

JANUARY 2010

NEWSLETTER

ISSUE NUMBER 2



NeT-TOPIC

LEAD PARTNER'S NOTE



LAST MONTHS...

- Second seminar: "building urban identities, from monofunctional to multifunctional cities"
- First publication available on "Driving forces for urban cohesion"
- Sesto San Giovanni invited to talk about "urban identity" at the URBACT annual conference

UPCOMING EVENTS

- First workshop in Haidari
- Third and Last Seminar on Metropolitan Governance

INTERVIEWS

- MR. ANTROBUS, Lead member for Planning, Salford City Council

CITY PARTNER PROFILE

- SACELE, Brasov metropolitan area, Romania
- SALFORD, Manchester metropolitan area, UK

CONTACT & LINKS

OTHER NEWS

- URBACT annual conference
- Approval of URBACT Projects

WHAT IS NeT-TOPIC & URBACT II?

- What is NeT-TOPIC?
- The URBACT II programme
- What is the aim of this newsletter?
- Lead expert's note



FURTHER INFORMATION:
www.urbact.eu/net_topic

MORE ABOUT US:
redtrace@l-h.cat

Connecting cities
Building successes





NeT-TOPIC

LEAD PARTNER'S NOTE



It is a great pleasure to present the second newsletter of NeT-Topic, the **UR-BACT Thematic network**, lead by the L'Hospitalet de Llobregat City Council.

During this semester, one of the main activities carried out in the framework of the NeT-TOPIC thematic network was the organisation of the Second Thematic Seminar in Salford, UK, which focused on the building of an urban identity and the transformation from monofunctional to multifunctional cities.

After more than a year of work, the NeT-TOPIC thematic network is about to reach the mid-point of the Implementation Phase. At this stage it is time to analyse the activities implemented so far, to learn from the experiences and to start planning the second and last part.

This first part of the Implementation Phase was specifically focused at project level on some of the themes identified, i.e.: development and consolidation of an urban identity; planning and management of the transformation from a monofunctional to a multifunctional city (Salford's Seminar); tackling urban fragmentation caused by roads and communication infrastructures, and the recovering and conditioning of abandoned and obsolete industrial areas (Sesto San Giovanni's Seminar).

Thematic Publications detailing the seminar presentations are being produced (The first is now available and the second publication on identity is currently being completed) They are available at the project's space at the URBACT website for all those interested.

At this stage when there is only one more theme to be analysed and developed at the third and last Seminar in Nanterre, France (Enhancement of New Forms of Urban Metropolitan Governance), special attention will be paid to local activities: the Local Support Groups and the Local Action Plans. Local Support Groups, made up of local interested parties, regularly meet to take part in the Local Action Plan, both ensuring that the work at network level has a real local impact.

Now that project partners have acquired some in-depth knowledge after discussing most of the identified themes at transnational level, this new stage will focus on these local groups. They will currently play a main role in the development of the Thematic Network.

Lead Partner
L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain



NeT-TOPIC

LAST MONTHS

BUILDING URBAN IDENTITIES

From monofunctional
to multifunctional cities

City of Salford, 21-22nd October, 2009.



For more information, please consult:
<http://urbact.eu/en/projects/metropolitan-governance/net-topic/homepage/>
or contact: redtrace@l-h.cat

Last 21-22nd October, the City of Salford held the second Thematic Seminar on the framework of the NeT-TOPIC network under the title *Building Urban Identities: from monofunctional to multifunctional cities*.

"Identity" is a key issue for NeT-TOPIC cities, and therefore it was identified as one of the themes that the network would work on throughout the project. Usually most of NeT-TOPIC cities have historically been described as "metropolitan suburbs" i.e., urban spaces organised on the basis of the needs of the metropolitan central city (Barcelona, Bilbao, Manchester, Paris or Milan). However, these cities are aware that through effective planning and regeneration, a clear identity can be developed: helping to attract investment, improve social conditions and, ultimately, transform cities into modern, multifunctional areas.

The transformation processes implemented or planned in the network cities aim to achieve a new city model. NeT-TOPIC cities put forward plans for the creation of new spaces and new urban dynamics with new functions and modalities as well as economic, productive, cultural, environmental and social structures. They are no longer just "metropolitan suburbs" with simple functions (industrial or dormitory areas), but they are instead setting out new roles in the metropolitan framework.

NeT-TOPIC SECOND SEMINAR

The seminar aimed to analyse the role of local governance and urban regeneration to achieve a new city identity. The event, opened by **Councillor Antrobus** (Lead Member for Planning at Salford City Council) and **Lead Expert, Mr. Barreiro**, was addressed by **Mr. Findley**, Assistant Director, Planning and Transport Futures at Salford City Council who talked about planning in a sub-regional context and analysed the Salford City and Manchester Multi Area Agreement; **Mr. Hall**, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford, who examined the concept of identity in peripheral cities; and **Mr. Farrow**, Chief Executive of Central Salford Urban Regeneration Company who analysed the role of Urban regeneration companies in the city transformation. Furthermore, three NeT-TOPIC cities, with good practices in the consolidation of the Urban Identity, presented their own cases: **Haidari**, **Kladno** and **L'Hospitalet de Llobregat**.

On the 22nd October, after a visit to the main transformation operations in Salford, NeT-TOPIC partners held an internal meeting where the network cities presented their specific cases and best practise and carried out a debate and exchange session moderated by Mr. Barreiro.

All interventions, as well as the main conclusions of the Seminar and the exchange sessions, will be included in the **Second Thematic Publication** that will shortly be available on line.

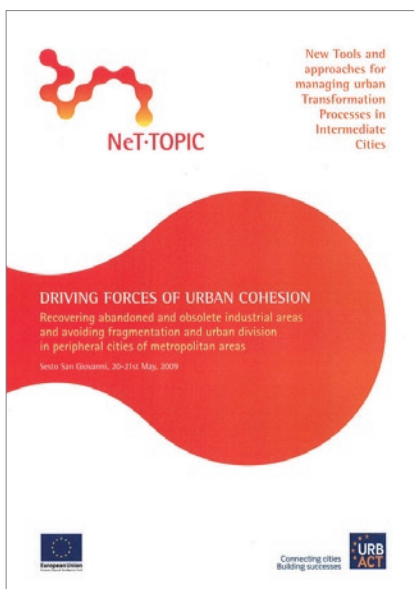


NeT-TOPIC

LAST MONTHS

1st THEMATIC PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE!

DRIVING FORCES FOR URBAN COHESION



The First Thematic Publication is already available online. The publication produced after the organisation of the Seminar: Driving Forces for Urban Cohesion: Recovering abandoned and obsolete industrial areas and avoiding fragmentation and urban division in peripheral cities of metropolitan areas can be now consulted at:

http://urbact.eu/fileadmin/Projects/Net_Topic/outputs_media/Thematic_Publication_1_-_Sesto_SG_FINAL.pdf

The publication gathers the interventions and conclusions of the First Thematic Seminar. The document has five main sections: an introduction by the Lead Expert; the conceptual framework of the Seminar theme; some examples of tackling urban fragmentation and urban cohesion in NeT-TOPIC cities; exchanging, comparing and learning within the network; and the main findings and learning deriving from the Seminar.

For more information, please consult:

<http://urbact.eu/en/projects/metropolitan-governance/net-topic/homepage/>
or contact: redtrace@l-h.cat



NeT-TOPIC

LAST MONTHS

SESTO SAN GIOVANNI TAKES PART IN THE WORKSHOP "IDENTITY AND THE CITY" AT THE URBACT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NeT-TOPIC partner, Sesto San Giovanni, was invited to take part in the workshop "Identity and the City: *Urban Identity, an asset for sustainable development in times of globalisation*" organised in the framework of the URBACT Annual Conference.

As the organisers explained, the workshop sought to examine the long-term relationship between urban change and identity and how it confronts the valuable traditions of historic preservation with the equally important needs of modern "healthy" and balanced cities. The workshop was attended by representatives from four different URBACT networks, HerO, REPAIR, CTUR & NeT-TOPIC, which tackle the topic of identity from different angles.

Mr. Casati presented the case of Sesto San Giovanni regarding the promotion of the city's identity. The city, with a strong industrial past, certainly wishes to project into the future as a modern multifunctional city but without forgetting its industrial history. This history is a key aspect in the transformation and development of the city and helps to project its values and traditions into the future.

The summary of the workshop will be soon available at the URBACT II website:

<http://urbact.eu/>

*Identity
and the City:
Urban Identity,
an asset for
sustainable
development
in times of
globalisation*





NeT-TOPIC

UPCOMING EVENTS

WORKSHOP IN HAIDARI

*Next 24-25th February 2010,
NeT-TOPIC will hold the first Workshop-lab in Haidari.*

The workshop aims to be a platform to put together the local and transnational activities implemented in the framework of the network. Apart from the transnational exchange activities (among cities from different European countries), every URBACT II partner has to set up a Local Support Group which is made up of local parties directly concerned with the subjects the project covers. This group regularly meets to take part in the development of a Local Action Plan. The main aim of these two new elements of the URBACT Programme is to ensure a real local impact of the URBACT projects.

The workshop will provide project partners and representatives of all Local Support Groups the opportunity to meet and discuss about the evolution of the Local Actions Plans and the Local Support Groups, as well as to reflect on some of the sub-themes dealt with at project level. The project debate and reflections will be thus open to new stakeholders.

A special attention will be paid to the Local Support Group of the host city, Haidari. Project partners will have the opportunity to see the working method of this active group.

Mr. Luis Rodríguez, project coordinator in Barakaldo, will take the opportunity to present to the participants the preliminary project of the Bank of Urban Transformation Projects, one of the final outputs of the network.

For more information, please consult:

<http://urbact.eu/en/projects/metropolitan-governance/net-topic/homepage/>

or contact: redtrace@l-h.cat



UPCOMING EVENTS

LAST THEMATIC SEMINAR: METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE

The third and last Seminar of the thematic network, scheduled to take place in the second quarter of 2010 in Nanterre, will be focused on the *enhancement of new forms of urban and metropolitan governance*.

All NeT-TOPIC cities are located in metropolitan areas. This key feature very often determines the cities' policies and strategies, especially at this moment in time when the limits of the cities belonging to the same metropolitan area so can be blurred. The interaction between municipalities and other levels of government is nowadays unavoidable. The seminar will analyse the different levels of government in metropolitan areas and the governance systems, as well as the main challenges and benefits cities face as a result of belonging to these territories. The seminar will also try to analyse new tools relating to territorial governance and urban planning processes at local and metropolitan level to improve urban transformation processes as well as to increase the strategic value of its territory within the metropolitan area, i.e., how to fulfil a new role within their metropolitan areas.

Further information on the Seminar will be provided at NeT-TOPIC space at the URBACT II website:

<http://urbact.eu/en/projects/metropolitan-governance/net-topic/homepage/>
or please contact: redtrace@l-h.cat





INTERVIEWS

DEREK ANTROBUS

Councillor Derek Antrobus is an elected member of Salford City Council representing the Swinton North area.



He is the Lead Member responsible for planning aspects of the Sustainable Regeneration Directorate which incorporates the following functions of the council:

- Engineering
- Highways
- Planning & Building Control
- Property & Development
- Town Twinning

1) How is Salford tackling the configuration and development of a new city model, with a stronger identity and centrality within the metropolitan framework of Manchester?

Salford is part of a city-region of 10 local authorities in Greater Manchester. Our city is unique in that it has always had central city functions despite our neighbour Manchester being the city centre.

Our strategy has been to build on that centrality by strengthening our physical links - literally building bridges across the River Irwell which joins Manchester and Salford. But we have also always been a peripheral authority and we are aware of the dangers of too strong a centre. So we also have strategies to link communities across the city.

New public transport routes and reconfigured highways should join up places across the city - not just to the centre.

The chief example in Salford is our docklands redevelopment, Salford Quays. It is incredibly successful and will be the site of the new MediaCityUK development. Yet it connects to the centre of Manchester via a tramway. Most people from Salford have to travel into Manchester to get to the Quays. The Quays would not be a success without the tramway. It will not be a success for citizens without better orbital links around the centre. This tension between strengthening the centre and strengthening the periphery is a fundamental issue. Its resolution lies in recognizing how the growth of both can complement each other.

2) Which are the main challenges the city will have to face in the upcoming years?

It is always difficult to address the issue of challenges in a time of economic recession. It is possible to have an unduly pessimistic view and worry about how we stimulate growth. I am confident that growth will return and that the main challenge will be about how we deliver sustainable growth.

The population of the North-west of England is growing and regional spatial policy is to focus that growth on the Manchester/Salford urban core. The reasoning is to promote the 'compact city' concept to reduce the pressure on open land, reduce commuting and regenerate by restoring populations to the centre. This means providing an addition 1,600 new homes a year for the next 20 years or so in Salford alone.

The challenge is to build family housing at high density within a quality environment. Britain has traditionally preferred suburban housing to apartments. The trick will be to combine the accessibility of city centre living with the tranquility of suburban living. If we do not succeed, all the models show our conurbation will be choked with traffic congestion.

3) Regarding the building of a new city model for metropolitan peripheral cities to create increased diversity and multifunctionality, what are the key issues that NeT-TOPIC debates and reflections should focus on?

I believe there is a fundamental danger in thinking of a city-region or conurbation as a sort of container in which all the important relationships are played out. We are in danger of focusing too much on who gets what within a city region.

The key is to promote mobility - through excellent public transport - within a city-region so everyone has access to opportunities no matter where they exist. Instead of thinking about the centre and periphery of a region, we should see ourselves as occupying shared spaces. I think this is what is happening in Greater Manchester.

In today's world, good transport and new technology mean that city regions are polycentric. It is to everyone's benefit to work together to secure flows of investment into the region. That is the debate we need to have: to recognize it is not just the connection between centre and periphery that needs to be addressed, but how the whole city-region connects to the wider world.

CITY PARTNER PROFILE

SALFORD

Salford is a city constantly changing and moving into an exciting future as a thriving cultural, economic and residential location.

Located in the thriving conurbation of Greater Manchester (north west England), Salford is a city with a rich industrial heritage and an exciting future. With a population of over 220,000 in 37 square miles, the city's close proximity to Manchester city centre makes it an important part of the regional economy and an attractive area for inward investment.

The city has many attractions including The Lowry Centre and Salford Quays, is soon to be home to the BBC at MediaCityUK and is proud of both its cultural and sporting heritage, proudly hosting three International Triathlon Union (ITU) World Cup events since 2002 in its redeveloped dock area, Salford Quays.

The city itself, although densely populated in the area adjacent to Manchester, is much less densely populated in the West and, surprisingly, boasts 18 square miles of countryside and parks, 30 miles of rivers and canals and 6 waterways.

SALFORD'S DECLINE

Salford began to thrive during the Industrial Revolution due to the creation of the Manchester Ship Canal, the development of the Salford Docks and the rapid growth of the cotton trade. A major population boom as a result of thriving industry led to the construction of back to back terraced housing, much of which is still occupied today.

Salford is a city of firsts: Chapel Street was the first street in the United Kingdom to be lit by gas in 1806 and it is home to the first public park and one of the first public libraries.

Industrial decline affected the city considerably and in recent times, severe unemployment and an aging and declining population meant that areas of Salford became some of the most deprived in the country. The decline also left large abandoned industrial areas, including the disused docklands.

Salford's role as a peripheral city within the region also led to fragmentation of communities through infrastructure including major commuter routes, motorways and railways. The River Irwell acts as a natural barrier between Manchester and Salford and whilst public transport links to Manchester have been historically good, links between communities within Salford are generally poor.



CITY PARTNER PROFILE

REVIVING SALFORD

Salford City Council, and key regeneration partner Urban Vision (a public/private joint venture regeneration consultancy formed in 2005 with Capita Symonds and Morrison Construction), has achieved much in the last 2 decades to revive the city.

The redevelopment of Salford Quays, Greater Manchester's unique waterfront area created a business, cultural and residential area of great national and regional significance. More people now work at the Quays than in its heyday as a major seaport. MediaCityUK, a purpose built home for digital and creative businesses, will continue to develop the area's economy as well as providing educational and leisure facilities. The first phase is due to be complete in 2011.

The city, made up of the five districts of Salford, Eccles, Worsley, Irlam & Cadishead,

and Swinton & Pendlebury, has developed a number of plans to reflect its vision for the future of the city. The Community Plan is developed in conjunction with the city's partner organisation's and focuses on the city's aims to create a city where people choose to live and work, where the quality of life of our citizens is improved by creating economic prosperity, developing and maintaining strong, safe, healthy and sustainable communities, providing a better education for all, enabling our young people to fulfil their potential and creating a city that is good to live in by providing quality homes and a clean and healthy environment.

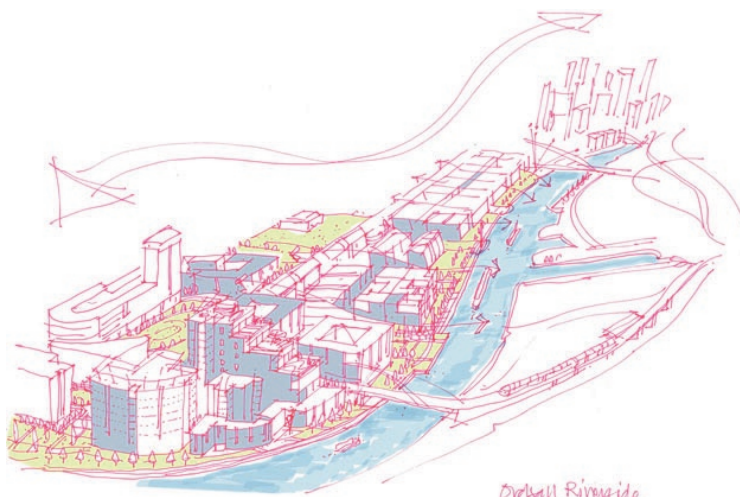
Salford's regeneration planning is led by the Local Development Framework and informed by national and regional policy planning as well as through consultation with Salford's residents. With many major schemes in the planning process and underway including Irwell City Park and Ordsall Riverside, Salford will continue to develop over the next decade.



PARTNERS IN NET-TOPIC

Salford's industrial past, ongoing issues such as fragmentation and efforts to transform the city into a vibrant place to work, live and play means that the city is a keen member of the NeT-TOPIC network. As a neighbour and peripheral city to Manchester, Salford has been striving to achieve its own identity reflecting its cultural heritage, resident's perceptions and the need for continued growth and investment. Strategic regeneration planning in the city, therefore, needs to incorporate key regeneration projects within the existing character of the city.

The city is eager to share its experiences in regeneration and to learn from the experiences of our partner cities facing similar issues to help to identify best practice for the future.



CITY PARTNER PROFILE

SACELE

Sacele city is located in the south-east part of Brasov County, nearby the city of Brasov, and it is crossed by the DN1A road (Valenii de Munte- Brasov - Predeal). With a surface of 32.000 ha, Sacele has 31,796 inhabitants. Its name has been mentioned in official documents since the 15th century. The present city was split into four villages, which later united and formed the current City of Sacele, which is the geographically biggest city belonging to the Brasov Metropolitan Area.

Being located in the southern part of the Barsa basin, almost 10% of Sacele's land profile is characteristically flat or slightly undulating, with fertile soil, favourable for agriculture. The rest of the territory is situated in mountainous areas, where there can be found Piedmont plain, Ciucas's Piedmont hills, and the Barsa Mountains themselves. Thereby, the municipality combines fields, hills, mountains and forests.

The beginning of the 1940's marked a massive industrialization of the city, characterised by a strong migration of the work-force from other parts of the country. The city then took on an industrial character, becoming a reference point for industrial development in the Brasov area. Industrialization of the city is linked to the main factory at the time, which concentrated most of the work-force in Sacele, even in Brasov city. After 1989, with the arrival of more factories, Sacele underwent further economic development.



The last decade is marked by a declining trend in the local economy. The migration of the work-force is now away from Sacele to other cities or even other countries. Sacele has begun to face new problems relating to it becoming a "dormitory" city.

The main road DN1A that crossed the city is the main fragmentation factor of the city. Moreover, the heavy traffic causes harmful ground vibration damage to nearby buildings and there is also negative effects for the environment, as a consequence of noise pollution and noxious emanations. Therefore, the construction of a ring road was absolutely necessary. This ring road is almost ready, and currently 60% of it is being used. The city is already experiencing the positive effects of this new road as the traffic has reduced considerably

Another feature of Sacele is the presence of multiethnic groups. Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and Roma people live together in the municipality, each of them having their own traditions and culture. This ethnic diversity is what gives to Sacele its own identity.



Regarding NeT-Topic, the exchange of ideas and good practices with the other partners, provides Sacele with a great deal of support when trying to find solutions to its problems. So, the creation of an industrial park, the organising a multiethnic festival, or the creation of a multifunctional centre are just some of the ideas that have come out and whose applications could solve some key community problems.

The tourist potential of the city wasn't neglected in the meetings with NeT-TOPIC partners. Because of its natural resources, its culture and tradition, Sacele has a real tourist potential to offer to anyone. In order to make it better known and to take profit of its natural advantages, Sacele will be soon declared a tourist resort of local interest.

Combining the 3 factors (economic, cultural, and social), Sacele aims to ensure a balanced development and to consolidate its identity within the metropolitan area.



URBACT NEWS

URBACT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Stockholm held the last URBACT Annual Conference on the 25th November 2009. More than 300 people representing URBACT partners, regional, local and national authorities, Local Support Groups and other stakeholders related to urban sustainable development attended the event.

The conference provided a unique opportunity for participants to exchange experiences as well as to discuss various challenges of urban sustainable development. Participants also had the chance to get to know the different URBACT II projects which had display stands showing some interim outputs.

The event was opened by a plenary session where the role of the European cities in the implementation of the Cohesion Policy was highlighted as well as in combating the economic crisis.

Interactive thematic workshops also were carried out on innovation and creativity, human capital & entrepreneurship, cities and demographic change, preserving or creating urban identities, governance models, regeneration of deprived neighbourhoods, the implementation of the Leipzig Charter, and cities response to the economic crisis. Summaries of the Workshops will be shortly published on the URBACT II website.

The conference also looked at some specific methods developed by URBACT II with the aim to foster the impact of transnational exchange and learning on local policies, such as the URBACT Local Support Groups, the Local Action Plans or the involvement of the Managing Authorities in the URBACT projects.

For more information on the Annual Conference, please visit the URBACT website: <http://urbact.eu/>



APPROVAL OF NEW URBACT II PROJECTS

The URBACT II Monitoring Committee approved last 24th November in Stockholm 13 new Thematic Networks and three new Working Groups within the framework of the Second URBACT II Call for proposals.

The new projects will now begin the Development Phase where they will have to define their work programme for the Implementation Phase as well as to complete their partnerships.

The main axis of the Second URBACT II call for proposals were: promoting entrepreneurship, improving innovation and knowledge economy, employment and human capital, integrated development of deprived areas and areas of risk of deprivation, social inclusion, environmental issues, governance & urban planning.

For more information: <http://urbact.eu/en/header-main/news-and-events/view-one/urbact-news/?entryId=4897>

WHAT IT IS Net-Topic & Urbact II?

WHAT IS NeT-TOPIC?

NeT-TOPIC is a Thematic Network within URBACT II, an European exchange and learning programme that enables cities to work together to build solutions to major urban challenges.

NeT-TOPIC is composed of European peripheral cities in transformation, with shared problems including industrial decline, territorial fragmentation and social polarisation. Located near to major cities, they are undergoing transformation to become much more attractive urban areas: focusing on developing their own urban identity, offering a greater quality of life, improving citizen integration and social cohesion to fulfil a new role within their metropolitan areas.

One of the biggest challenges faced by these cities is the use and promotion of new tools and approaches relating to territorial governance and urban planning processes at local, regional and national level. These, in turn, improve the urban transformation processes. The network provides these cities with a platform to reflect on changes in the city model to increase the strategic value of its territory.

NeT-TOPIC's network aims to foster the exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices among its partners. The project seeks to enhance the role of peripheral cities in territorial governance and urban planning processes to achieve their desired new city model.

THE URBACT II PROGRAMME

URBACT is a European exchange and learning programme promoting sustainable urban development.

It enables cities to work together to develop solutions to major urban challenges, reaffirming the key role they play in facing increasingly complex societal changes. URBACT helps cities to develop pragmatic solutions that are new and sustainable, and that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions. It enables cities to share good practices and lessons learned with all professionals involved in urban policy throughout Europe. URBACT is 181 cities, 29 countries, and 5,000 active participants. URBACT is jointly financed by ERDF and the Member States.

THE URBACT II PROGRAMME

This newsletter intends to provide information on the network and its evolution: on the implemented and upcoming activities as well as on the conclusions reached. It will also include other sections such as interviews with relevant stakeholders, city profiles of the network partners as well as information on relevant issues related to the project themes.

LEAD EXPERT'S NOTE

NeT-TOPIC deals with the transformation of cities belonging to metropolitan areas in order to adapt them to the new demands for uses and activities in the process of post-industrialisation and to new tertiary activities. This is a key process for the new economy derived from competitiveness, but also from the internal demands of its urban systems.

In the new economic context cities should be capable of being at the centre of new transformation scenarios. These scenarios are opportunities to establish or expand private, public and mixed investment in cities, in new fields of activity. The character of urban, socio-economic promotion, but also the need to position the cities on the map of the new economy, are some of the foundations of these key policies on urban transformation. The processes deriving from these models of relation between the local and the global, in the urban scale of peripheral cities in metropolitan contexts, can be further scoped, much more so if we approach the most common spaces, zones and places of transformation.

All partners belonging to our network are engaged in the transformation of their cities, trying to evolve from monofunctional to multifunctional cities with new urban identities. Indeed, members of NeT-TOPIC want to share and exchange new findings from their own practices of urban transformation.

Fernando Barreiro
L'Hospitalet de Llobregat
Lead expert of NeT-TOPIC

CONTACT & LINKS



NeT-TOPIC

URBACT PROGRAMME

<http://urbact.eu/>

TRACE NETWORK (EUROPEAN CITIES IN TRANSFORMATION)

<http://www.urbantrace.eu/>

BRASIL MUNICIPIOS

<http://www.projetoBrasilmunicipios.gov.br/>

EUKN

http://www.eukn.org/eu_kn/

IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

<http://www.idea.gov.uk>

EUROCITIES

<http://www.eurocities.eu>

ESPON

<http://www.espon.eu/>

EUROPEAN COMMISSION - Regional Policy

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index_en.htm

COMMITTEE OF REGIONS

<http://www.cor.europa.eu/pages/HomeTemplate.aspx>

PARTNER CITIES

L'HOSPITALET CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.l-h.cat/>

NANTERRE CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.nanterre.fr/>

SALFORD CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.salford.gov.uk/>

Haidari CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.haidari.gr/>

BARAKALDO CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.barakaldo.org/barakaldo/jsp/index.jsp>

SESTO SAN GIOVANNI CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.sestosg.net/>

SACELE CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.municipiulsacele.ro/>

KLADNO CITY COUNCIL

<http://www.mestokladno.cz/>



Ajuntament de L'Hospitalet



MAIRIE DE NANTERRE

Salford City Council



Sacele
CITY COUNCIL

KLADNO



Contact the Lead Partner:
redtrace@l-h.cat

Contact the Lead Expert:
fbarreiro@teonetwork.com

EUROPEAN
PROGRAMME
FOR
SUSTAINABLE
URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

