b>

<b>6.2 Main achievements and Results</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>4.1 Public spaces</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>4.2 Nature and Food production</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>4.3 Education</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>4.4 Physical Activity &amp; Sport</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>4.5 Social and Solidarity Economy</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>List of figures</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>List of tables</b>	<b>5</b>



# Nantes

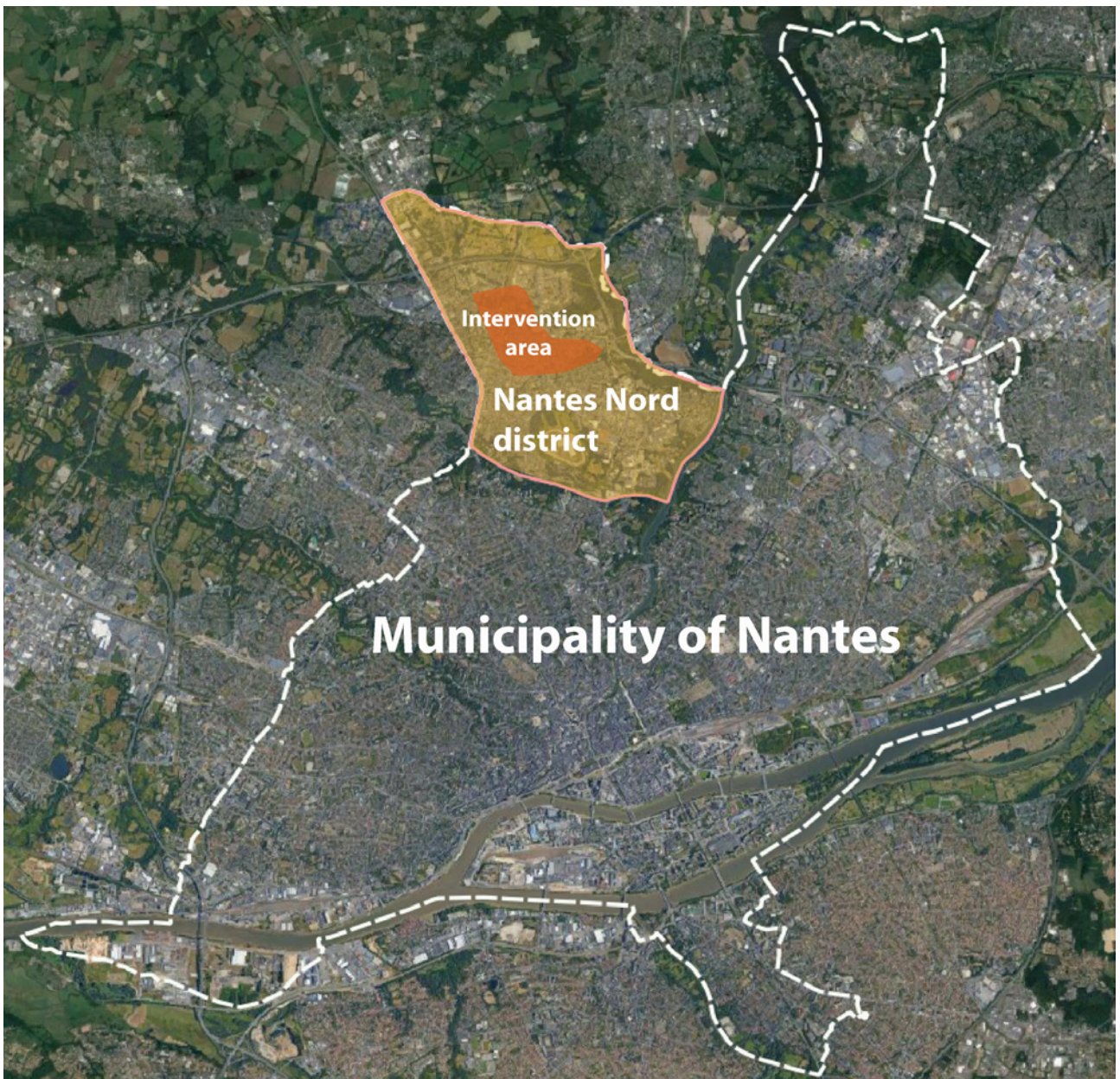


Figure 1. Location of study and intervention areas in Nantes.

# 1. From the city to the intervention area

## 1.1 A major urban renovation project at Nantes Nord scale: the Global project

Unlike many French or European social housing areas, Nantes Nord is particularly well connected to the city centre via a tram line, several bus lines and secondary roads. The district is located inside the ring road (except the Angle Chaillou farm which is located on the other side of the ring, accessible by a bridge) and also one of the greenest districts of the city. Though, as the Local Diagnostic will underline, health and socio-economic indicators are worrying. It is indeed one of the districts with the highest poverty rate. The city decided to seek for national funding for the urban renewal of Nantes Nord.

Supported by the ANRU, the national agency for urban renewal, the municipality started to develop an urban project at Nantes Nord scale from 2016 (prefiguration contract).

The urban project – the Global Project – is a major rehabilitation project with a 121 million euros budget. It plans to develop a scheme for the period 2023-2030 (implementation phase). The program targets several topics: social and cultural life, economy and public equipment, mobility issues, public spaces and housing.

It includes an important component on landscape structure and forms, and will thus include NBS. But it also integrates traditional civil engineering solutions, notably with interventions on buildings and infrastructures.

In 2016 and 2017, the one-year extensive co-diagnostic, with more than 900 inhabitants or local stakeholders involved, and the studies carried out mainly by the group of urban planners and landscapers (Mandatory team lead by Germe & Jam, architect-urbanist) led in 2018 to the production of the “guide plan”, the development strategy for the Nantes Nord district by 2030. This one was revised in 2020 integrating complementary studies.

## 1.2 The URBiNAT opportunity and expected added value

The municipality saw an opportunity in URBiNAT as a preliminary to the Global Project. The two projects indeed share the same general objectives of improving the health and the well-being of the inhabitants.

URBiNAT also meets the municipality concerns of the co-creation process: the so-called Citizen Dialogue, that the municipality has enforced as a way of doing since 2014. The integration in URBiNAT also allows going further in the co-creation process already existing in Nantes, with especially the co-evaluation phase. The municipality has therefore chosen to integrate Nantes Nord as a study area for the URBiNAT project.

Another argument is that the city of Nantes wants to share its experience and explore more in depth the appropriateness of giving more space to green spaces and nature (and by extension to open and public spaces) in urban renovation.

The city of Nantes, through its local history (horticultural and botanical activities) and through a strong political support for several years (“Four flowers” national award in 1988, European Green Capital in 2013), gives importance to the place of vegetation (nature and gardens) in the city. Urban landscape is thus a strategy for the urban development of the city. At the metropolitan level, this strategy is taking shape in the “Green Star” scheme. Seen from the sky, Nantes, with its network of rivers and parks, looks like a large, graphic green and blue star. Announced in 2015 and inspired by Boston’s “Emerald Necklace”, the plan highlights the networking of the green corridors that run along the Loire, Erdre, Cens, Gesvres, Chézine and Sèvre rivers with Nantes’ major parks and green spaces that create a network of biodiversity and walking paths.

The municipality has already several experiences of this urban landscape approach in eco-districts, or in projects in central spaces of the city, but it is a challenge to extend it in a social housing renovation one.

The integration of landscape aspects and NBS are already included in the Global Project, pushed by the municipality. But the Global Project is more constrained by the ANRU framework that, by the way, does not give such importance to landscape and natural aspects. The URBiNAT



project was therefore considered more appropriated. It also gives the opportunity to test the implementation and assess the impact of a network of NBS through the Healthy Corridor.

### 1.3 URBiNAT intervention area

Nantes Nord perimeter is the study area. This corresponds both to the diagnostic and evaluation scale.

The intervention area focuses on a reduced area in the North of Nantes Nord, where are the priority districts (QPV), the social housing districts with concentration of difficulties.

Located in the north-western part of the city, the “Nantes Nord” district is one of the 11 districts of Nantes municipality. It is itself subdivided in 9 micro-districts.

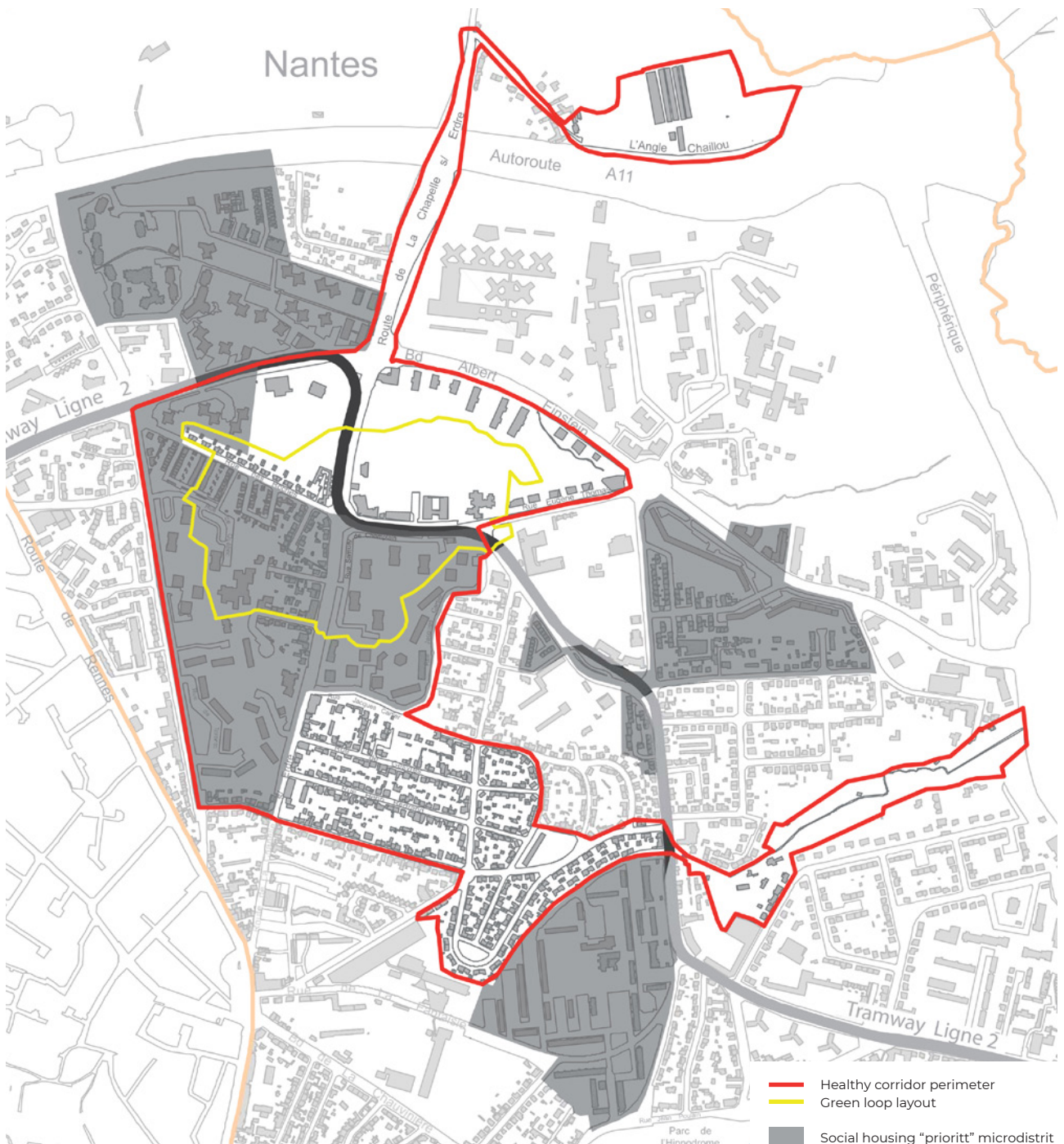


Figure 2. URBiNAT intervention perimeter in Nantes Nord.



Figure 3. The study area with the 9 micro districts of Nantes Nord and the 'priority' areas (QPV, in green).

Between the valleys of the Gesvre, Erdre and Cens rivers and close to Orvault and La Chapelle-sur-Erdre, the Nantes Nord district is one of the gateways to Nantes.

The greenest district of the city (62m<sup>2</sup> per inhabitant), is made of a mix of urban forms:

- low rise housing area or suburbs for the oldest parts (faubourgs);
- allotments (lotissements);
- New constructions, dead-end housing estates, business and commercial areas;
- Large social housing complexes, university campuses, urban facilities;

The district results now in an archipelago. Social housing estates created in the early 1970s were built according to a sector and residential

unit logic (separation of car and pedestrian flows) leading to the reversal of the traditional block structure: in front the private residential parking lot, behind the green spaces. Social housing estates are therefore easy to cross on foot, with a very good pedestrian network, but difficult to cross by car.

The separation of social housing from the public streets, the introduction of residential landscaped spaces leads to the isolation of social housing. Far away from car traffic, drug dealing can develop more easily.

Nevertheless, social housing is encompassed in an urban fabric meshed by roads, public transport and many facilities.

A very efficient network of services and public spaces allows citizens to access amenities easily within a radius of proximity to their home.



Figure 4. Interlacing between residential areas and social housing buildings in the Chêne des Anglais subdistrict. (Source Nantes Métropole Photo © baloon-photo.com 2015).

# 2. Co-creation process

## 2.1 Method approach

### 2.1.1 Principles

#### Integration of **URBiNAT** in existing plans and links with the other projects going on in the district

URBiNAT co-creation process in Nantes should not be considered in isolation. It must be integrated in municipal approaches and connect with the other projects.

- The participatory process implemented in URBiNAT is integrated into a territory where dialogue with the inhabitants is already highly implemented. In order to respect the voice of the inhabitants and the principles of co-creation, the task force must guarantee the continuity. Participatory process is therefore not linear, but it is an interactive process. The URBiNAT

participatory process is fed by outputs of previous participatory activities and some of the URBiNAT outputs will feed other/future projects. Indeed, the ideas proposed by the inhabitants may need further discussions for the co-implementation, or more time to integrate the right local stakeholders. This applies in particular to the immaterial NBS.

- As an urban project, the urban renovation project (global project) is integrated in an urban regeneration trajectory. The district has already been the subject of several projects through the last 30 years. Currently, the URBiNAT project is leading in complementarity with the Global project and with the advanced stages of the Revers'EAU project (that will officially start in 2023) Figure 5.

### Spatial scales

Projet Global: Large district scale : Nantes Nord

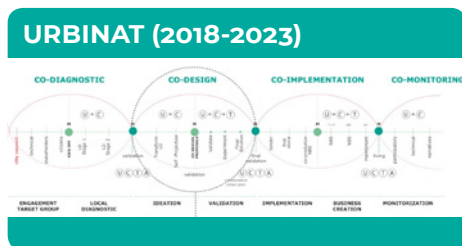
URBiNAT: Nantes Nord as study area and part of it as intervention area

Revers'EAU: the Renard stream valley in Nantes Nord

### Schedules

Global project – Urban project for the district  
2017-2030 (121 millions Euros)  
Initial diagnostic  
2016 2017

Physical implementation  
2023 2030



Revers'EAU: construction works for the reopening of the Renard stream Interreg project 2023-2027



Figure 5. Interrelation between URBiNAT and the other projects going on in the district.

## Identification and engagement of relevant audience for the participatory

The Nantes task force does not necessarily seek to include all inhabitants at every stage, but rather to seek to engage the relevant audiences in the projects. In the Canada Park, for example, the municipality sought to hear from the girls, with the ambition of contributing to the reappropriation of public space by the women and girls of the district. The Canada Park was also intended to enable residents to reclaim the space where drug dealers had taken up residence.

Once the target audience is identified, it is important to tailor the participation materials to the audience. For example, public meetings in the evening are attended mainly by elderly people and people from more privileged socio-professional categories. Working with schools, sports associations, etc. and proposing more lively activities can help to reach younger audiences. Nevertheless, some audiences remain particularly difficult to reach, such as isolated men for example.

## 2.1.2 An approach with the definition of four framework units

Within URBiNAT intervention area, four preliminary framework units were identified.

- “The Canada park”, a multifunctional urban park with attention on social cohesion and gender issue on public space;
- “The re-opening of the Renards stream”, with a focus on biodiversity;
- “The green loop”, the first walking path out of 5 planned for the district, as a tool for physical activity and support for immaterial NBS;
- Healthy food production access to all through green spaces and community gardens at the district scale. (The initial idea was to take over the Angle Chaillou farm by the municipality, but the negotiations were not successful and the thematic of urban agriculture was rethought through other channels).

Based on local diagnostics, they were determined both on location, specific thematic, concerned inhabitants and the local stakeholders involved.

The identification of framework units does not compromise the integrity of the healthy corridor, the four units being interconnected in the overall URBiNAT project. In fact, the four units have only an operational methodological vocation, mainly to facilitate organization of participation interventions. This division by framework units aims to give well framed participatory activities in terms of goals and length of time. It also aims to target publics that are potentially more interested by identified goals (even if activities are not limited to these most targeted public, and which do not exclude that public can take part in different framework units).

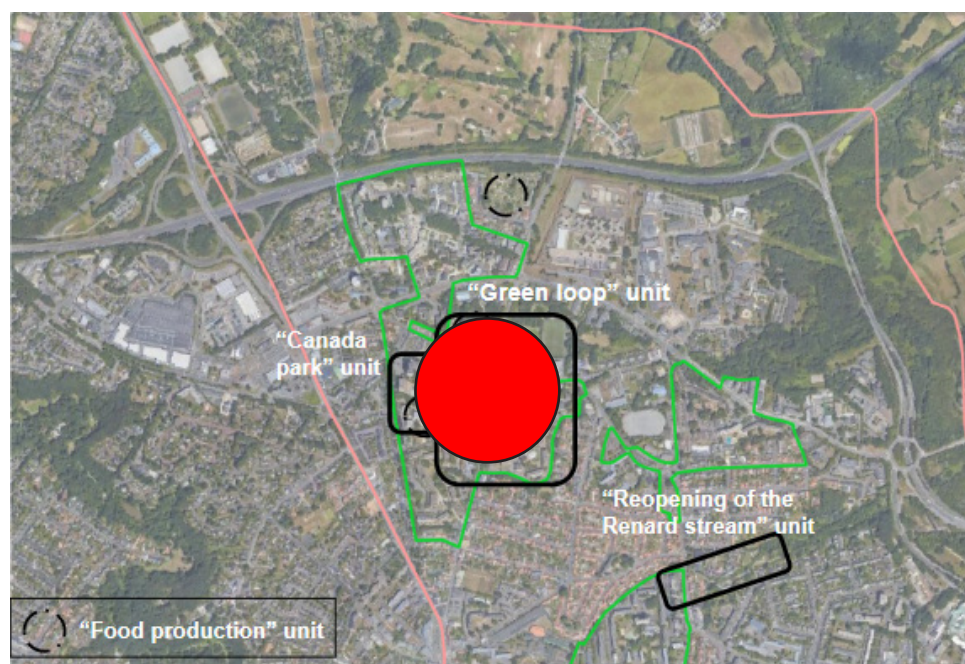


Figure 6. Framework units in Nantes Nord (map centred on URBiNAT intervention area).

## 2.2 Co-creation – method process

### 2.2.2 Overview of the co-creation process

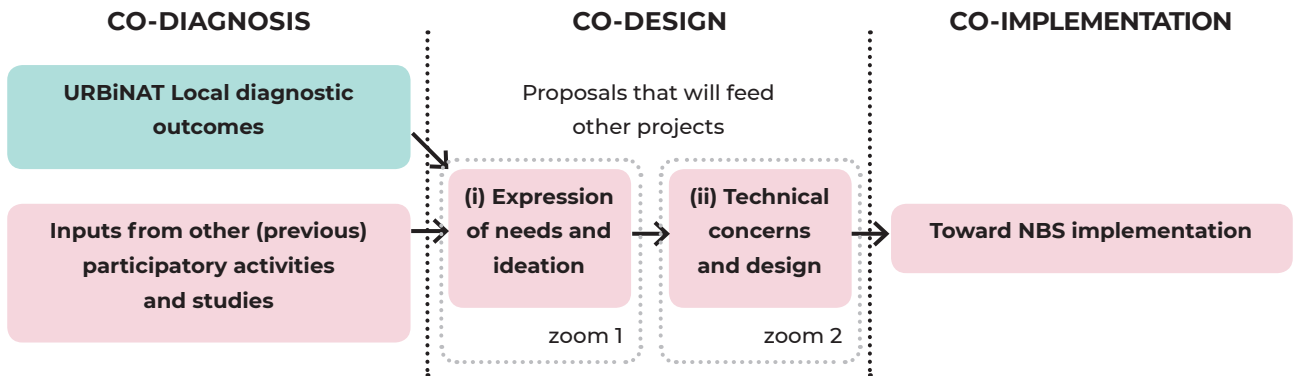


Figure 7. Scheme of the co-creation phases.

### 2.2.3 The co-diagnostic stage

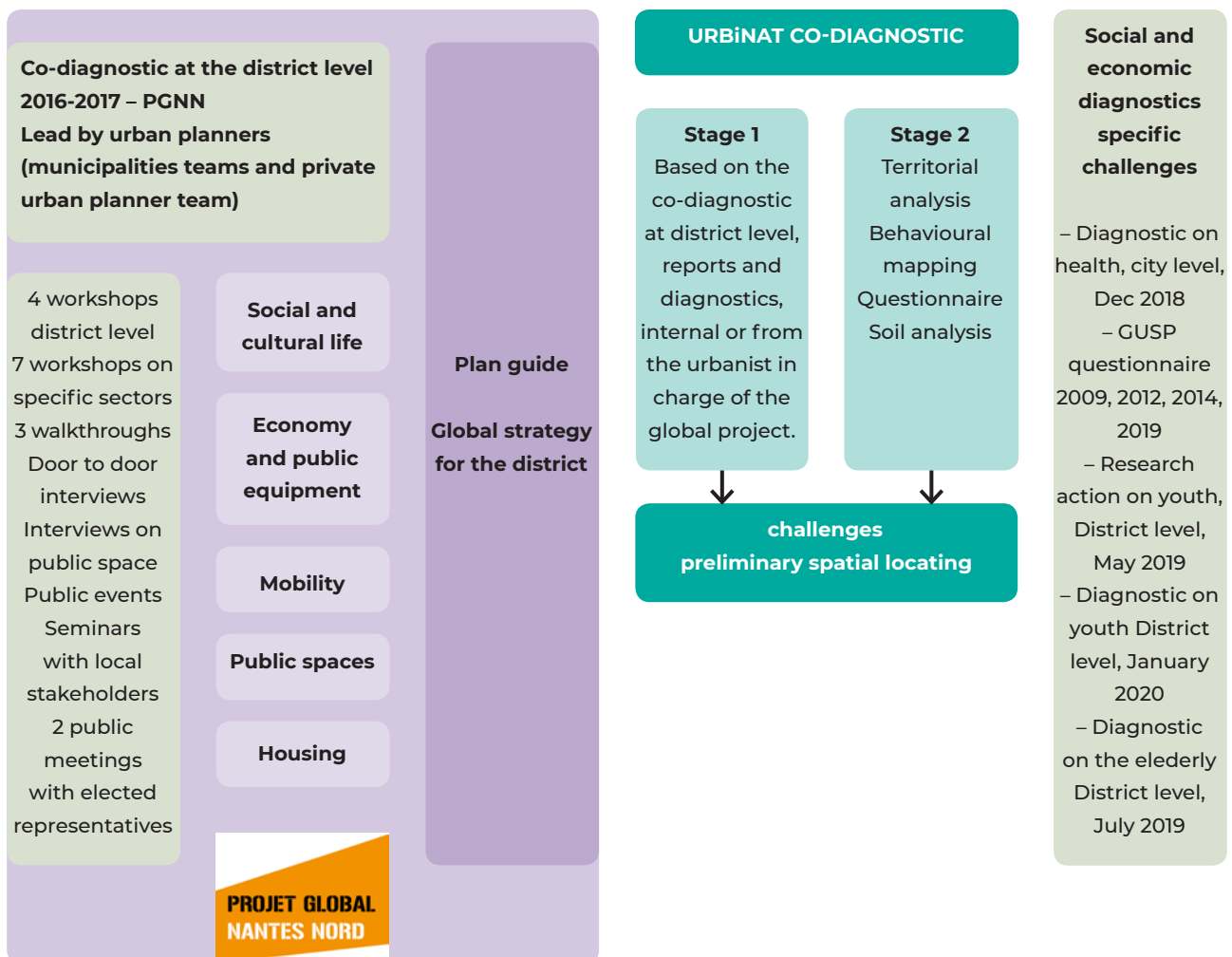


Figure 8. Synthesis of methods (and project affiliation) that produce data used to base the project of the Healthy Corridor.

Nantes Nord is a district in transition, where the culture of dialogue and co-creation is strongly rooted. In 2016-2017, an entire year has been devoted to exchanges with the inhabitants to draw up the guiding plan, the development strategy plan for the district. 350 inhabitants and stakeholders took part in workshops, public meetings and events during the year. A further 900 people were questioned directly on public space. Completed by interviews with local stakeholders and city services, an extensive diagnostic of the city was co-developed. Interviewed in the street, at the foot of the house, over a coffee or at a meeting table, everyone was able to share their knowledge, problems, perceptions and practice on the social and cultural life, on economy and public equipment, on public space, housing and mobility.

These diagnostic elements were reused and completed in the Local diagnostic report implemented in the URBiNAT in 2018-2019. This work was structured following two stages.

The first one aimed to collect existing knowledge and data on the neighborhood, and the second one continued the diagnostic by several methodologies specifically developed by URBiNAT partners.

The outputs of these actions were reported in the D2.1 Nantes Local Diagnostic (Dec. 2019).

Finally, this co-diagnostic stage was completed by specific diagnostics carried out by the municipality services, namely the health diagnostic, the elderly diagnostic, the youth diagnostic and the questionnaire of the Urban and Social Management of Proximity, also fed into the URBiNAT project by underlining the need to target certain groups for whom the issues of physical and mental health are particularly important.

## 2.2.4 The co-design stage

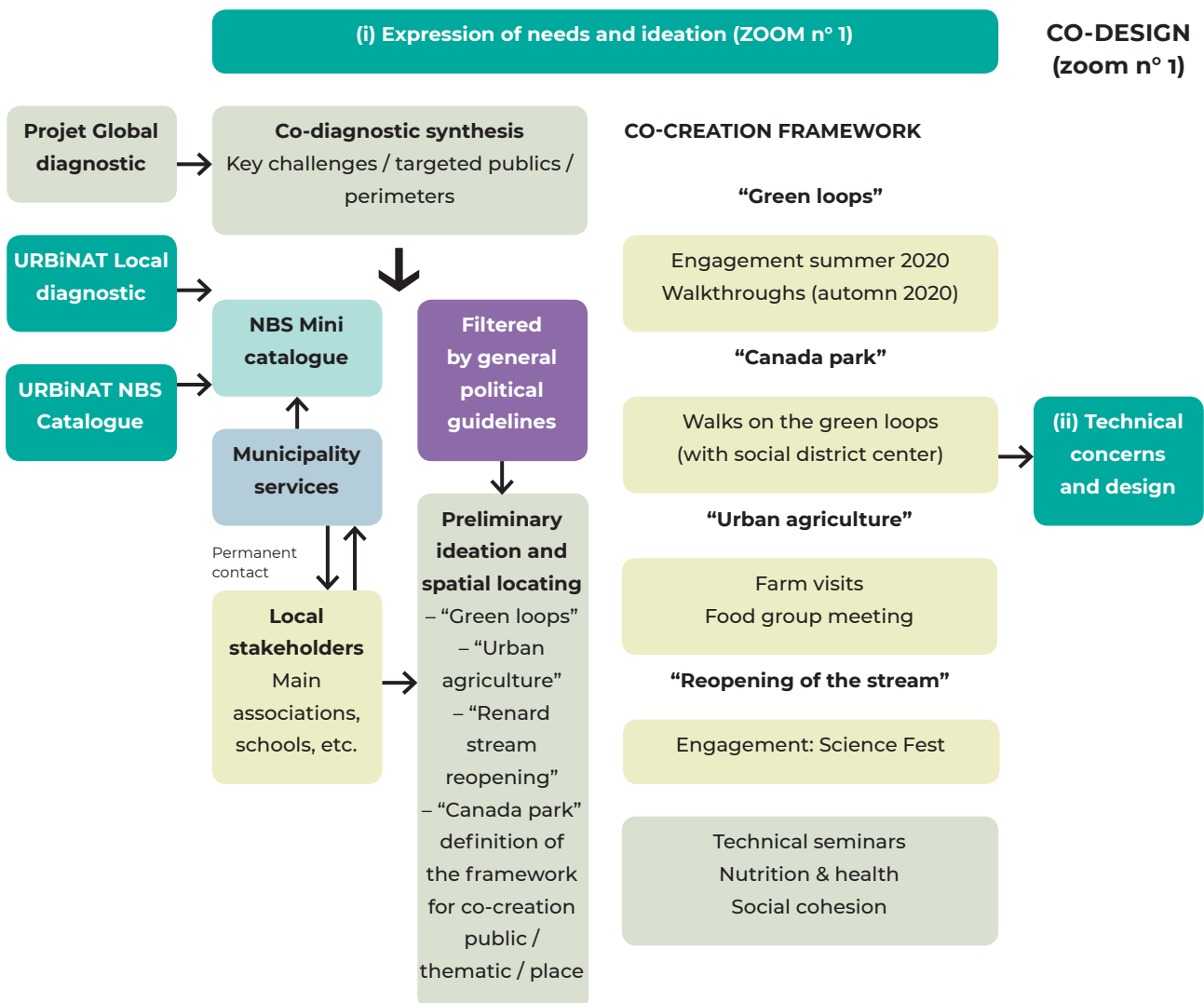


Figure 9. Scheme for the co-design evolution – initial phase.

The co-diagnostic (Projet Global + URBiNAT) made it possible to identify the main challenges to be met in the district and led to 4 strategic objectives of the global project, the urban project that will transform the district by 2030:

enhancing the landscape and green spaces of the neighbourhood, facilitating mobility, especially by car, better distribution of services, rehabilitation of housing.

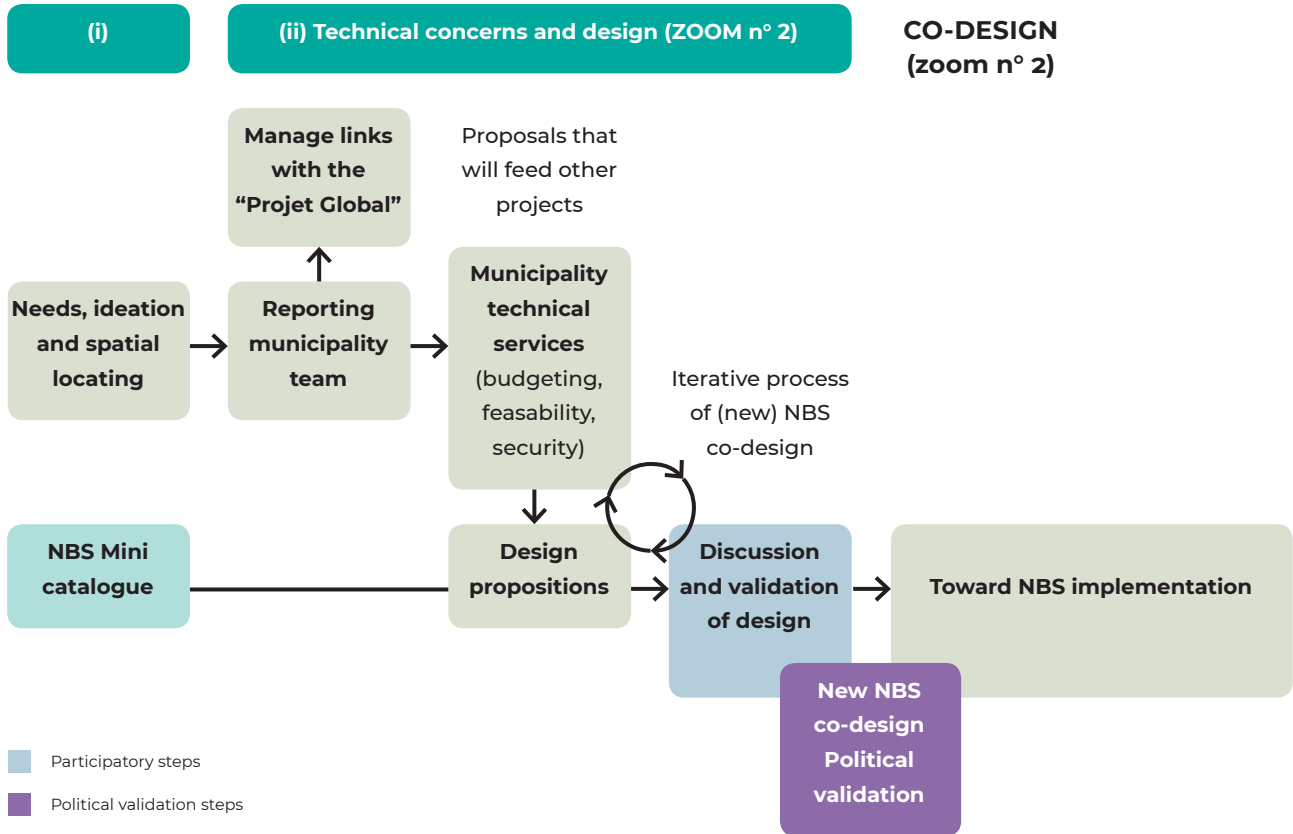


Figure 10. Scheme for the co-design evolution – second phase.



## 2.3 Co-creation activities and timelines

To set the district in movement, the municipality relies also on local stakeholders to:

- Engage specific publics targeted following the Local Diagnostic
- Propose immaterial solutions to contribute to the healthy corridor

Those immaterial solutions will need to be more defined in a second phase of co-design in Spring 2021.

### General co-creation time frame

The co-creation process follows the chronology as developed in the URBiNAT methodology. However, the four different framework units follow different developments and are therefore not necessarily at the same stage at a given moment (Figure 12).

The difference of advancement between framework units depends on different reasons. When one has for example already been nourished by exchanges with the inhabitants before the beginning of URBiNAT, such as the green loop which was proposed within the framework of the consultation of the multi-professional health centre in 2016, others are only at the embryonic stage, such as the reopening and renaturation of the Renards stream in a highly urbanised area which will require several years of studies before it is actually reopened. The works for the reopening of the stream have therefore been integrated in the LIFE REVERS'EAU project as a continuum of the work engaged within URBiNAT.

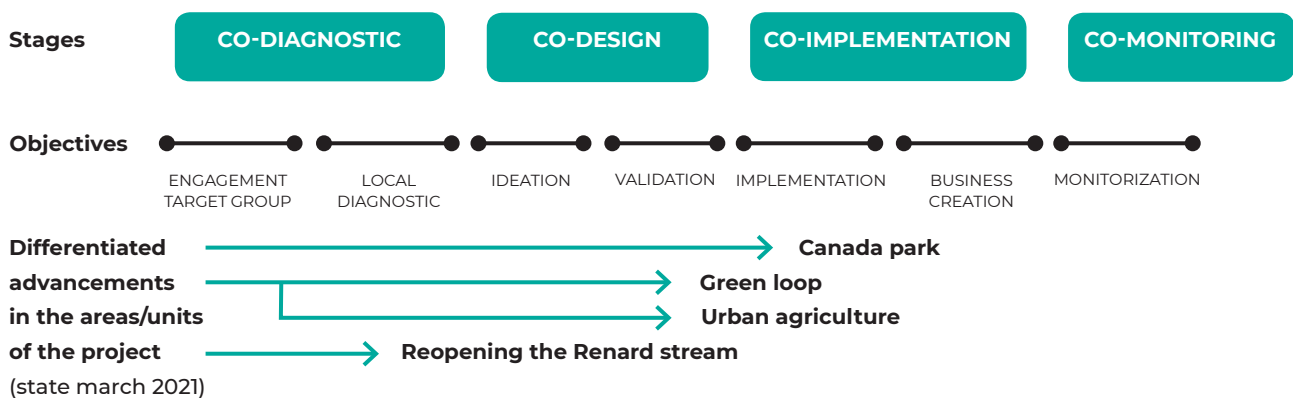


Figure 12. Advancement of the Co creation process in the four framework units.

### Below the co-creation time frame for each framework unit.

As the negotiations for the Angle Chaillou farm failed, no direct workshops were planned with the inhabitants on urban agriculture. Though, the district already counts 5 family or shared gardens with a long waiting list. And food

production became even more central with the Covid19 crisis where inhabitants of social housing districts have fallen into such precarity that it was difficult for them to feed their families. Within the green loop walkthroughs in Autumn 2020, inhabitants expressed wishes connected to food production.

# Canada park

**2017**

**FEB-MARCH**



**Engagement**  
Suggestion box



**2017**

**APRIL-JULY**



**Co-diagnostic and engagement activities**  
Main needs and challenges



**2018**

**12<sup>TH</sup> DEC**



**Presentation of the general construction plan**  
Validation by inhabitants



**2018**

**MARCH-APRIL**



**Public event and co-design activities**  
Propositions of inhabitants



**2019**

**DEC**



**Choice of the playgrounds and naming of the park by the inhabitants**



**2020**

**FEB**



**Political validation**



**2020**

**MARCH**



**Start of the construction work**




-  Inhabitants
-  Elected representatives
-  Nantes Task force

Figure 13. The Canada Park co-creation timeline.

The co-creation process for the Canada park focuses on participants living near the park. The citizen dialogue bus, the tool for co-creation processes of the municipality, was mobilized directly on site, to get the inputs of the inhabitants. Before that, an idea box was placed in the Canada park to collect the wishes of the inhabitants, as well as a ground marking to delimit the area concerned. This also helped to mobilise them for the first workshop held during the spring of the project, an annual event in the district, where the proposals were studied and discussed by the inhabitants. Many of the children and teenagers present on site and users of the teenage club expressed a desire for a scooter track and swings (especially the young girls). There was a strong demand for gardens and the renovation of the city-stadium. An older request for a petanque court was added, as this space is intended to bring together people of all ages. A second phase with sketches of the playground was proposed to the inhabitants who were able to give feedback on their desires. At the same time, gardening workshops were offered on the recent planters,

in order to engage the inhabitants who had mentioned this wish and created a collective to plant the gardens. Also, benches were made by the gardeners of the City of Nantes from trees cut down in the Amande wood, and unloaded, i.e., taken out of the wood by a horse, which went around the district. Some of them were left at the CUB, so that the inhabitants could personalise them. Most of them were given a metal plate indicating "Made in Nantes Nord" since they were entirely produced in Nantes Nord.

The playground was delivered in Autumn 2020, in the midst of the Covid 19 health crisis, and was a breath of fresh air for the inhabitants of the area. The playgrounds, located near the school exit, has already become a real place of social bonding. In addition, many families who did not allow their children to play outside, so that the children had no time outside of school to meet, now play together in this area. In Spring 2021, the petanque court will be completed, and before the summer a mini pump track will be built for scooter and rollerblade enthusiasts.

# The green loop and urban agriculture

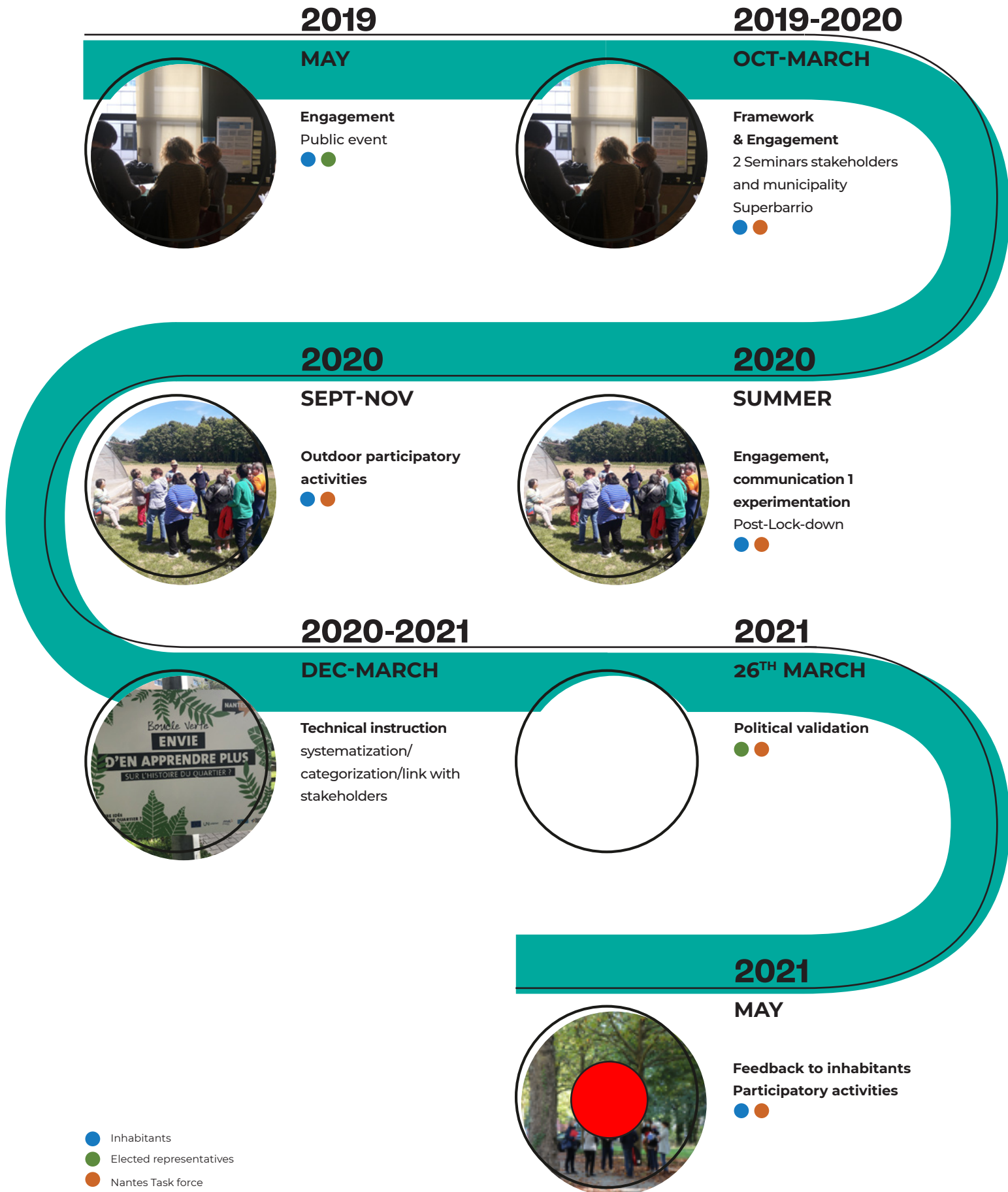


Figure 14. The green loop and urban agriculture co-creation timeline.

The green loop process started within the 2019 spring of the project week, with a presentation of the proposition to inhabitants through an exhibition of a map. The creation of a walking path was initially a suggestion of participants within the co-creation workshop of the health centre in 2016. The participants of the spring of the project focused their remarks on the route of the loop on the map, but had difficulty situating themselves. The task force realised that the process needed to be more framed. With the Local Diagnostic, we decided to write down the specific objectives of the walking path, i.e., improving the health of the inhabitants by encouraging them to take part in physical activity, increasing social cohesion, and being a support to discover the district. The target public was families, young people and the elderly, based again on the Local Diagnostic outputs.

From that point, it was decided to engage first local stakeholders and municipality services (sport, youth, social cohesion ...) to present them URBiNAT and the walking path in two seminars (Nov 2019 and March 2021) to get their input and help engage the target public. The task force also used the experimentation of the participative NBS Superbarrio to engage teenagers interested in digital tools in the URBiNAT project and especially in the green loop co-creation.

The methodology set up planned a walkthrough with professional and local stakeholders, planned in March 2020; a walkthrough opened to all publics in April 2020, during the Spring of the project week, and two specific walkthroughs followed by workshops with specific publics, ie elderly and the mobilisation of the retirement home located on the path and young people.

Due to the Covid 19 health crisis, all the events were cancelled. After 2 months of Lock-down, and with the restrictions that followed, the municipality felt that we needed to get again in contact with the inhabitants, contact that was broken for several weeks to concentrate on the most vulnerable. A communication campaign started in the Summer, with temporary road markings to physically create the path, questioning wood panels to ask the inhabitants what they wanted for the loop, and informal walks with the municipality team and inhabitant to present the project, to prepare the walkthroughs of October.

After the walkthroughs, it was decided to launch the technical instruction on the infrastructures, meaning that the first ideas on immaterial NBS should be deepened during a new session of co-creation workshops that are already planned during the Spring of the project of 2021 in May.

# The reopening of the stream “Renards”

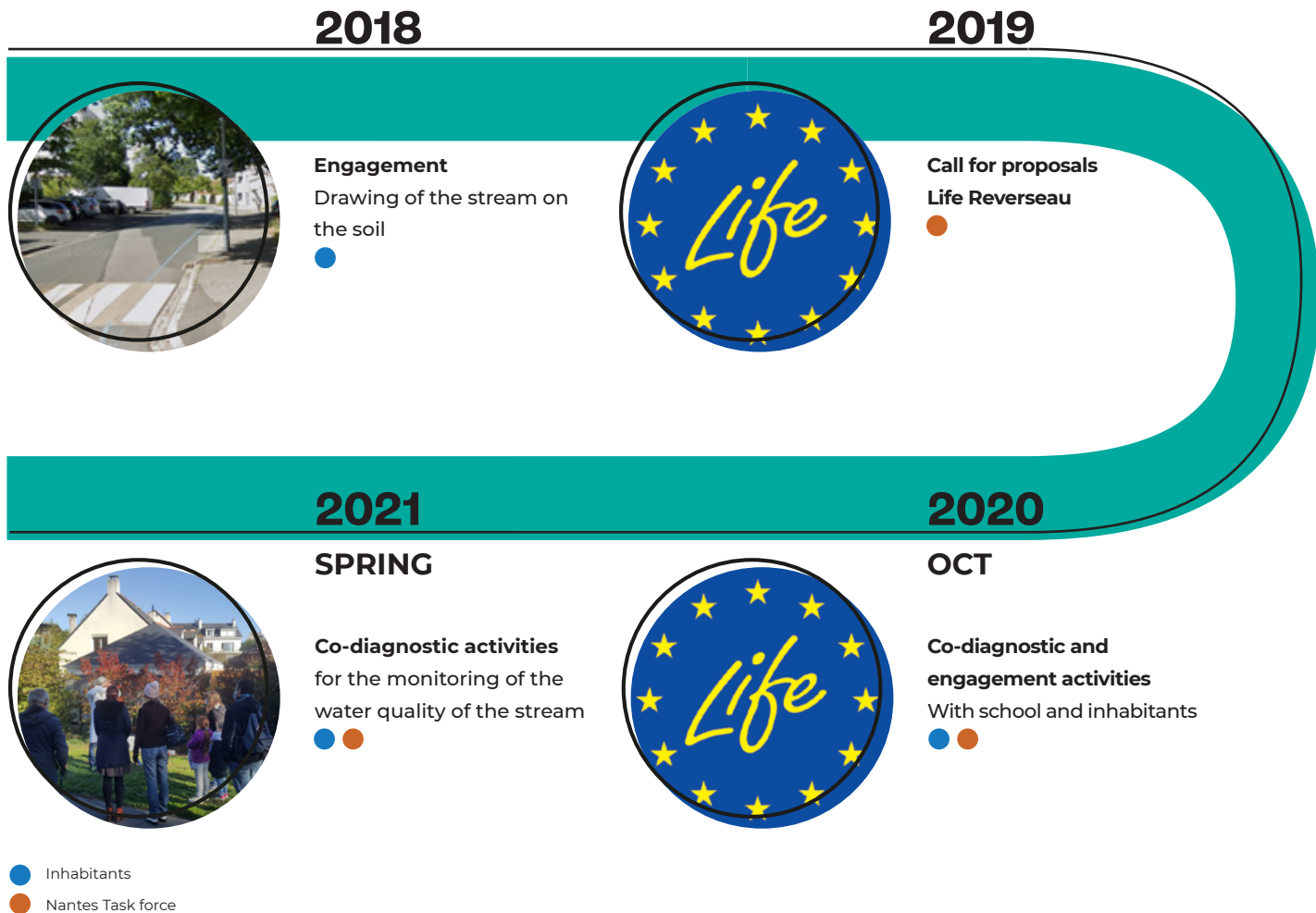


Figure 15. The reopening of the stream “renards” co-creation timeline.

The main orientations of the Water Cycle Department are to develop an integrated strategy for managing the water cycle on the scale of the metropolitan area and to ensure that it is consistent with urban development. It therefore deploys relevant stormwater management in order to better control the risks associated with flooding.

Nantes Métropole has been responsible for “Water Environment Management and Flood Prevention” since 1 January 2015. As such, it carries out actions to restore aquatic environments. It contributes to the achievement of the good status of water bodies/watercourses as defined by the Water Framework Directive.

The reopening and renaturation of the stream Renards is first and foremost an initiative of the municipality and the urbanist of the global project who plan within the global project to bring out the water in general in the landscape of the larger district Nantes Nord, in line with the strategy of Nantes Métropole.

In 2018, a line materialized the stream route on the road. In parallel, the first studies requested by the municipalities showed that the reopening of the stream would take several years of studies and authorizations before being able to start the construction works. It was then decided to ask to finance the construction works within the Life Revers’eau framework and concentrate in URBiNAT on the engagement of the inhabitants for the water quality monitoring of the stream, targeting secondary schools or inhabitants involved in associations related to nature. IRSTV within the annual science fest conducted several workshops on soil, air and water cycle to start the connection with the schools and inhabitants of the district.

The renards stream will in the future be connected to the healthy corridor by the future walking loops that will be networking the district starting from the first URBiNAT loop to the river Erdre at the other end of the district.

## M01

14/05/2019



**Involvement**  
Public meeting with inhabitants and the elected representatives

**Presentation**  
Introductory meeting: presentation of URBINAT to citizen and elected representatives

## M02

14/05/2019



**Involvement**  
Visit of market gardening with inhabitants

**Perceptions**  
Collect views of inhabitants on healthy food issue

## M04

18/11/2019



**Involvement**  
Health and nutrition seminar with associations and technical staff

**Ideate**  
Engage and co-design the loop

## M03

16/05/2019



**Involvement**  
Workshop in the community center: what kind of walks in the district?

**Engage and co-design the loop**

## M05

12/02/2020



**Integration**  
Workshop SuperBarrio with teenagers at the media library

**Engagement**  
Engagement by testing participatory methodology "Superbarrio"

Experimentation of digital tools for participation

## M06

10/03/2020



**Involvement**  
"Social cohesion" seminar with municipal technicians

**Training**  
Engage and train municipal technicians with different expertises in proposing transversal solutions for Nantes Nord

## M07

07/10/2020



### Integration and Involvement

Fête de la science: activities on soil, climate and water in relation with well-being – activities with schools and with inhabitants

### Perceptions

Engagement activities  
Pedagogic activities on environment awareness.  
Fields: Renards Stream and Eglantiers community garden

## M08

14/10/2020



### Involvement

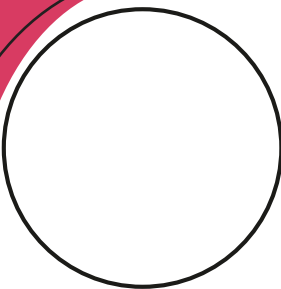
Spring (rescheduled) of the project

### Perceptions

Engagement activities  
Pedagogic activities on environment (soil) awareness.  
Presentation of the Eglantier community garden and its gardening activities by the president of the gardeners' association.

## S06

01/12/2020



### Involvement

Meeting Nantes task force

### Design

Technical instruction green loop



## S05

14/10/2020

### Involvement

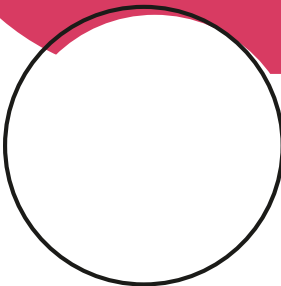
Walkthrough with inhabitants

### Ideation and design

co-creation green loop

## S07

26/01/2021



### Involvement

Meeting with the urbanist team of the global project

### Design & Validate

Adequacy between the two urban projects URBiNAT and Global project  
Presentation of the green loop



## S08

29/01/2021  
18/02/2021

### Integration

Meeting with teachers of the Stendhal secondary school

### Transform & Ideate

Co-selection of NBS



## co-design

### S01

12/12/2020



#### Involvement

Workshop on site with the Citizen bus at the Canada urban park

#### Ideation and design

Co-design the urban Canada park

### S02

Summer 2020



#### Involvement

A communication campaign to raise awareness on the green loop and the future walkthroughs

#### Transform & Self-Projection

Engage on the green loop

### S04

25/09/2020



#### Involvement

Walkthrough with professionals (municipal services, and local stakeholders)

#### Ideation and design

co-creation green loop

### S03

29/07/2020  
28/08/2020



#### Involvement

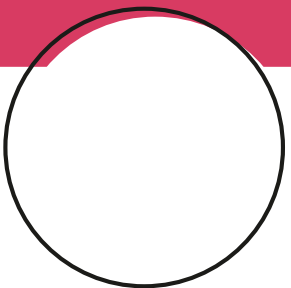
Experiment the green loop

#### Transform & Self-Projection

Engage and experiment green loop

### S09

05/02/2021



#### Involvement

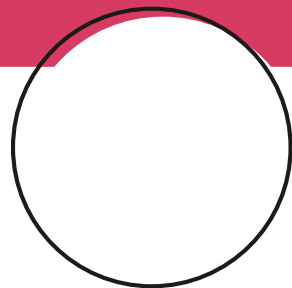
Meeting with the stakeholders and inhabitants engaged/interested in the food production on the district

#### Transform

Engagement for co-implementation green loop

### S10

12/03/2021



#### Involvement

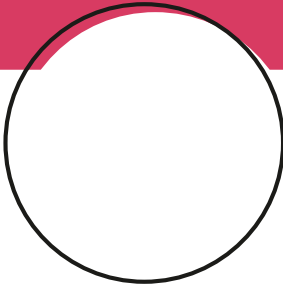
Technical instruction: adequation with the global project

#### Design

Adequacy between the two urban projects URBiNAT and Global project  
Integration of the green loop into the global project design

## S11

18/03/2021



### Involvement

Technical instruction:  
connection with the  
Amande park

### Design

## S12

23/03/2021



### Involvement

“Commission Locale  
de Quartier” (Local  
district commission)  
Presentation to the  
elected representatives  
of the healthy corridor

### Validate

Sharing and validation by  
elected representative of  
green loop project

## S14

18/05/2021



### Involvement

Spring of the project  
Activities with the  
inhabitants

### Validate & Argue

Presentation of the healthy  
corridor and further  
co-creation activities  
on the immaterial NBS

## S13

07/05/2021



### Involvement

### Co-implementation

Start a group of volunteers  
to launch the dynamic  
on the gardens

## 2.4 Challenges of co-creation methodology in Nantes and impact of the Covid 19 crisis

During the implementation of the co-creation process in Nantes, there were many challenges that the local team experienced. These ones are related to the methodology but also to the covid 19 crisis.

### Challenges of co-creation methodology in Nantes

- Insert the URBiNAT participation in a continuous participatory process of the municipality  
The specificity of the co-creation process

in Nantes is that it must be in line with past consultations conducted by the municipality which has made citizen dialogue a way of conducting projects on the territory. Nantes was awarded EU-capital of innovation in recognition among others of its open and collaborative governance model.

Though, in territories where there was and are several ongoing co-created projects, it can become more difficult to mobilise the inhabitants, because for example the time needed to implement the project after the dialogue was too

long, and especially young people do not benefit from the realisations they took time to co-create with the municipality, because what was expected at 16 is not adapted to a 19 old teenager anymore.

- Reach all the public for a wider representation of the inhabitants

Another challenge relates to the diversity of participants, broaden the viewpoints outside of the “Usual suspects” group, enabling to design public space for all.

To address those challenges, the Nantes task force planned to rely on the local stakeholders to engage the specific public targeted by the different diagnostics.

- Report the advancement and integration of citizen views in the co-creation

It is crucial in the co-creation process to report to the inhabitants the advancement of the project and to show them that their wishes and propositions are integrated in the final project. It is therefore important to highlight the link between the needs and requests expressed and how they are followed by concrete design proposals.

Nevertheless, the length of the participatory process with different stages makes this follow-up difficult. Moreover, the initial proposals of the inhabitants are often reformulated, completed or even associated with other proposals. This makes it difficult to trace inhabitants’ contributions and therefore to demonstrate their integration in the project because connections are not linear or obvious. A report was nevertheless done by municipality teams.

### Impact of the covid 19 health crisis

The Covid 19 crises had a major impact on the co-creation process in Nantes. This has had consequences on the delays, and particularly on the URBiNAT dialogue strategy, which was due to start in March 2020.

The creation process had to deal with the lock down and then with several restrictions due to the virus: necessity to favor outside activities, limitations on size of groups, application of health protocol (face mask, distance between participants, etc.).

Participatory task force faces several challenges to:

- relaunch the dynamics of participation and remobilise residents after the first lock down
- adapt and develop digital tools. For example, the preparation of the walkthrough was complemented by an immersive video showing the route of the green loop. It was as much about developing a communication tool as it was about having a support that could be used as a digital participation support, especially in case of lockdown (Figure 16).
- to reschedule and adapt postponed participatory activities. For example, the 2020 edition of the Spring week of the project initially scheduled in may became the Autumn week (finally implemented in october).
- Re-think participatory activities. For example, the Science fest initially based on stands opened to all and co-animated with the cultural Muslim association (ACMNN), was finally rethought in two walkthroughs (targeting children via schools and after-school centers and the general public) only animated by the IRSTV research team.

Considering those facts, it was decided to focus first on the physical works to materialize the healthy corridor and that a second co-design phase would take place after the technical instruction of green loop design developments, i.e., in spring 2021.

There are also concerns that covid has limited citizen participation in 2020.



Figure 16. Immersive video showing the green loop course (<https://vimeo.com/461432240/9845b804e4>).

# 3. The healthy corridor strategy

## 3.1 Municipal policy at the city and district scales

This section presents the municipal strategies developed at the city and district scales. These strategies are political validated guidelines that pre-exist URBINAT. URBINAT project integrates them in the co-creation process, and adapts them to the local context.

### Health, a cross-cutting issue in the public policies of the city of Nantes

Strengthened by the health crisis, the action of the public health department is more than ever part of a global approach to promoting health and the quality of urban life by taking into account social and territorial inequalities. It provides its expertise, initiates and develops projects to promote environmental health and mental health, but also to prevent risky behaviour and encourage access to rights and care for the most vulnerable.

Its vocation is to encourage living environments that are conducive to health, to promote the autonomy and responsibility of individuals, and to inform them about the risks and determinants of health in order to change their behaviour over the long term.

It pilots the local health contract (2019-2024), a multi-year contract with the State, for the construction of territorial health dynamics at the crossroads of the regional health agency's strategy and that of the local authorities.

The Public Health Department is a member of the Nantes task force and ensures that these issues are taken into account, particularly in the technical examination of proposals from residents and local stakeholders.

At the district level, the following issues have been identified:

1. Supporting the creation of the multi-professional health centre (MSPP) and structuring the prevention aspect of the health centre in conjunction with the local network and the arrival of health mediators
2. Develop the health mediation system to improve access to care (3 mediators to help residents with the opening of rights up to access to care)
3. Promote access for residents to a balanced, quality diet and regular physical activity

4. Take into account health issues in urban development projects (active mobility, etc.)
5. Strengthen the skills of local actors in their dealings with users of psychoactive substances (equip local actors with tools on the issue of addictions in the broad sense)
6. Supporting residents in the fight against pests in their homes

### Local and healthy food accessible to all

In order to move achieve "local, sustainable food accessible to all", Nantes Métropole has proposed to all the players in the food system to join the "Territorial Food Project", a joint project aiming to "change the food model", reduce the environmental impact of food production and supply, and thus accompany the food, ecological and energy transitions essential to the well-being of all, by relying on the richness and diversity of its agricultural production, but also on the organisation of the agri-food sector of the Greater West.

8 objectives have been identified:

1. Move towards food production that contributes to the ecological transition
2. Optimise local supply and move towards low-carbon logistics
3. Enable everyone to eat a healthy and balanced diet
4. Intensify the fight against food waste
5. Experiment with the food model of tomorrow
6. Educate and raise awareness about food issues
7. Make food a factor in social cohesion and influence
8. Building a responsible food system together

This strategic plan, managed by the economic department of the municipality, is complemented by the offer of collective gardens (allotment and community gardens) managed by the green spaces department. The aim for the municipality is to offer a diversity of agricultural or food production solutions.

## Sport for all

The Sports Department is responsible for implementation of the municipality's strategy, which aims to promote the practice of physical and sporting activities thanks to the 90 agents of the municipal sports department, the development of free sports activities, the accompaniment and support of associations and the management and maintenance of sports facilities.

Sport in Nantes also serves equality, education, social cohesion and the attractiveness of the area. Thus, the agents are committed to strengthening and diversifying the sports offered in the neighbourhoods to meet the expectations of the people of Nantes, just as they promote and support the successes of local clubs operating at the highest level, with the support of Nantes Métropole (major facilities, financial support, contribution to the organisation of sports events).

In Nantes Nord, the following objectives have been identified:

- Strengthen the territorial network of sports facilities
- Rehabilitate municipal sports facilities and make them accessible
- To adapt the municipal sports, offer to new needs (new target audiences, new sport issues such as health, seniors, disabilities, women, gender diversity, etc.): approach and method to be developed to reach out to audiences waiting for a sports offer.
- Support the development of free sports and new disciplines/ in line with the Nantes Playground approach with 3 main families of practice: urban sports, urban sliding, nature sports. This last family is undoubtedly the one to be assessed in connection with the numerous green spaces in the district.
- Supporting sports clubs in their development

## Social cohesion and inclusion for more equality

The municipality's social cohesion strategy takes into account the diversity of needs in order to guarantee equality in the development of the inhabitants of Nantes, regardless of their age, situation or origin.

The Department for Social Cohesion ensures coordination between the stakeholders in terms of educational policy, youth and the fight against isolation, and promotes access for all to leisure, sports and culture. For the Nantes Nord district, the following objectives have been targeted:

- To develop a local social action combining support, individual advice and actions of collective interest
- To structure a universal reception (one-stop shop) between the various institutions, both at the first level and in terms of social support, to enable residents to access their social rights, through non-stigmatising spaces
- Take into account the digital division and the language barrier to promote access to rights and services: support in connection with access to rights
- Reduce the financial barrier to access to quality food by promoting access to a diversified and non-stigmatising offer
- Supporting residents in and towards housing in all its dimensions (fuel poverty, prevention of evictions, over-indebtedness, rehousing, etc.)
- Promote mutual aid and local solidarity in a context of deteriorating social links (isolation, elderly people, precarious public....)

## Social and Solidarity Economy, one of the levers for the economic development of the city

The social and solidarity economy is one of the levers for the development of the territories, especially the political districts (social housing districts). In the Nantes metropolis, the social and solidarity economy represents 16% of salaried jobs in the private sector. The metropolis relies on the Ecosolies, the cooperation and social innovation cluster, one of the main actors that implement the strategy co-constructed with Nantes Métropole.

Created in 2002, the Ecosolies network now represents more than 300 companies and aims to identify the problems, needs and opportunities for the SSE, with economic actors, institutions and inhabitants. The Ecosolies support opportunities for the creation of activities and jobs in the region, create favourable conditions for the emergence of collective ideas, and accompany projects to secure the path to business creation.

Ecosolies also aims at raising awareness and promotes the SSE, in particular via the Solilab, an experimental space dedicated to the SSE, open to the public and offering various services as office rental, co-working spaces, collective shop, professional and general public events.

The municipality strategy for SSE aims at:

- Consolidating the place of the SSE in the local economy

- Participating in the development of the territories, with a particular focus on urban policy districts and suburban areas.
- Continuing to raise awareness of the SSE among the general public, particularly among young people, by organising commercial events, thematic workshops (societal and ecological transition, participatory democracy, etc.)
- Supporting innovation in 5 priority sectors: Personal and family services, Waste and resources, short circuits and food, Housing and Digital
- Supporting experimentation and social innovation through research and development to better meet the needs of the inhabitants.

## **3.2 Analyses of the co-diagnostic results that informed the co-design process**

This section presents the co-diagnostic results that informed the co-design process.

### **3.2.1 Challenges emerging from the socio-economic analysis**

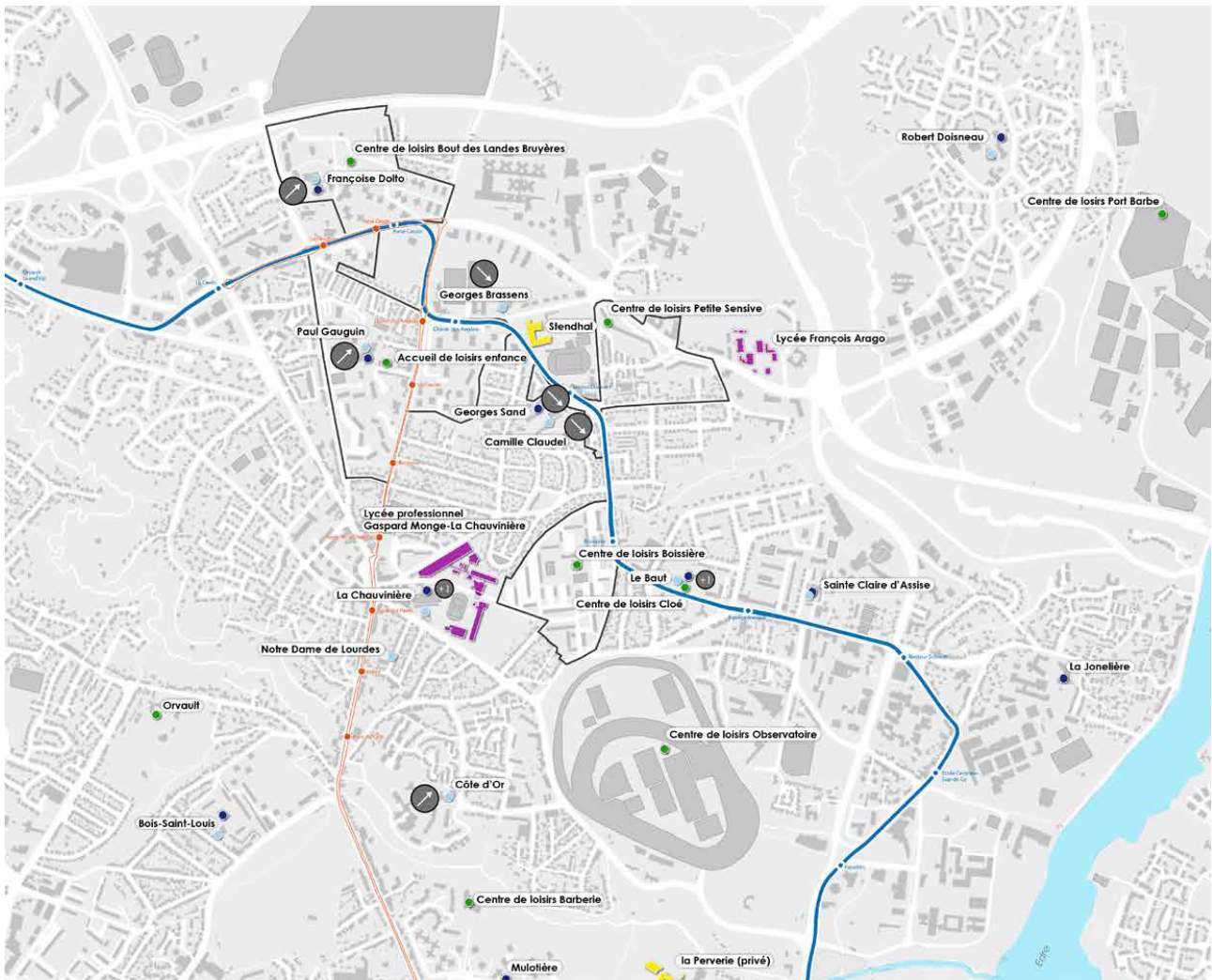
The social analysis highlights strong contrasts in the Nantes Nord district. The diagnostic reveals the presence of vulnerable groups in the area, with various degraded indicators in terms of poverty rate, health and social isolation.

#### **Educative challenge**

The high proportion of 0-14 and 0-30-years old people living in the perimeters of the micro-districts make them major public for the municipal public action. They must be the subject of particular attention. Studies have also shown the link between childcare and parents' return to work, which is important to consider in a district as Nantes Nord with a high rate of unemployment.

95% of young people between 15 and 19 years old go to school. Nevertheless, 41 % of the pupils at the last year of secondary school have a learning lag.

That is why education structures and in particular schools are a privileged target for the participatory activities. The 13 schools of Nantes Nord (kindergarten/elementary) are key places to connect in the healthy corridor of the district.



- Schools and after school equipments
- preschools
- primary schools
- secondary schools
- high schools
- After school centers
- Evolution of the number of pupils
- decrease
- increase

Figure 17. Schools (primary to secondary) and leisure centres in Nantes Nord.

NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
<b>Youth education</b>	Use outdoor space as educative support	Challenge 8 Social justice and social coherence	Number of pedagogic activities implemented	Pedagogic panels Pedagogic projects in the Amande Park by the secondary school Stendhal

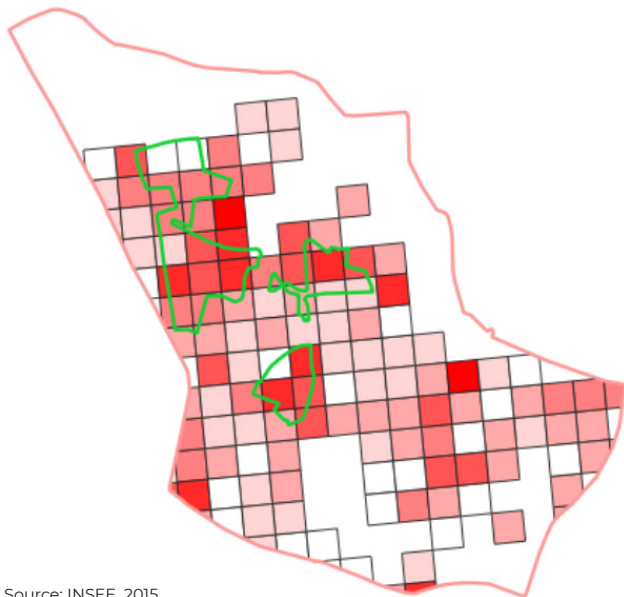
Table 2. Needs on education challenge.

## Economic difficulties concentrated in the “priority” micro-districts (QPV)

- High poverty rate

The concentration of the population living below the threshold of poverty is much higher in the priority micro-districts. This is all the truer since the available data take into account the scope of consolidation of IRIS, which is wider than the perimeter of the defined priority geography, which can have a tendency to “smooth” or even minimize reality lived. In the figure below, we can see that the poverty rate of households surrounds 50% in ‘priority’ micro-district (QPV).

This economic statement is confirmed by other economic indicators. In 2011, the median income was 1378 €/month in Nantes Nord and 1636 €/month for the average of the city of Nantes. Regarding unemployment rate, it is 16,7% in Nantes Nord compared to 13,5% in Nantes, but the rate reaches 27,5% and 23,9% in the two micro-districts of Bout des Pavés – Chêne des Anglais and La Boissière.



Source: INSEE, 2015

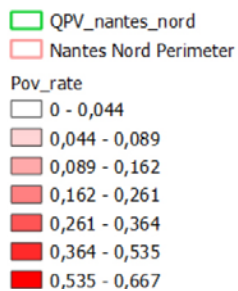


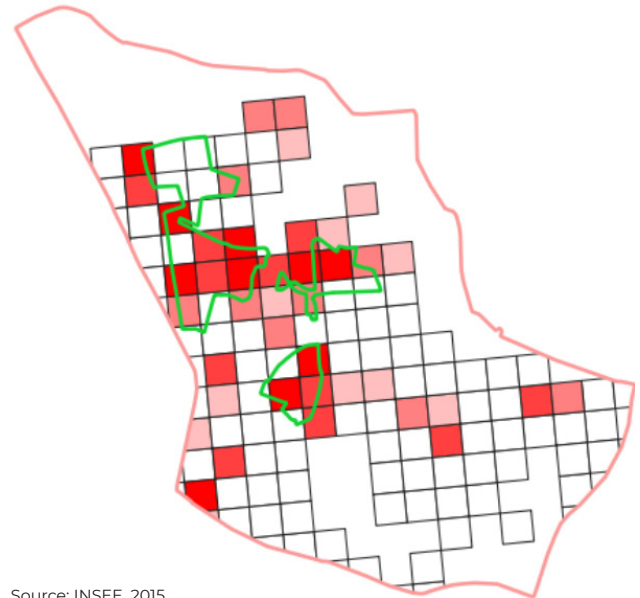
Figure 18. Household Poverty rate in Nantes Nord.

- Social housing concentration

The concentration of economic difficulties in some micro-districts and more specifically the ‘priority’ district can be explained by the concentration of social housing in these areas.

There is a high proportion of social housing located in the neighborhood. By comparison, they are twice as numerous as in the rest of the municipality of Nantes (39% instead of 20% in 2011). The proportion of owner-occupiers is also much lower than in Nantes. Moreover, social housing is clearly concentrated on the priority districts located to the north-west of the district.

Some micro-districts are almost exclusively composed of social housing (Bout des Pavés has 89% social housing) while others are totally devoid of it (the Bourgeoionière – Petit Port micro-district in the South of Nantes Nord has only 1% social).



Source: INSEE, 2015

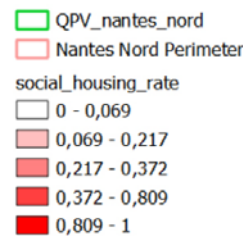


Figure 19. Social housing rate in Nantes Nord.



NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
<b>Affordable healthy food</b>	Provide to inhabitant's access to affordable fruits and vegetables	Challenge 4 Green space management  Challenge 9 Public Health & Wellbeing  Challenge 10 Potential for economic opportunities and green jobs	Total weight of vegetables and fruits distributed  Number of households that benefits of vegetables and fruits distribution	Develop gardening initiatives  Links with local agriculture structures
<b>Economic opportunities</b>	Development of an economy that benefits to the inhabitants (including jobs)	Challenge 10 Potential for economic opportunities and green jobs	Number of associations that benefits of these spaces	spaces in the ground floor of social housing building

Table 3. Needs on economic challenges.

## Presence of vulnerable groups

- A high level of social isolation  
56 % of the households are made of only one person: this could be explained by the presence of the university and students living mostly alone (Bourgeonnières – Petit Port and Jonelière-Université) but as expressed in the graph below, all the micro districts are concerned. The average household size also decreased more sharply than all over the city.  
High rate of single-parent families: 33% of the children of the district are part of a single-parent family. As in the graph below, it goes up to 45 % for the micro-district Bout des Pavés-Chêne des Anglais, the micro-district that is located in the study area.

- Degraded indicators for health  
The report of the ORS Pays de la Loire (Health Regional Observatory) on the health of the people of Nantes, produced at the request of the City of Nantes, confirmed that the Nantes Nord district has dropped out of favour on the main health indicators: health status, such as access to healthcare, or the use of preventive measures.  
It is also confirmed by the municipality public health department which conducts medical examinations in all schools on the territory of Nantes, whether public or private. It gives crucial information on the health of children and makes it possible to underline territorial inequalities in health.  
The graph below shows the overweight rate and the obesity rate for children aged 5-6 years and 8-9 years. In Nantes Nord, 22% of children aged 8-9 years were overweight or obese (average Nantes 13%).

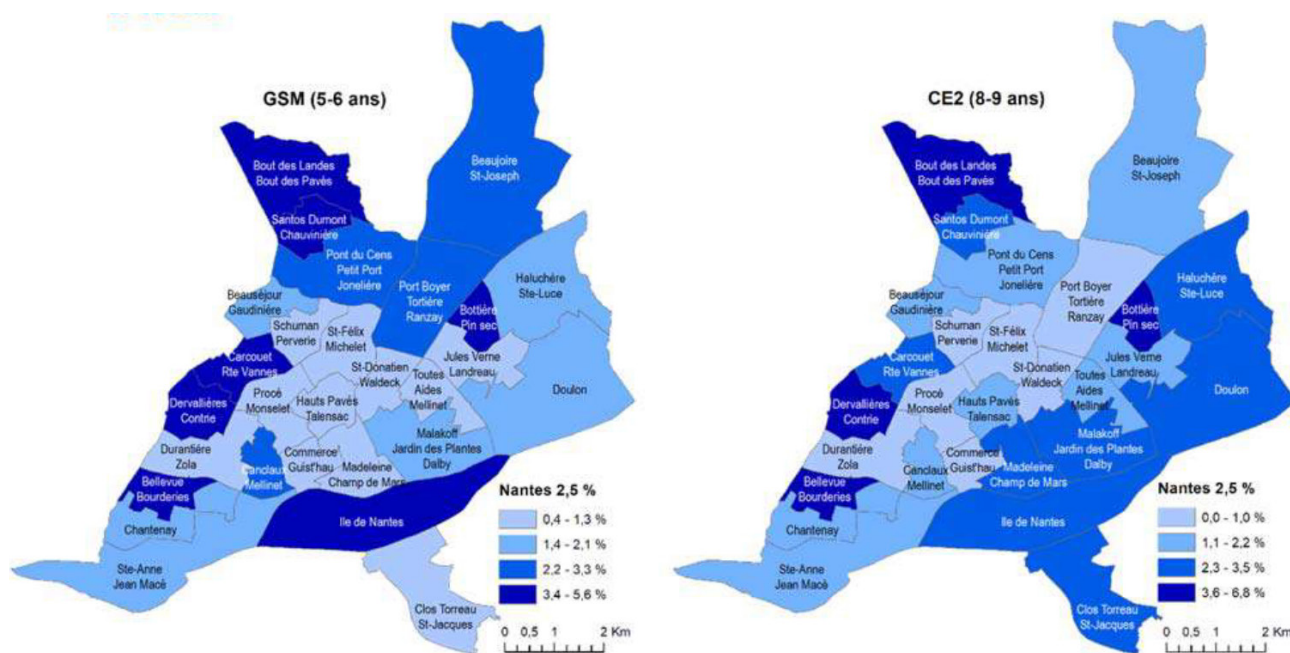


Figure 20. Proportion of overweight children (excluding obesity) by micro-district in Nantes (source: ORS Pays de la Loire, 2012-2017).

NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
<b>Access to healthy food</b>	Provide to inhabitants' access to healthy food, and especially fruits and vegetables	Challenge 4 Green space management  Challenge 9 Public Health & Wellbeing	Total weight of vegetables and fruits distributed  Number of households that benefits of vegetables and fruits distribution	Develop gardening initiatives  Links with local agriculture structures  Experimental district nursery (young shoots)
<b>Physical activity (Physical health)</b>	Develop active mobility for travels within the neighbourhood  Favor children physical activity (including girls)	Challenge 6 Urban regeneration  Challenge 9 Public Health & Wellbeing	URBiNAT well-being survey: Physical activity indicators	Improve path network  Green loop: creation of a walking path within the district  Organisation of walks  Encourage children to exercise in a fun way

<b>Mental health</b>	Green and public spaces contribute to well-being (favour contact with nature, social relations)	Challenge 6 Urban regeneration  Challenge 9 Public Health & Wellbeing	URBiNAT well-being survey: Mental health indicators	Provide new outdoor community spaces in public spaces  Propose community activities and opportunities for social interactions  Create and improve by several equipment places to stay and to meet  In complementarity, the Global Project: plan the construction of a district medical centre to address access to medical services.
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Table 4. Needs on vulnerable groups challenges.

## Security issues

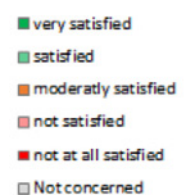
Security is a major issue for the inhabitants of Nantes Nord where some areas are controlled by drug dealers. It has a central and significant

impact on the living environment of the Nantes Nord district, and especially in the URBiNAT study area. This is also shown by perception of inhabitants (Figure 21).

Level of safety in the neighbourhood (police, delinquency, theft, drugs, etc.)



Compared to Nantes municipality:



Source: URBiNAT, 2019, Well-being and Quality of life survey

Figure 21. Comparative graphic of level of safety – Nantes vs Nantes Nord.

Some current urban configurations in the district favor insecurity. For example, dead ends are especially appreciated because they facilitate surveillance and complicate police interventions. The drug trafficking that can be done in plain sight.

Even if safety aspects should be integrated in the urban project, this issue should not be the entry for the new design in order not to stigmatize the inhabitants and not to degrade the installations on the other aspects such as the aesthetics, the intimacy, etc.

NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
<b>Safety</b>	Increase safety and safety perception	Challenge 4 Green space management  Challenge 6 Urban regeneration	URBiNAT well-being survey: "Level of safety in your district"	Favor multifunctional public spaces to multiply opportunities for inhabitants to occupy public space  In complementarity, the Global Project: open up the district by requalifying some deadends as secondary roads. Improve lighting for more safety while managing the relation to the preservation of biodiversity.

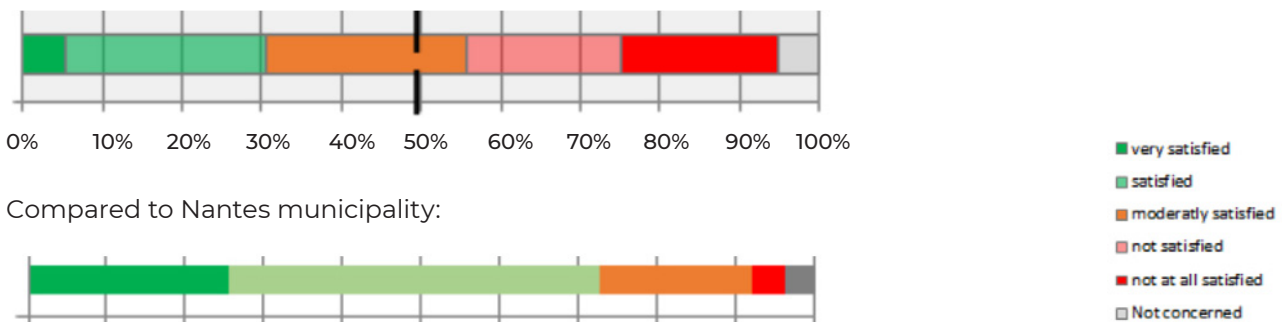
Table 5. Needs on the safety challenge.

### Image of Nantes Nord – the paradox

The neighborhood suffers from a negative image. Only 30% of inhabitants interviewed in the URBiNAT well-being and quality of life

survey are satisfied by the reputation of the neighborhood. Safety perception has surely a strong impact on district perception and reputation (Figure 22).

#### Reputation of the neighborhood – Nantes Nord



Source: URBiNAT, 2019, Well-being and Quality of life survey

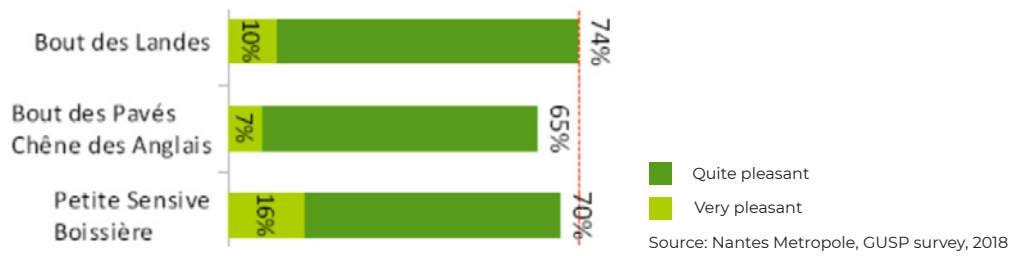
Figure 22. Low indicator regarding the reputation of the neighborhood.

Nevertheless, surveys also highlight that the neighbourhood is appreciated by its inhabitants, when they are asked on the living aspects in the neighborhood. GUSP survey, annually conducted in priority districts by the municipality, reveals that 70% of the inhabitants find their district "pleasant". Neighborhood relations are appreciated by the residents as well. This was also directly

confirmed by some residents during participatory activities by expressing an attachment to the neighborhood.

Far from the caricature (well present in France) presenting social housing districts like ghettos, the perception of Nantes Nord by the inhabitants is therefore more complex.

Would you say your neighbourhood is very pleasant, quite pleasant, not very pleasant or not at all pleasant to live in?



Neighbourhood relations (conviviality, mutual aid, solidarity)

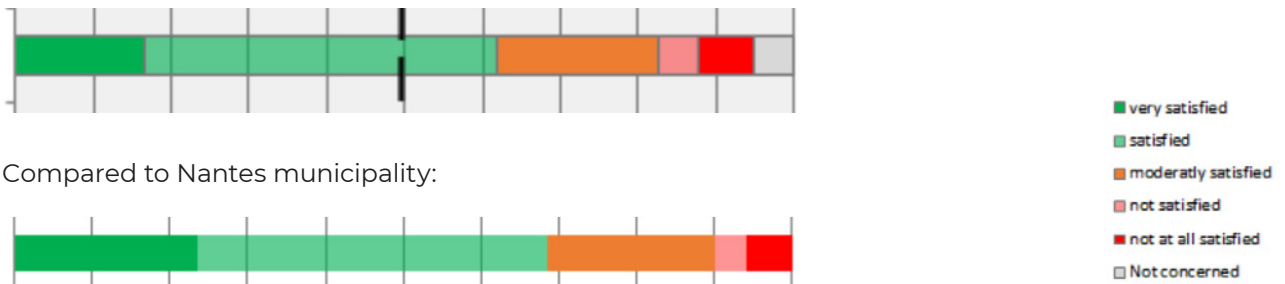


Figure 23. Positive feedbacks of inhabitants regarding the living aspects in the neighborhood.

NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
<b>Image of the district</b>	Valorise district by its quality natural and green spaces	Challenge 4 Green space management  Challenge 9 Public Health & Wellbeing	URBiNAT well-being survey: "Reputation of the neighborhood"	Improve access and visibility to existing parks and public spaces by redesigning entrances and installing signages.  Develop path network and connect to the rest of the city

Table 6. Needs on the image of the district challenge.

### 3.2.2 Challenges emerging from the territorial analysis

Several points of improvement have been identified in the neighborhood, as the lack of readable urban structure, the visibility of services and green spaces or the connections inside the neighborhood.

Nevertheless, the district also has important assets. It is very well served by transport networks, including public ones, a lot of public facilities, a proximity with an important economic pole, a green environment with many green and natural spaces.

#### Urban fragmentation: the absence of a readable urban space

Based on the modern architecture model, the social housing district has been constructed as a district unit that reverses the spatial orientation of the traditional islets: outside, roads, services and car parking and inside, green and pedestrian areas, equipment of proximity.

This urban structure is fragmented and poorly visible to the residents. At the neighbourhood level, we note first of all those the large parking areas surrounding the large housing estates create a real break with the road network and the surrounding suburban neighbourhoods, which have a classic urban structure with alignments on the street. It divides the urban territory into sectors that do not communicate.

Moreover, social housing blocks are generally not crossed by roads, which isolates the equipment of proximity that are only reachable by foot or soft mobilities.

Secondly, public spaces are often poorly structured. The hierarchy between the access ways is not very clear. The boundaries between green spaces, sports areas, children's playgrounds, natural areas, etc. are little or no marked. Finally, there is no identified centre on the scale of the district, but a set of local centralities which bring together at most a dozen shops and public services.



Figure 24. Shops along the La Chapelle-sur-Erdre road.

NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
<b>Place to meet</b>	Improve social cohesion	Challenge 4 Green space management  Challenge 6 Urban regeneration	Number of new community spaces implemented	Provide new outdoor community spaces in public spaces
<b>Knowledge of public places through the district</b>	Make more visible public green areas		Increased number of visits	Improve entrances of the Amande Park  Signage panels

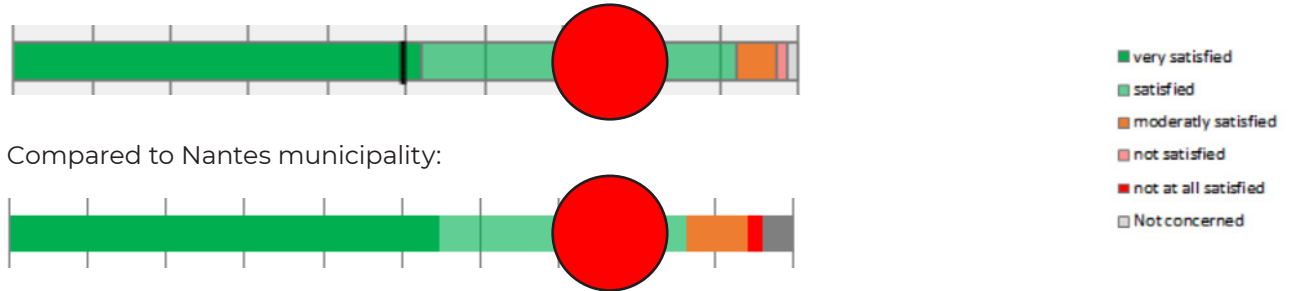
Table 7. Needs on the urban fragmentation challenge.

## Mobility within the district (urban block scale) but a very good connection at district – municipality levels

Nantes Nord is very well connected to the rest of the metropolitan area by a highly developed

road network and public transport system (bus and tram) that irrigates the area. This is much perceived by the inhabitants with a high level of satisfaction, even higher than the control sample over the rest of the municipality.

Public transport service to the district



Source: URBINAT, 2019, Well-being and Quality of life survey

Figure 25. Comparative graphic of the level of public transportation – Nantes vs Nantes Nord.

The Nantes Nord district is characterized by the presence of large areas related to enclosed equipment or social housing blocks that prevent a fine road network. In this context, the open space of social housing neighbourhoods plays a major role in the “gentle” practice in Nantes Nord district. Indeed, the inhabitants have several walking paths, separated from the roads to connect to the various public facilities in the neighbourhood (Figure 26, Figure 27).

This connectivity is really important in order to open up the district to itself and its fringes (the university campus in the south of Nantes Nord). This also aims to promote and to support active transport modes.

The project will strengthen the network of paths, in particular by designing the informal paths that have been identified in the Amande Park (Figure 26 in the black square). It is also planned to install signage to facilitate the use of this network of footpaths

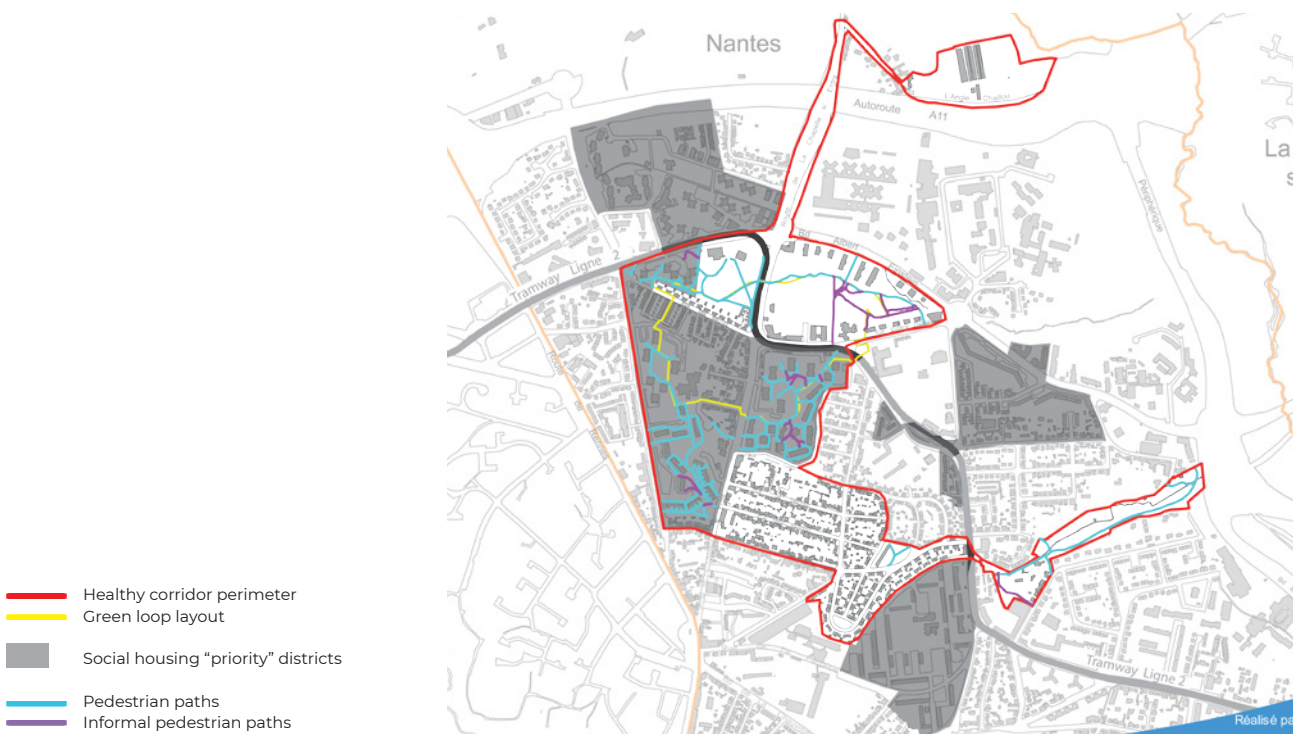


Figure 26. Walking path network in 2019 (Nantes Métropole, URBiNAT territorial mapping, 2019).



Figure 27. Designed walking path in Le Bout des Landes microdistrict.

NEEDS	Specific objectives answered by the co-designed proposals	Eclipse Challenges	Indicators	Co-design
Pedestrian mobility within the neighborhood	Improve and facilitate active mobility	Challenge 4 Green space management  Challenge 6 Urban regeneration		Improve path network  Continuity of walking paths  Green loop: creation of a walking path within the district

Table 8. Needs on the mobility challenge.

### 3.2.3 Nature as an opportunity for NBS development

In the district, the environment does not appear to be a key issue in the sense that the indicators are generally rather positive and, above all, they appear to take second place to the social and economic issues.

The project must ensure that these positive environmental indicators (biodiversity, water management, etc.) are preserved. Some points could also be improved, for example with the reopening of watercourses.

But above all, the environmental aspects are a resource for the project to develop NBS. Indeed, the current environmental qualities of the neighbourhood could contribute more actively to addressing the socio-economic issues in the neighbourhood.

#### Green structure: one of the keys (but currently underexploited) advantage in the district

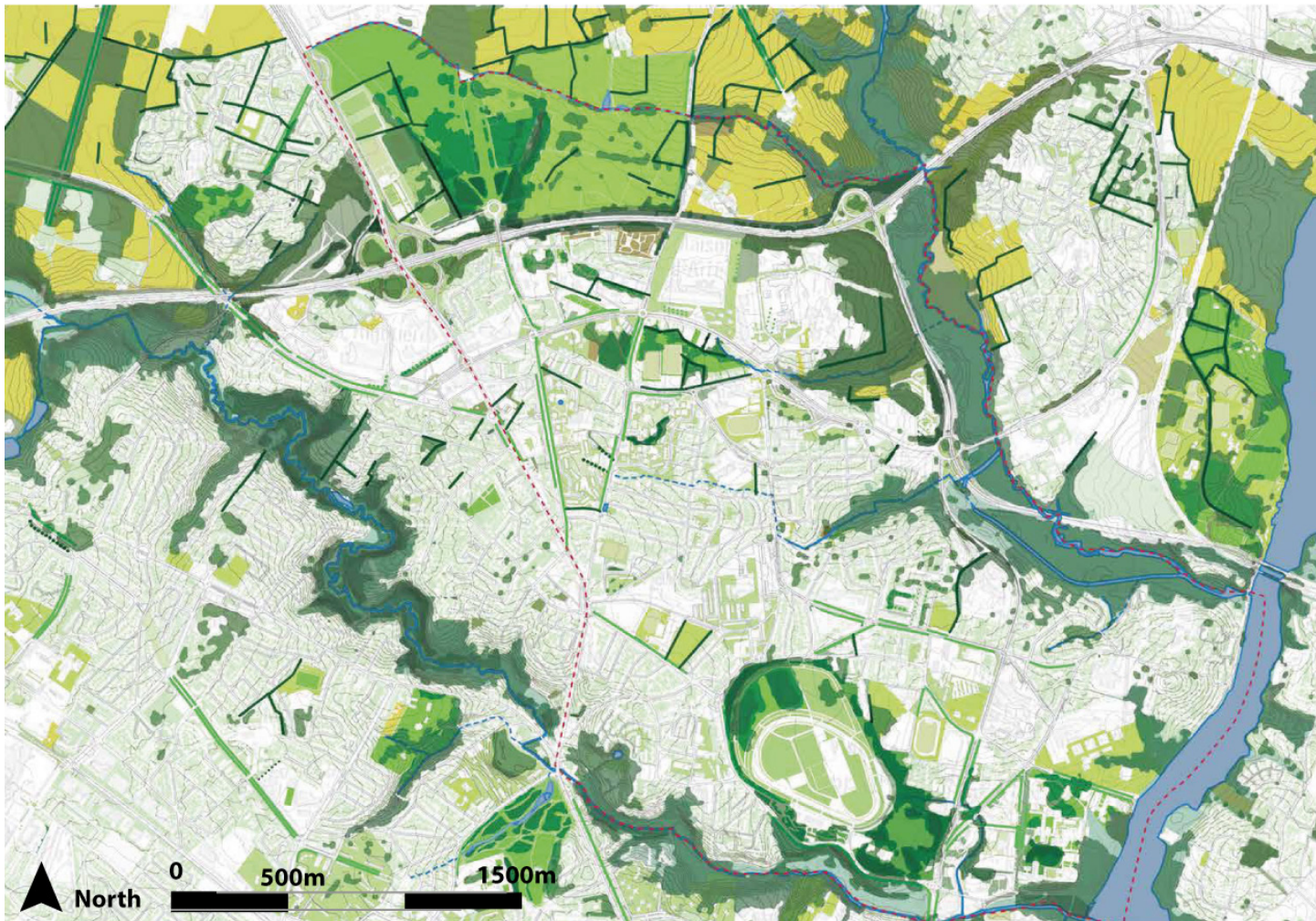
- One of the greenest districts of the city  
Nantes Nord is one of the greenest districts of Nantes municipality. For a total district surface of 7,6 km<sup>2</sup>, greenery counts for 34 % (256 hectares in total).

Nantes Nord green structure is based on a large diversity of spaces:

- Natural spaces, including wetlands corresponding to the valley's structures by the main one, the Erdre flowing from North to South, and a network of streams.



- Proximity with agricultural spaces in the North
- Private gardens present in residential areas
- Large open green spaces around the social housing buildings



1. Parks, gardens and facilities

- Parks
- The park-city of social housing developments
- Facilities
- Sport fields and lawns

2. Natural spaces

- Valleys and riverbank vegetation
- Woods
- Moors and meadows

3. Cultivated space

- Cultivated lots
- Community gardens
- Abandoned cultivated lots

4. Wastelands

- Wastelands associated to roads
- Wastelands
- Roadside woods

5. Ornamental structure

- Ornamental plantings and woods
- Ornamental plantings
- Street trees
- Bocage structure

6. Private gardens

- Private gardens
- District perimeter

Figure 28. Green structure mapping of Nantes Nord.

Public green spaces are especially remarkable by their quantitative aspect, but it is also important to recognize their qualitative character (even if not fully exploited as we will see). Indeed, the city and the green space department have a long tradition of gardening and invested from a long time ago in the green space design and plantations (Figure 28). Moreover, an important design project that took place in the 1980's is currently reaching a mature level, providing several

amenities: aesthetic effects, space structure, wind shields, cooling effect in summer.

Another aspect revealed by the territorial analysis is the inclusion of the district in the network of small valleys and associated watercourses that link and structure Nantes geography (the Nantes "Green Star" as mentioned in municipality plan). This aspect is little perceived by the inhabitants, because the watercourses are partly piped and others are hardly visible.



Figure 29. Quality green spaces (on the left: *Sequoia sempervirens* in La Boissière, on the right: oak alignment as a heritage of the rural structure).

This green character is well and positively perceived by the inhabitants, as they expressed during the walkthrough organized in the green loop track the 14<sup>th</sup> october 2020.

### Water network

In addition to the aspects of biodiversity (ecological continuity), this topography and the functioning of the water constitute precious supports for creating physical and symbolic connections with the surrounding districts and the rest of the city.

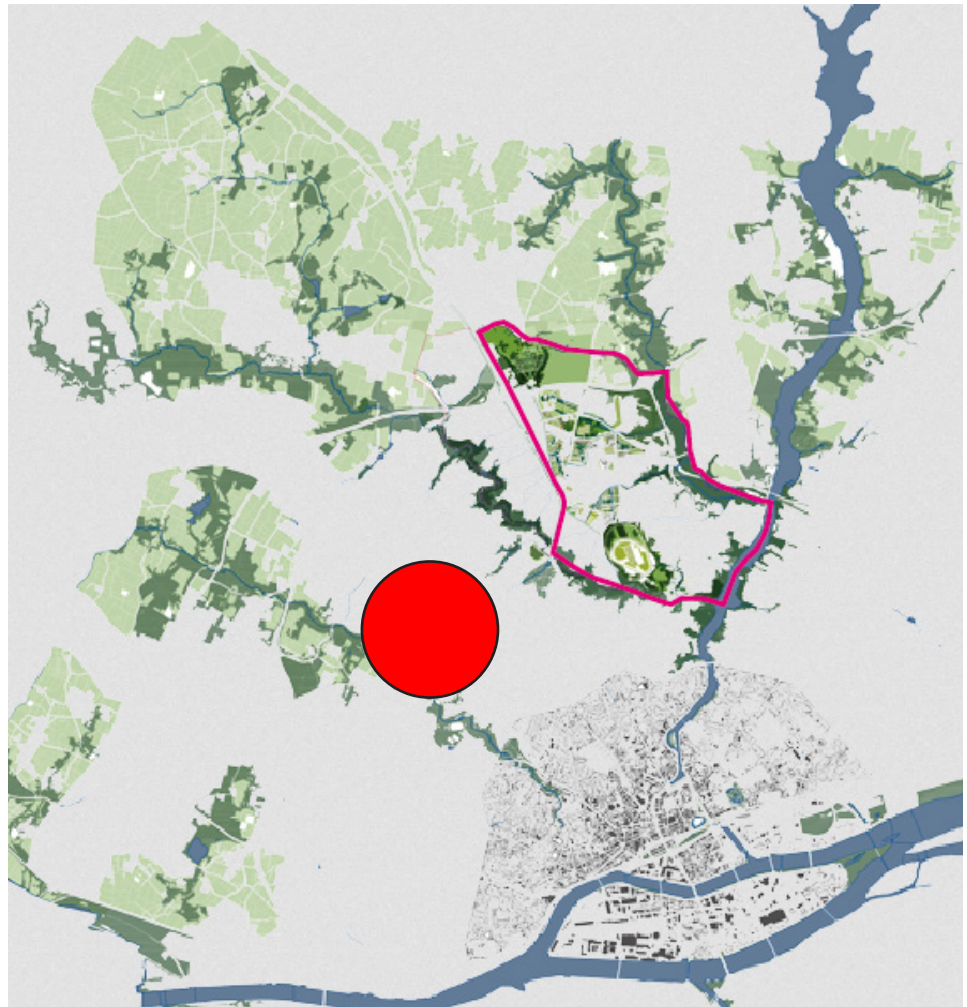


Figure 30. Nantes Nord on valleys that irrigate the territory (source: Bruel-Delmar).

- Nevertheless... some green spaces are poorly identified or poorly qualified

The large landscape elements and parks are on the periphery of the district and the corridor. Although easily accessible by public transport or on foot, they are little or unknown to the



Figure 31. Poorly qualified green spaces in the Bout-des-Landes microdistrict.

inhabitants. The URBiNAT project aims to make them more visible and better known.

Within the corridor, 65% of the green spaces are composed of housing greenery. These green spaces are poorly qualified (Figure 31). They can be considered as vacant lots in the terminology of URBiNAT.

The Park “l’Amande” is a very beautiful urban location, a major public space in the heart of the district. Though, the gradual construction of its edges gradually isolates it, reduces its dimensions, makes it lose its structuring potential. It is a fragmented park with little obvious access, particularly in its relationship to the social housing district to the south. The Park is interspersed with sports fields that divide the park, also reducing its open and free space. It is also divided in two by the street La Chapelle.

The behavioural mapping implemented in January 2020 allowed the task force of Nantes to have a better knowledge on the public uses in five areas of the intervention area, namely: the Amande park, surrounding of district house ‘La Mano’, the Canada park, Rene Guy Cadou Park and the Renard stream valley (Figure 32).



Figure 32. The Five areas targeted in the behaviour mapping.

The behavioural mapping<sup>1</sup> generally confirmed the little or no use by the inhabitants of these areas.

**The Amande park:**

The entrance to the park is located in zone 4. Although it is located in an area with many activities (sports fields, district centre, media library, nursing home, primary schools and

secondary school), only 25 people used the passageway out of the 669 observed in public space over two days.

Within the Park Amande, the behaviours observed were concentrated on the sports fields, with 88% of the behaviours observed in zones 4 and 5 corresponding to the sports fields. In addition, no static positions were observed in the Parc de l'Amande, outside the sports fields.

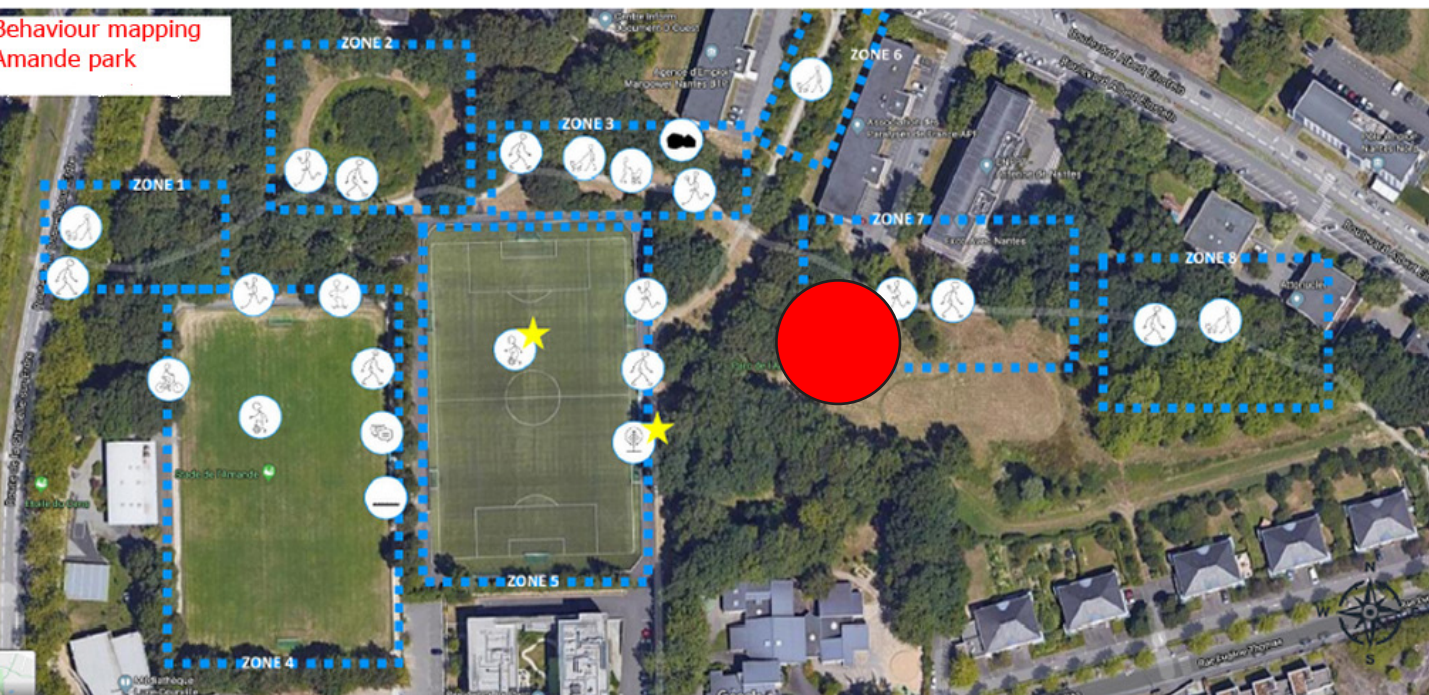


Figure 33. Park Amande Behavioural map.

- At the district scale, the urban strategy (Global project and URBiNAT project) aims to use green spaces as the “ structure “ of Nantes Nord. Green spaces are preserved and even reinforced. The project also targets to make more explicit their consistency both as urban and natural components, to make them more visible for residents. They are gardens and parks or natural spaces, ornamental or productive spaces, and they create coherence in the ecosystem network (ecological continuities), etc.
- The URBiNAT project aims at making the green spaces visible, especially the park Amande. It will also include the development of spaces for food production.

**The urban farming opportunity**

There are currently already many urban farming initiatives in the district. They involve different kinds of actors at professional, associative or educational levels.

This dynamic is even reinforced since the first lock down (spring 2020), with the ‘solidarity gardens’ (Figure 34). This initiative of the municipality aims to use the green spaces as a resource to produce vegetables that are then distributed to vulnerable households.

<sup>1</sup> The implementation of the methodology was difficult due to the insecurity caused by the presence of drug dealers. Staying and observing for a long time is unsafe, it was therefore chosen to observe the area over a short period of time, at the end of school day.

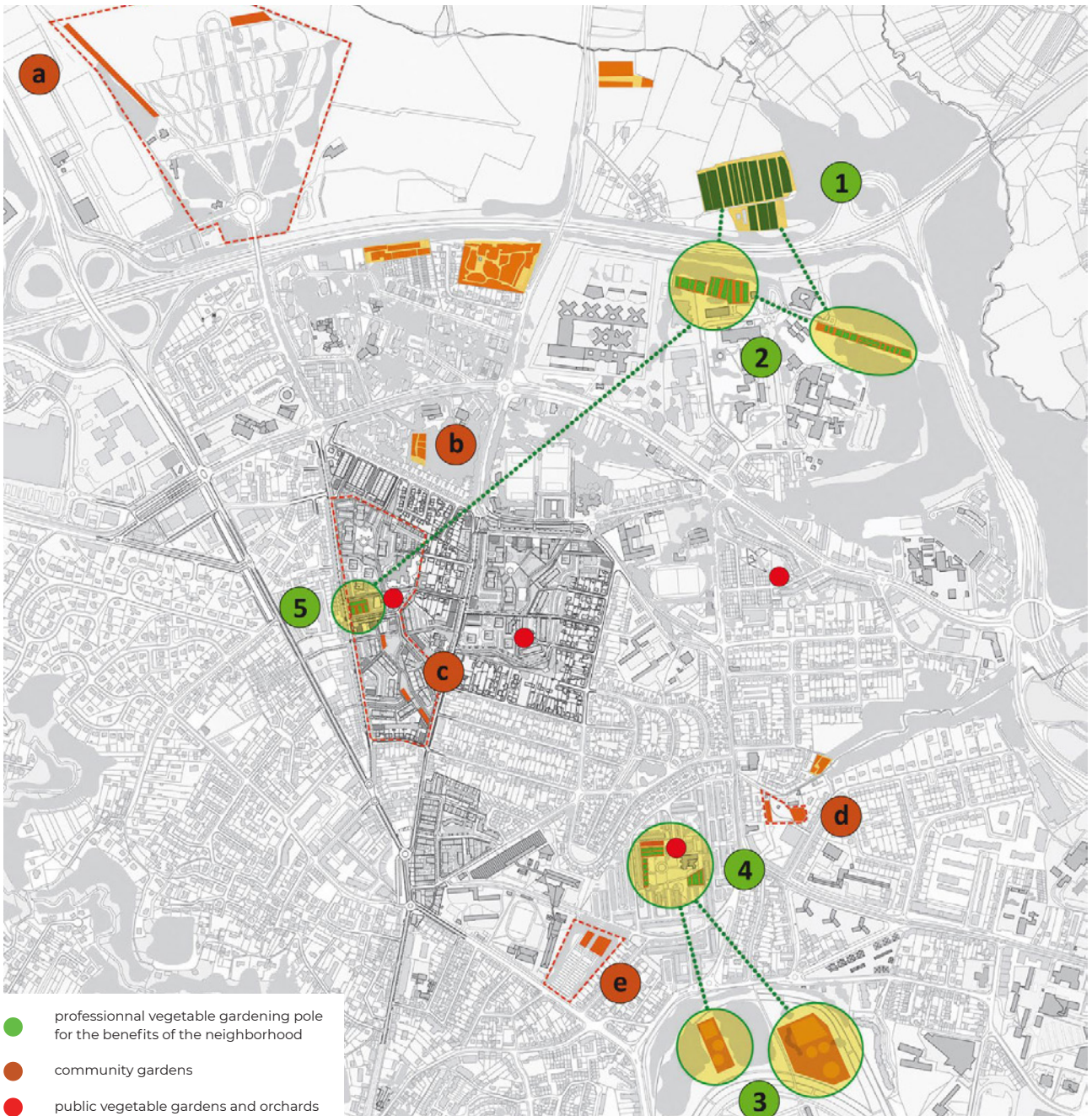


Figure 34. Inventory of existing structures and potentialities for urban farming.



Figure 35. Solidarity gardens.



### 3.3 Global strategy for the intervention

The Healthy Corridor strategy is in line with the strategies implemented by the municipality in the district described in paragraph 3.1.

The various diagnoses carried out by the city of Nantes' departments as part of the overall

Nantes Nord project and then URBiNAT have made it possible to identify key issues and target groups for which priority action should be taken. See diagrams below.

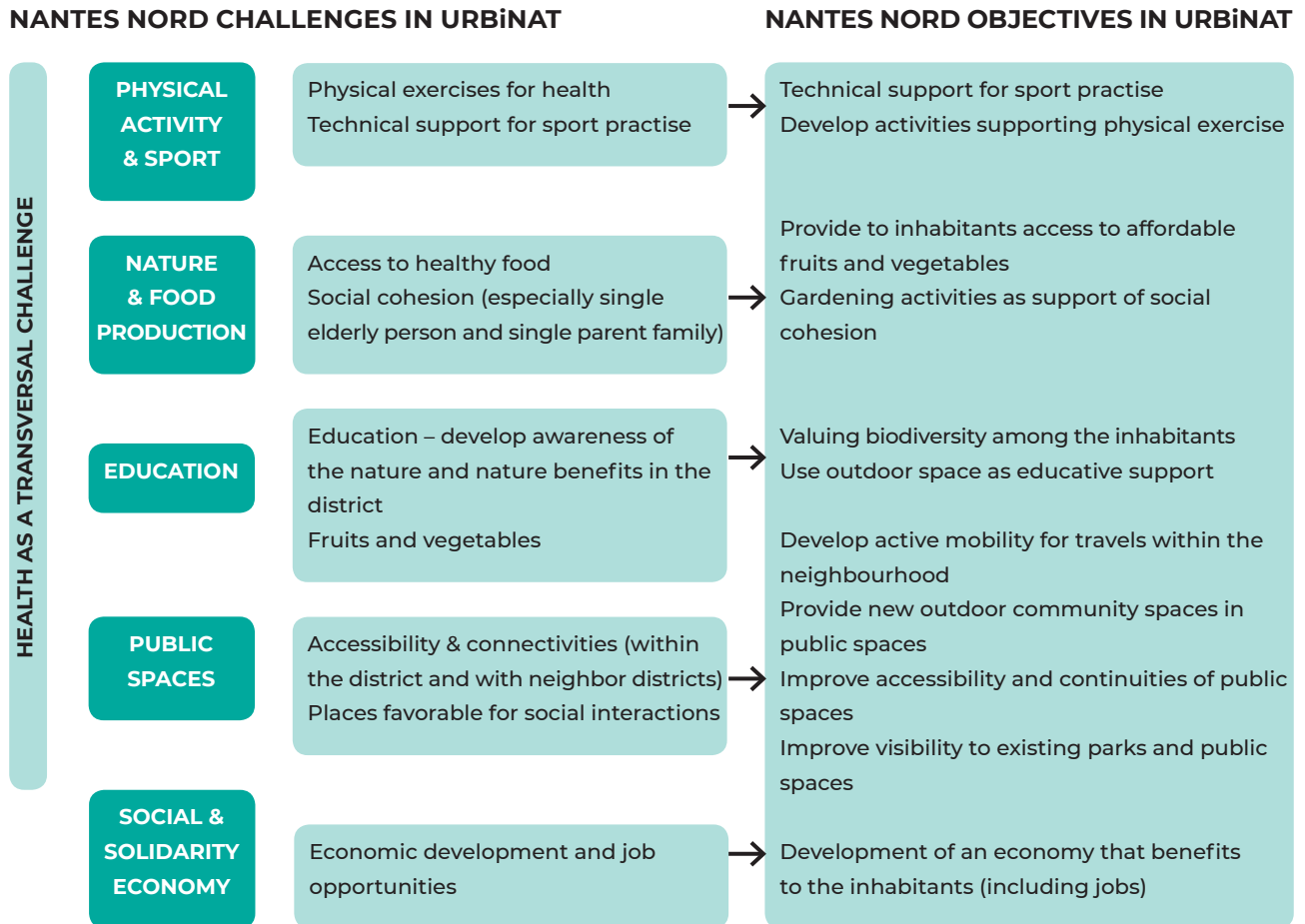


Figure 36. Nantes Nord Challenges and objectives in URBiNAT.

## EKLIPSE CHALLENGES

## NANTES NORD OBJECTIVES IN URBiNAT

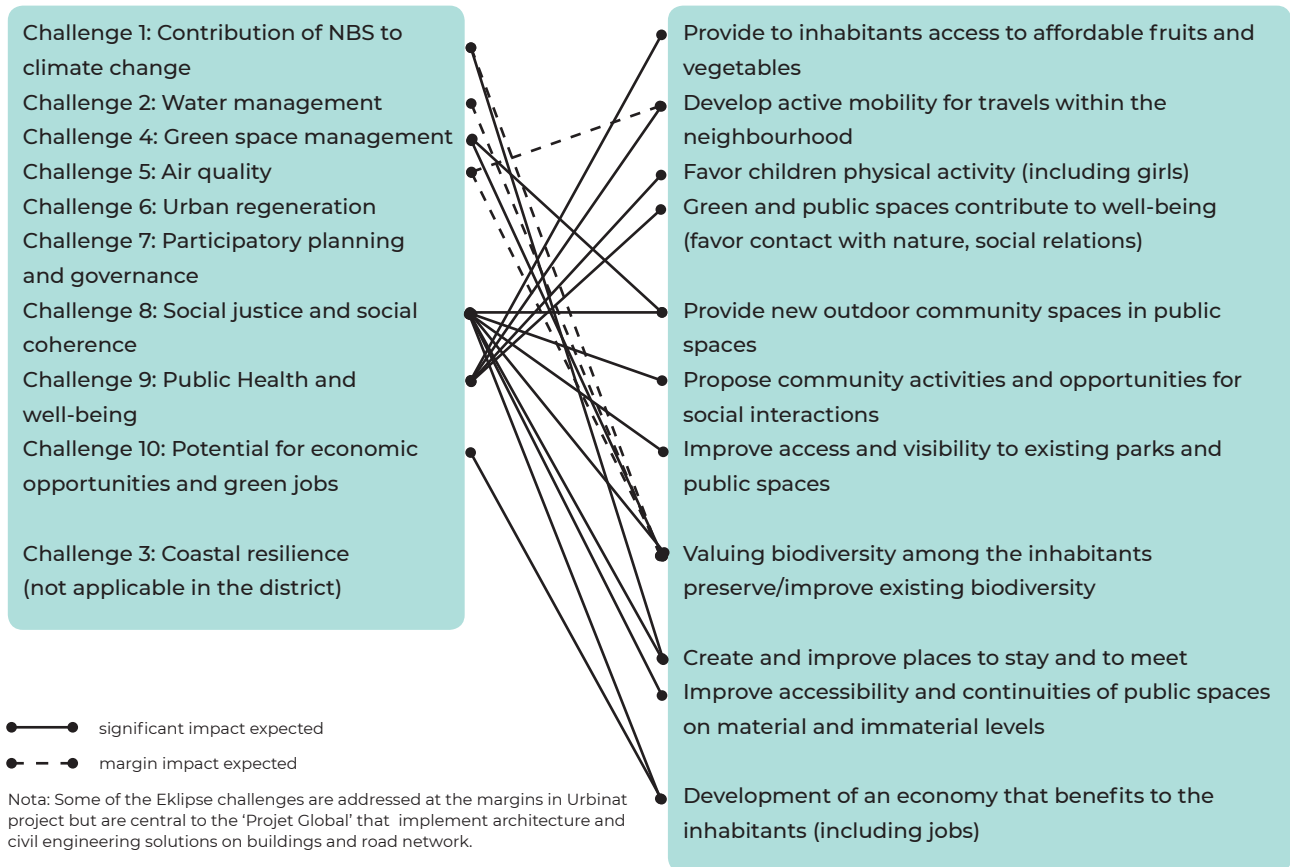


Figure 37. Nantes Nord Eklipse challenges and its relation with URBiNAT objectives.

### 3.3.1 Health as a transversal challenge for the healthy corridor

Health is a major challenge in the district to fight the degraded indicators that affect the inhabitants of social housing districts and especially the one of Nantes Nord. The challenge of improving health connects most of the NBS solutions together within the healthy corridor. When sport, physical activity and food production impact physical health, they also impact mental health as knowledge sharing within the Education NBS and public space developments, giving opportunities to meet for example and breaking social isolation.

The construction of the health centre within the framework of the global project in the heart of the healthy corridor will be a major equipment for the district where a lack of health professionals has been underlined. The health centre will complement the work of the health department and the social cohesion department, since the place also has the vocation to be a space of prevention and animation in connection with the other actors of the district. The department of health also contracted with health mediators to help the inhabitants of Nantes Nord to connect to the right specialist and facilitate the access to medical services.

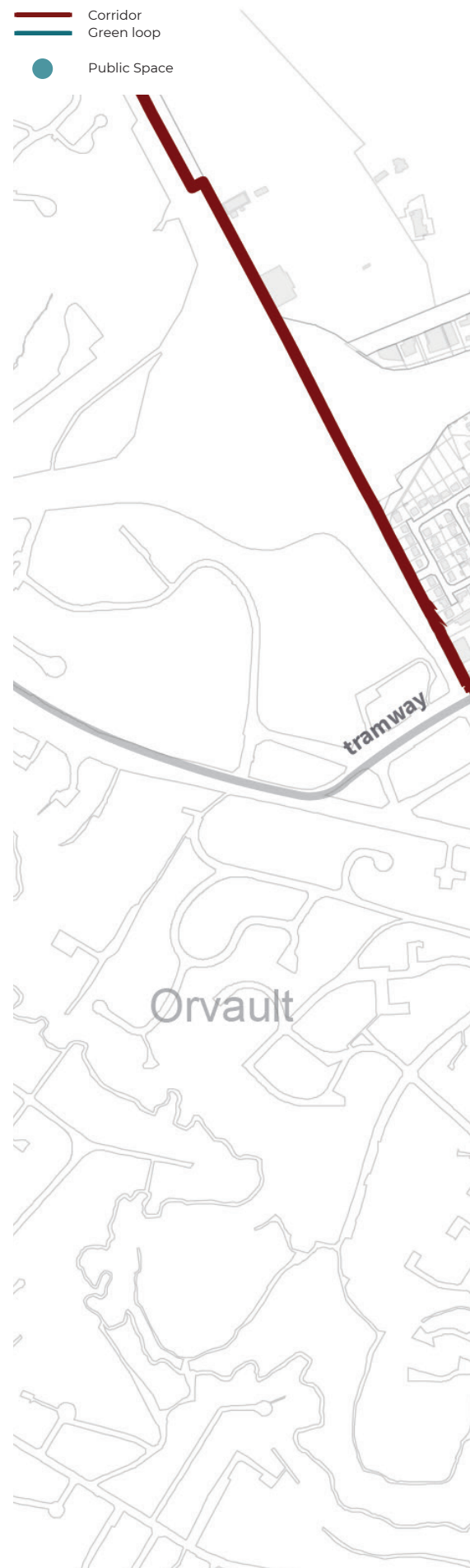
### 3.3.2 Public spaces

The public space in Nantes should address at least those 3 objectives: they must be accessible, shared and foster social cohesion.

The creation of a walking path (NBS n° 1 on Figure 39 is the network of public spaces with the planned interventions) was suggested in the workshops on the creation of the health centre, where inhabitants and local stakeholders gathered together to define the expected future services provided and the link with the district. The route of the created green loop will connect the public spaces and point of interests of the intervention area as the park Amande, the Canada park and the paddling pools. It will contribute to the visibility of the park Amande (NBS n° 3). It also passes at the foot of the future health facility and could be a support for the prevention actions that health professionals should propose. It is also intended to be a mean of promoting walking or sport, to fight, among other things, against indicators of overweight and obesity as well as social isolation. The continuity of walking path is essential (NBS n° 2).

The Canada park, by its multifunctionalities, aims at being a place shared by all, regardless of age and gender (NBS n° 4).

Those public spaces interact one with each other and also aim at radiating the whole district in the future.





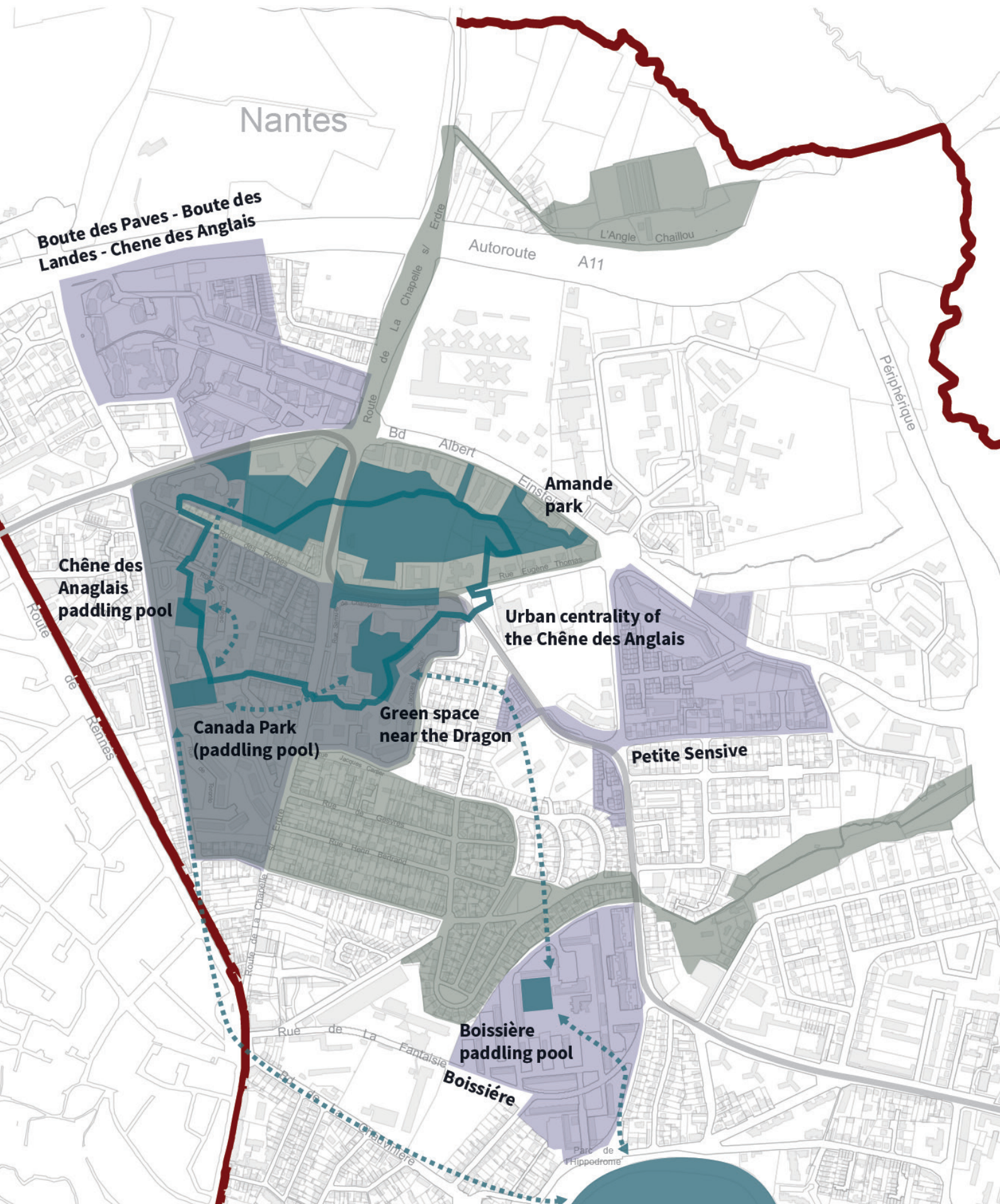


Figure 38. Map of the existing public space network.

- Corridor
- Green loop
- Healthy Corridor
- Public Space



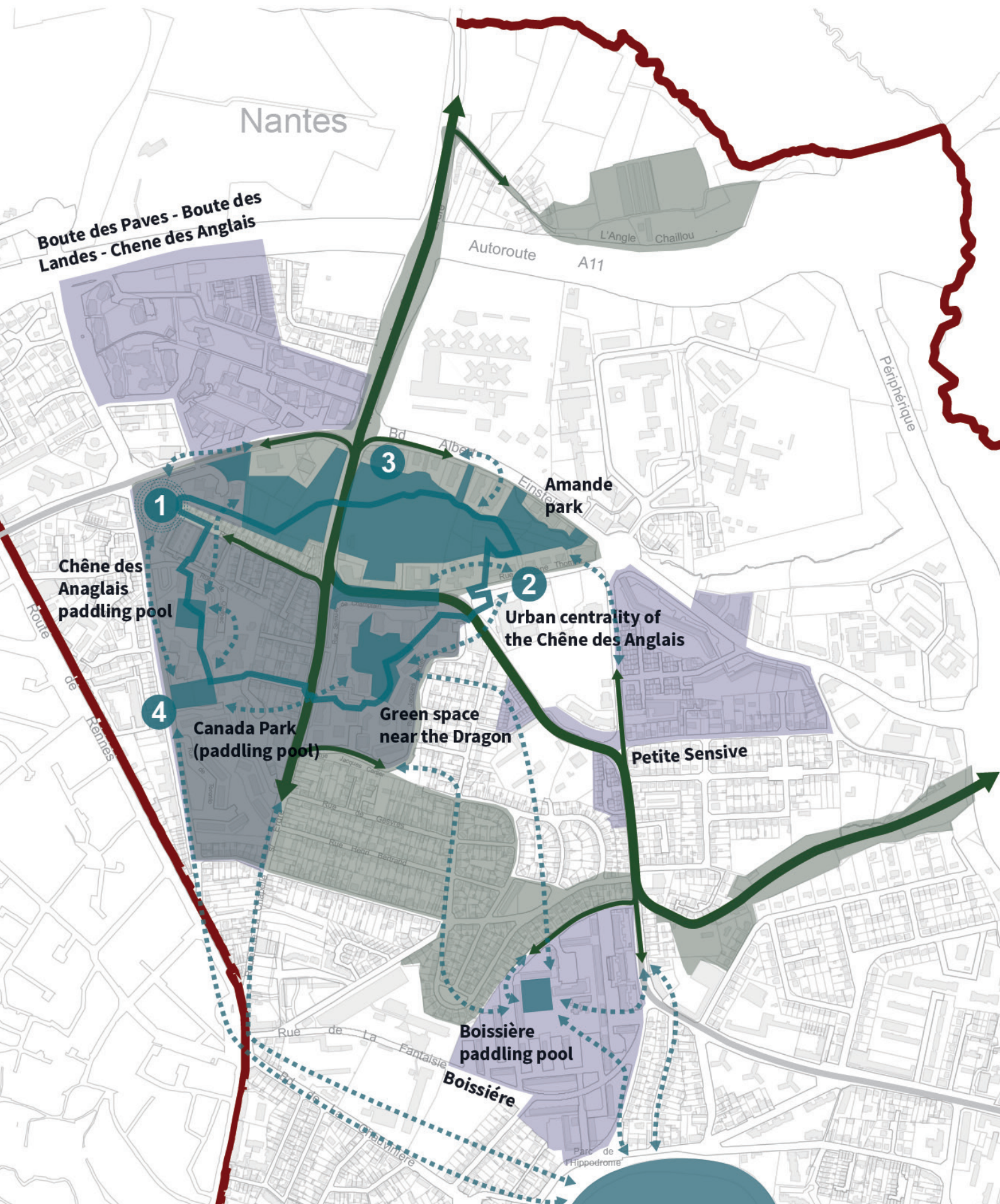


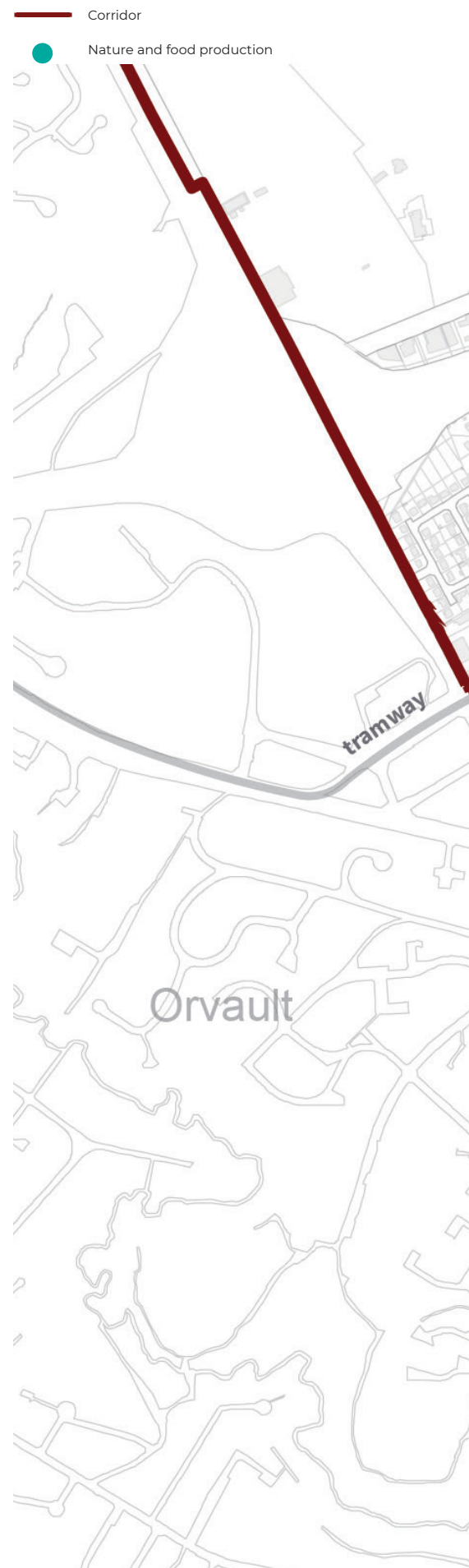
Figure 39. Map of the new public space network articulated with the Healthy Corridor and the new NBS.

### 3.3.3 Nature and food production

The public health department, in partnership with the CCAS, is also bringing together a group of residents to discuss access to fruit and vegetables as part of a health/nutrition approach. The various production or animation sites planned in the urban agriculture component in the URBiNAT study area will complete the solutions to meet the major health challenges in the healthy corridor.

The new NBS respond to several of these challenges (1, 3, 6, 7, 8), supported by local stakeholders such as the Bio T Full association, a key player in the Nantes Metropolitan area, which promotes urban agriculture through awareness-raising activities, experiments at the Solilab (9,000 m<sup>2</sup> of a former industrial wasteland for a laboratory of social and environmental innovations) and through project support.

The urban agriculture strategy of the healthy corridor aims to create a diversity of solutions around the theme of food, from already existing family gardens whose production is dedicated to personal use to solidarity gardens (NBS n°8 on the map below) whose production is dedicated to the most vulnerable, from workshops in the geodesic greenhouse led by Bio-T-Full (NBS n°7) to experimentation to propose a new economic model for tomorrow (NBS n°9).



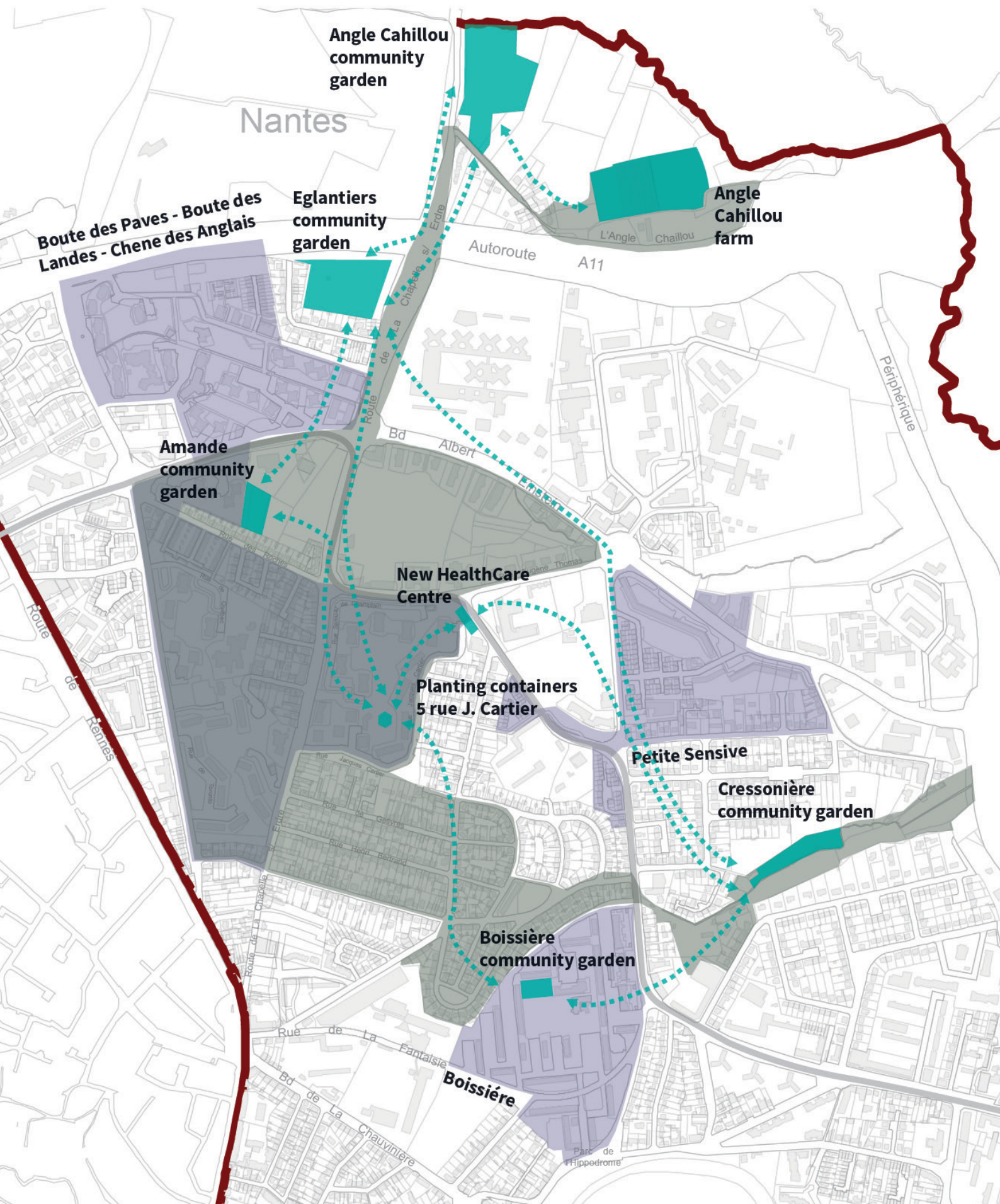
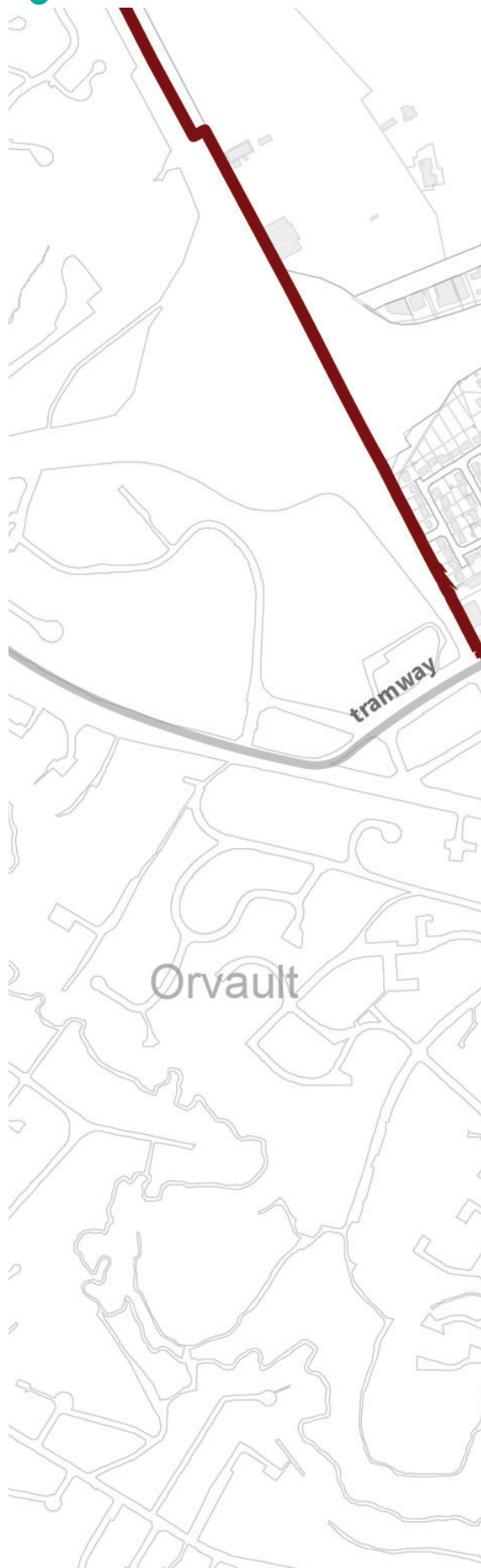


Figure 40. Map of the existing nature and food production network.

- Corridor
- Nature and food production



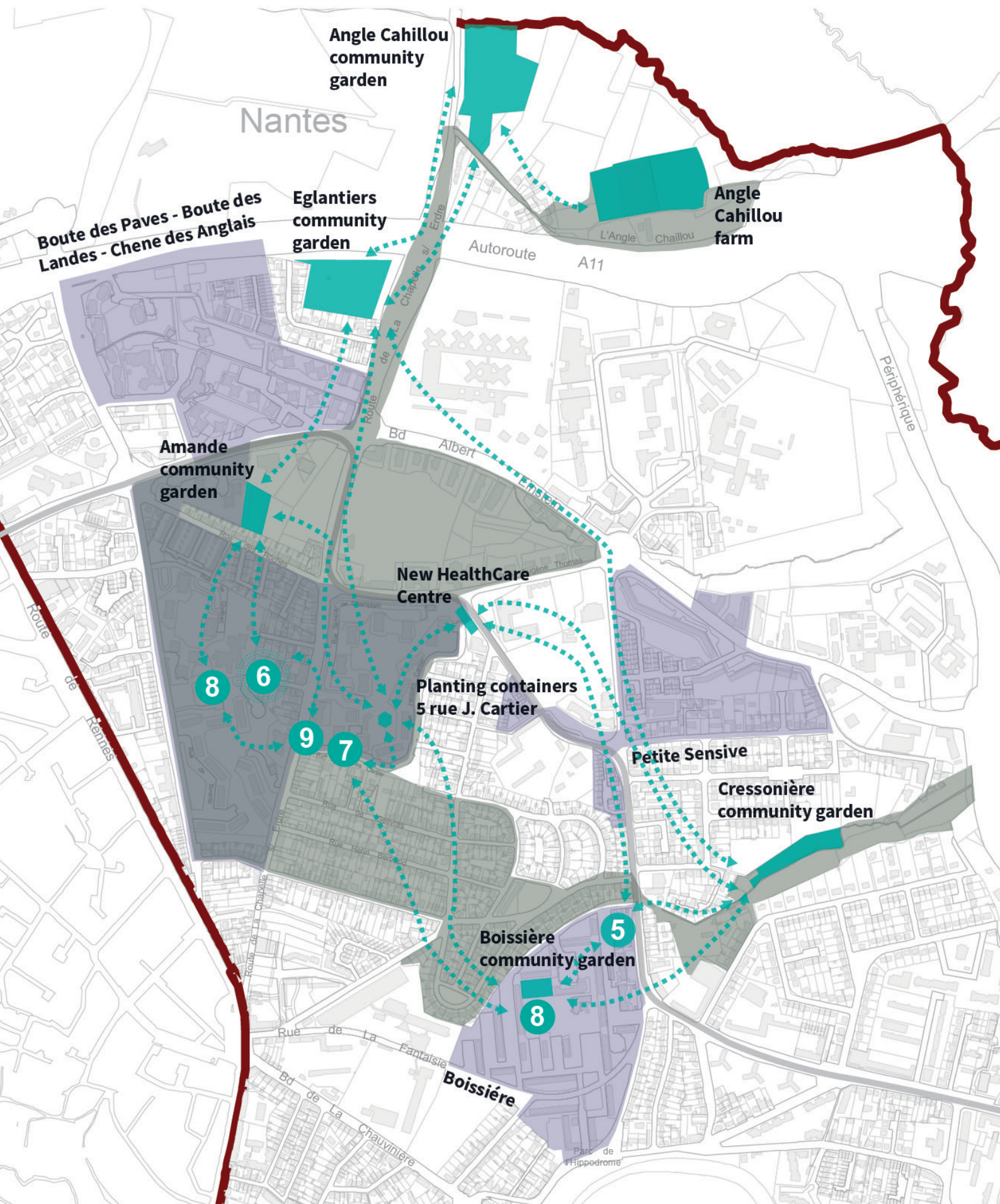


Figure 41. Map of the new nature and food production network articulated with the new NBS.

### 3.3.4 Education

Education is addressed in two ways in the healthy corridor:

It represents the objective of sharing knowledge to better understand the environment of living, to contribute to social interactions and increase sense of belonging.

It also represents the local stakeholders on which the municipality relies to engage the target groups within the co-creation process. Two schools (Gauguin and Georges Brassens) and a secondary school (Stendhal) are located in the healthy corridor. They are major players in the district, especially since the local diagnostic identified children and young people as a group particularly affected by the deteriorating health indicators.





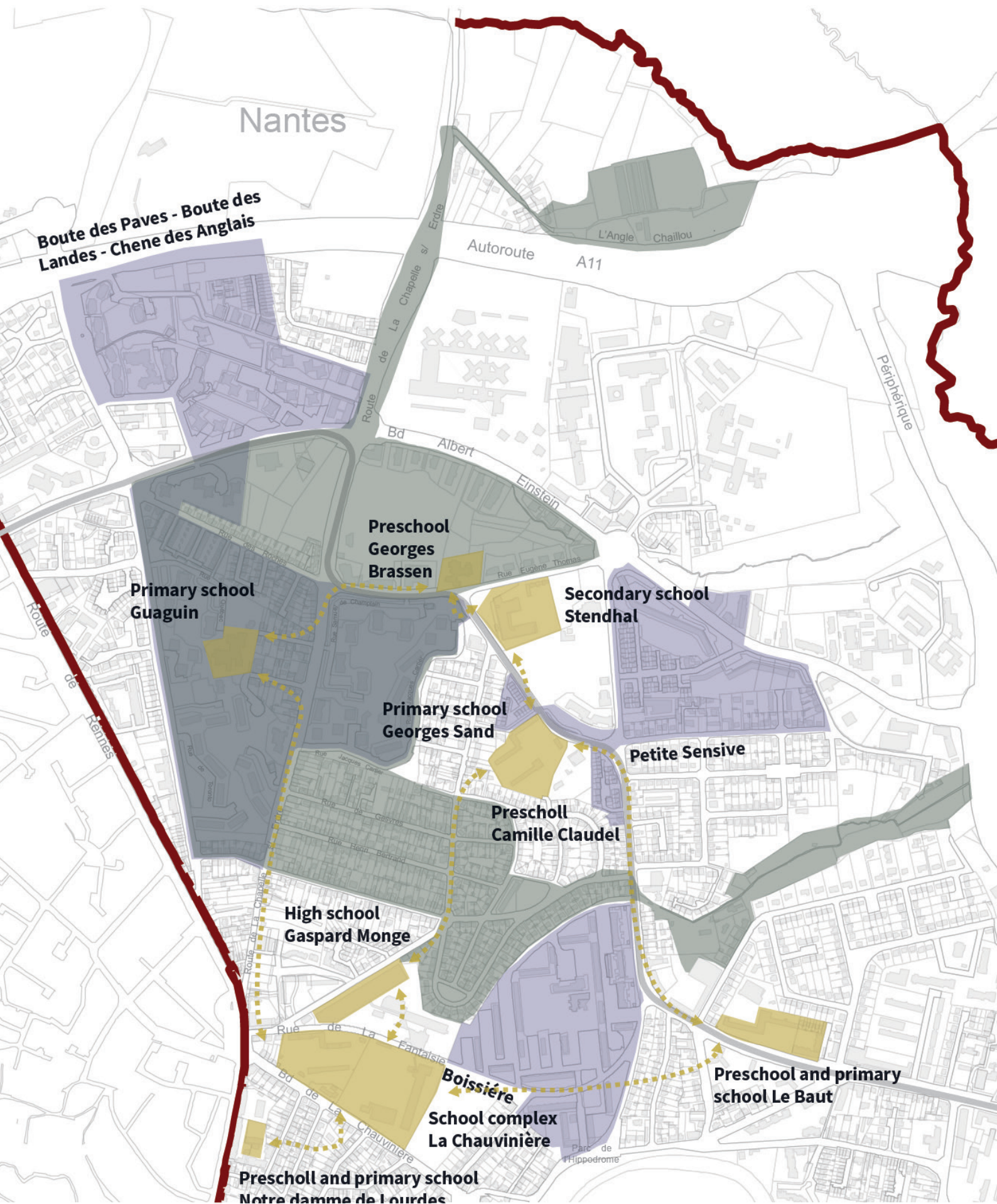


Figure 42. Map of the existing educational network.

- Corridor
- Education



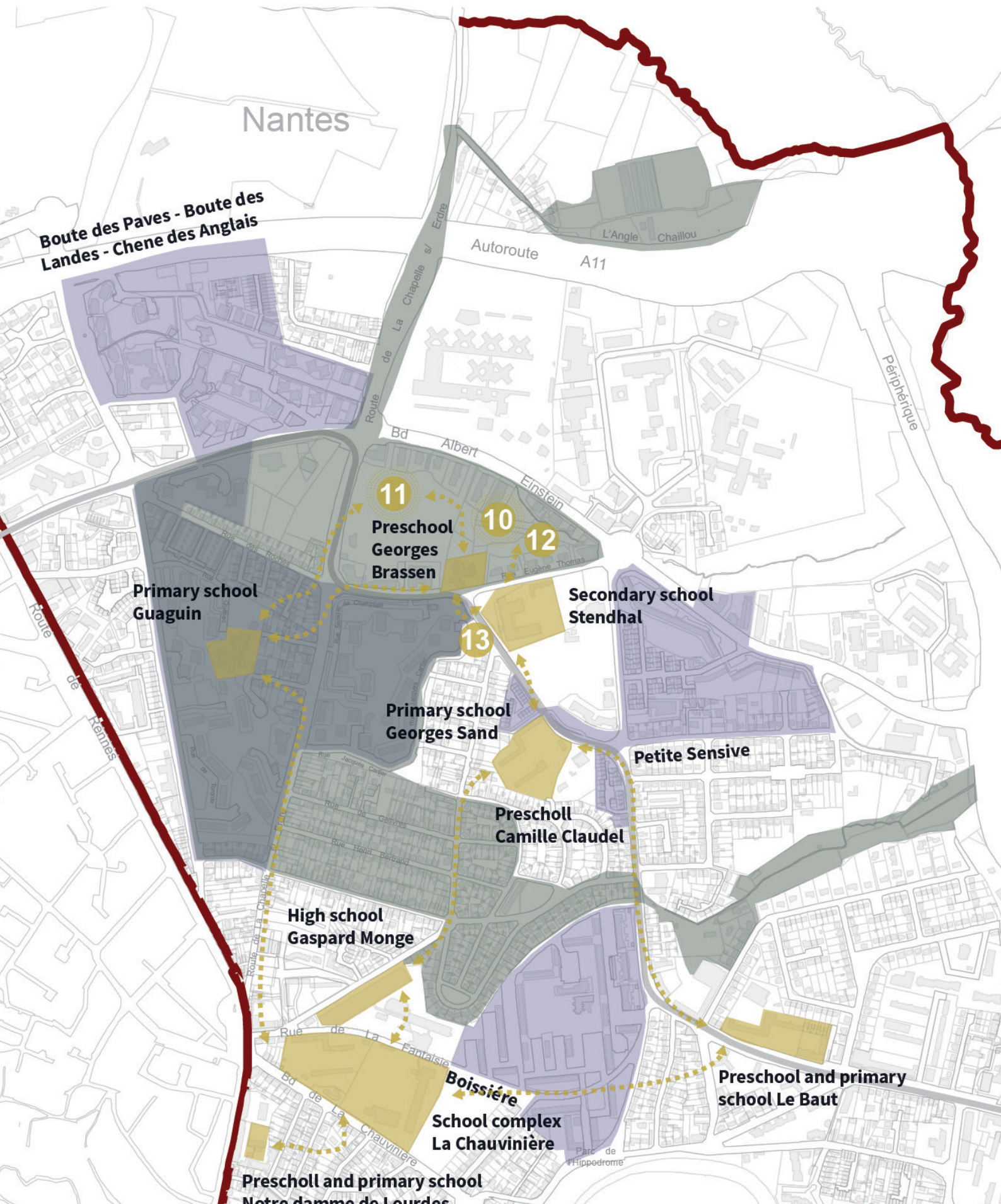
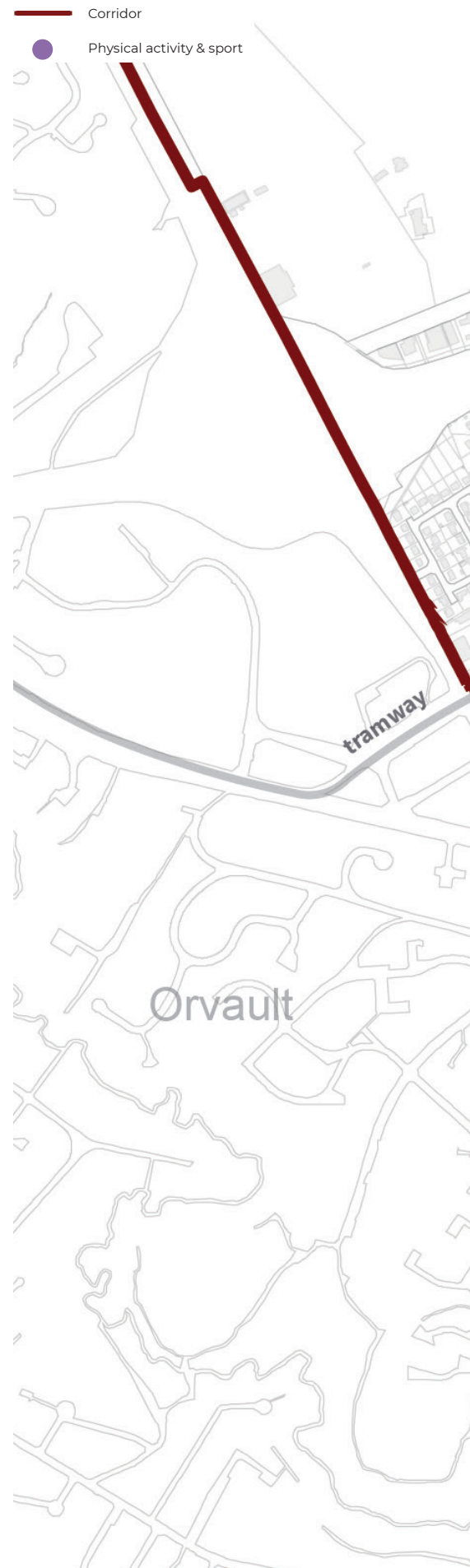


Figure 43. Map of the new education network articulated with the new NBS.

### 3.3.5 Physical activity & sport

Physical activity and sport are another key aspect of health which is complementary with healthy food and access to well-being.

In connection with public spaces design, the objective is to favour physical activities and even sports. This requires both equipment and activities to encourage and engage citizens in this practice. The existing network as described in the map below outlines that the district benefits already from several sport infrastructure.



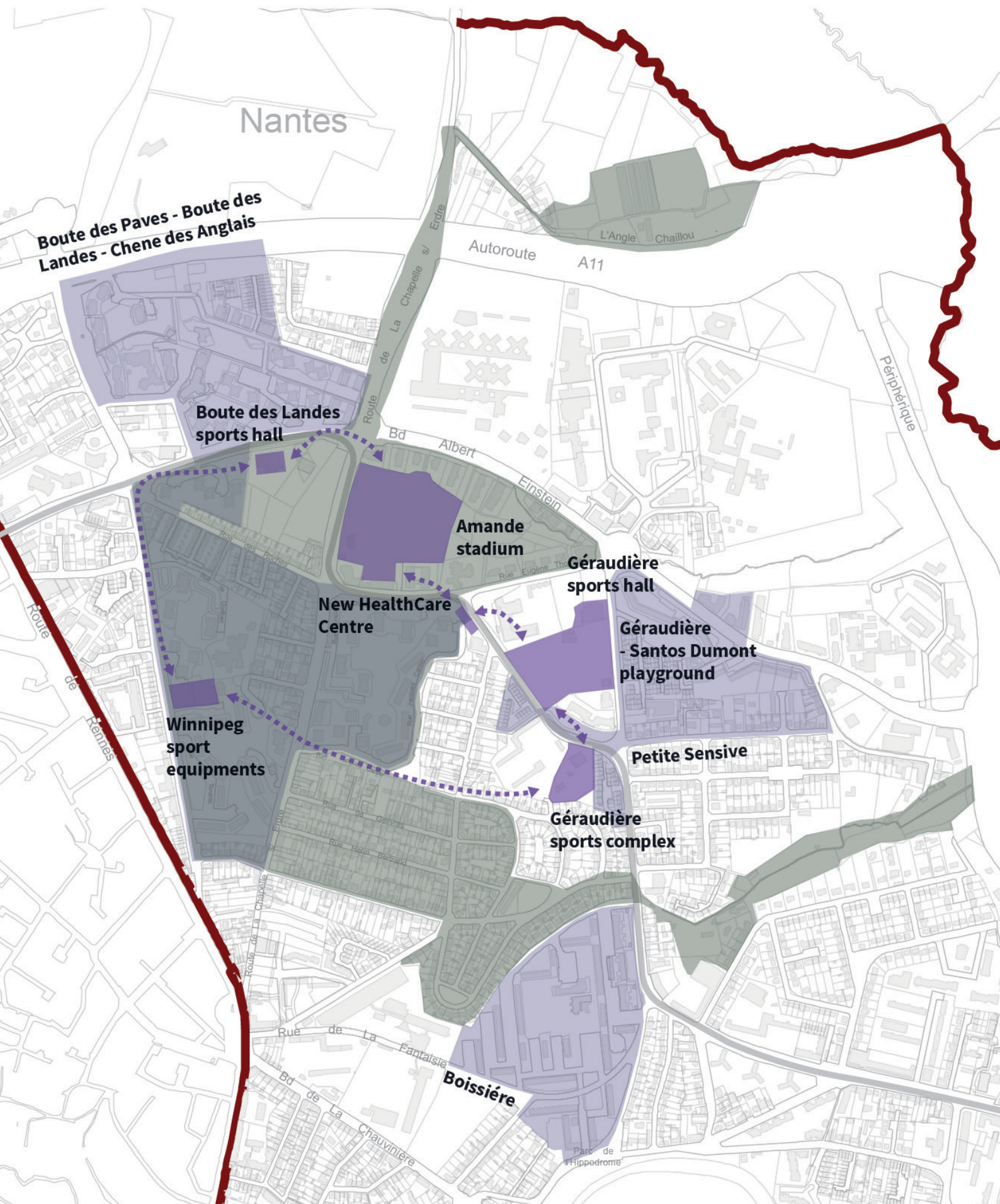


Figure 44. Map of the existing physical activity and sport network.

- Corridor
- Physical activity & sport



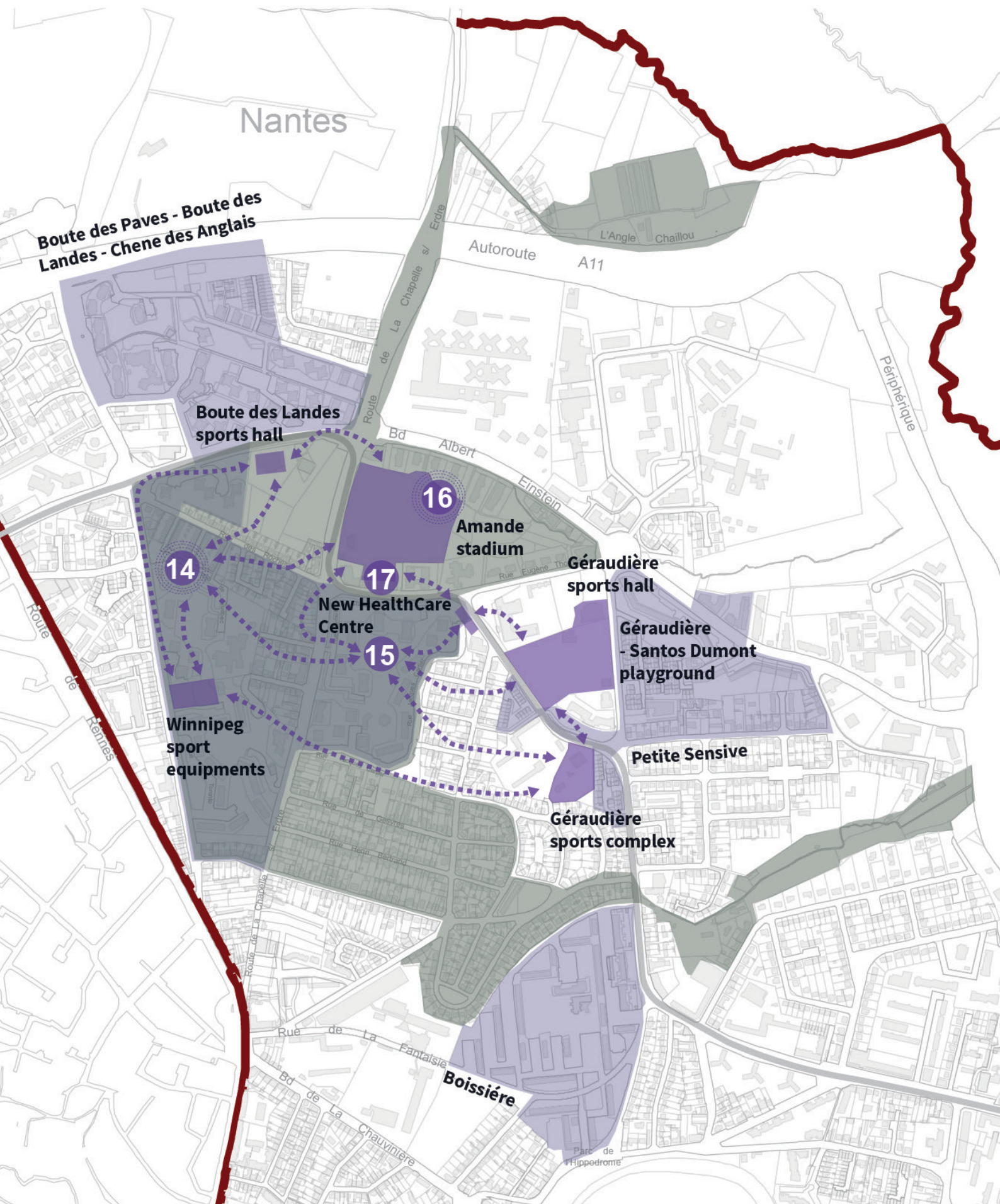


Figure 45. Map of the new physical activity and sport network articulated with the new NBS.

### 3.3.6 Social and solidarity economy

Social and solidarity economy in Nantes is considered as one of the levers for the development of the territories. Several initiatives are already existing, such as *Ethiquette* for clothing exchange or the *CUB*, do-it-yourself workshop with equipment to use, within the perimeter of the URBiNAT study area. It is integrated in a larger strategy scheme at the metropolitan level for the development of Social and Solidarity Economy. In the intervention area, an ongoing project (solution n°18) co-constructed with inhabitants and local stakeholders will lead to the integration of a new company supporting the local social and solidarity economy.







- Corridor
- Social and solidarity economy

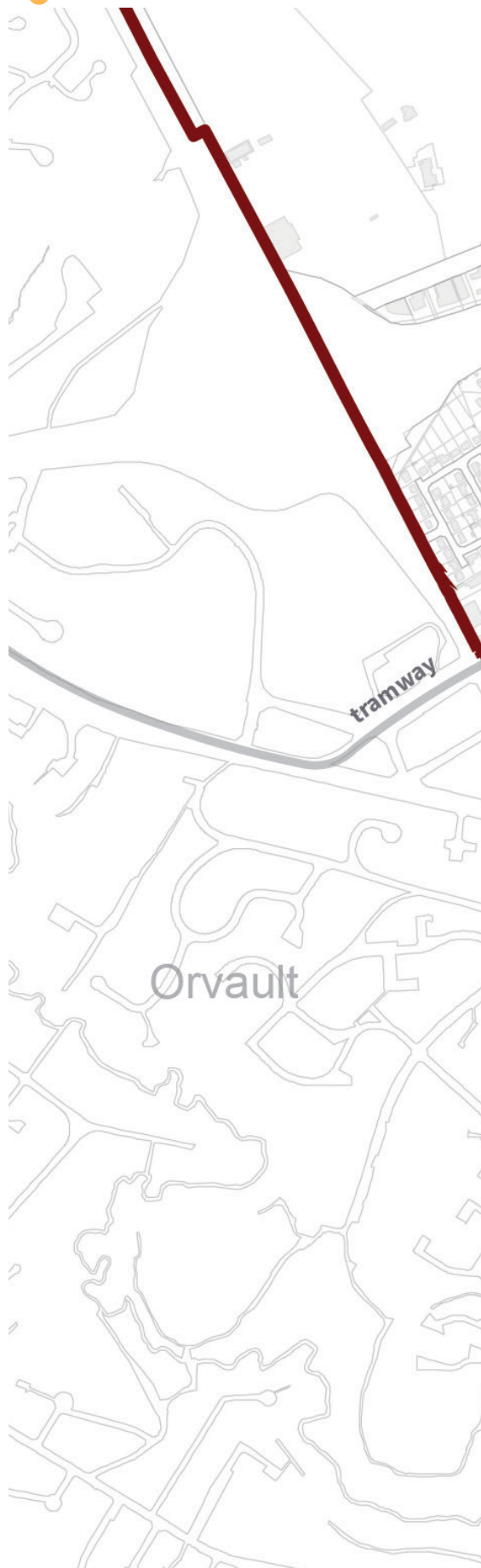






Figure 48. The future pluri professional health centre of Nantes Nord.  
(source; Loire Océan Développement)



Figure 49. Future Symbiose greenhouse. (source: Claas Architectes)



Figure 50. The Amande park.

The green loop will connect all the green spaces and point of interests of the healthy corridor, as the health centre, the park Amande, the Symbiose Greenhouse, the Canada park. It will also support the implementation of immaterial NBS especially, and offer opportunities for sport initiatives and food production. Within the park

Amande, the green loop will create a connection to the social housing district with the creation of a formal path.

The Renards stream will be the connection of the next paths to be developed on the district, out of the NBS n°5 that will connect the district to the river Erdre.

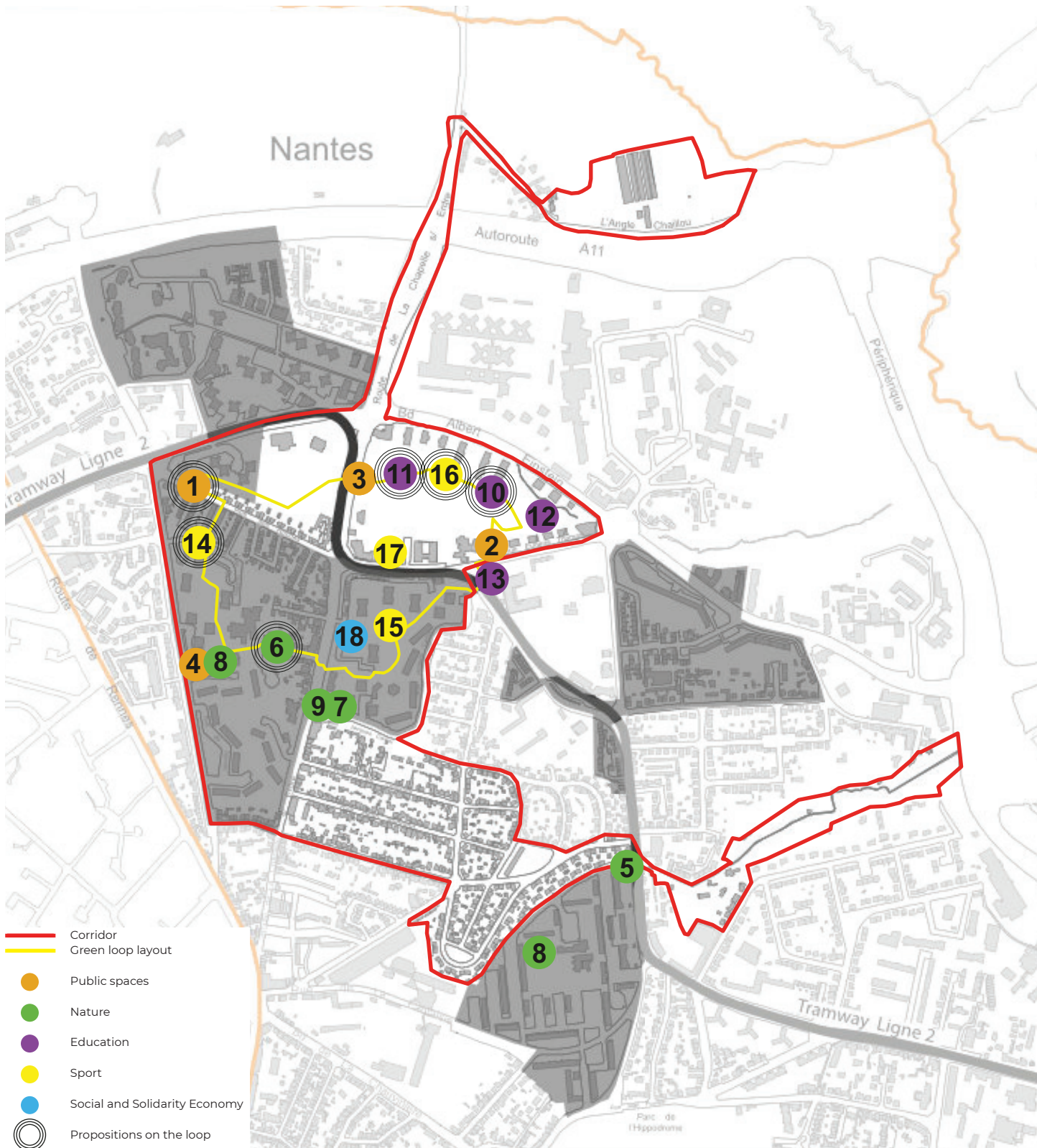


Figure 51. NBS synthesis map.

## 4. URBINAT's new NBS

In Nantes Nord, the task force built the process on existing participatory processes to guarantee the continuity of the dialogue with the inhabitants on the territory. The healthy corridor is also made of propositions of local stakeholders implicated in the district, as they are considered in the methodology developed in Nantes as key intermediaries with specific or vulnerable inhabitants.

The walkthrough and workshops allowed the inhabitants and stakeholders to express their wishes/needs/dreams for the healthy corridor. The task force "translated" the propositions in NBS, systematized in 5 categories: public space, nature and food production, education, sport and physical activity and social and solidarity economy.

Meetings are organized with the urbanist team in charge of the implementation of the global project to verify the adequacy between the two projects. One meeting was dedicated to the analysis of the proposals that will be financed within the framework of the global project and those within the framework of URBINAT.

The elected representatives will validate the final project on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2021.

The healthy corridor will be presented to the inhabitants during the spring of the project, the annual week of events, workshops and exhibitions, that will take place from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2021.

Then a new round of co-creation will take place to deepen the immaterial NBS.

Synthetic presentation of the solutions integrated in the healthy corridor, forwarded to another project and proposals that will not be further developed/implemented.

## Public space

The category “public space” organises all the solutions proposed by citizens that are related with the territory and will contribute to improve the quality of the public space in terms of mobility, activities and nature. It is important to mention that URBiNAT acts as a preliminary of the global project on the public space. Indeed, the global project is a renovation project at the district level that will have a high impact on the public spaces of the district.

This table represents the decisions taken on the development of NBS, according to the analyses of the NBS developed by the task force, the municipality and the inhabitants.

## List of NBS integrated in the healthy corridor:

1. The green loop, a walking path within the district
2. Continuity of walking paths
3. Make the Amande park visible
4. Multifunctional urban park: Canada park

## List of propositions integrated in the global project:

- The Amande park
- The lighting of the football field next to the Dragon playground
- Modification of the layout of the green loop
- Accessibility issue on the Quebec Road

INTEGRATED IN THE HEALTHY CORRIDOR	FORWARDED	NOT FURTHER DEVELOPED
<p>Green loop: creation of a walking path within the district</p> <p>Continuity of walking paths</p> <p>Make the Amande park visible</p> <p>Multifunctional urban park: Canada park</p>	<p>Park Amande: enlarging the pond (stormwater basin, etc.), uses of the park, opening of the park on the sports ground.</p> <p>Lighting of the football field next to the Dragon playground</p> <p>Danger of crossing through the Coulée road (blind bend): passing the loop through the Vanille Chocolat kindergarten?</p> <p>Accessibility issue in front of the Quebec Street with car parks and works</p>	

Table 9. Systematization of the ideas proposed for public space NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.

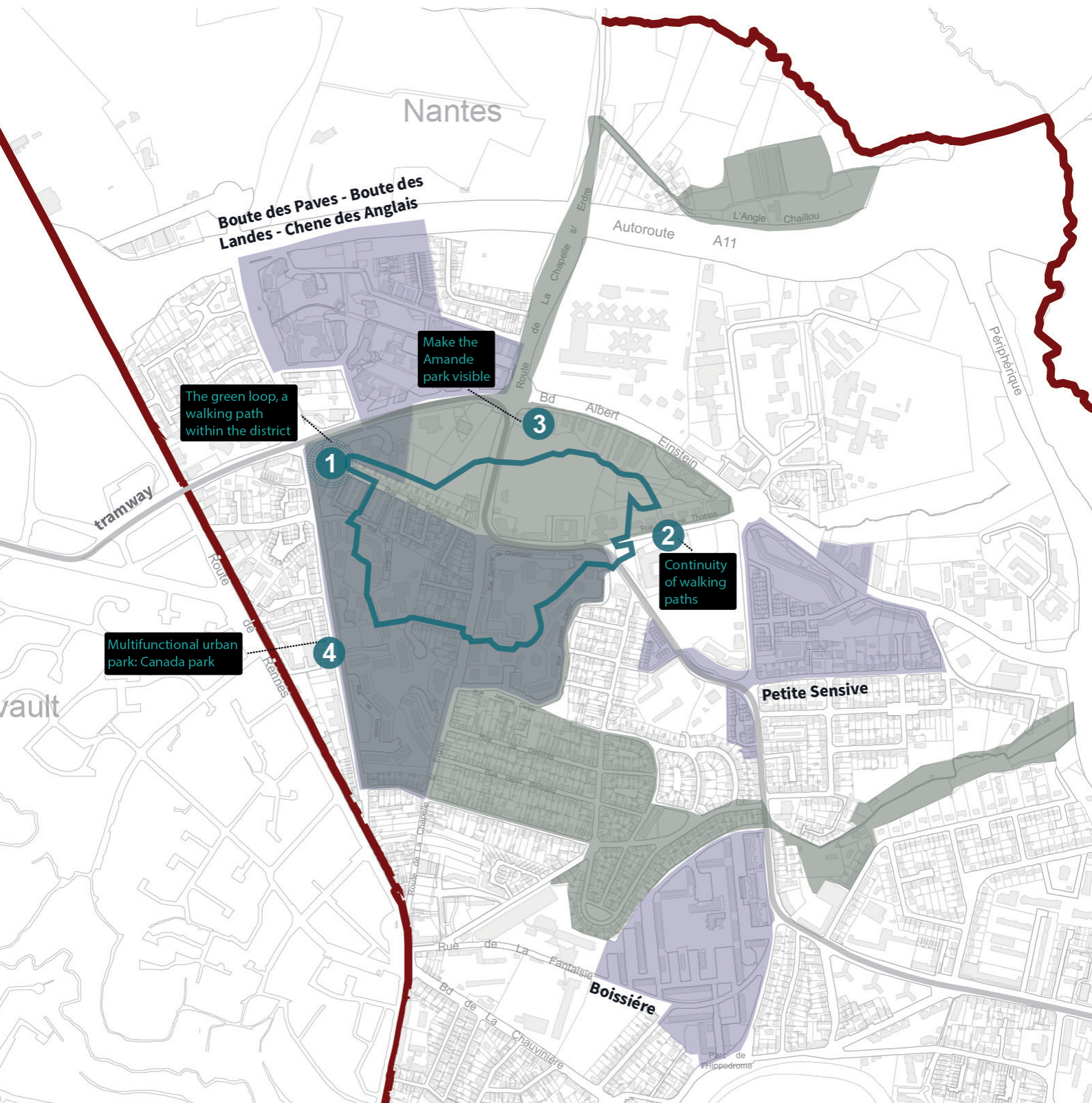


Figure 52. Proposed New Public Space NBS in the study area.



## Nature and food production

The category “nature and food production” organises all the solutions proposed by citizens and stakeholders that are related to food production. The COVID 19 crisis had an important impact by strengthening the links between local associations and the municipality to deal with the food emergency that has hit the city’s most deprived families.

At the same time, demand for local fruit and vegetables increased, reducing the surplus of vegetables usually distributed to associations. The green spaces department turned over two 1.8-hectare plots of the municipal nursery in early June 2020 to grow vegetables. The objective is to perpetuate this initiative that was created in a context of crisis in a healthy corridor NBS.

The other new NBS around plantations should make it possible to create a territorial dynamic and, in the long term, to create a link between

the Angle Chaillou farm, which was not sold to the municipality as expected, but whose retired farmer has passed on the land to his daughter. The objective is therefore to work with the new farmer on a project to establish a foothold in the area.

The renaturation of the stream Renards is a municipality suggestion.

### List of the new NBS:

5. Reopening of the Renard stream: study phase
6. Planting and picking within the green loop
7. Geodesic greenhouse
8. Solidarity Garden
9. District roof greenhouse experimental nursery.

This table represents the decisions taken on the development of NBS, according to the analyses of the NBS proposed by the task force, the municipality and the inhabitants.

INTEGRATED IN THE HEALTHY CORRIDOR	FORWARDED	NOT FURTHER DEVELOPED
Planting and picking on the green loop  Geodetic greenhouse  Solidarity vegetable garden Experimental district nursery (young shoots)  Reopening of Renards stream: study phase	Work to reopen Renards stream: Project Life Revers’eau	Amande community garden: Bamboo plantation for gardeners

Table 10. Systematization of the ideas proposed for nature and food production NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.

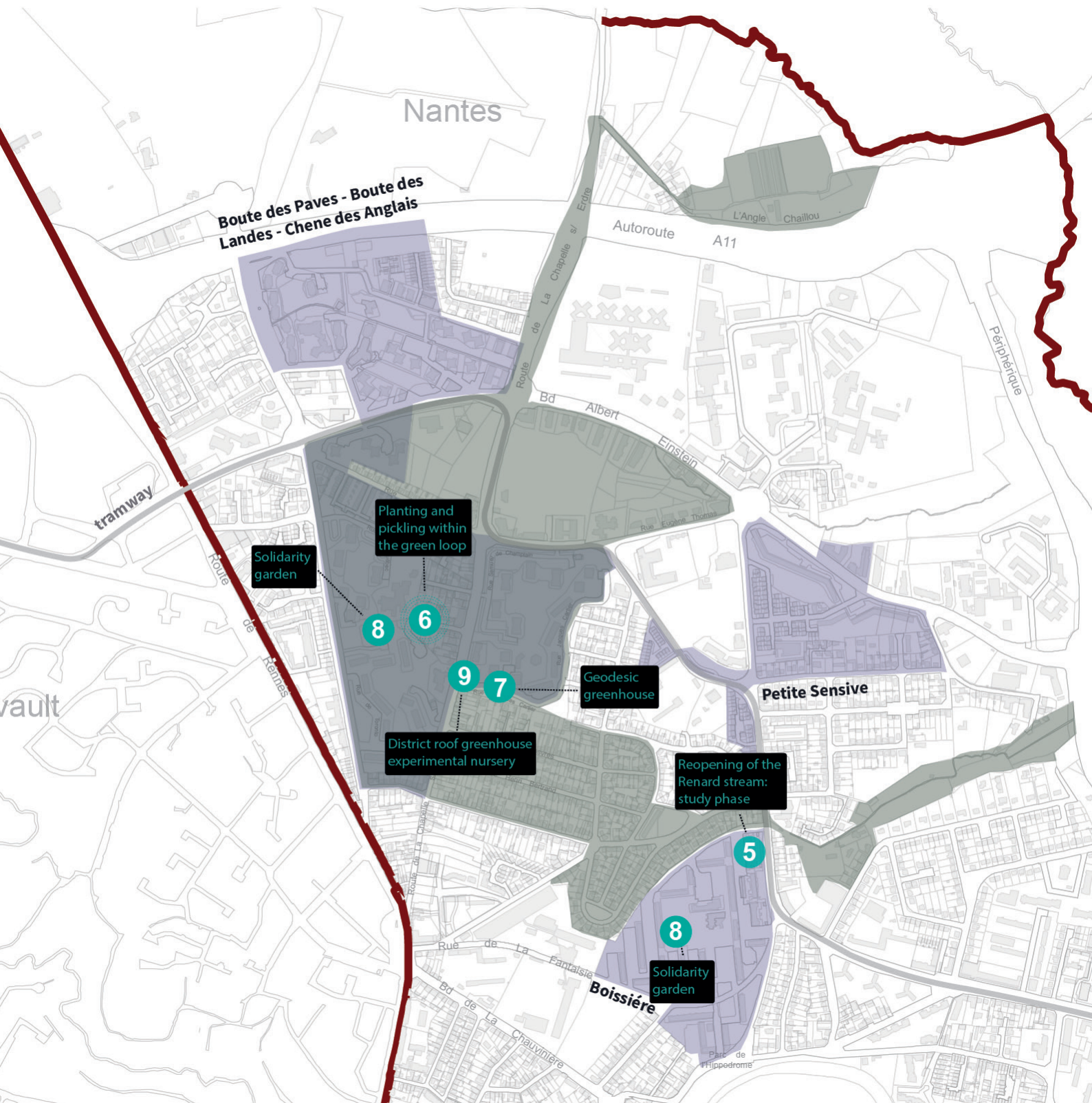


Figure 53. Proposed New nature and food production NBS in the study area.

## Education

This part includes proposals that either come from the secondary school or that relate to knowledge sharing. They are a cross between the wishes of the inhabitants that emerged during the walkthroughs and the desire of local stakeholders to get involved in the URBiNAT project via several proposals. The networking and coordination of the several stakeholders for the implementation of the actions will be the task of the municipality, and in particular of the district team.

## List of the new NBS:

10. Education on local fauna and flora
11. History of the district
12. Exhibition on the Amande park by Stendhal secondary school
13. Outdoor classroom for the secondary school Stendhal

## Forwarded to another project

- Tobacco free outdoor space

INTEGRATED IN THE HEALTHY CORRIDOR	FORWARDED	NOT FURTHER DEVELOPED
Education on local fauna and flora  History of the district  Exhibition on the Park Amande by Stendhal secondary school  Outdoor classroom for the secondary school Stendhal	Tobacco free outdoor space	

Table 11. Systematization of the ideas proposed for education NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.



Figure 54. Proposed New educational NBS in the study area.

## Physical activity & Sport

Nantes has a proactive sports policy aimed at giving all Nantes residents access to sport and the opportunity to practice it in good conditions.

The municipal sports department carries out educational activities dedicated to children and teenagers aged 6 to 17. Implemented during school time, but also after school and during the holidays, these actions are aimed primarily at young people in social housing districts (priority districts) who do not practise, or practise very little sport.

But Nantes also wants to support free sports (running, skateboarding, etc.). The municipality has therefore created the “Nantes as a playground” scheme. It should be noted that in Nantes, 1 in 2 sportsmen and women are not members of a club.

At the district level, the sport district team has identified priority challenges linked to health issues. They support the development of free sports and new disciplines as urban sports, urban sliding, nature sports. This last family is undoubtedly the one to be assessed in connection with the numerous green spaces in the district.

### List the new NBS on each group:

14. Organisation of walks
15. Encourage children to exercise in a fun way
16. Fitness path
17. Proposition of cycling lessons to women by the Nantes Nord Muslim Cultural Association ACMNN

### Forwarded

- To be able to cycle on the green loop

INTEGRATED IN THE HEALTHY CORRIDOR	FORWARDED	NOT FURTHER DEVELOPED
Organisation of walks  Encourage children to exercise in a fun way  Fitness path  Proposition of cycling lessons to women by the Nantes Nord Muslim Cultural Association	To be able to cycle on the green loop	

Table 12. Systematization of the ideas proposed for physical activity and sport NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.

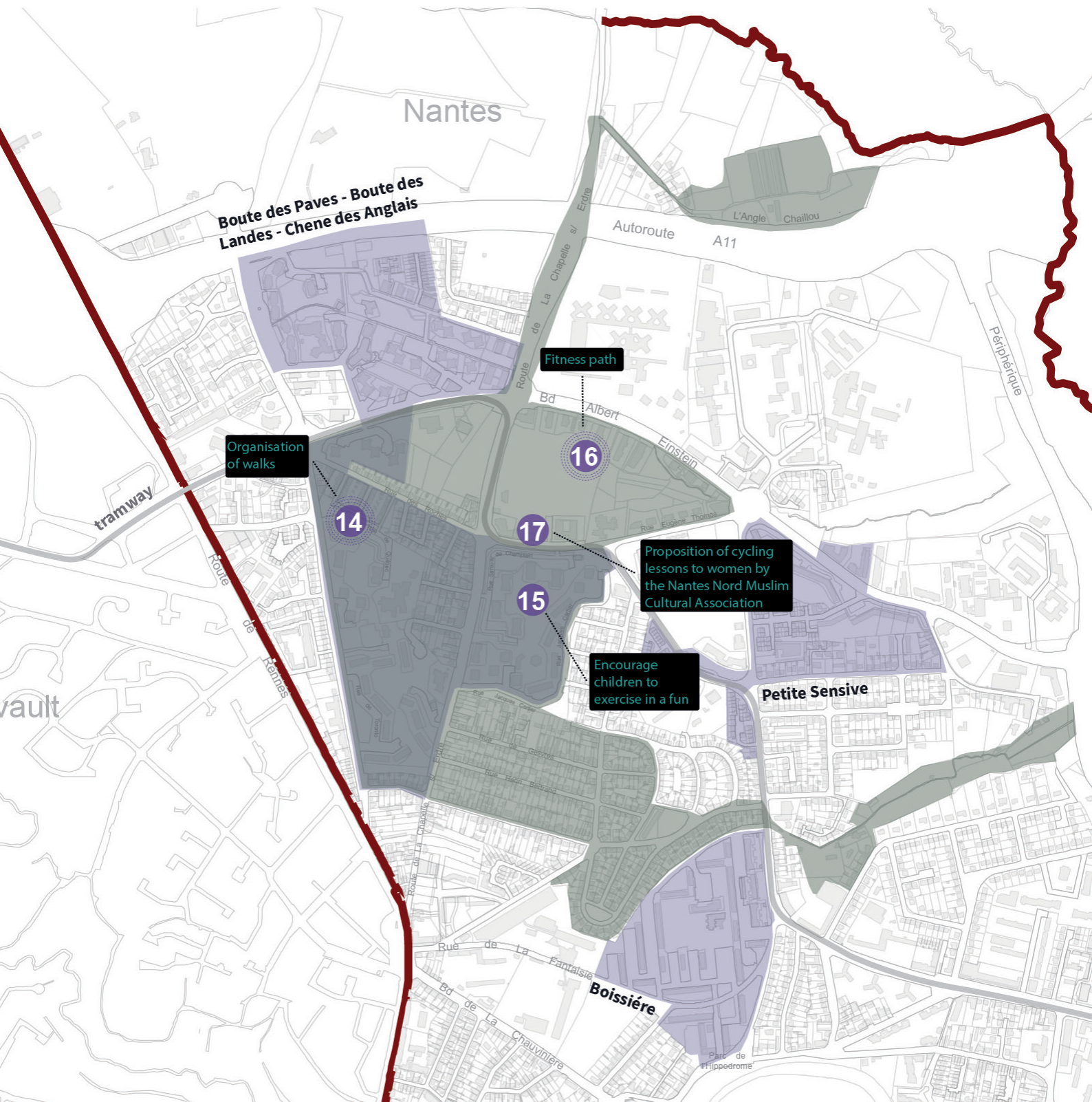


Figure 55. Proposed New physical activity and sport NBS in the study area.

## Social and Solidarity Economy

Social and solidarity economy in Nantes is part of the global strategy of the municipality and relies on one of its main tools, the Ecosolies, one of the major actors for the promotion and support of Social and Solidarity Economy projects. The municipality and the social landlord decided to work with the Ecosolies to conduct a diagnostic on what typology of Social and solidarity services are expected both by local stakeholders and inhabitants to then search for the right project and help to integrate it in the district.

Integration of a company of social and solidarity economy in a social housing building.

INTEGRATED IN THE HEALTHY CORRIDOR	FORWARDED	NOT FURTHER DEVELOPED
Integration of social and solidarity economy company in a social housing building		

Table 13. Systematization of the ideas proposed for social and solidarity economy NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.

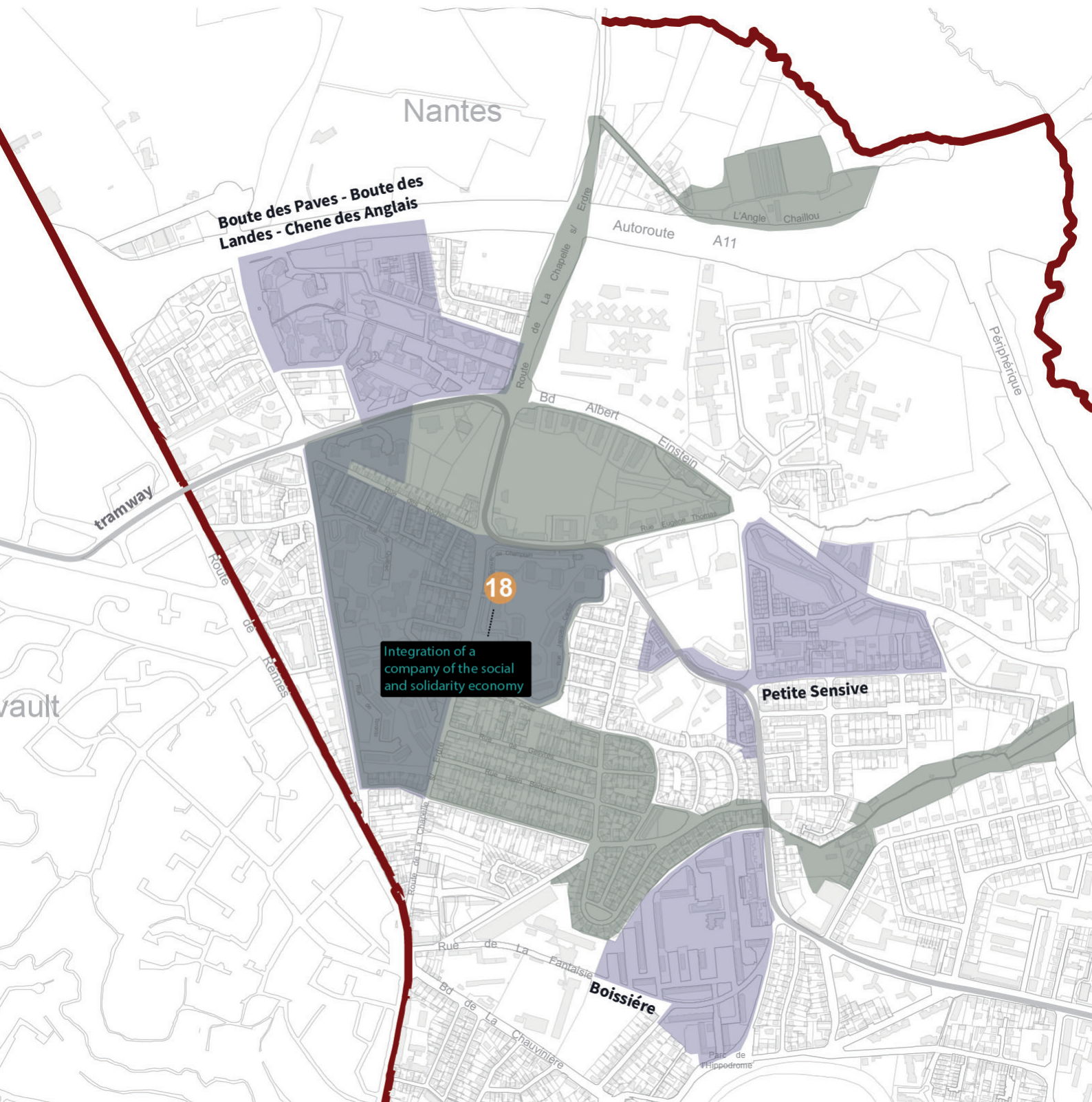


Figure 56. Proposed New social and solidarity economy NBS in the study area.



# 5. Healthy corridor spatial concept

## 5.1 Aims and principles for intervention

The Healthy Corridor developed in Nantes is the result of a complex process presented in this document. This is based on both the URBiNAT methodology but also integrates a trajectory of past and current projects (currently with the Global Project) and a continuity of the citizen consultation through the Citizen Dialogue policy approach. The co-creation process allows integrating the information and challenges highlighted in the co-diagnostic process, then the co-design results.

As result, the Healthy Corridor project is situated in a reduced area in the North of Nantes North. It is composed of several NBS (material and immaterial), some existing in URBiNAT catalogue, other proposed by the participants along the co-creation process.

The URBiNAT urban project integrates the design of a multifunctional urban park, the creation of a walking loop support of most of the immaterial NBS and a new tool of animation for the local stakeholders, especially in line with the construction of the Health Centre, and the preparatory studies and activities of the reopening and renaturation of the Renards stream.

This aims to answer the different objectives identified through the co-creation process:

- Provide to inhabitants' access to affordable fruits and vegetables
- Develop active mobility for travels within the neighbourhood
- Favor children physical activity (including girls)
- Green and public spaces contribute to well-being (favour contact with nature, social relations)
- Provide new outdoor community spaces in public spaces
- Propose community activities and opportunities for social interactions
- Improve access and visibility to existing parks and public spaces
- Valuing biodiversity among the inhabitants
- Use outdoor space as educative support
- Create and improve by several equipment places to stay and to meet
- Improve accessibility and continuities of public spaces on material and immaterial levels
- Development of an economy that benefits to the inhabitants (including jobs)

## 5.2 Healthy corridor as a cluster of NBS

Nantes Nord is one of the greenest districts of the city. Though the most remarkable green spaces such as the Amande park are not known to the inhabitants. The healthy corridor aims at connecting those assets, and to improve connection of inhabitants with their environment. The creation of the first walking loop, the so-called green loop, is the cement and the support of multiple NBS of the healthy corridor, especially the immaterial ones, that will support the appropriation of their environment by the inhabitants.

### Make the Amande park visible

#### Continuity, accessibility and securitisation of paths

As stated before, Nantes Nord benefits from an effective pedestrian network. But accessibility can be an issue that prevents some inhabitants from using the paths without difficulty. It has been decided to focus the interventions on the path of the green loop whose accessibility issues have been mapped during the walkthrough with the inhabitants.



Figure 57. The entrances of the park Amande park.



Figure 58. Elements affecting accessibility.

The territorial mapping of the informal paths within the Local Diagnostic underlined that they were located mostly within the park Amande. The intervention will concentrate on the informal paths within the park Amande that need to be addressed to connect the park to the social housing district. Specific attention to the protection of the surrounding trees will be needed while taking into account the need for

accessibility with the presence of the retirement home.

The walkthroughs with the inhabitants also underlined the danger of certain pedestrian crossings that need to be addressed.

The road la Chapelle especially makes the inhabitants, especially families with children, insecure to cross the street and the tramway line to access the Amande park.



Figure 59. The informal paths within the Amande Park.



Figure 60. Route de la Chapelle crossing.



Figure 61. In-existent crossing at Rue des Roches.

## A multifunctional urban park on the green loop

Located on the west of the healthy corridor and on the route of the green loop, the Canada park aims at gathering together several functionalities to address the expectations of the inhabitants, regardless of their age or gender. The aim is to transform a place without attractivity despite its central place into a park with several functions proposed by the inhabitants.

The ambition for the Canada park is to become a central multigenerational public space of the healthy corridor while integrating specific attention to water cycle and biodiversity in its design.

Based on the exchanges with the inhabitants, the park will integrate a recreational space for children until 12 and a bowling alley (Zone 1), a green space dedicated to animation and events from stakeholders or municipality and a place to grow food (Zone2) and a pump-track (zone 3) next to the existing city stadium (in grey).



Figure 62. The Canada Park.

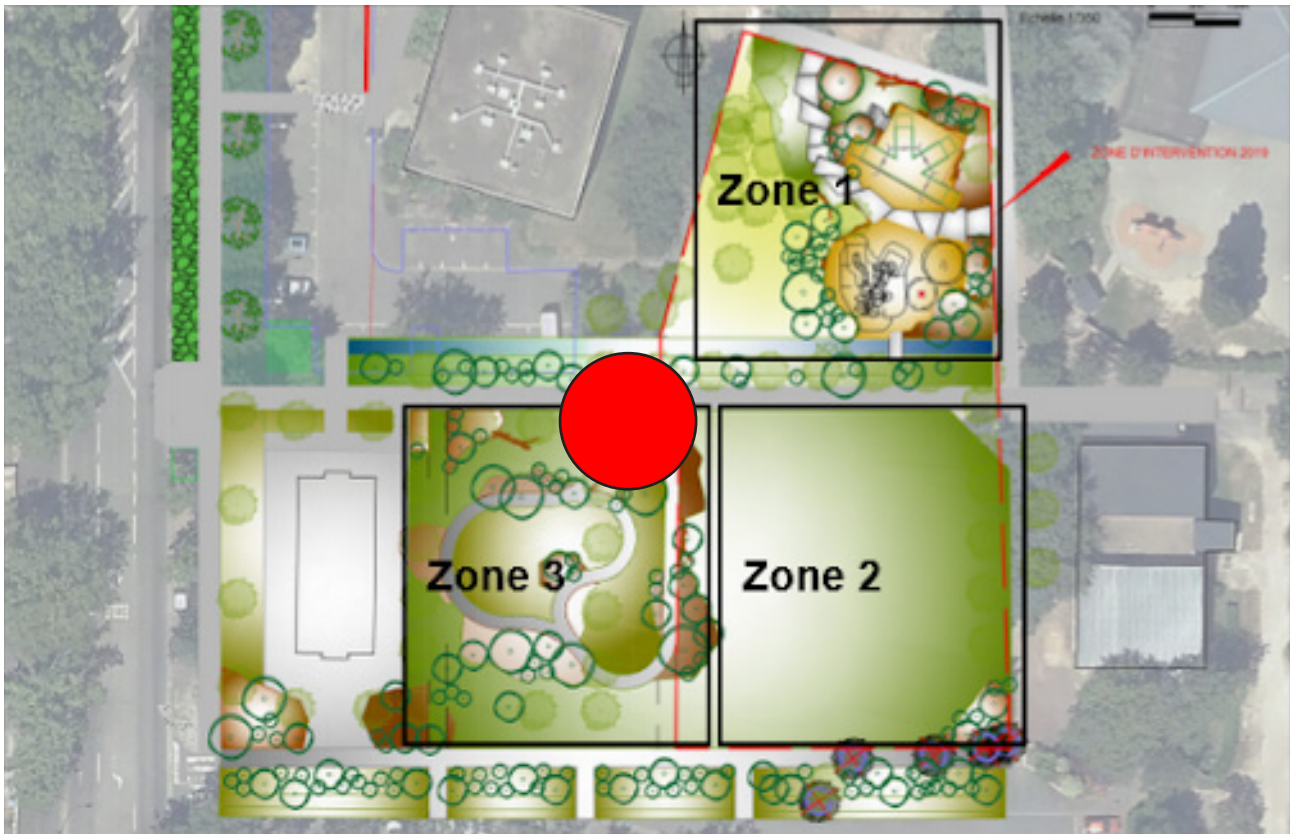


Figure 63. Canada Park project.

## The renaturation of the Renards stream

The municipality aims to reopen and restore the Renards stream over 550 linear metres.

This is a pilot project, as it is innovative in the Loire Bretagne basin, with objectives of:

- improving water quality in small urban rivers
- raise awareness among local residents about nature in the city and climate change
- a project on urban planning that integrates water and ecology

The regulatory studies taking longer than expected, it has been proposed to integrate in URBiNAT the activities with the inhabitants to prepare the co-design phase that will take place within the Revers'eau Life project.



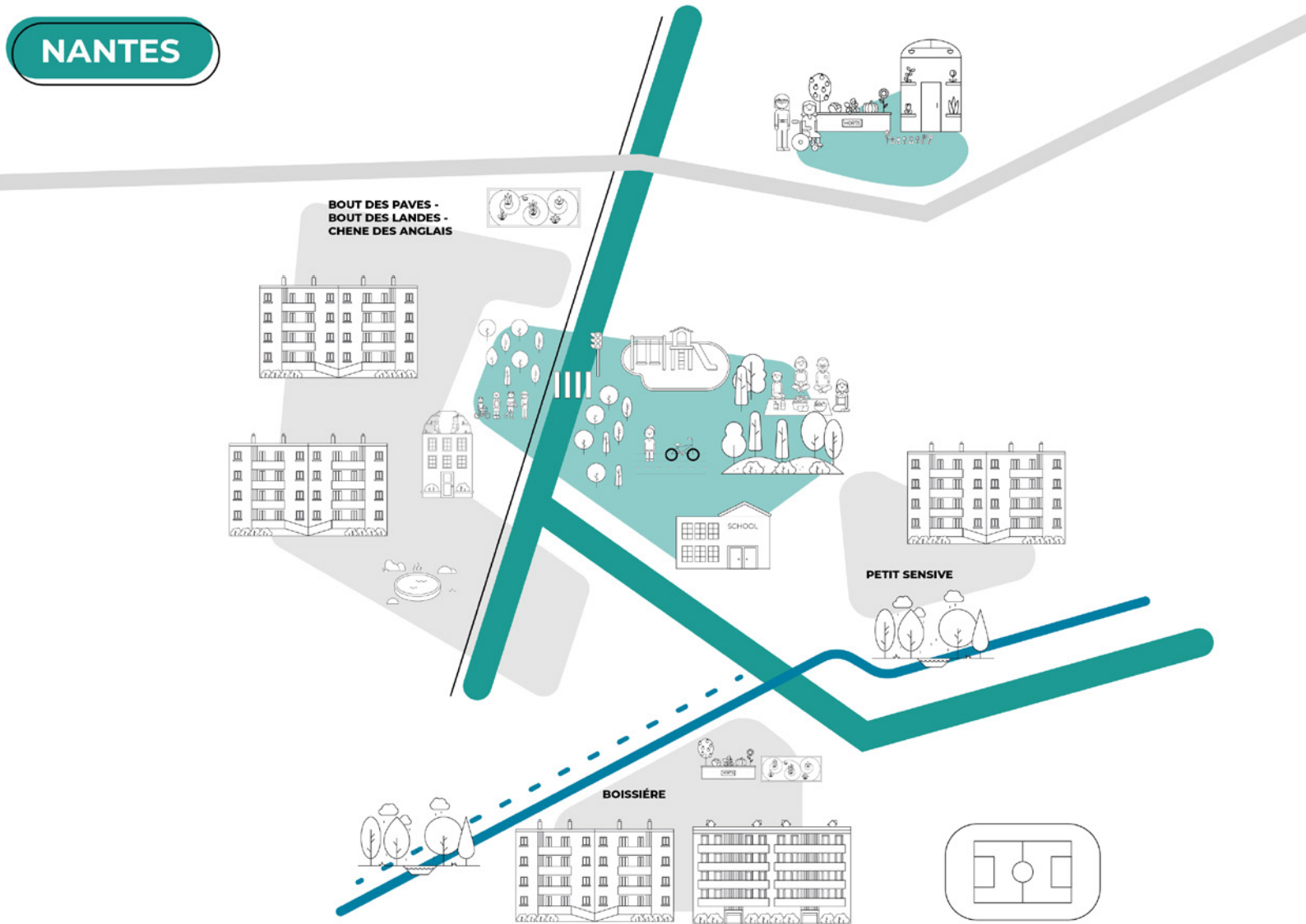
Figure 64. The stream Renards.



Figure 65. The stream Renards, part that is already at open air.

# 6. Nantes Healthy Corridor

## 6.1 Healthy corridor diagram



## 6.2 Main achievements and Results

Based on the important steps taken so far by the URBiNAT project, the main achievements are hereby resumed, followed by the steps that will compose the next phases – co-implementation and co-monitoring:

- Based on the co-diagnostic, the identification of key challenges for the neighborhood and their validation by politicians. The health appears a transversal challenge of Nantes project.
- Based on the co-diagnostic, the identification of natural elements that can be used as resources for the future NBS.
- Collection of citizen proposals through several participative activities. The co-creation was more widely integrative with the involvement of actors like local associations, schools, municipal technicians, political representatives and URBiNAT technical team;
- As a result of the co-creation process, 18 NBS that can be classified in 5 categories were finally retained for the project.
- The 18 proposed NBS were then assembled and connect to the district which establish the conceptual plan for the Healthy Corridor
- Important synergies were developed with other projects implemented in the district and especially the Global Project.

### Next steps: Co-implementation and Co-monitoring:

- Further development of the Healthy Corridor into a more complete urban project (Deliverable 2.4);
- Further development on the planning and strategy of the co-implementation into the Deliverable 4.3.
- Some complementary technical studies have to be implemented before the implementation of some NBS: for example, a hydrologic study in the rainwater basin in the Amande park.
- Further development of the immaterial solutions categorized as to be developed under URBiNAT, through close articulation with municipal departments and local citizens and associations;





## Public Space

88

1. The green loop, a walking path within the district
2. Continuity of walking paths
3. Make the Amande park visible
4. Multifunctional urban park: Canada park

## Nature and Food production

5. Reopening of the stream
6. Planting and picking within the green loop
7. Geodesic greenhouse
8. Solidarity gardens
9. Experimental district nursery (young shoots) in the rooftop greenhouse

## Education

10. Education on local fauna and flora
11. History of the district
12. Exhibition on the Amande Park by Stendhal Secondary School
13. Outdoor classroom of the Secondary School Stendhal

## Physical activity & Sport

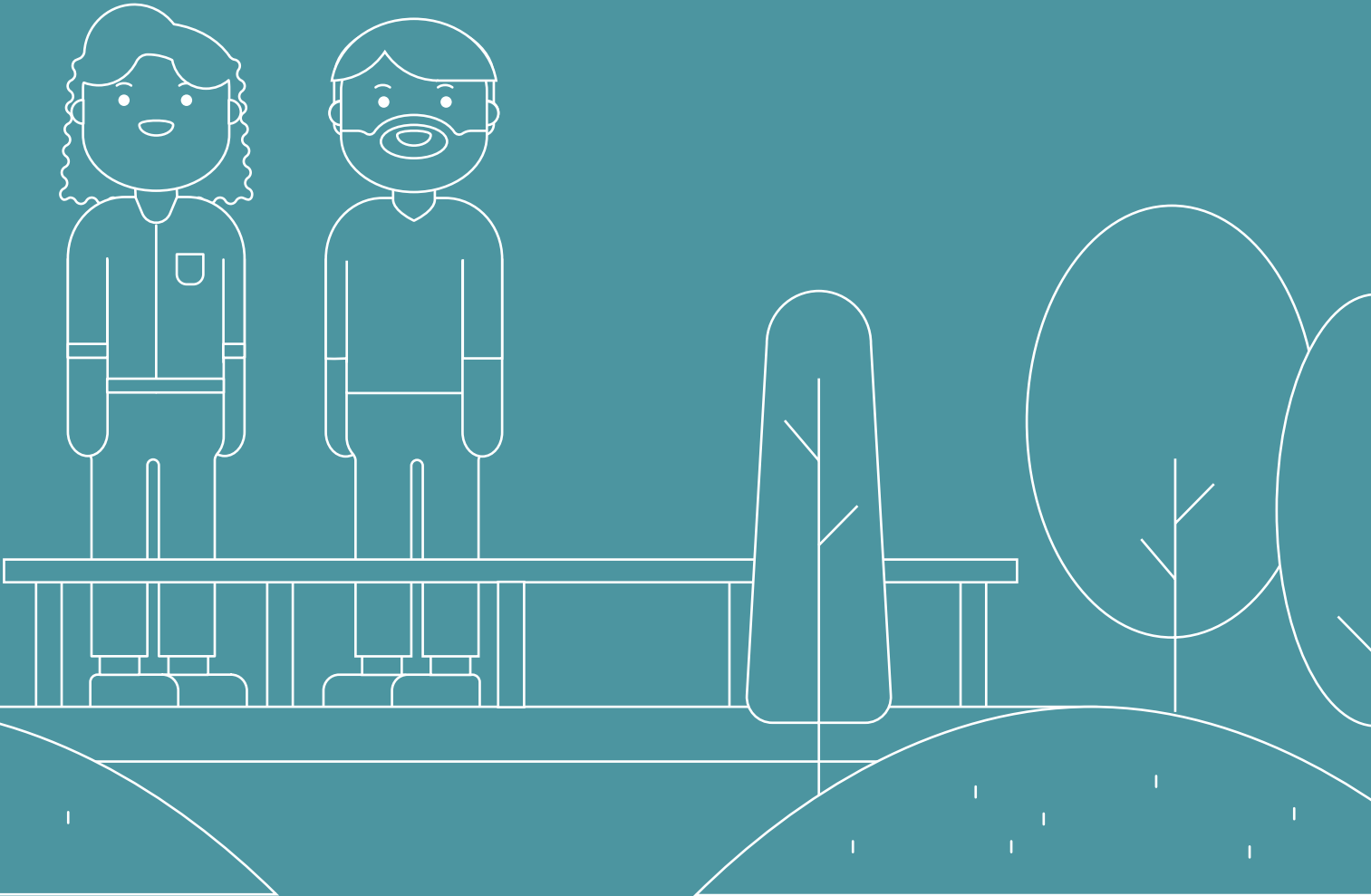
14. Organisation of group walks, storytelling walks, etc.
15. Race start on the walk paths near Dragon to encourage children to take part in sport
16. health “trail” on the loop
17. Proposition of cycling lessons to women by the Nantes Nord Muslim Cultural Association ACMNN

## Social and Solidarity Economy

18. Integration of a company of the social and solidarity Economy

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# Public Space





# 1. The green loop, a walking path within the district

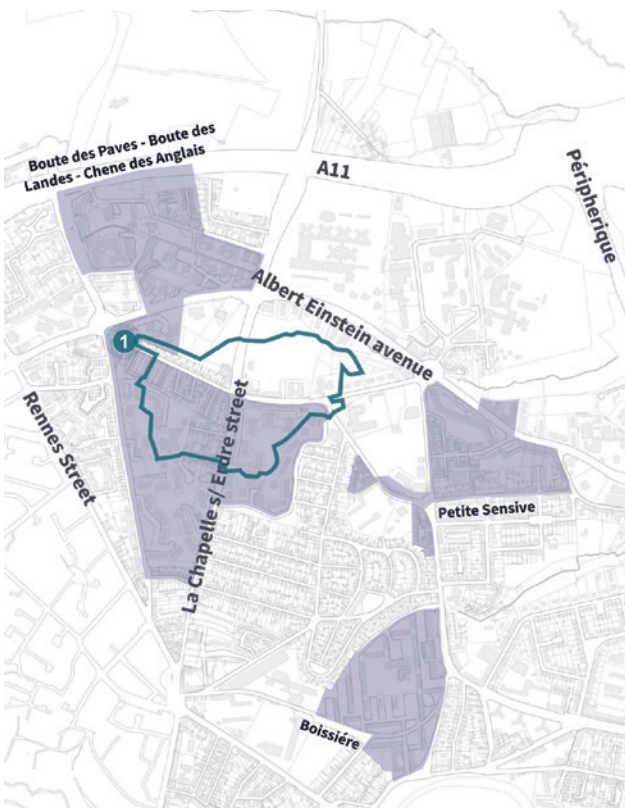
The loop must be physically created, with signs, accessible paths and benches to rest.

## Positive aspects/challenges

Once the layout of the loop is physically implemented with accessible paths and adapted signage, the loop becomes a new support for various activities within the healthy corridor for local stakeholders and the municipality. Effective communication must be implemented and stakeholders must also be involved in the co-implementation phase to ensure their engagement.

## Co-diagnostic

The green loop was a proposition made by inhabitants in two previous workshops before URBINAT, one carried out on the creation of the health centre (2016) and one on sharing public space (2017). It also made sense within the municipality service of public health that carried out a study with a group of researchers from Toulouse on the social inequalities of health (cf Local Diagnostic)) that underlined those inhabitants of social housing districts are in poorer health. Walking is an activity to promote for the benefit of both physical and mental health. The study also underlined the groups that were most impacted: children, teenagers and the elderly.



## Description

The green loop is the first walking loop out of 6 that will connect the different parts of the district Nantes Nord to each other, from the URBINAT study area to the river Erdre. The “URBINAT” green loop will more specifically connect the green spaces and various points of interests within the healthy corridor. It shall also:

- be a support for physical activity such as walking. Expectations may also exist for a more “sports-oriented” approach;
- enhance places linked to the history of the districts, highlighting the geography, fauna and flora, biodiversity;
- allow for relaxation and tranquillity, in the recreational sense of the term;
- accentuate the social role of the loops, which are designed to bring people together or encourage meetings and sharing on the public space.

## Co-selection & Co-design

A first workshop took place in May 2019 but with a mitigated success. The task force then decided to engage stakeholders and technicians of the municipality (sport, youth, education) in the process, using two seminars organized by the municipality, one on food and health, the other on social cohesion, to integrate their suggestions and help mobilize the inhabitants they are daily in contact with. The Covid 19 crisis delayed the planned workshop with inhabitants and specific publics. The walkthroughs and face to face interviews inside the bus dedicated to citizen dialogue with a video of the loop took place after the summer, in September and October 2020 and allowed to both map the improvements needed on public space (benches, accessibility issues ...) to physically design the loop and collect wishes and dreams for the activities.

## 2. Continuity of walking paths

### Description

Nantes Nord benefits from an adapted pedestrian network as the territorial mapping underlined in the Local Diagnostic. In the park Amande though, there is no direct connection to the social housing district as the informal paths in the park underline. The Park is not easily accessible from the social housing district for families with strollers or for inhabitants with reduced mobility. A retirement home is located directly next to the park, so accessibility is an important factor.

Though, the park is also labelled Ecojardin (<https://www.label-ecojardin.fr/fr/sites-labellises/parc-de-lamande>), so the soil permeability must be limited. The municipality team is looking for a solution that matches accessibility and the preservation of green spaces.

Pedestrian crossings need to be secured as they were identified by the inhabitants as dangerous. Some accesses are difficult and need to be improved.

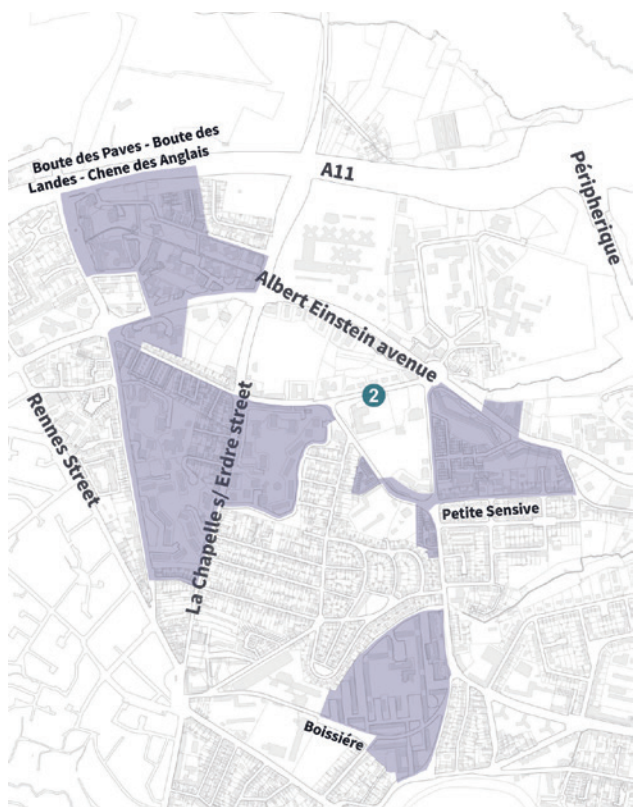
### Positive aspects/challenges

The Park Amande was awarded Ecojardin label and a consensus will have to be found between the need to link the park to the social housing district and the preservation of the environment. Slope and trees planted along the pathway will require an exchange between the different services of the municipality to find the most suitable solution allowing accessibility to as many people as possible while preserving plant species and especially trees whose roots could be damaged.

The works on the securitisation of the pedestrian crossings will need to integrate a nature component to fit into the landscape and contribute to the identity of the green loop.

### Co-diagnostic

Territorial analysis and mapping the existing streets allowed to identify the informal paths.



### Co-selection & Co-design

Walkthrough allowed to experience the paths and make an on-site diagnostic. The diversity of participants (a mother with 2 children and a baby in a stroller, a woman who had difficulties to walk...) have highlighted the problems of accessibility and the difficulty of reaching the social housing district once in the park Amande.

Most of the contributions from the inhabitants concerned the diagnosis of accessibility. The municipality's technicians will take over the technical study to make propositions on solutions.



### 3. Make the Amande park visible

#### Positive aspects/challenges

A great natural space to preserve, but also to connect to the district so that the inhabitants can actually benefit from such a breathing space in a highly urbanised area.

An important coordination is needed with the urbanist in charge of the global project that will impact the public space in front of the entrances of the park. A study on hydrology will be accessible at the end of the summer and may impact the layout of the path.

#### Co-diagnostic

Behavioural mapping underlined that despite frequent passage in front of the entrance to the park due to the presence of the tramway station, schools, the community centre and the media library, very few people enter the park, which is almost not visible from the street.

#### Co-selection & Co-design

Walkthrough: some participants, who live in the district within walking distance of the park, didn't know its existence and discovered it during the walkthrough. They underlined that the entrance of the park has no sign, but also no landscaping elements guiding the inhabitants to the park.



#### Description

The Amande Park is a green space of more than 6 hectares managed under ecological management since its beginning. It has been developed as a green corridor and holds a great diversity of flora and fauna. The Amande park is made up of storm pools collecting rainwater but not connected, and a small stream Botardière. A school, two sports fields, a retirement home, the community centre and the media library are located around this green space and make it almost invisible from the housing district. Two entrances, without sign and accessible path, "links" the park to the housing district.

## 4. Multifunctional urban park: Canada park

### Description

The Canada Park is one of the first public space to be transformed, giving the inhabitants an idea of what the district will look like at the end of the global project in 2030.

The ambition is to create a unifying public space where everyone, regardless of age and gender, will have an interest in occupying it, allowing for encounters and exchanges between inhabitants.

Moreover, this place had no identity, no name, and no consistency in the equipment. This site was relatively little occupied, and sometimes by individuals linked to traffic. Only the City-stadium is a real place of gathering and exchange, despite its past appearance and a ground that does not satisfy its users.

The renewal of the place will allow to consider water cycle, since, as part of the global project, the objective was set to go out of the pipe system and manage the water cycle via a knot system.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Multifunctional space that allows sharing of public space and increased social cohesion.

Challenge on the productive space: get inhabitants involved in the long term to maintain the site.

### Co-diagnostic

The diagnostic of the site is a mix of several elements: feedback from the inhabitants, cultural mapping on gender issues carried out by an association of teenagers and report of the citizen's council. The inhabitants described the children's playgrounds as unsuitable and unsafe, have reported drug dealing and a need for a global requalification of the site.

Two suggestion boxes were available for six weeks that was the start for discussions in the first workshop.

### Co-selection & Co-design

Several workshops took place, mostly directly on site with the citizen bus, since 2017. After the first workshop dedicated to the expression of needs and diagnostic of the site, workshops defined the specific publics or the specific challenges of the site to achieve a multifunctional park.

The debate in the district on the place of women and girls in public spaces led to the



conclusion that women are absent from public spaces until they become mothers and watch over their children there. A specific workshop with attention to girls led to their wishes to integrate swings on the park.

The swings are games that appeal to children of a large age group, there was a need for the youngest and especially the 0-3 years old, a lack of games for this age has been identified by the Citizen's Council of the district.

The construction of the boulodrome will respond to a long-standing request from a local resident, who wanted children to see adults playing in the public space.

Many children asked for a circuit to play with their scooters, hoverboards and other rollerblades. A pump-track is planned on the site. An on-site workshop in May 2021 is planned to discuss with children the design of the pump-track.

The Park will also host a place for cultivating vegetables and a green area that will allow gathering and animations.

# For forwarding

## **Park Amande**

During the walkthroughs, several propositions concerned the park Amande, but with very different wishes for the space. Some inhabitants wanted to preserve the serenity of the park by limiting the works, others wished to enlarge the storm pool so that water could be more visible, some people wished for the opening of the park by the sports ground, others not.

The local task force decided that the place being large, specific workshops will need to be organised in the park Amande in order to deepen the proposals. The COVID 19 crisis had disrupted the workshops planned by the municipality and in view of the difficulty of the inhabitants to get involved in this difficult period, it was decided to postpone these workshops and to continue this work within the framework of the global project.

The Amande park is indeed central in the renewal of the district in the global project.

## **Lighting of the football field next to the Dragon playground**

Street lighting is a strong issue in the district.

A lighting plan has been developed for the whole city and an intervention at district level is planned as part of the global project. This light plan must indeed be integrated with the black grid developed by the city's green spaces department that aims to develop a night-time ecological corridor without light pollution.

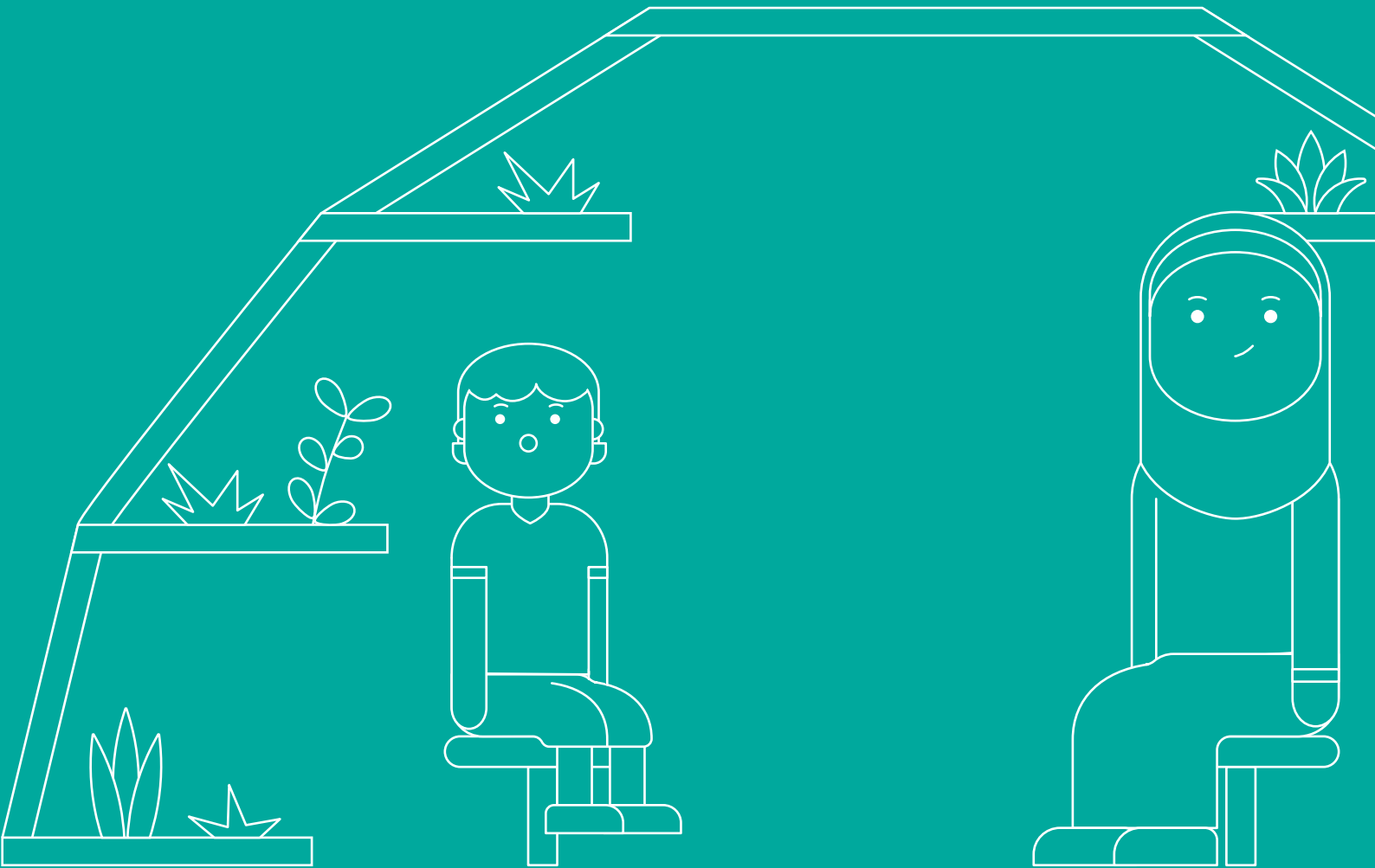
## **Danger of passing through the Coulée road (blind bend): passing the loop through the Vanille Chocolat kindergarten?**

During the walkthrough, several inhabitants noted the dangerousness of the coulée street and proposed to deviate the route of the loop through the kindergarten. However, the global project plans to profoundly transform the path through the kindergarten. Therefore, the passage through Rue de la Coulée is the provisional route, pending the completion of work around the kindergarten. It is then planned that the loop route will indeed pass close to the kindergarten.

## **Accessibility issue in front of the Quebec Street with car parks and works**

Work on the high-rise residential towers on Québec Street has already begun and is temporarily affecting the route of the loop.

# Nature and Food production







## 5. Reopening of the stream

### Description

The Renards stream is one of the last affluents on the right bank of the river Gesvres located in the most urbanised part of the watershed (northern districts of the city of Nantes “Bout des Pavés”, “Chêne des Anglais”). It is an integral part of the body of water WFD FRGR0541 entitled “THE GESVRES AND ITS AFFLUENTS FROM THE SOURCE TO CONFLUENCE WITH THE ERDRE” which is located in the Erdre catchment area.

The “Gesvres” water body has a medium ecological status with regard to the Water Department of the municipality (data from the water station located on Vigneux de Bretagne, ecological status 2013). The main causes of the medium quality of the water body are macro-pollutants, morphology and hydrology.

As for the Ruisseau des Renards, it is pumped over 545 ml from its source before being in the open air until its confluence with the Gesvres. There is currently no data on the quality of the water and aquatic environments of this stream and no data on its hydrological functioning.

The inhabitants will be associated in the studies to engage them in the project and prepare the co-design phase that will take place in another EU funded project (Life Revers’eau) in 2025.

### Positive aspects/challenges

IRSTV and the department of water cycle will carry on the necessary studies on the quality of water. The aim is to include citizens and schools or associations to participate to the follow up of the indicators.

### Co-diagnostic

The project is at first a municipality project, that aims to regain the presence of water in this district. The co-diagnostic will be held within URBiNAT on the quality of the water with the inhabitants, and will also be a phase of engagement of inhabitants for the future of the project. The second phase, the reopening of the stream and the design of the space, will be held within the global project and the Life Revers’eau project.

### Co-selection & Co-design

n/a



## 6. Planting and picking within the green loop

### Description

The COVID 19 crisis made it more difficult for the inhabitants to feed themselves, and their desire to have access to local food has also increased. This was reflected in the walkthroughs that were organized, where the inhabitants asked to be able to peck or pick fruit along the loop.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Positive impact on health, raise awareness on healthy food.

Difficulty of maintenance with gardeners who are already understaffed

### Co-diagnostic

The Local diagnostic underlined the municipality strategy to create a connection between the market gardening farm at the edge of the district and the social housing district. Several initiatives around the production of food have been proposed by local stakeholders and the walkthrough underlined that the food production meets the wishes of the inhabitants.

Moreover, the walkthrough has shown that being able to pick fruit on the way can be a source of motivation for walking (as a physical activity).

### Co-selection & Co-design

What to plant and where still needs to be discussed with the inhabitants.





## 7. Geodesic greenhouse

### Description

Bio-T-Full's is an association created in 2015, member of the Ecosolies network, whose ambition is to develop and promote urban agriculture in all its forms and at all scales.

In particular, the association proposes citizen and popular education activities around the transmission of knowledge, in connection with edible plants, sustainable food, natural gardening, or even DIY...

Bio-T-Full is also committed to supporting projects with actors wishing to get involved in the heart of issues related to sustainable development, solidarity and cities in transition. They work with the municipality on the district Nantes Nord to organize workshops with the inhabitants on gardening. They take part in two projects: the geodesic greenhouse and the experimental nursery on the rooftop greenhouse (solution 9).

This geodesic greenhouse project will be implemented on the ground, next to the building with the rooftop greenhouse and will host several events around gardening. The association in charge of the implementation of the geodesic greenhouse is also the one coordinating the solution 9 Experimental district nursery (young shoots)



### Positive aspects/challenges

A physical place for events around food and gardening.

The challenge is to create a district dynamic around gardening that will irrigate the several other projects on food production in the district.

### Co-diagnostic

The Local Diagnostic underlined that the district is already a place for food production. It has a history as a market gardening land. The aim was not to extend the existing family gardens but create a diversity of gardening/agricultural practices.

### Co-selection & Co-design

The walkthrough with the inhabitants confirmed their interest in the food topic. The association will program events and workshops on gardening in the geodesic greenhouse, supporting the territorial dynamics around the topic of food.

## 8. Solidarity gardens

### Description

The solidarity gardens are the continuation of the project carried out by the green spaces department at the end of the first lock down in May 2020. The idea is to plant in each district a solidarity plot of land that will be maintained by associations and residents and whose production will be distributed by the associations and the communal social action centre to the most disadvantaged.

### Positive aspects/challenges

The green spaces unit has already transformed large areas into production spaces. This large-scale project has required a strong investment from the municipality's gardeners who are not market gardeners, but this solidarity project has federated the teams around a project that makes sense. It has also strengthened the links between the municipality and the associations working in the field of food solidarity.

The challenge: create a long-term dynamic.

### Co-diagnostic

The project is first and foremost a large-scale experiment and an urgent response to the consequences of the health crisis on the city's poorest households. The objective is to structure the project and systematize the actors and the processes. Meetings with the associations have helped to identify the points to be improved, in particular the participation of the inhabitants in the planting and larger plots to increase production. Each district should have one large plot with associations helping to make the connection with the inhabitants.

### Co-selection & Co-design

Associations, technicians and inhabitants have suggested two plots in the district to the municipality instead of one as initially asked. Instruction still ongoing for the whole city.





## 9. Experimental district nursery (young shoots) in the rooftop greenhouse



### Description

The project of the greenhouse is managed by the social housing landlord seeking innovative solutions to reduce the environmental footprint of its buildings while limiting the cost of energy for tenants.

Symbiose is an innovative solution that aims to recover heat from the greenhouse installed on the flat roof of existing buildings to heat domestic hot water. The greenhouse project is financed by local, national and EU funds.

In addition, this greenhouse offers a new volume to use. Initially planned for the use of the inhabitants of the building, they did not show interest in the place. The social housing landlord contacted the municipality to study the possibility of creating a place for a farmer. Though, study has shown that the place was not big enough to allow a production from which a farmer would live.

With the help of two stakeholders, the association Bio-t-Full and the chamber of agriculture, it was decided to launch an experimental nursery, allowing to evaluate the economic potential for a farmer in the future, and a place for experiments for students.

The local secondary school has already shown interest in visiting the facility and using it with their students.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Positive aspects: a project with impact on education as well and potentially on the economy if the experiment leads to an economically viable agricultural place. Challenge: potential delay in the delivery of the greenhouse which would have an impact on the uses.

### Co-diagnostic

The diagnostic was led by the association Bio-t-Full, the department for the development of urban agriculture of the municipality, the local district team and of course the social landlord who owns the building to define the strategy to adopt and the specific objectives for the greenhouse. The greenhouse was perfectly in line with the territorial dynamics supported by the municipality.

### Co-selection & Co-design

All the partners involved in the project of Symbiose suggested to create an experimental place for a nursery of young shoots, with two objectives: a place dedicated to students, and experimentation to evaluate the economic potential for a farmer.

## For forwarding

### **works to reopen the stream les Renards**

The opening of the stream will need to be authorized with compulsory studies to be carried out. Regarding the delays, it has been suggested to postpone the opening of the stream les Renards after the URBiNAT project, within another Eu-funded Life project that has been accepted: Revers'eau, and in link with the global project.

## Not forwarded

### **bamboo plantation**

The planting of a non-endemic species is not envisaged, especially as bamboo is a highly invasive species.



## 10. Education on local fauna and flora

### Description

Nantes Nord is one of the greenest districts of Nantes. Though, the green spaces are either not qualified, or they are not known by the inhabitants. For the municipality, this proposal can also impact the belonging feeling of the inhabitants, by highlighting its assets.

The 2 primary schools of the healthy corridor, including the school that participated in the IRSTV workshops on water, soil and air, and the secondary school, whose biology teacher from the Stendhal college showed interest in the proposition.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Strong connections on this initial proposal of inhabitants to include the schools of the district and to integrate the secondary school students in the URBiNAT dynamic, especially for the co-implementation.

### Co-diagnostic

During the walkthrough, the inhabitants shared their wishes to get to know their environment, especially the fauna and flora that surrounds them. This is also related to solution 11 on the history of the district, because few inhabitants know that the Nantes Nord district is one of the greenest in Nantes and that before the 1950s, there were market gardens whose tree lines still show traces of the boundaries of these farms.

### Co-selection & Co-design

The proposal was the result of several subsequent requests from inhabitants, confirmed during the walkthrough with the inhabitants, workshops conducted by IRSTV and exchanges with the Stendhal college. It allows for joint work with young people from the district who attend secondary school and who are not always easy to integrate into the co-creation workshops on the district.







## 11. History of the district

### Description

The Nantes Nord district is going to change profoundly between now and 2030. The Global project, a €135 million urban renewal project financed in part by national funds (Agence Nationale de Renouveau Urbain) will contribute to the renovation of social housing, public spaces and the living environment of the inhabitants.

The objective is to rediscover the history of the district, by rediscovering the landscape and in particular the presence of water, which the urbanisation of the district has completely removed over the years.

The inhabitants, who are often older, have expressed the wish to be able to reconnect with the history of the district in Nantes Nord.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Proposal that may have an impact on the greater sense of ownership of inhabitants of the district

### Co-diagnostic

Several diagnostics conducted in the district revealed the lack of belonging of inhabitants of Nantes Nord: a social diagnostic conducted in the specific social housing buildings of Canada and tower 3 and 5 of Québec, the GUSP diagnostic conducted every 2 years (last one in 2019)

### Co-selection & Co-design

Workshops and discussions with local stakeholders will be proposed to co-create the solution that will support the sharing about the history of the district. Cultural mapping could be used, as well as a digital enabler.



## 12. Exhibition on the Amande Park by Stendhal Secondary School



Source: Photo exhibition, Nature reserve of Nalliers (85)  
author unknown

### Description

In the frame of the school life councils (CVC), teachers and pupils of the Stendhal secondary school implement different projects in parallel of regular pedagogic program.

Initiated by pupils and biology teacher, one of these projects aims to study vegetation and fauna in the surroundings of the secondary school. As result of this work, and exhibition can be organized on the Amande Park.

### Positive aspects/challenges

This proposition address both educational and biodiversity challenges and target two publics (pupils and inhabitants)

### Co-diagnostic

2 preliminary meetings with the secondary school with a presentation of the project to the pupils by Céline Henry, coordinator of youth actions at the municipality.





Crédit photo: Nature Québec

## 13. Outdoor classroom of the Secondary School Stendhal



### Description

The Stendhal secondary school has created a vegetable garden in the schoolyard which the students take care of during breaks and which is the subject of work in biology and technology classes. In view of its success, the teachers wish to develop this space as a real classroom that can accommodate 24 seated pupils. For their part, the pupils would like to have a relaxing area where they can sit, near the vegetable garden.

Two solutions from the NBS catalogue seem to meet these wishes: the mobile vegetable garden and the food production and leisure pavilion. A meeting has yet to take place with the county since the land does not belong to the municipality but to the county, in order to get the final agreement. The technical instruction is not finished yet.

### Positive aspects/challenges

An outdoor area which will also be open to the public during the events organised by the secondary school 3 to 4 times a year.

Challenges: the leisure pavilion is a complex structure, that will need more administrative procedures such as a building permit, county authorisation, supervision by an architect, etc. The division of responsibilities has not yet been totally clarified.

It is not located on municipality land but on county land.

### Co-diagnostic

2 preliminary meetings with the secondary school with a presentation of the project to the pupils by Céline Henry, coordinator of youth actions at the municipality.

### Co-selection & Co-design

The teaching project must yet be further developed, in parallel with the technical instruction going on to validate the adequate solution out of the two pre-selected. Co-design workshops are planned with the partner IAAC.

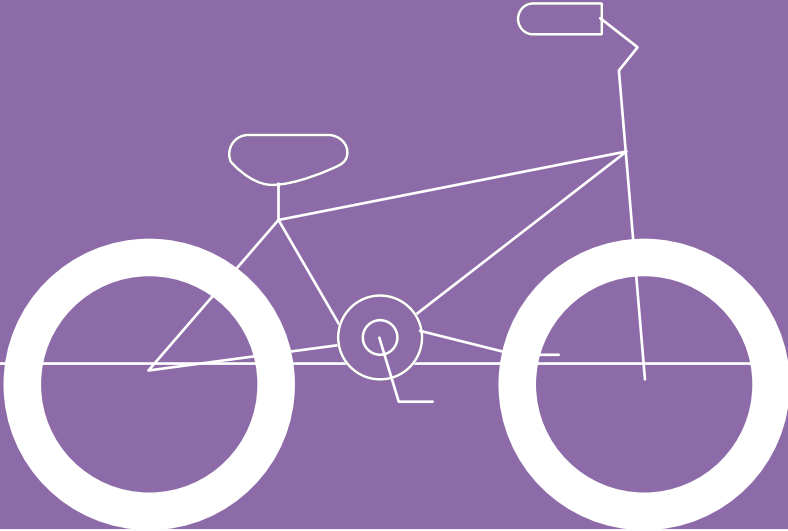
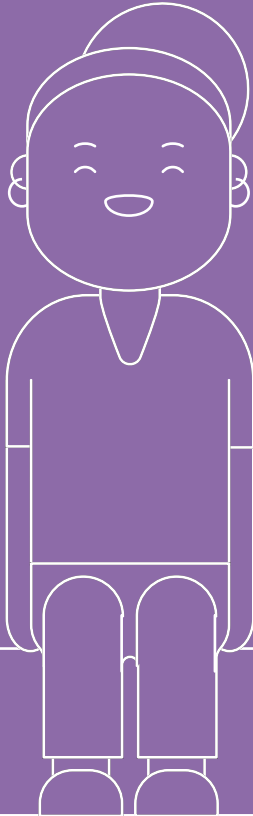
# Forwarded

## **Tobacco free outdoor space**

The association Ligue contre le cancer is an association which has a global approach to cancer by acting before, during and after the disease. Financially independent and apolitical, the League, a player in health and social democracy, is helping to change the way our society views cancer and those who suffer from it. While the walkthrough for local stakeholders, two members of the associations proposed to create a tobacco free outdoor space in front of a primary school to create events and exhibitions to help prevent tobacco-related cancers.

The task force decided to forward the proposition and to link it to the health centre whose construction is planned within the global project.

# Physical activity & Sport



## 14. Organisation of group walks, storytelling walks, etc.

### Description

The green loop is intended to be a support for numerous activities, which the actors of the territory can take up to propose events or activities. For the public health department of the municipality, walking is an activity to be promoted to fight against overweight, obesity, but also social isolation. It therefore works hand in hand with the municipal social action centre to offer inhabitants walks in the district. The aim though is to enable stakeholders to take over or at least complete the offer.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Positive impact on health, social cohesion

Engagement of local stakeholders to complete the offer of the municipality.

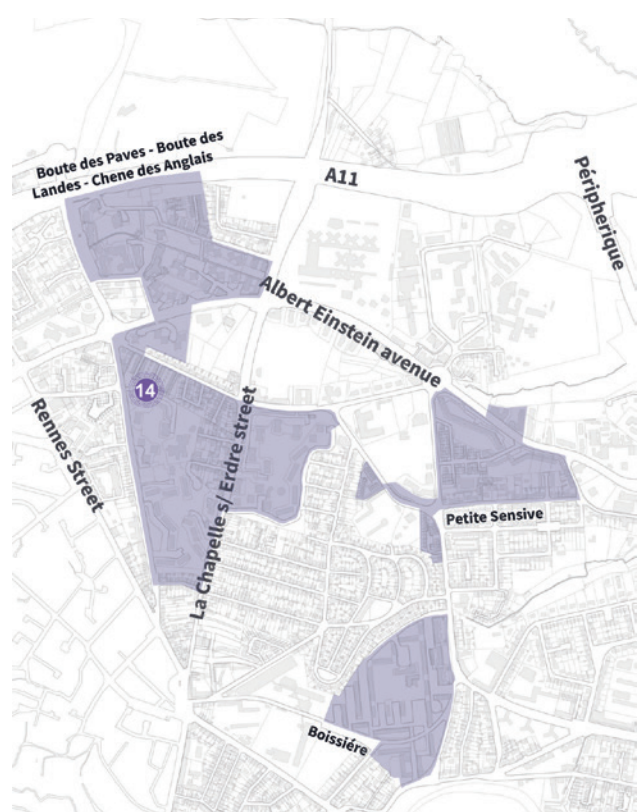
### Co-diagnostic

Health diagnoses carried out by the department of public health and researchers of the university of Toulouse stressed out the inequalities in terms of social determinants of health in social housing neighbourhoods. The indicator of obesity, especially for children, is worrying, as is the one on social isolation. Walking is an activity adequate that can help fight both issues.

### Co-selection & Co-design

Walkthroughs allowed the inhabitants to highlight the fact that they needed to be in a group to start walking, that they needed a kind of a push, someone to organize the first walks, and that after that, as a group is formed, they may be autonomous.

During the walkthrough with stakeholders, it was suggested to organize thematic walks to promote the loop.





Crédit: usine nouvelle



## 15. Race start on the walk paths near Dragon to encourage children to take part in sport

### Description

In order to promote physical activity for children, it has been proposed by the sports department to use the public space as a support to encourage children to run, jump ... One of the proposals is to create a marking on the ground as a race start. The proposal was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Low budget proposition for a more playful public space

### Co-diagnostic

Proposition in line with the health diagnostic.

### Co-selection & Co-design

Walkthrough allowed the inhabitants to suggest the most suitable place to create the race start.

## 16. health “trail” on the loop

### Description

The inhabitants proposed to create a health/sport path on the green loop. The sports department warned the task force that facilities had been installed in the past in other districts and that these were little used. Before integrating expensive equipment, it was suggested that the public space should be used for sports. If there is an increase in practice, it will be then interesting to integrate equipment.

The municipality also wants to discuss the sport issue with teenagers.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Promote physical activity in the district

Challenge: need to be further discussed with specific publics

### Co-diagnostic

The youth diagnostic of Nantes Nord collected the views of several young people and one of the requests was for pull-up bars or street out workout. The most suitable place has yet not been defined and will need further discussion.

It was also pointed out that this request came from boys, yet the municipality pays particular attention to the place of women/girls in public space.

### Co-selection & Co-design

During the walkthrough, some of the participants confirmed an interest for a more sport-oriented approach of the loop.

A new meeting with the task force and the sports department of the municipality should lead to the proposal of a methodology to work on these subjects, with probably specific workshops to be organized.

The secondary school and in particular the physical activity teacher may be interested in using the loop in his lessons.



Source: Vitaliti, Lorient







## 17. Proposition of cycling lessons to women by the Nantes Nord Muslim Cultural Association ACMNN



### Description

The Nantes Nord Muslim Cultural Association offers cultural, educational and social activities, open to all, in Nantes Nord. In this context, it wishes to offer cycling lessons, mainly for women.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Social cohesion, physical activity,

Challenge: cycling paths are part of the global project and will only be implemented in 2030.

### Co-diagnostic

Diagnostic made by the association showed that most women have no vehicle to make longer journeys, though mostly within the district, that are not necessarily linked to the public transport network.

### Co-selection & Co-design

Proposition of the Nantes Nord Cultural Muslim Association

# Forwarded

## **To be able to cycle on the green loop**

A resident who travels a lot by bike expressed her wish to be able to practice the loop on her bike.

It is not the aim of the green loop since it is first aimed to promote walking.

Within the global Nantes Nord project, the development of cycle paths is planned in the district. The inhabitant will therefore be able to join and contribute within the workshops for the co-creation of the cycling routes.



## 18. Integration of a company of the social and solidarity Economy



### Description

The integration of a social and solidarity economy company is part of a larger project of inter-generational housing in the Villogia Tower in the Healthy Corridor. This tower offers a set of housing and shared spaces to accommodate different generations: Housing adapted to ageing, with additional facilities adapted to the loss of mobility, for example, housing in cohabitation with young people...

As the ground floor is not very sought after in the rental market, it was proposed to transform the flats into two premises. One part now houses a parent's day-care centre, the second will host a company of social and solidarity economy identified and supported by the Ecosolies.

The Ecosolies is a cooperation and social innovation cluster and a powerful network of 300 companies that supports the social and solidarity economy strategy of the Nantes metropolis. It conducted a diagnostic in November and December 2020 to identify the needs and challenges for the implementation of a Social and Solidarity Economy company in the district. In April 2021, the Ecosolies will organize workshops with inhabitants to identify the needs of the tenants of the building and local residents and collect ideas for activities. Then the Ecosolies will search for the right project.

### Positive aspects/challenges

Positive impact: social cohesion, new meeting place for the inhabitants, develop the economy of the district

Challenge: To build a sustainable and autonomous activity, with an economic model and a shared governance

Service offer adapted to the needs and expectations of Villogia's building tenants



### Co-diagnostic

The Ecosolies met with local stakeholders at the end of the year (2020) to identify the complementarity for the SEE project.

In the meantime, the premises are being used by local actors to meet the new inhabitants of the Tower and bring the place to life.

### Co-selection & Co-design

Workshops with inhabitants will start in Spring 2021.

At the end of the process, the Ecosolies will look for the most appropriate project leader to set up, which could be a local structure, but not compulsory. The project must be a viable and sustainable economic activity.

## List of figures

Figure 1. Location of study and intervention areas in Nantes.	8
Figure 2. URBiNAT intervention perimeter in Nantes Nord.	10
Figure 3. The study area with the 9 micro districts of Nantes Nord and the 'priority' areas (QPV, in green).	11
Figure 4. Interlacing between residential areas and social housing buildings in the Chêne des Anglais subdistrict. (Source Nantes Métropole Photo © baloon-photo.com 2015).	12
Figure 5. Interrelation between URBiNAT and the other projects going on in the district.	13
Figure 6. Framework units in Nantes Nord (map centred on URBiNAT intervention area).	15
Figure 7. Scheme of the co-creation phases.	16
Figure 8. Synthesis of methods (and project affiliation) that produce data used to base the project of the Healthy Corridor.	16
Figure 9. Scheme for the co-design evolution – initial phase.	17
Figure 10. Scheme for the co-design evolution – second phase.	18
Figure 11. (COULDN'T UNDERSTAND THIS FIGURE).	18
Figure 12. Advancement of the Co creation process in the four framework units.	19
Figure 13. The Canada Park co-creation timeline.	19
Figure 14. The green loop and urban agriculture co-creation timeline.	20
Figure 15. The reopening of the stream "renards" co-creation timeline.	21
Figure 16. Immersive video showing the green loop course ( <a href="https://vimeo.com/461432240/9845b804e4">https://vimeo.com/461432240/9845b804e4</a> ).	28
Figure 17. Schools (primary to secondary) and leisure centres in Nantes Nord.	34
Figure 18. Household Poverty rate in Nantes Nord.	35
Figure 19. Social housing rate in Nantes Nord.	36
Figure 20. Proportion of overweight children (excluding obesity) by micro-district in Nantes (source: ORS Pays de la Loire, 2012-2017).	37
Figure 21. Comparative graphic of level of safety – Nantes vs Nantes Nord.	39
Figure 22. Low indicator regarding the reputation of the neighborhood.	40
Figure 23. Positive feedbacks of inhabitants regarding the living aspects in the neighborhood.	40
Figure 24. Shops along the La Chapelle-sur-Erdre road.	42
Figure 25. Comparative graphic of the level of public transportation – Nantes vs Nantes Nord.	43
Figure 26. Walking path network in 2019 (Nantes Métropole, URBiNAT territorial mapping, 2019).	43
Figure 27. Designed walking path in Le Bout des Landes microdistrict.	44
Figure 28. Green structure mapping of Nantes Nord.	46
Figure 29. Quality green spaces (on the left: Sequoia sempervirens in La Boissière, on the right: oak alignment as a heritage of the rural structure).	46
Figure 30. Nantes Nord on valleys that irrigate the territory (source: Bruel-Delmar).	47
Figure 31. Poorly qualified green spaces in the Bout-des-Landes microdistrict.	48
Figure 32. The Five areas targeted in the behaviour mapping.	49

Figure 33. Park Amande Behavioural map.	50
Figure 34. Inventory of existing structures and potentialities for urban farming.	51
Figure 35. Solidarity gardens.	51
Figure 36. Nantes Nord Challenges and objectives in URBiNAT.	52
Figure 37. Nantes Nord Eclipse challenges and its relation with URBiNAT objectives.	52
Figure 38. Map of the existing public space network.	54
Figure 39. Map of the new public space network articulated with the Healthy Corridor and the new NBS.	54
Figure 40. Map of the existing nature and food production network.	56
Figure 41. Map of the new nature and food production network articulated with the new NBS.	56
Figure 42. Map of the existing educational network.	58
Figure 43. Map of the new education network articulated with the new NBS.	58
Figure 44. Map of the existing physical activity and sport network.	60
Figure 45. Map of the new physical activity and sport network articulated with the new NBS.	60
Figure 46. Map of the existing social and solidarity practices network.	62
Figure 47. Map of the new social and solidarity practices network articulated with the new NBS.	62
Figure 48. The future pluri? professional health centre of Nantes Nord.	63
Figure 49. Future Symbiose greenhouse.	63
Figure 50. The Amande park.	64
Figure 51. NBS synthesis map.	64
Figure 52. Proposed New Public Space NBS in the study area.	66
Figure 53. Proposed New nature and food production NBS in the study area.	67
Figure 54. Proposed New educational NBS in the study area.	68
Figure 55. Proposed New physical activity and sport NBS in the study area.	69
Figure 56. Proposed New social and solidarity economy NBS in the study area.	70
Figure 57. The entrances of the park Amande.	72
Figure 58. Elements affecting accessibility.	72
Figure 59. The informal paths within the Amande Park.	73
Figure 60. Route de la Chapelle crossing.	73
Figure 61. Inexistent crossing at Rue des Roches.	73
Figure 62. The Canada Park.	74
Figure 63. Canada Park project.	75
Figure 64. The stream Renards.	76
Figure 65. The stream Renards, part that is already at open air.	76

## List of tables

Table 2. Needs on education challenge.	34
Table 3. Needs on economic challenges.	36
Table 4. Needs on vulnerable groups challenges.	38
Table 5. Needs on the safety challenge.	39
Table 6. Needs on the image of the district challenge.	41
Table 7. Needs on the urban fragmentation challenge.	42
Table 8. Needs on the mobility challenge.	44

Table 9. Systematization of the ideas proposed for public and space NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.	66
Table 10. Systematization of the ideas proposed for nature and food production NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.	67
Table 11. Systematization of the ideas proposed for education NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.	68
Table 12. Systematization of the ideas proposed for physical activity and sport NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.	69
Table 13. Systematization of the ideas proposed for social and solidarity economy NBS, developed during the participatory process, organized in three main categories.	70







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