

Local participatory development and ecological transition in artistic & cultural alternative places

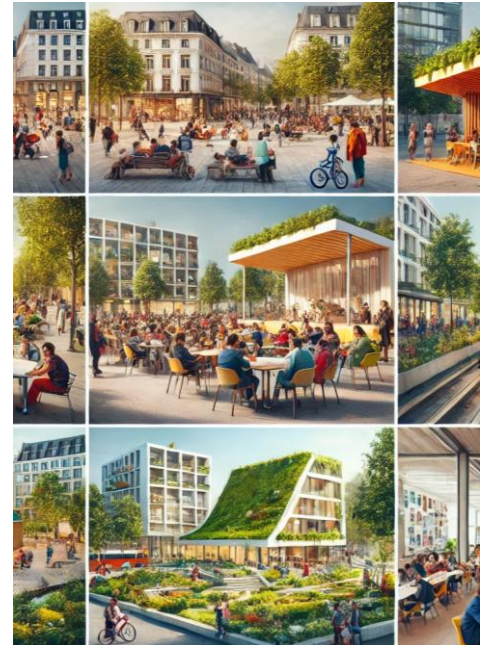
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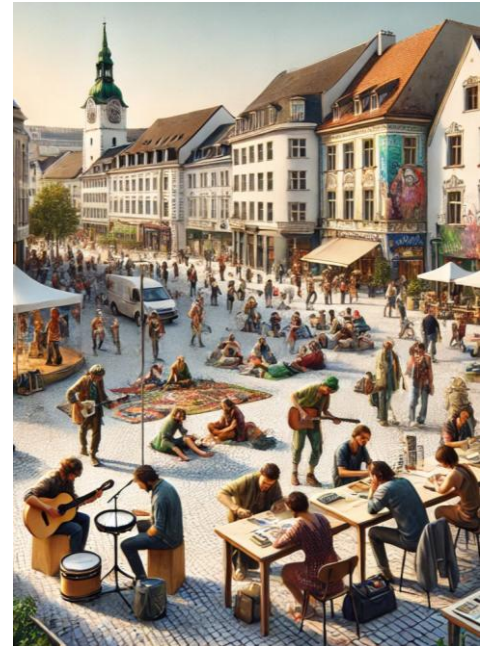
Public Policies and Artistic/Cultural Alternative Places

- Public policies play a crucial role in governing Artistic/Cultural Alternative Places. They can either foster inclusivity and sustainability or lead to privatization and degradation.
- Key Factors Encouraging Artistic/Cultural Alternative Places:
 - - Collaborative governance models
 - - Regulatory flexibility
 - - Preventing commercialization
 - - Institutional support for community initiatives
 - - Long Term Contracts
 - - A bundle of property rights
 - - Recognizing cultural and social plurality
- Key Factors Hindering Artistic/Cultural Alternative Places Management:
 - - Privatization and commercialization
 - - Excessive regulation and bureaucracy
 - - Underfunding and neglect
 - - Overemphasis on security and surveillance



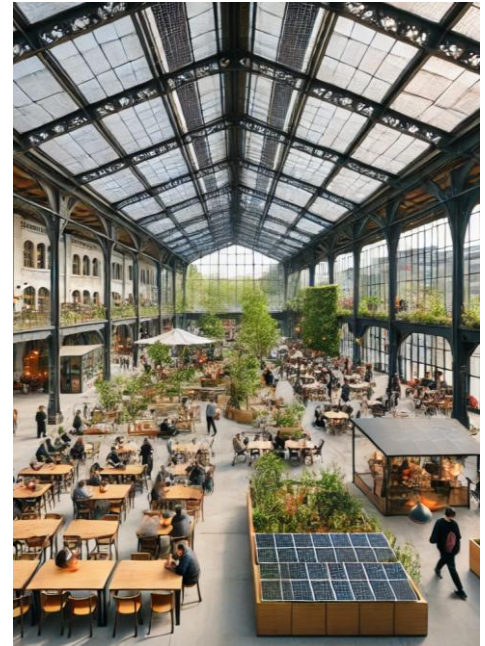
Sustainable Practices in Alternative Cultural and Artistic Spaces

- Public policies can support cultural and artistic spaces in adopting sustainable practices and contributing to ecological transition.
- Encouraging Eco-Sustainability:
 - - Funding for green infrastructure
 - - Circular economy strategies
 - - Sustainable mobility policies
 - - Regulations for eco-friendly events
 - - Integration of environmental education
- Facilitating Ecological Transition:
 - - Institutional support for green cultural networks
 - - Adaptive governance models
 - - Incentivizing social enterprises and co-management
 - - Promoting research and innovation in green arts
 - - Natural Parks play a major role. Nature in the city



Challenges and Opportunities in Artistic/Cultural Alternative Places Governance

- Artistic/Cultural Alternative Places governance requires balancing accessibility, social cohesion, and sustainability.
- Challenges:
 - - Managing conflicts and negotiations
 - - Ensuring equitable access for all groups
 - - Preventing overuse and degradation
 - - Addressing governance failures
- Opportunities:
 - - Strengthening community engagement
 - - Enhancing local resilience through shared governance
 - - Encouraging innovative programs of climate adaptation
 - - Supporting cultural diversity and sustainability



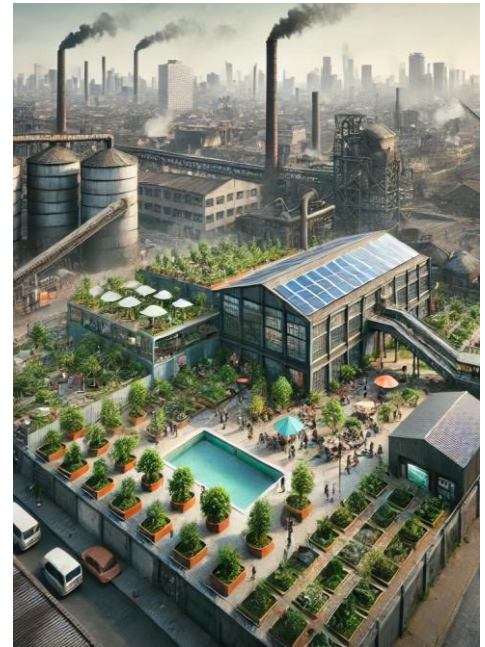
Basic dimensions in local participatory development and ecological transition in artistic & cultural alternative places

- We can especially stress three dimensions, preferably occurring in interaction with each other:
- - **satisfaction of human needs** that are not currently satisfied, either because not yet or because no longer perceived as important by either the market or the state (content/**product dimension**). The stress will be on the satisfaction of alienated basic needs, although it is admitted that these may vary among societies and communities;
- - **changes in social relations**, especially with regard to *governance*, that enable the above satisfaction, but also increase the level of participation of all but especially deprived groups in society (**process dimension**);
- - *increase in the collective capability to mitigate and adapt to climate change* (**innovation dimension**).



Why? In reaction to?

- Reaction to deprivation, alienation and exploitation: poverty in *inner cities*; poor housing; unemployment; negative effects of property-led regeneration; human, social and physical decay of neighbourhoods; against capitalist exploitation in factories; against the functional doctrine and the urbanism of the "fait accompli".
- Reaction to failing systems and institutions: failing banking system and social support programmes, decline of social and cultural services, privatisation of public space and commodification of leisure; in reaction against the institutional dominance of local political headquarters and parties; against the sacking of the "Lebensraum" of the inhabitants; in reaction to complex (local?) government structure; legitimisation crisis of social democracy.
- Reaction to crisis in morale, local identity, culture: decline in community spirit, —set up by a group of local people who refused to be labelled a "problem" and decided to become part of the solution"; for the "right of the city" and the "reconstruction of the city" for the people living in it.
- Definition of new needs: recognition of rights of self-determination and self-reliance of people with social and mental problems; creating sphere of dialogue between different users of the city; the city as a laboratory of experiences and encounters; institutional innovation for the bundling and timing of resources; alternative approach to culture and artistic production.



Empowerment for Biodiversity in Alternative Cultural Places

- Politicise local communities: communities against oppressive (local) State: fight budget cutbacks, action to maintain local services; fight political monopoly of "city fathers"; movements against conservative party politics and machines; movements against real estate owners and developers, capitalist investment and disinvestment; struggle for the control of the local economy; lobbying for democratic planning procedures.
- Personal emancipation: work for all abilities and interests, generation of hope through self-development and community support; initiatives to support children (education, arts, sports ...) and mothers (listening, tutorship, consulting on practical issues, micro Kindergartens).
- Identity building: through social enterprise and art projects mobilising the community.
- Community building: gaining public consensus for alternative model of a civic social centre.



Policy Analysis for local participatory development and ecological transition in artistic & cultural alternative places

TERRITORY, POPULATION and DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING	<p>territorial dimensions: neighbourhood, district, quarter, urban configuration with focus on particular neighbourhoods; - population: composition, evolution, - administrative status - form of administration (neighbourhood council, mayor, network structure,...)</p> <p>main planning and policy tools that intervene in neighbourhood –</p> <p>geographical map, 4 characteristic pictures (all digitalized)</p>
RESOURCES	<p>human resources - organizational resources - financial resources - political (governance) resources - cultural and artistic resources - constraints</p>
GOVERNANCE	<p>relations of governance (stressing non state, non market), governance capability, governance of innovative initiatives - interaction between spontaneous and formal organization, relation between bottom-up and top-down modes of organization - solidarity building networks, mediating institution</p>
CULTURE and IDENTITY	<p>role of culture and identity in fostering neighbourhood and community communication - variety of identities, ideologies, political colours playing a role in neighbourhood socialization processes</p>
REGULATION	<p>tensions between State/Market Civil Society - constraints on civil society initiatives - democratic control on citizens' initiatives - impact of local institutional histories and cultures can be empowering as well as disempowering - budget constraints; norms set by market competition - marketization of social economy initiatives</p>