



The leverage effect of LWD2018

Towards a sustainable legacy for Leeuwarden and Fryslân

Colofon

Title:

The Leverage effect of LWD 2018
Towards a sustainable legacy for Leeuwarden and Fryslân

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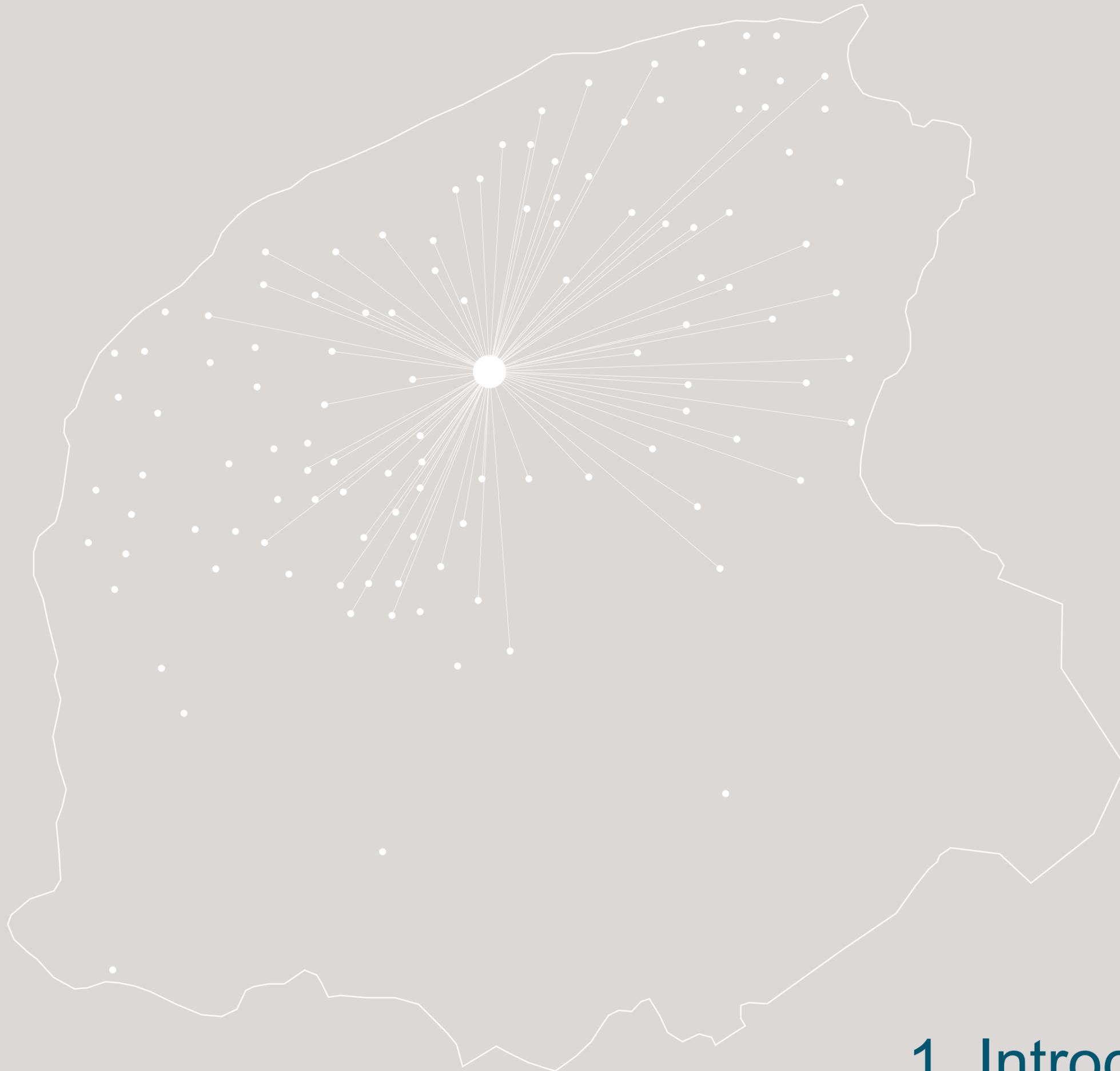
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1. Introduction

1.1 Motive

Jan van Hoof - Jasper Vlek

As a group of fourteen students of the Master of Architecture and Urbanism at the Academy of fine Arts in Tillburg we started our graduation studio in september 2014. The group consists of 13 architects and one urbanist. In the graduation studio we have the ambition to contribute to contemporary issues within as well as outside our own profession. This gives us the chance to take a own position within the profession of architecture and urbanism.

We chose to graduate on the geography of Fryslân and Leeuwarden, European Capital of Culture in 2018. Most of the students are born and raised below the Dutch rivers. Most of us were not known very well with the city of Leeuwarden and it's surrounding areas. However it suprived us that Leeuwarden has beaten Maastricht and Eindhoven in the race for the title. Especially, the last city is well known of us and has a strong image as design and tech centre of the Netherlands. Leeuwarden is a relatively small province capital city in the periphery of the country, and for us it seemed not to have too much to offer as Capital of Culture. However, Leeuwarden scored with their bottom-up approach which stimulates local inhabitants to participate in the event and organising various projects.

This was an important motive for us to focus on the geography of Leeuwarden in the year 2018 during our graduation studio. Besides that Fryslan is characterized by a typical Dutch landscape with a small scale structure of villages, polders and canals. This typical geography provides an interesting environment to research.

1.2 Research Questions

Jan van Hoof - Jasper Vlek

As a graduation group we are interested in the following questions:

- How could the event of European Capital of Culture contribute to adressing contemporary social issues of the city of Leeuwarden and Fryslan and lead to a certain legacy?
- What could be the role of an architect or urbanist in creating legacy and which instruments could be used to have a meaningfull contribution?

With these questions in mind we started our research proces. The main goal is to formulate an overall vision as a group which provides a promising strategy to deal with the event in 2018 and ensure that the 'energy' will not evaporate after the Cultural Capital of 2018.

1.3 Methodology

Jan van Hoof - Jasper Vlek

We started our research by deviding several subjects to subgroups. We mainly focussed on the qualities of Leeuwarden and Fryslan on the one hand and the main social urgencies that should be addressed on the other hand. Because we were not involved with the city in the past, we could investigate the city and the region with an open and unprejudiced mind and see possibilities that are not visible for the average Leeuwardian.

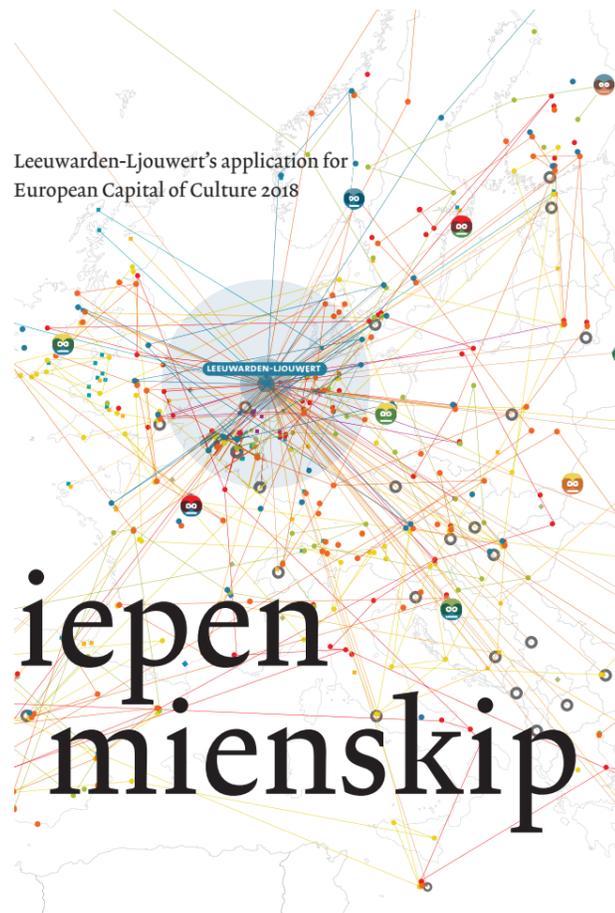
Additionally, we have done research on the phenomenon of European Capital of Culture in general by analysing the purposes of the event and the approach of previous cities who were European Captial of Culture. After that we analysed the bidbook of Leeuwarden specifically to determine what the main purposes and instruments are.

We used severall research methods:

- own observations in the field
- organisation of lectures by local authorities
- taking interviews with people on the street
- statistical and spatial analysis
- literature study

Combining the results of these methods should lead

to a complete and diverse image of the qualities and urgencies of Leeuwarden and the underlying meaning, possibilities and threats of the event European Capital of Culture for Leeuwarden and Fryslan in 2018 and beyond.





2. Qualities

2.1 The Fries

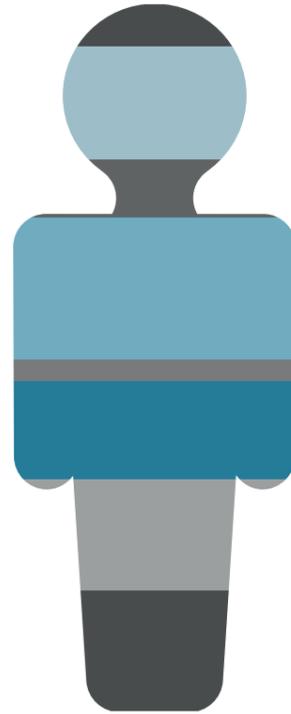
Roel van Nieuwenhuizen

The Fries is a very typical folk. There are a lot of preconceptions of the Frisian people. In order to create a clear view if who the Fries is, where they work, what they earn, if they work, how they live, how old they are, how smart they are and which language they speak.

On those pages you see a collection of interesting facts and figures about the Frisian people that will help you by creating a clear vision of who the Fries is.

This is the more statistic side of the Fries, in the next paragraph the social structure of the Frisian people, also named mienskip, will be further explained.

Work



Income

netherlands
average income
€ 23.900,-

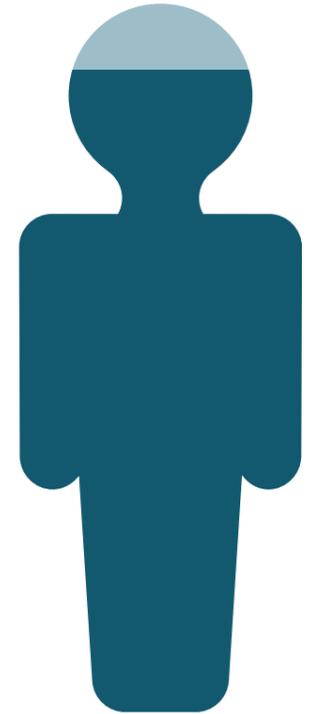
leeuwarden
average income
€ 20.000,-



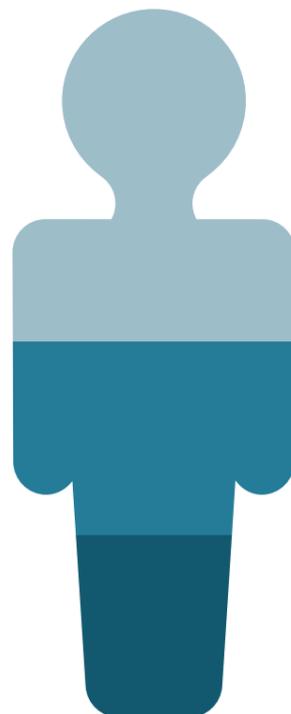
Unemployment

unemployed 9,1%

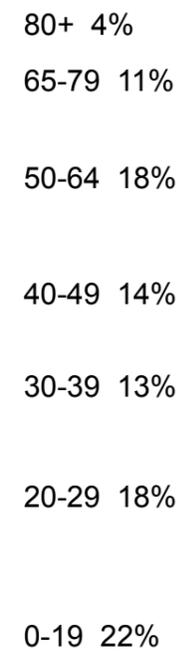
employed 90.9%



Households



Age



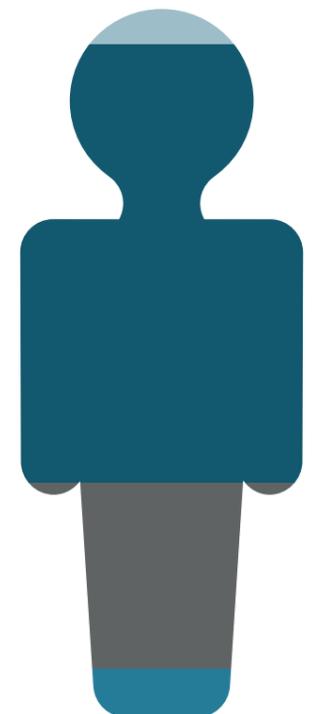
Students

WO 5%

HBO 62%

BOL 26%

BBL 7%

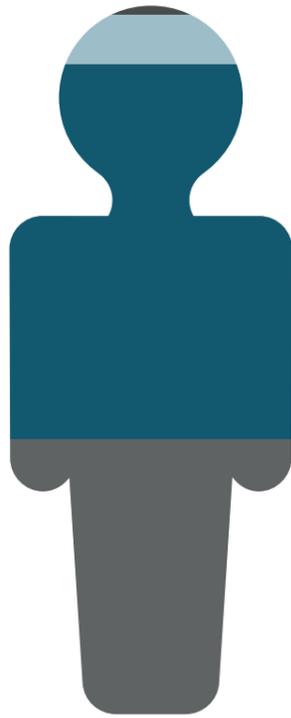


Native language

foreign 1%
dialect 7%

frisian 53%

dutch 39%

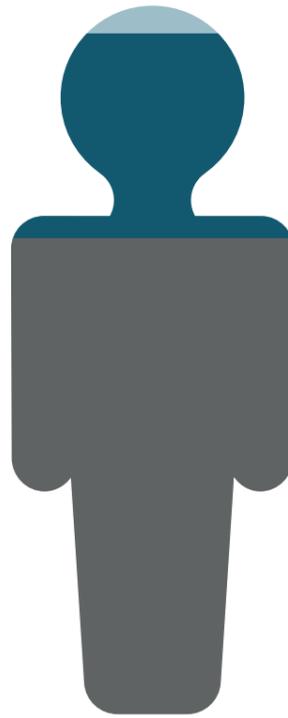


One common language

dialect 4%

frisian 29%

dutch 67%



Two common languages

foreign & dutch 4%
dialect & dutch 6%

frisian & dutch 89%

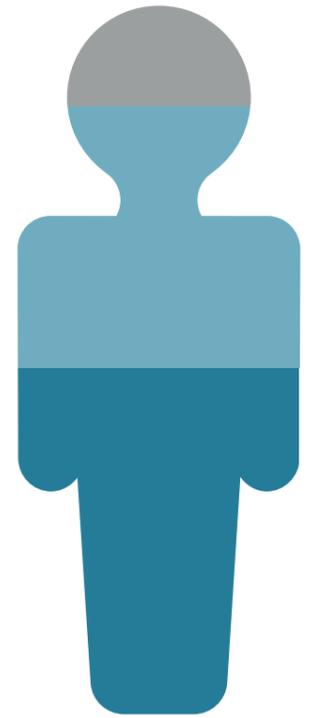


Frisian language

other 14%

woudfries 37%

kleifries 49%



2.2 History of Mienskip

Willem Jan van Ginkel - Jan van Hoof - Bjorn Hendriks

Introduction

Project Leeuwarden 2018 revolves around the theme of Mienskip. The organisation describes this term as, "a process that has been around for generations, it is synonymous locally with an instinctive action-driven, bottom-up organized form of solidarity."¹

Mienskip, or rather social capital has proved in the past to be a proven method to search within their own society to solve problems that insist within the same society. In the past were, according to the Bidbook, economics and religion the most important factors for Mienskip in rural areas. Now these factors are not of the same importance for society, but Mienskip survived. The question arises: where is Mienskip based on nowadays? In order to formulate an answer to this question, the following questions need to be researched: what is Mienskip? And how does mien skip?

This research attempts to answer these questions by first examining what the term Mienskip has meant over the years for the Frisian. In addition, an answer is given by means of a literature review on what Mienskip is and how it works. Finally, on the basis of three case studies of various projects in various villages, a image of how the theory "Mienskip" in practice is reflected.

¹ Stichting Kulturele Haadstêd 2018, Open Mienskip Bid-book LWD 2018,

History

For the first time sense of community can be seen in the time the first mounds were constructed. Through the centuries these dwelling mounds evolved into towns and cities. This also changed the society and the community spirit. In history, a number of important events were responsible for the change in the community spirit.

500 BC By the ongoing battle against the water, people began to understand the importance of working together. In this time the first community spirit can be observed. Together people started to build mounds. These mounds offered the solution to the ever-changing waterlevels in the area. The people who lived on the mounds were self-sufficient.

1000 People developed a new solution to defend themselves against the water. To prevent flooding of their living environment, rivers and coastal areas were embanked. These first dikes were not very reliable. It took ,approximately, 200 years of development, before the dikes were considered reliable. Due to this development people were able to leave the mounds and move to other places within the diked area. Self-sufficiency was still very import in order to survive.

1100 As a result of the Frisian Freedom, every community obtained their own administrative power. These communities became autonomous republics, allowing the sense of community to grow stronger. Not only the water was a threat to the community, but the various republics also posed a threat to each other.

1200 Dikes were very reliable and mounds became redundant.

1498 With the ending of the Frisian Freedom, the autonomous republics were abolished and central authority returned. Despite this fact the community was still very solid and the people continued to provide for their own needs.

16th century Cities had grown considerably. The consequence of this, was that the countryside had to provide in the needs of the city increasingly. Instead of being self-sufficient, it became more important to provide for the city. Farmers were focusing more on specialised agriculture such as livestock and crop cultivation. In this way the people in the community became increasingly interdependent. The purely social cohesion of the community shifted to a more economic bond.

1878 End of the flowering period of agriculture because of industrialisation. The construction of railways flooded the Dutch market with cheap wheat from Russia and America. In this period the export of cattle started to decrease as well. More and more farmers where forced to leave the countryside. They decided to try their luck in the city. The farmers started working in one of the many factories, which were developing rapidly. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century the urbanisation caused a slow change of the sense of community in the rural areas.

The farmers who had moved into the city, did have contact with relatives in the countryside. In this way the rural life became more affected by the urban life. People in the countryside became more individual.

Hedonism was in attendance.

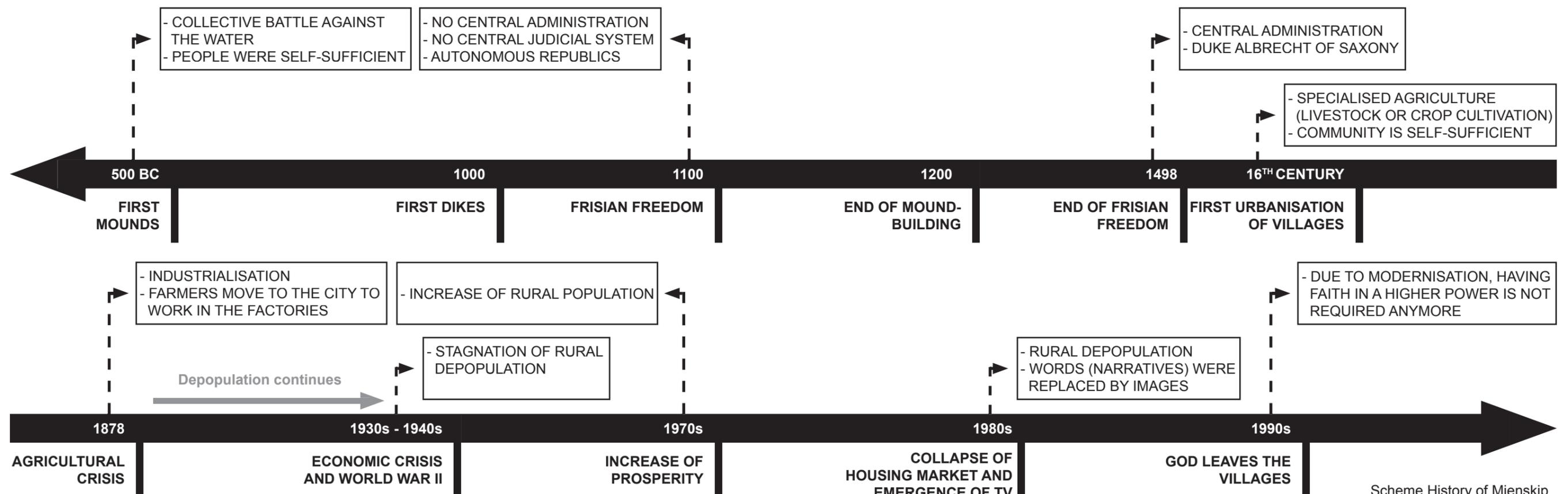
And the standards and values changed from qualitative to quantitative; not the nature of an object, but the price of it was important. Just as the usefulness and yield.

1930s - 1940s Due to the economic crisis and world war II the depopulation of the rural areas stopped.

1970s In this period there was an increase of prosperity. People moved back from the city to the countryside. Although they lived in the rural areas and there was a good sense of community, the people were still spending their money in the city. So the economic cohesion of the communities disappeared and was replaced by a sportive and cultural connection. The community became important again and the people wanted to tackle problems in society together.

1980s Because of the collapse of the housing market, the depopulation of the rural areas started again. Another important aspect in the development of the sense of community was the emergence of television. Values and traditions were always important aspects in the education of children in the rural areas. Due to the emergence of television, the images became an important aspect in education as well. The pride of the village increased as a kind of counter reaction to everything that was broadcast on television. The villagers wanted to convey this pride jointly.

Roosma, Gerk. (2013) Mienskip. www.mijnbestseller.nl
Mak, Geert. (1996) Hoe god verdween uit Jorwerd. Atlas: Amsterdam



Scheme History of Mienskip

2.3 Definition of Mienskip

Jan van Hoof

When you consider “Mienskip” as the Frisian translation of “social capital”, you can find many definitions of this concept.

Coleman¹ describes the concept of social capital in 1990 as following: Networks are instruments to which actors can appeal. According to him, social capital is a quantity of potential resources.

For Robert Putnam², the definition of social capital is as follows:

The core idea of the social capital theory is that social networks have value (...) social capital refers to connections among individuals - social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them. (p18-19)

Putnam distinguishes the concept of social capital within two distinct components: a structural and a cultural one. Collective action is possible through membership of certain networks, but it also means that we must respect the norms and values that form the foundation of this network.

Putnam states that it are not the explicit or substantive purposes of the network that need our attention, but rather the attitudes that allow the network, namely trust and reciprocity.

Putnam discloses three core concepts : Network , trust and reciprocity. These notions are further explained in the following paragraphs.

The Network

When we are talking about a group, we always talk about a collection of things or individuals which mutually relate to each other. However, there are many differences between these relationships.

The German sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies described in *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft: Grundbegriffeder pure Soziologie*³ the concepts of community and companionship.

The ideal community, he says, is based on “wesenswille” a human being will relate himself by default to relationships in families , collectives , hamlets and friendships , That is why many individuals are forming a close-knit community . These relationships are not selected , but are taken for granted and focus on tradition .

Companionship , however, is based on the “ Kürwille “ a human being is starting to relate himself to other individuals or groups based on personal interests . These relationships are well chosen and focused on future goals. Every individual can belong to several communities and groups and this complex system of

companionships, friendships , family ties , networks of formal and informal associations are the social network of an individual.

Tönnies makes clear, in his description of the concepts, what relationships we enter and which relationships we obtain and that there is a distinction, which can be made ,between deliberately relationships and relationships we acquire by our place in the society .

As Tönnies described , a part of our social network is forced on us by our place in society , another part we choose consciously according to a future-oriented goal (Tönnies 1887) . What is this goal ? According to Tönnies there is a need for relationships , but why ? According to Ray Forrest and Ade Kearns⁴ is one of the reasons the need for social cohesion , which they define as follows :

“A social cohesion can emphasise the need for a shared sense of morality and common purpose ; aspects of social control and social order; threat to the social solidarity of income and wealth inequalities between people , groups and places , the level of social interaction within communities or families , and a sense of belonging to place.“ (Forrest and Kearns , 2001, p 2128) .

Where a social network is attached to the individual, is a social cohesion associated with a place. In case of a social cohesion a individual connects himself not only to a community, but also to a place.

Belonging to a greater whole, to create a some kind of feeling of home is one of the reasons. A second , according to Francis Fukuyama , is to gather social capital . Social capital is according to Fukuyama, a set of informal norms and values shared by a group of members which makes a cooperation between them possible⁵. Basically he says that social capital is a network of potential resources. Social capital goes a step beyond social cohesion. The relationships, in the case of social capital are much closer and more based on mutual altruism , than in the case of social cohesion, where relations can be more superficial. Fukuyama also argues that modern individualism leads to a decline in social capital, with as a result that the community is lost. This leads to egocentrism, selfishness and the fact that altruism is decreasing. With this he confirmed the importance of social capital and thus the social network .

In “To Dwell Among Friends : Personal Networks in Town and City” Claude Fischer⁶ mentions a number of factors that influence social cohesion.

The first factor which he mentions is the size of the community. His research shows that the smaller the community the more often one chooses a partner and friends from the same community. In small communities, it seems to be more important to live near relatives.

Obviously in a small community you simply have less opportunities to meet other people. The smaller the community, the lesser activities there are, where you have the chance to meet people from another network. The choice is therefore limited, but more manageable.

The residents of local neighbourhoods of a city are pulled from their district by the city. Local opportunities for social encounters, have to compete with the ones in the city center. In urban areas the local social networks have to compete with the regional networks. This competition is minimal in rural areas. Because of the difference in distance to the city center, the boundary of the village is much stronger than the boundary around a neighbourhood of a city.

Another factor is the physical environment. The typology of the dwelling in which people live, seems to be a factor which affects the social cohesion. Fisher gives the following example:

People living in houses know more neighbours than people who live in apartments because they are more bounded to the place. People in an apartment seem to rather live temporarily in this place. When people own a place, they will feel more responsible for the environment in which they live. People who invest more in their environment will know more people in that environment .

In rural areas, more people live in houses, than in the urban area. It seems that urban planning reduces the social networks by the type of buildings. In addition to that, people who live in a city are far more frequently and much more intensively, confronted with all kinds of networks to which they have to relate. Urban areas are as a network conglomerate much more stressful than the clear rural areas.

People who live in urban areas are often searching for privacy, to social peace in order to avoid stress. Whereas people in rural areas are rather looking for social contact to prevent loneliness.

People with high incomes can protect themselves better from the stress of the city. They have the opportunities to guard themselves from scenes of the urban life. In addition they have more possibilities to move more freely in and outside the city. As a result of that the mentioned factors will have a smaller impact on people with high incomes.

In Fischers study it appears that people with high incomes in urban areas will have less local networks but have regional networks instead. People with a low income will have less networks in both cases. This in contrast with the rural area where the differences between the two groups in a rural area are much smaller.

Trust

Robert Putnam states that in a society with a high sense of societal trust, partnerships will generally be established much easier and more frequently. As a result of this available resources can be used in a far more

optimal way. Even if a specific actor has a low degree of confidence in his fellow man, he or she can benefit from the fact that the vast majority of the population has more generalised trust.

Trust implicates a shared framework of values. Trust arises because the behavior pattern of other actors is not only predictable but is also appreciated . Trust assumes thus a high degree of homogeneity : Those with an abnormal pattern of cultural values will generally be considered less reliable because their behavioural patterns are less predictable for the dominant groups in society .⁷

Trust is based on the predictability of the other actors. It requires a certain discipline on the standards and values of the network. But in addition trust also requires some transparency to the network and a certain degree of containment of privacy within the network. The network monitors itself on living by the standards and value of the network. The network shows forms of Panopticism and reversed Panopticism to let the network function optimally.

Foucault⁸ describes “Panopticism” as follows :

... One of the characteristic traits of our society . It's a type of power that's applied to Individuals in the form of continuous individual supervision , in the form of control , punishment and compensation , and in the form of correction , that's the moulding and transformation of individuals in terms of certain norms .

When a person exhibits abnormal behaviour, he or she loses credit, and will be hold responsible. When credit is lost or totally not present, the person will be excluded. When there is no trust, there is no place for him in the network .

Reciprocity

Reciprocity is as previously mentioned , one of the factors of social capital and this may be the reason to participate in a company.

An actor will be inclined to participate in the society , with an expectation that he or she will be able empower benefit from this cooperation in return.

Reciprocity implies that the actor within a particular partnership is recognized as an equal partner , which will be treated in the same way as the other network members.

Cooperation involves (...) an idea of reciprocity or mutuality : all who are engaged in cooperation and who do their part as the rules and procedures require are to benefit in an appropriate way as assessed by a suitable benchmark or comparison. Rawls (1999.396)

¹ Coleman, James (1990). *Foundations of Social Theory*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

² Putnam, R., *Bowling alone: the collapse and revival of American community*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2000

³ Ferdinand Tönnies, *Gemeinschaft und gesellschaft: Grundbegriffeder reinen Soziologie*, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1887/1979

⁴ Forrest and A. Kearns, *Social Cohesion, Social Capital and the Neighbourhood*, *Urban Stud* 2001

⁵ Fukuyama, *The great disruption. Human nature and reconstructionof social order*, The free press, New York, 1999

⁶ Fischer, C., *To dwell among friends: Personal networks in town and city*, University of Chicago press, Chicago 1982

⁷ Williams Melissa (1998), *Voice, Trust, an d Memory. Marginalized groups and the Failings of Libera Representation*. Princeton: Princeton University press

⁸ Foucault, *Truth and juridical forms, in power p 70*

2.4 Field research of Mienskip

Bjorn Hendriks - Willem Jan van Ginkel - Jan van Hoof

Learning from Burdaard

Multifunctional center Het Spectrum in Burdaard is an example of a bottom-up (mien skip) initiative. Burdaard is situated between Leeuwarden and Dokkum, at the Dokkumer Ee and Northern Elfsteden Sailing route. The village has about 1150 inhabitants.

The initiative

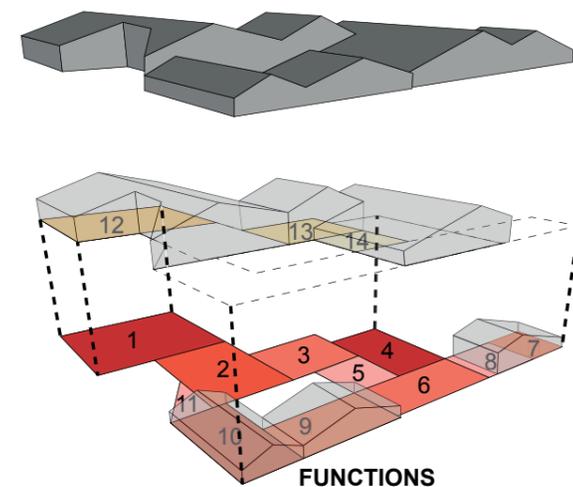
What started as a desire of residents to renew the village resulted in a major restructuring project in the village. Therefore, the multifunctional center has a unique combination of features. The existing facilities, which were scattered throughout the village, could no longer survive independently. The new multifunctional center accommodates all these facilities.

Smart links with commercial activities as well, ensure sustainable exploitation. Immediately after the completion of the center, the building was sold to the Foundation MFC Het Spectrum. The foundation is run by volunteers and they are responsible for the maintenance, management and exploitation of the multifunctional center.

The spatial program of Het Spectrum:

A broader context

In 2006 the first conversations between the village-



- FUNCTIONS**
1. Dressing rooms and storage
 2. Sports hall
 3. Dressing rooms (indoor)
 4. Theater
 5. Toilets
 6. Atrium
 7. Auditorium (funeral)
 8. Restaurant
 9. Kindergarten
 10. Meeting rooms and storage
 11. Fitness
 12. Sportscafeen
 13. Swimmingpool
 14. Dressing rooms (pool)

Multifunctional center Het Spectrum

board and the municipality was about the renewal of the village-house, which was so outdated that it no longer met the requirements of the fire department.¹

Around the same time the municipality started with plans for a new building for the school and renovation of the outdated sports complex. Housing corporation Wonen Northwest Friesland wanted to build and renovate homes for starters and seniors. Another plan was to give Burdaard a recreational and tourist impulse. Due to its location along the sailing route.

In the end they decided to combine the different renewal projects into one restructuring project. Outdated houses were demolished and a new school was built there instead. On the site of the old school they build the new multifunctional center with new sports fields. New dwellings were built on the plot of the playgroup. Recreational homes and a marina are situated on the premises of the old sports complex.

1 Appendix: Multifunctional Center het Spectrum



Exterior Het Spectrum



Entree

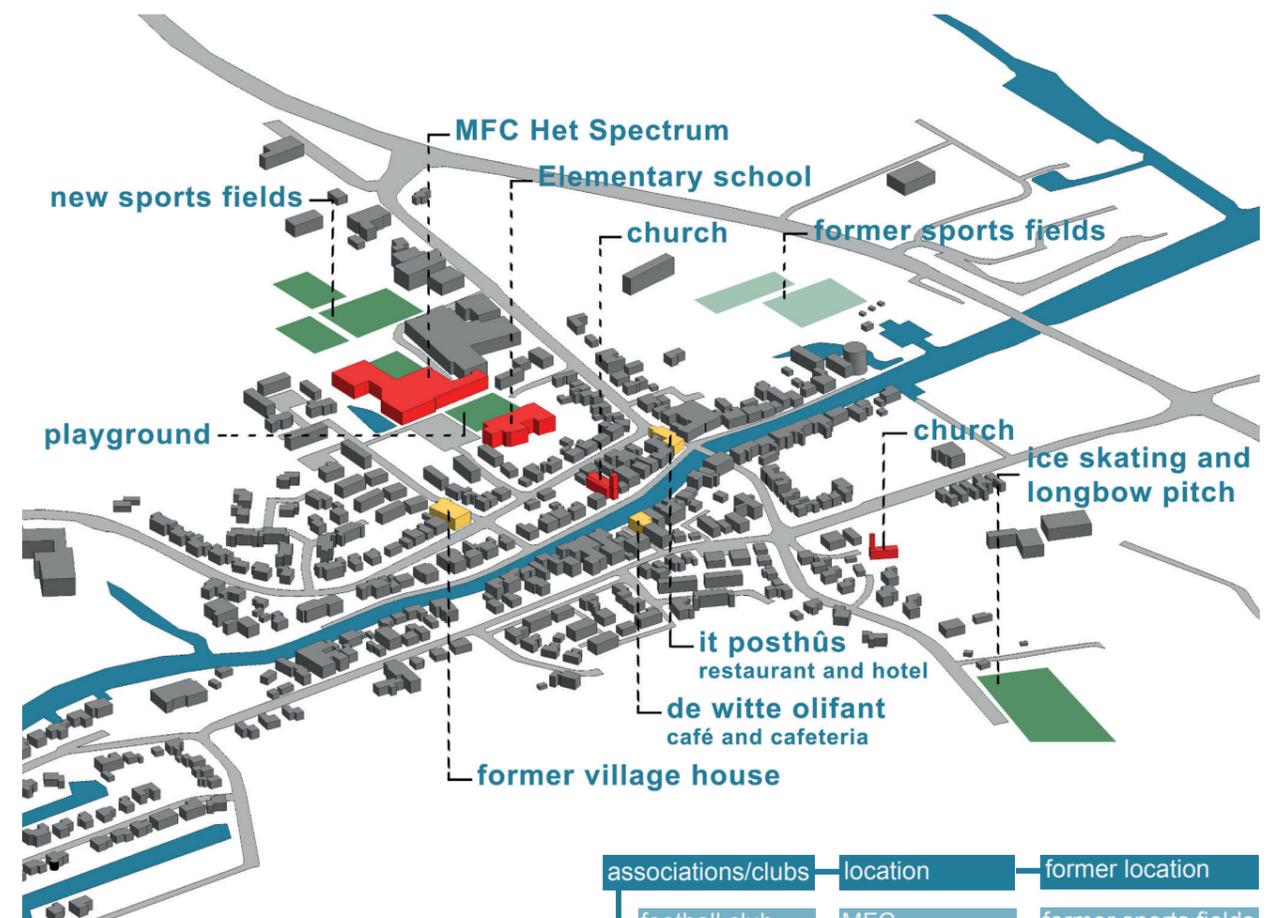
Impetus for the village

The Multifunctional center operates beyond expectations, in particular the various possibilities for sports. New initiatives have been developed which has resulted in a wider range of sports activities and more participation in sports activities. The offer of cultural activities increased as well, because Het Spectrum accommodates a multifunctional theater. This has contributed to the fact that Burdaard now held a regional function.

Due to the many facilities offered by the multifunctional center and the direct connection between Het Spectrum and the primary school, a better connection between toddlers, junior classes and upper classes occur (continuous learning).

By combining various projects into one project, they were able to accommodate more program than would have been possible if the projects would be implemented individually. A tennis court, gym and pool are realized because there was a need for these facilities and they are attractive amenities for recreation.

And following the major restructuring some private home owners in the village also invest in improving their own homes.



meeting places of all clubs in Burdaard

associations/clubs	location	former location
football club	MFC	former sports fields
tennis club	MFC	former sports fields
korfbal club	MFC	former sports fields
gymnastics	MFC	it posthús
jazzdance	MFC	it posthús
volleyball club	MFC	it posthús
billiard club	MFC	de witte olifant
darts club	MFC	de witte olifant
ice skating club	MFC	village house
card club	MFC	village house
long bow club	long bow pitch	long bow pitch
folk dance	MFC	village house
theater group	MFC	village house
choral society	MFC	village house

Learning From Reduzum

An example of a 'bottom-up (mienskip) initiative is the 'Doarpsbelang' of the village Reduzum. Reduzum is located between Leeuwarden and Heerenveen, approximately 15 km south-west from Leeuwarden. Reduzum has a waterway via the Zwette with Leeuwarden. The village has an estimated population of 1100.

Community

The purpose of the 'Doarpsbelang' is to maintain the livability of the village.¹ It's important to create support and involvement amongst the villagers, because the livability will be maintained by the volunteers. Also, 90% of the residents pays a yearly contribution of 5 euro to maintain the 'Doarpsbelang'. The board of directors of the 'Doarpsbelang' consists of one central notification center, wherefrom all issues, that need to be taken care of, need to be addressed to. This way, the municipality has one contact. This means also that everything the contact points out, will be taken seriously by the municipality

There is a complete structure of working forces, to utilize all the knowledge and skills of the village. These workforces consist of approximately 5 villagers with knowledge and skills on a specific area. Actually, these workforces are consultancies for the board of directors

of the 'Doarpsbelang' and they are also able to perform tasks. The board of directors has a contact in each street of the village, because there are so much work forces. Because of this, problems can be reported and identified immediately

The whole 'Doarpsbelang' is run by volunteers, there is searched for volunteers, who are also working daily within their expertise, in the several commissions. Most of the time, the commission also has a member of the board directors, besides the experts and volunteers. Like this, communication is easily and the board of directors, consisting of 5 members, knows everything what's happening in the village. The workforces are divided in accordance with the organogram.

If necessary, extra committees can be broad to life for important issues, on that moment. For example, on this moment, there is a 'Urnwall-group'. This way, everybody can contribute to the livability of the village, focused on their own benefits and interests.

Context

More than 25 years ago, 4 residents of Reduzum started a company. The purpose for starting this company was to prevent a further depopulation. More houses needed to be built to keep the village sustained. The municipality and the building corporations saw no financial possibilities for the village. Therefore, the 4 Reduzum villagers decided to start a Limited Liability Company (LLC) for building their own new housing facilities. This was the instigator which stimulated new financial possibilities. And these new financial possibilities improved the livability of Reduzum.

To retain the school, they started with a school bus. This school bus drives through Idaerd and Friens, therefore the school was called 'De Trije Doarpen Skoalle'. This bus is completed sponsored by the companies in the villages.

For retaining the school and the level and quality of the school these days, trilingual education was introduced. They are teaching in Fries, Dutch and English.

village is used.² The strength of organizing and working together is also the strength of using local facilities. In addition, the budget of the 'Doarpsbelang' is very small.

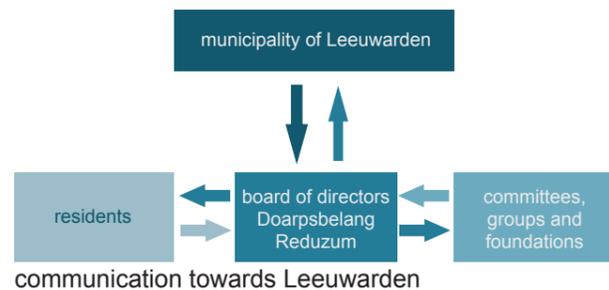
The map shows where these meeting places of the several organizations are. These are the places where the residents meet up with each other. The old meeting places were around the church, now, they are more scattered in the village. And there are more organizations united near the sports field.

The 'Doarpsbelang' is in a constant struggle to keep the village livable and is trying to keep the facilities and right houses in the village, through the commissions and the board of directors. Despite their efforts, they couldn't keep the supermarket. According to the chairman, this was mostly due to the attitude of the store owner and the limited involvement of the owner with the village.

For the preservation of the Mienskip, involvement and trust is very important. This is also proven by the amount of organizations, in comparison of the size of the village, which are gathering around the meeting buildings.

1 Appendix: Interview 21-10-2014 Doarpsbestuur Reduzum

2 website: 12-11-2014 <http://www.reduzum.com/Actueel/Dorpsagenda/Dorpsagenda2.html>



organogram of committee's and the board of directors



Schoolbus financed by local companies



Cafe de Welp Reduzum



Learning from Wirdum

Wirdum, a village located about 5 kilometers to the south of Leeuwarden, belongs since 1944 to the municipality of Leeuwarden. Wirdum has about 1200 inhabitants, and this number is growing slightly.

The village is characterized as a traditional “Terp-dorp”, in the middle of the village the church from the 12th century is situated on a mound. Around the church the village is grown district by district.

The village Wirdum is by its modest size and number of residents a place where mien skip could be easily to be read.

The village of Wirdum

Wirdum contains about 50% of people who lived here their whole lives, the other 50% comes mostly from the immediate vicinity and a few from outside Friesland.

The village is still colored by the Protestant church. The number of members is slowly decreasing, but 30% to 40% of the community is still a member of a church. I say a church because the village has traditionally been divided into a Catholic community and a Protestant community. The Catholic community had a church as well, but was closed due to lack of interest. Catholics who want to visit a church at this moment, will do that in the Protestant church, or they have to visit the nearby village with a Catholic tradition.

The associations

The interests of the village are defended by the Dorpsbelang, a group of five residents who serve as an intermediate to the city of Leeuwarden. Within the village different communication networks are used.

The personal communication of information is the main instrument, but the village also offers two monthly bulletins based in the village, one of the church and one general. Besides this hotel Duhoux, football WWS, the primary schools and the supermarket are ways to communicate information.

Within the village there are 8 neighborhood associations, these associations express themselves all at the village festival, where every association runs an act within the village procession. Besides this associations are organizing, events as neighbors days, football nights, meals and flea markets.

The facilities

Wirdum has a village pub in the form of Hotel Duhoux, but offers beside of this also the community centers “de Golle” and the “Fikarij”, two public spaces independently. These community centers are in ownership of the community and the community has full responsibility for this. This gives room for numerous associations, youth clubs, childcare, as well as private parties.

The village offers very little public space, but there appears to be little need for, the social network of

Wirdum is not characterized by encounters by chance, but by planned meetings in one of the many clubs. When someone goes cycling, you can call it like that, but when you call yourself a cycling club, it is more an open invitation for new members.

Trust

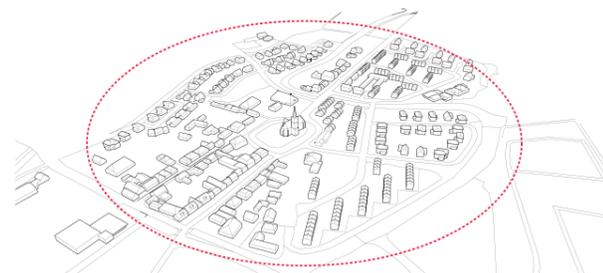
Because of the people are meeting very often within the village and societies, the degree of social control is large. It's not that everyone knows everyone, but everyone will recognize anyone. By this unusual behavior or situations are easy to recognize.

Wirdum provides, following the theory, an excellent breeding ground for Mienskip and it is visible in the daily life within the village. The village has this quality and is doing a lot of effort to maintain it. All kinds of strategies are devised to keep Wirdum as it is and mien skip is probably a main reason for this.

In Wirdum sprak ik na een aantal biertjes, iemand wie me vertelde dat Wirdum een Ghetto bezat. De Ghetto bleek een straat waar een aantal families van niet Nederlandse afkomst een sociale huurwoning hadden verkregen. Dit waren volgens haar probleem families die door stad in Wirdum waren geplaatst en die in het dorp niets te zoeken hadden. Na door vragen bleek eigenlijk dat niemand deze families kende, ze namen geen deel aan activiteiten binnen het dorp en werden hierdoor in een soort van isolement geplaatst, in de Ghetto.

Ik was uitgenodigd voor de stampot avond van wijkvereniging Lytse buorre. Ik was aan het filmen toen een dame naar me toe kwam en zij dat ze me had zien binnen gaan bij mevrouw Hoekstra een paar weken geleden. Een paar weken geleden was ik voor het eerst in Wirdum, het was een zeer donkere en regenachtige dag. Ik had adres gekregen van Meneer Hoekstra, de dorps historicus. Meneer Hoekstra was niet thuis, maar omdat het regende vroeg mevrouw Hoekstra me binnen om te schuilen.

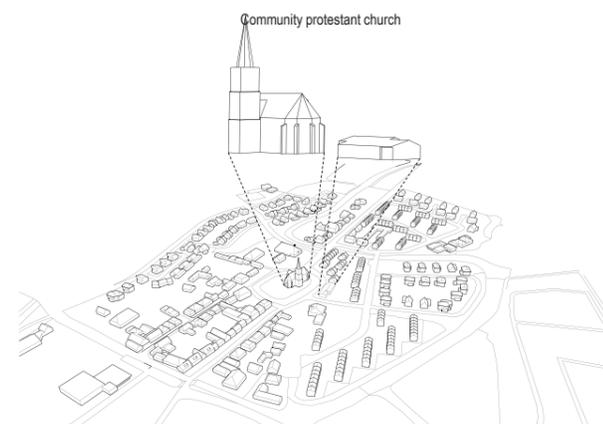
Toen ik bij Duhoux s'avonds aan de bar zat en vertelde dat ik eigenlijk in het dorp was om naar de Jeugdsoos te gaan, werd me verteld dat deze op dat betreffende weekend nog gesloten was. Daar werd wel aan toegevoegd dat de soos in het naast gelegen dorp wel geopend was. Ik had helaas al te veel gedronken om nog in de auto te stappen. Toen ik dit als excuus opperde werd me direct een fiets aangeboden, door een persoon die ik eigenlijk pas net ontmoet had, zet hem maar voor het café vannacht en kom morgen de sleutel maar afgeven, zei hij.



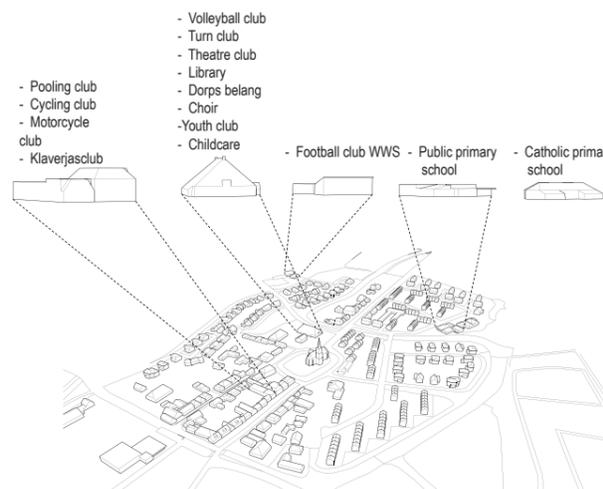
Community by Wirdum



Community by Neighbourhood



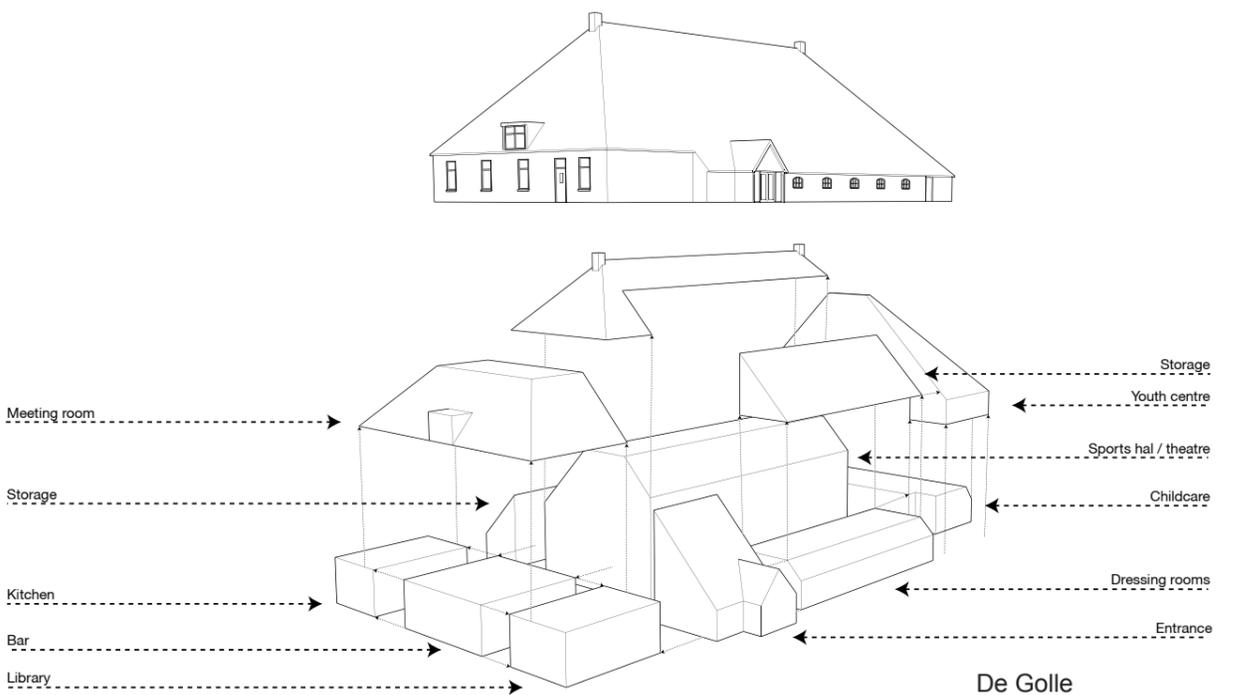
Community by church



Compagnionship by club

My stories from Wirdum

Collage Wirdum vs. Antwerp



Conclusion of Mienskip

Wat does Mienskip mean to Fryslan?

Mienskip is a concept that has its roots in the time that Friesland itself took shape. They found out that if they wanted to win the battle against the water they had to get all forces bundled. Mienskip was an important mechanism of self-reliance of a community to sustain and to improve itself.

The Frisian word mien skip, can be translated as social capital. Social capital is not something typical from Frylan, you can find it in many different communities, but by the fact that the fryslan has its own word for this, confirmed that Mienskip has a mayor impact on the Frisian society. The battle against the water was once a common goal which brought the community together and what was the basis for Mienskip. The research shows that every era had its own goals and if that was not so then Mienskip itself was made to a goal. This makes mien skip up to this day color the life of the Fries.

What do you need to gain Mienskip?

A translation of Mienskip can be social capital. Social capital consists of three core elements, trust is the basis, reciprocity is the goal and the social network is the structure in which this occurs. Mienskip requires a high degree of trust, trust that comes from a predictability of the other actors. The individual must abide by the collective. Mienskip requires a homogenous society within a compact and very tight social network. An outsider is be able to join the community, but only when it wants to comply with the rules of the community. When we look at Burdaard Reduzum and Wirdum, Mienskip provides a powerful tool to keep the community and the quality of life in the village intact and even expand on some occasions. Due to the small number of inhabitants, the communities within these villages are not viable in the economic field. Through a pro-active manner to address the problems of the villages through bottom-up initiatives, the villages can maintain itself without outside help.

This phenomenon leads to a very tight social network and a major commitment to this network. This said the communities also gain an introvert attitude to the outside world and this makes that where the networks in the outside world are scaling up, the network of these villages remain at the same level.

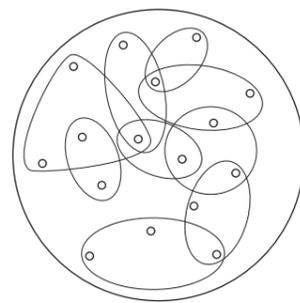
Iepen Mienskip

The title of the Bidbook is Iepen Mienskip, iepen is translated as open, so open mienskip. The purpose of the iepen Mienskip is to give an impression of the introverted communities, but certainly encourage a more extrovert attitude and mienskip to scale up. But is it possible to scale up Mienskip?

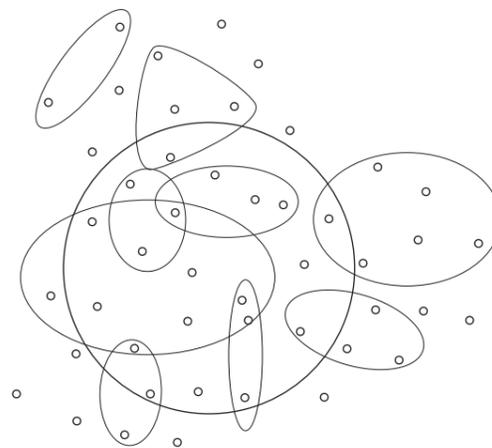
In the case of the "elf steden tocht" is realized by Mienskip and is of one of the largest bottom up projects in the Netherlands. In this case all volunteers aim at one objective. The entire Frisian community divided into many ice clubs, all of which represent their own community, is committed in this case in order to achieve that common goal. The organization of the "elf steden tocht" proves that Mienskip can serve a greater purpose than just within the limits of a village. In this case, however, a different network is addressed to connect the many small communities to a larger whole. Mienskip is a very valuable process for every society.

But the downside of mienskip is that it is also a very introverted process. It leads to a conservative attitude of the community as a whole, what get in the way of innovation. The view on the bigger picture is lost and the community will become more and more separate from its surroundings.

LWD2018 a larger common goal, which needs a new larger network between all of the different communities, the challenge now is to maintain this network, also after 2018.



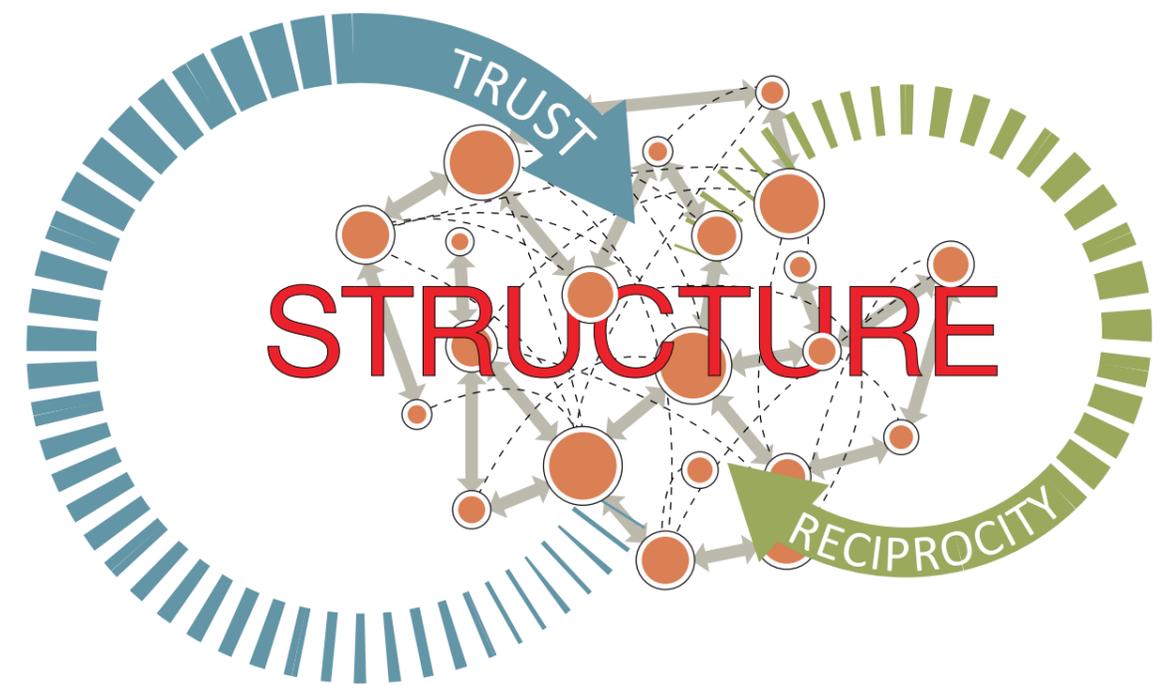
Social network village



Social network city

Social network village

Social network city



meeting places of all clubs in Reduzum

2.5 Waterways

Koen Linders

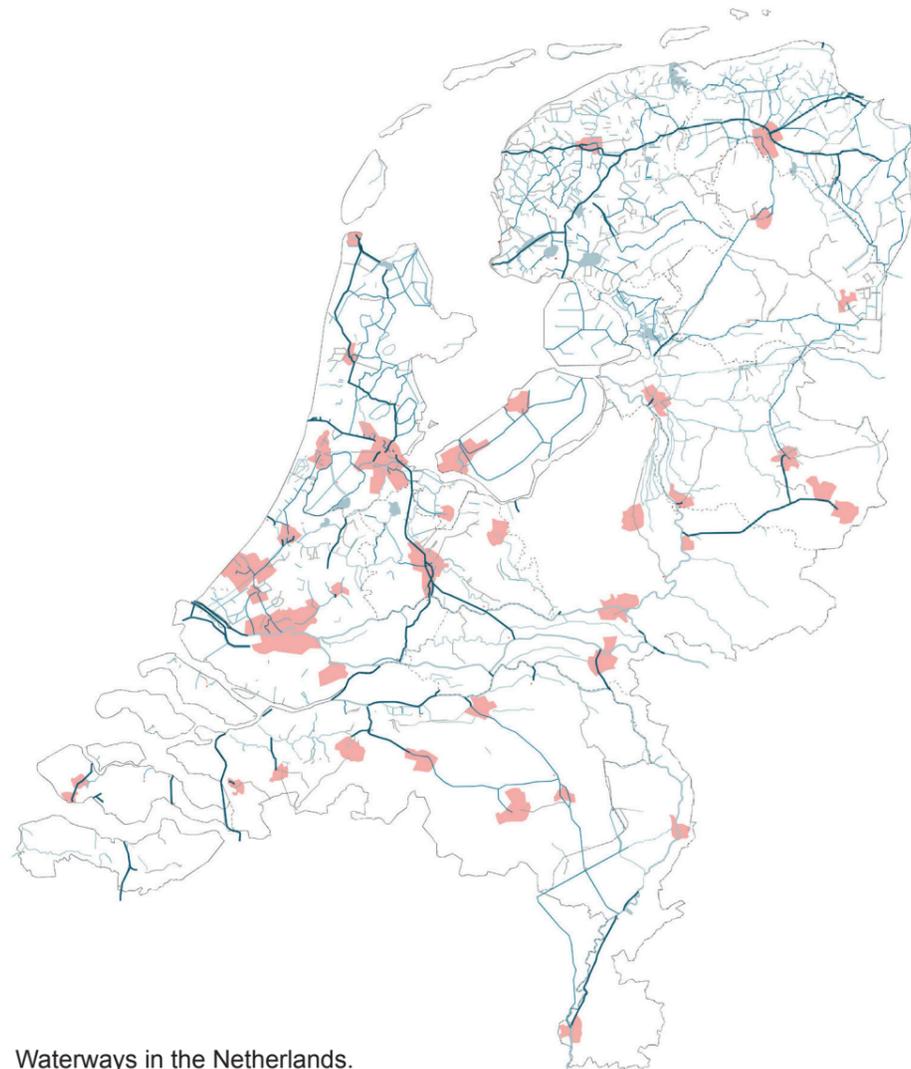
Merchant shipping

Leeuwarden is well connected with the surrounding towns by the presence of trade routes over water¹. One of the main trade canals of Northern Fryslân is the Van Harinxmakanaal which is navigable for ships with CEMT class IV². The canal is located south of Leeuwarden and connects the city with Harlingen and the Prinses Margrietkanaal. The Prinses Margrietkanaal runs to the Van Starckenborghkanaal and ends in the Eemskanaal. This route is one of the busiest and most important routes of the Netherlands. The merchant shipping through these routes is still increasing, and this is also the case for the recreational shipping.

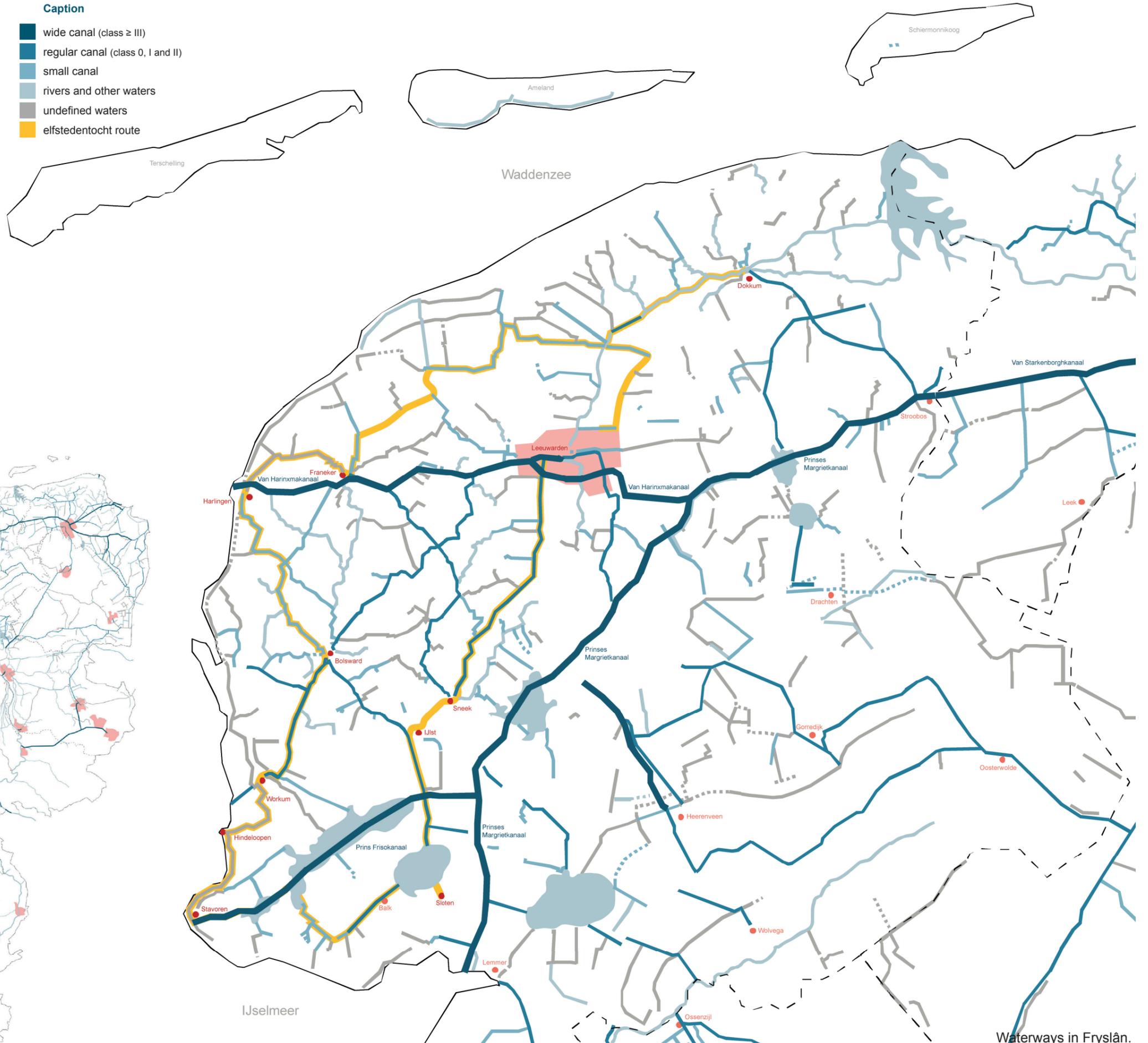
¹ Canals in the Netherlands, www.kanaleninederland.nl
² European Conference of Ministers of Transport (12 June 1992). Resolution No. 92/2 on New Classification of Inland Waterways (Report). Retrieved 3 July 2012.

Caption

- wide canal (class ≥ III)
- regular canal (class 0, I and II)
- small canal
- rivers and other waters
- undefined waters
- elfstedentocht route



Waterways in the Netherlands.



Waterways in Fryslân.

Recreational shipping

Fryslân is predominantly agricultural in nature, numerous lakes, canals, rivers and ditches make the province extremely suitable for water tourism. To make Fryslân even more attractive as a water sports area, the Frisian Lakes project was set up³. In doing so, the Frisian economy will also be stimulated. The project was initiated in 2000 and will be completed in 2015. The objective of the Frisian Lakes project is, among other things, improvement of employment in the Frisian water sports branch. Furthermore, the Frisian Lakes project wishes to improve livability and to attract more businesses to Fryslân, through for example improved road traffic flow and shorter waiting times for bridges and locks.

The project has already been very beneficial for recreational shipping like new sailing routes, aqueducts, mooring facilities and bridges. One of the new sailing routes is the Elfstedentocht (English: Eleven cities tour). The skating tour is now navigable for vessels with a maximum draught of 1,30 meter en a maximum height of 2,40 meter.

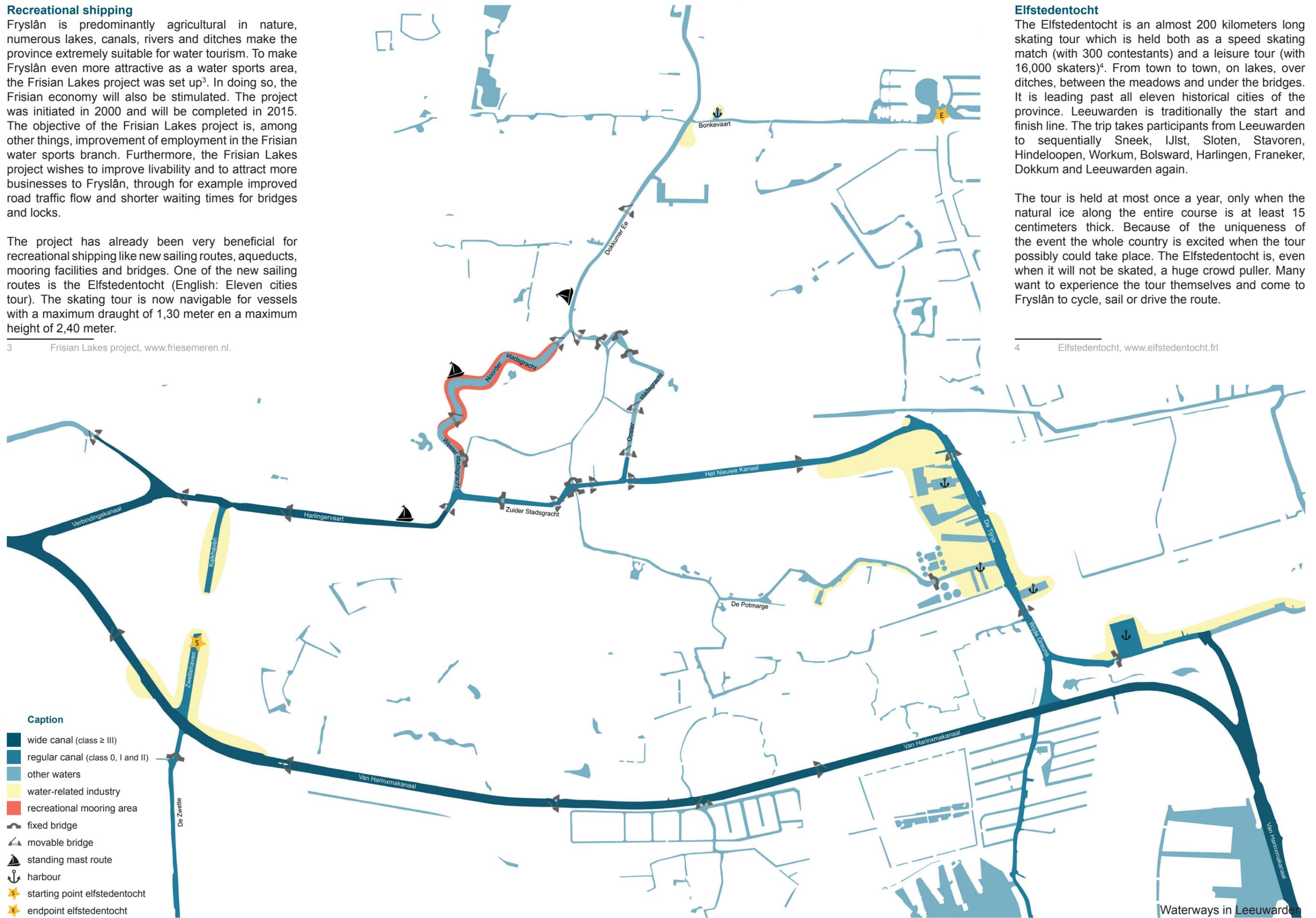
3 Frisian Lakes project, www.friesemeren.nl.

Elfstedentocht

The Elfstedentocht is an almost 200 kilometers long skating tour which is held both as a speed skating match (with 300 contestants) and a leisure tour (with 16,000 skaters)⁴. From town to town, on lakes, over ditches, between the meadows and under the bridges. It is leading past all eleven historical cities of the province. Leeuwarden is traditionally the start and finish line. The trip takes participants from Leeuwarden to sequentially Sneek, IJlst, Sloten, Stavoren, Hindeloopen, Workum, Bolsward, Harlingen, Franeker, Dokkum and Leeuwarden again.

The tour is held at most once a year, only when the natural ice along the entire course is at least 15 centimeters thick. Because of the uniqueness of the event the whole country is excited when the tour possibly could take place. The Elfstedentocht is, even when it will not be skated, a huge crowd puller. Many want to experience the tour themselves and come to Fryslân to cycle, sail or drive the route.

4 Elfstedentocht, www.elfstedentocht.frl



Caption

- wide canal (class ≥ III)
- regular canal (class 0, I and II)
- other waters
- water-related industry
- recreational mooring area
- fixed bridge
- movable bridge
- standing mast route
- harbour
- starting point elfstedentocht
- endpoint elfstedentocht

Waterways in Leeuwarden

Harbours

Leeuwarden is an important junction for both merchant shipping as recreational shipping. The south of Leeuwarden have several harbours with companies that have a water-related industry. They include offshore, maritime suppliers, shipbuilding, marine engineering, maritime services and research institutes, inland shipping, water sports and fishing industry. The areas are directly connected to the wide canals like the Van Harinxmakanaal and the Verbindingskanaal.

The inner city of Leeuwarden has a big city harbour. The northern and western Stadsgracht (English: City canal) are accessible by boat with standing mast. In addition, the harbour equipped with several facilities to make mooring for recreational sailers attractive. From the harbor you come easily in the center of the city. Additionally you get through the city canals easily on the Dokkumer Ee, which is an important canal for recreational sailing to the North of Fryslân. This waterway connects Leeuwarden with Dokkum. A side waterway of the Dokkumer Ee is the Bonkevaart, which is the finish of the Elfstedentocht.

Southern is located De Zwette, which connects Leeuwarden with the Frisian lakes in the southwest. De Portmarge in the southeast is an important recreation area in canoes and other small boats. Once passed the Potmargebrug you find yourself directly in an oasis of nature. To enable water recreation also within the city canals, sludge had to be dredged, water overflows to be closed and new retention basins had to be created.⁵

Bridges

Fryslân counts many locks, bridges and aqueducts in order to make the accessibility by land and water as comfortable as possible. The aqueducts and movable bridges makes it possible for large boats to sail through the western city canal of Leeuwarden. In the past this was also possible in the southern city canal.

Next to the southern city canal is the Willemskade, a far-famed quay which was about 100 years ago a famous steamship wharf. In 1970 the idea came up to create a breakthrough plan where wide routes had to come through the centre. For this the southern city canal is split in two by a broad fixed bridge. Fortunately, the plan was never implemented and many historic buildings have been protected against the demolition. The fixed bridge was however already been realized. To sail the route between north and east Leeuwarden the detour over the busy Van Harinxmakanaal should be taken. With the disappearance of the main shipping route also the vibrancy on the quay got lost.

Water level

Fryslân is just like any other coastal provinces of Netherlands very low situated compared to the NAP (Normal Amsterdam Level). In order to let the Frisian province not get flooded, the water is held on a constant level.

⁵ Leeuwarden: Blauwe Diamant in het Noorden, (video) vimeo.com/85345379

The Frisian Summer Level (abbreviated FZP) is a level- or reference plane relative to which water heights (in Fryslân) can be expressed, the level is equal to the NAP -0,66 meter. The FZP is not the target level for the Frisian bosom. The pursued water level for the Frisian bosom will be NAP -0,52 meters throughout the year. Compared to the average water level in front of the lock in Harlingen, which is NAP +0,07 meters⁶.

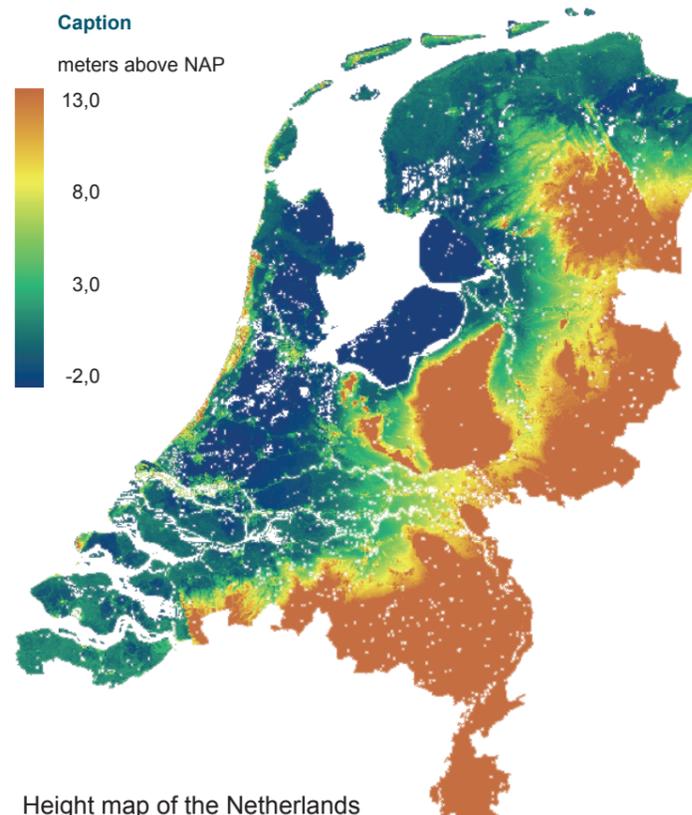
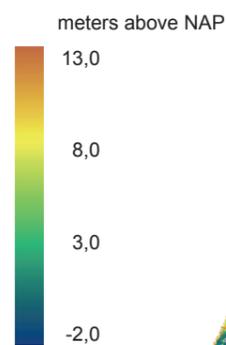
Opportunities

To attract more recreational shipping and to create more possibilities for employment on the quays, waterways need to be adjusted and more navigable routes have to be made. Waterways that are navigable for boats with CEMT class I⁷ are attractive for both recreational as merchant shipping. Bridges must be at least 3,5 meters high, have a width of 5,2 meters and where possible they are movable. The canals are the entrances to the city and need to be more attractive than they are now, and that also applies to the quays and jetties.

The trading over waterways is a wealth that can return to Leeuwarden and which is attractive from both the perspective of the land as from the water.

⁶ Rijkswaterstaat, 'Geotool', www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/geotool/waterhoogte_tov_nap.aspx
⁷ European Conference of Ministers of Transport (12 June 1992). Resolution No. 92/2 on New Classification of Inland Waterways (Report). Retrieved 3 July 2012.

Caption



Height map of the Netherlands



Height map of Leeuwarden

2.6 Inner-city

Koen Linders

Leeuwarden has an attractive historic inner-city with more than 500 national monuments. The city is surrounded and crossed by canals. In 2013, 632.000 tourists visited Leeuwarden, which is a growth of 2.6% compared to 2012. These tourists together visited 1.478.000 attractions which is a growth of 9.2%.¹

¹ NBTC-NIPO Research, ContinuVakantieOnderzoek, www.nbtcniporesearch.nl.



2.7 Tourism

Bob van der A

Tourism and the city

Dairy farms and tourism a major source of income for Leeuwarden and Friesland. Leeuwarden as the important city in the heart of the province had in 2013 a total of 632,000 visitors. Bringing a visit to the center of the city of Leeuwarden is this the biggest crowd puller. The town characterized by a compact center in which everything lies within walking distance of each other. In preparation for Capital of Culture in 2018 Leeuwarden envisions growth to one million visitors each year.

The main attractions are besides the above mentioned buildings variety cultural events such as: City Jazz, Frisian street festival, into the grave, Uitfestival, Frisian street festival, Prinsentuin Concerts, Leeuwarden sings and the Northern Film Festival.

Titled Cultural capital Leeuwarden will expands these events and start new events and attractions. The locations for these new events are not yet fully confirmed. Most important for the selection of locations is to spread and involve the entire city during the cultural year. Current chosen are mostly hosted in or near inner city. The focus for Cultural capital needs to be on the involvement of the entire city and the surrounding area. This is to strengthen weak areas and gain that cultural inbedded Mienskip feeling.

Accommodation

Events and attracties mentioned in the Bidbook are sufficient. In terms of overnight accommodations to cater for the 4.000.000 visitors during the cultural year is a shortage. With an increase of overnight stays to 1.456.000 (+13%) the amount of beds is insufficient. To accomodate these overnight stays an extra of 6,471 beds is required. The bidbook indicates to meet this need by create new temporary sleeping accommodations. Adjacent to the regular program for options to accomplish these beds, the Bidbook is willing to create 3,300 extra beds on unconventional locations to experience Mienskip. Locations are not yet mentioned and an opportunity to for new projects.

program for accomodations:

- Hotel Friesland (500 beds). We convert empty houses, schools, churches into hotel rooms and apartments. Reservations and cleaning are arranged centrally
- Temporary hotels (400 beds) in empty offices Leeuwarden-Ljouwert. Architects, designers and theater designers turn thesis temporary hotels into special experiences
- In summer small temporary camp sites are created and ook small hotel in cabins nature. In winter sailing ships and luxury yachts, That Are a Frisian specialty, are available in the city harbor (400 beds)

- CouchSurfing. Guests Become part of the community and spend the night in local people's homes (1,100 beds)
- Straw Hotel. Temporary accommodation arranged on farms (500 beds)
- Artist design and built new apartments (400 beds) near the Blokhuispoort to host creative staff.



Facilities

The positioning of this accommodation is centered in and around the inner city. This in its urban area. There are a few hotels south of the inner city and camping sites in the surrounding areas. The diversity of possibilities is thereby guaranteed.

The camping sites offer a different experience than the city, however the connection with the city centre need to be optimized. Facilitating these connections is not facilitated directly and need to take place on own initiative.

Rentals

The more exploring tourist has multiple options to extend their reach. There are several rental companies for bicycles, cars and boats. This offer seems sufficient. Remains difficult to estimate demand for vehicles and vessels. Given the potential that can, however, a shortage here waterways within the city. When the inner city waterways be improved and linked to increases in the events the capacity stronger.

Rent a bike

The Bidbook indicates to increase the capacity to rental bikes. These will be located near the places where most of the tourists will enter the city. These bikes will be provided at the three existing stations and the future trainstation Werpsterhoek.

The amount of cycling routes to the districts have already been extended. However, there is a lack of the events in the districts and reduce routes comprises mostly ambient exploration. The environs therefore offers many opportunities to exploit these better with new events and reasons to visit the surrounding area. Current visits is mainly based on exploring the landscape.



2.8 Energy resources

Bob van der A

Leading position

Friesland leads in the use of renewable energy. One of the strengths of Friesland is energy winnings through wind farms. In addition to conventional energy sources such as coal and gas, Friesland promotes the use of renewable energy more than other provinces. The construction of wind farms on small and large scale is defined as a target. The advantages and disadvantages are thereby varied.

Current situation

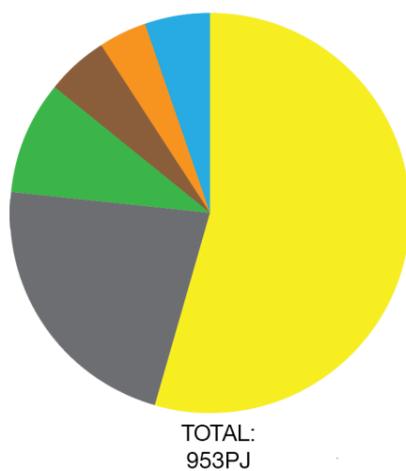
At this time, Friesland is one of the leaders in renewable energy in the Netherlands. 69 areas are chosen for (possible) development.

2020

The Dutch government in 2020 proposed the requirement for a reduction of fossil fuels. To meet this requirement it should be at least 14% of the total demand of energy in 2020. This is a concern and will not be met with current efforts.

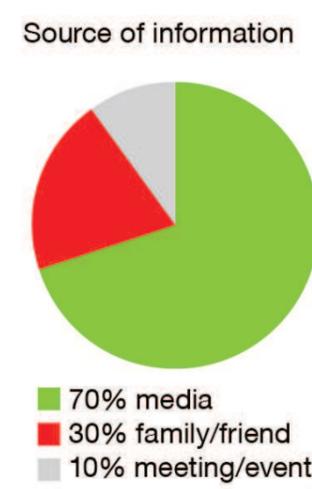
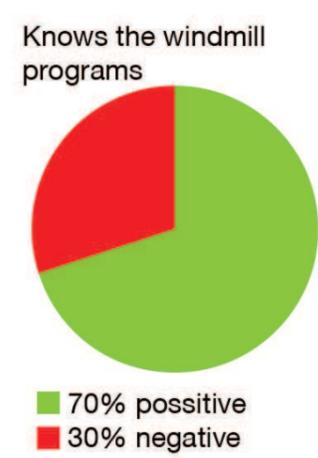
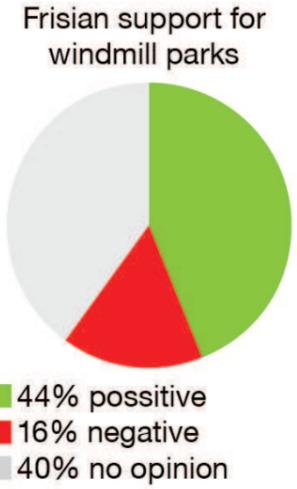
For Friesland to achieve this goal of 14% renewable it has to accomplish all 69 developments. Reality is different cause of the resistance among the population. large. In addition, these resistance and protests gains long delays for execution. To accomplish the goal politics and the people need to speed up. Therefore it is necessary to change plans or accept the already made developments. An other option is already in development named Nieuw Stroomland. This area incorporate initiatives on smaller scale and provides financial benefits for end users.

RESOURCES FOR DUTCH ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION



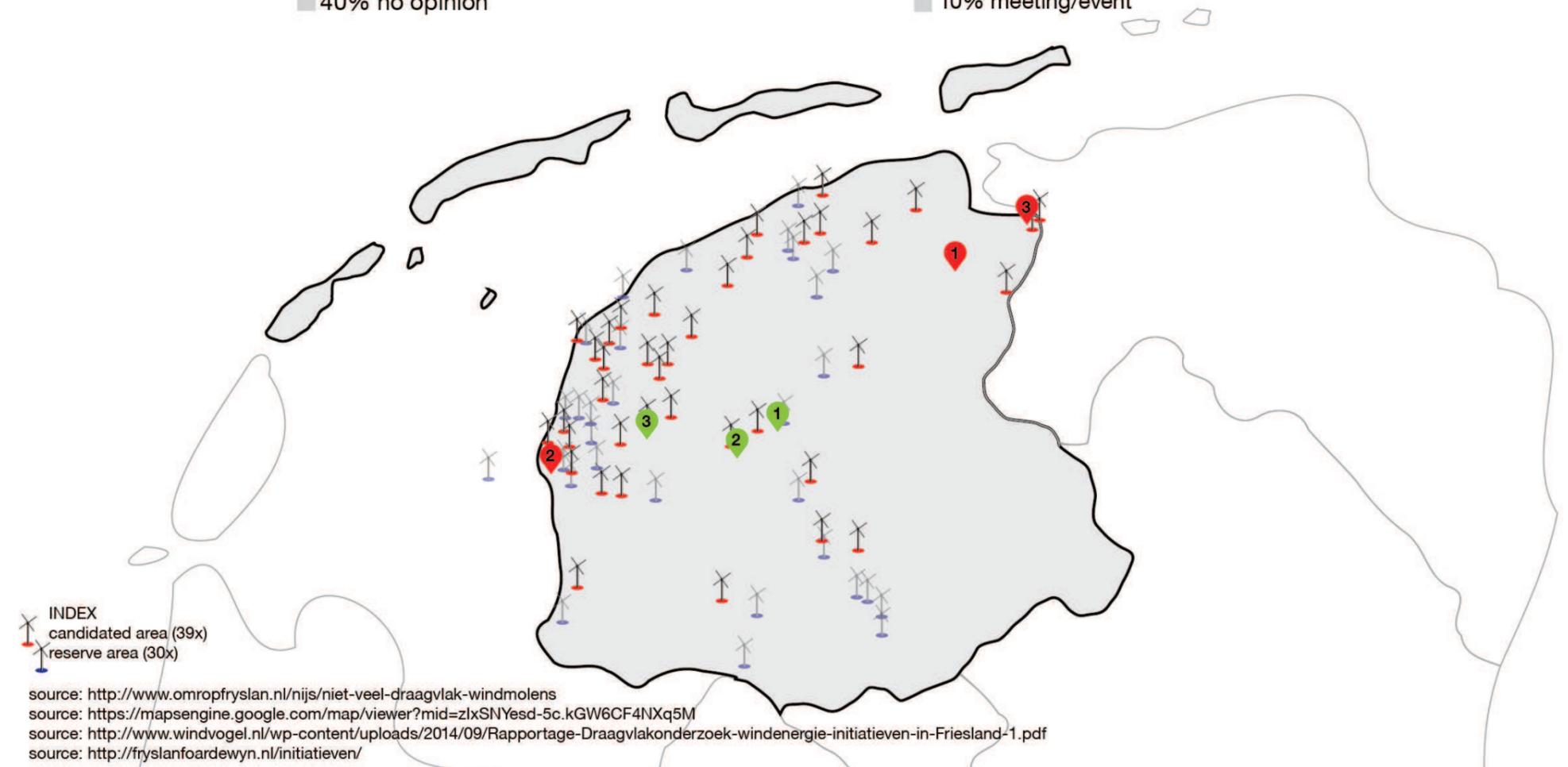
- 54% aardgas
- 22% steenkool
- 9% biomassa
- 5% stookolie en overige fossiele brandstoffen
- 4% kernenergie
- 5% andere energiedragers (o.a. wind & zon)

source: <http://wisenederland.nl/groene-stroom/cijfers-en-grafieken>



TOP 3 HIGHEST / LOWEST SUPPORT

- 1. Doarpsmûne Reduzum (69%)
 - 2. Doarpsmûne Dearsum (66%)
 - 3. Windmolenpark Wommels-lens (53%)
- 1. Windmolencluster Kollumerland (13%)
 - 2. Windmolenpark A7 (13%)
 - 3. Windmolenpark Kollumerland Provinciedijk (14%)



Wind energy

Resistance

The resistance among the population is not exceptionally large. Resistance is primarily focused on the developments in the near vicinity of the neighboring. From this it can be concluded that when the wind turbines are not in sight, these are not perceived as disturbing. This resistance decreases significantly.

The scale of the initiative is directly connected to the its resistance. As a conclusion we can say that larges initiatives have less support for realisation. In addition, directly personal gain is an important benchmark to support or reject an initiative.

Advisory Committee

On October 1 2013 former minister Pieter Winsemius presented a report for the implementation of the windmill parks. The Committee finds seven windmill plans acceptable to implement directly. These plans are; Doarpsmûne in Reduzum and plans The Bjirmen (Sexbierum), Harlingen Seedyk, Cup Dam, Noorderpolder (Dronryp) Spannenburg and Harinxma (Harlingen). They will generate an amount of 160 megawatts clean energy.

Another thirteen term plans are feasible, but should be adjusted because of lack of support. If implemented these together will generate another 260 megawatts. Another thirteen windmill plans are not yet ready for realisation according to the final report of the Friesland foar Wyn.

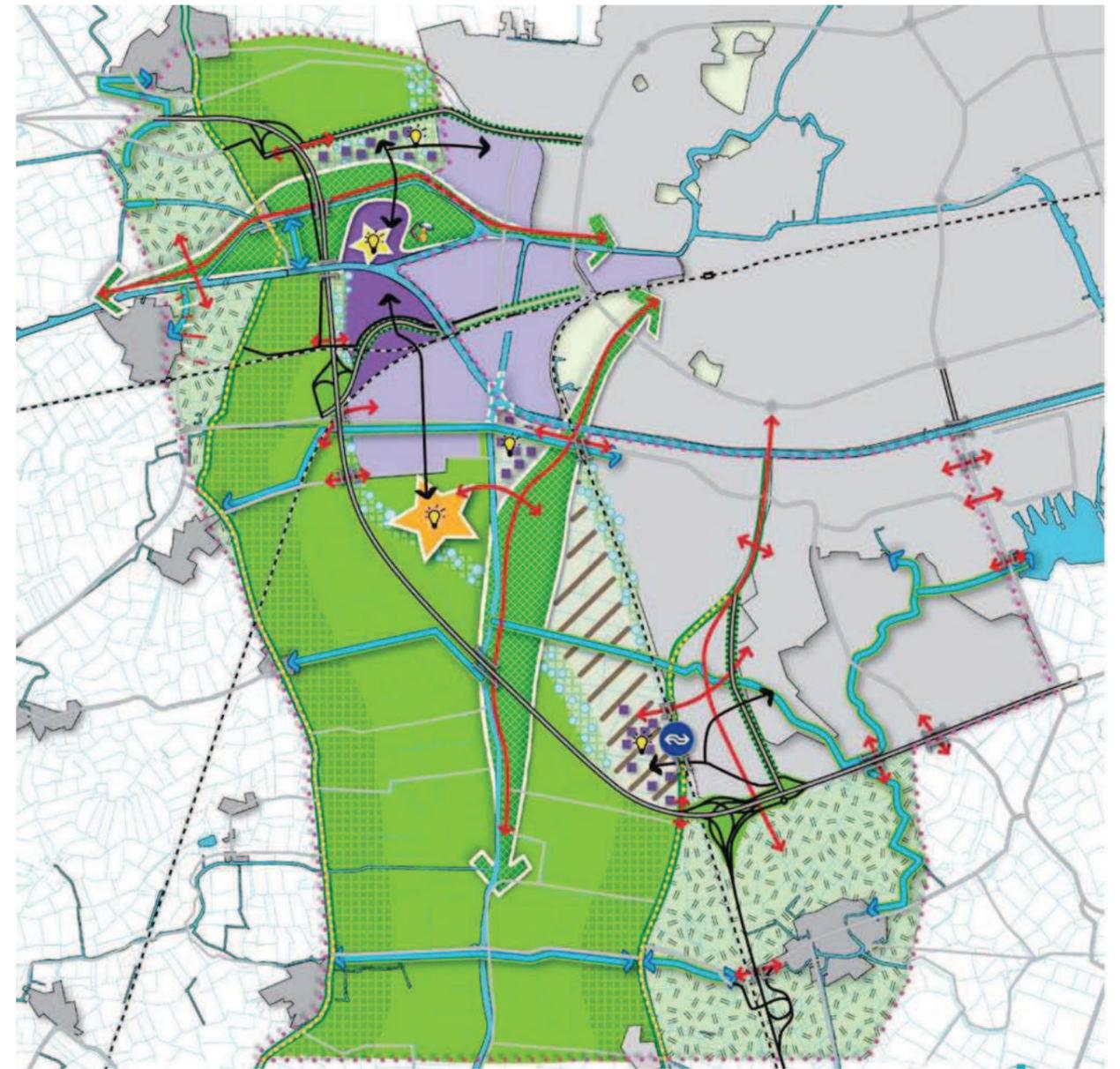
Nieuw Stroomland

Developments in the new urban area 'Nieuw Stroomland' explicitly focuses on renewable energy. The new commercial and industrial developments within this urban area should therefore meet the municipal goal of 100% renewable energy usage. Initiative like commercial buildings and housing need to use 100% generate on site. Therefor the owner will gain direct personal benefits of its investments.

Urgency

Change in thoughts is urgent. Windmill parks will have its resistance, personal gain is more welcome. Therefor we can state that recommendations in the field of renewable energy need:

- Direct benefit to the individual
- Large-scale approach within new construction projects such as Newton Park and New Stroomland
- New energy-neutral
- Threading energy generators within existing buildings



2.9 Range of Leeuwarden

Mark Rutten

One of the goals of Leeuwarden in 2018 is to reach out to people¹. But how far does the range of Leeuwarden actually reach?

Traveltime

The distance a person is willing to travel to work, friends or a day out varies between people. To determine the reach of Leeuwarden an average traveltime of 60 minutes is the maximum².

Public transport

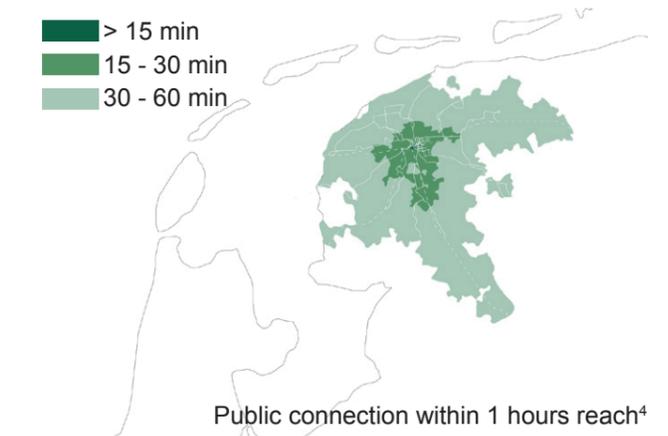
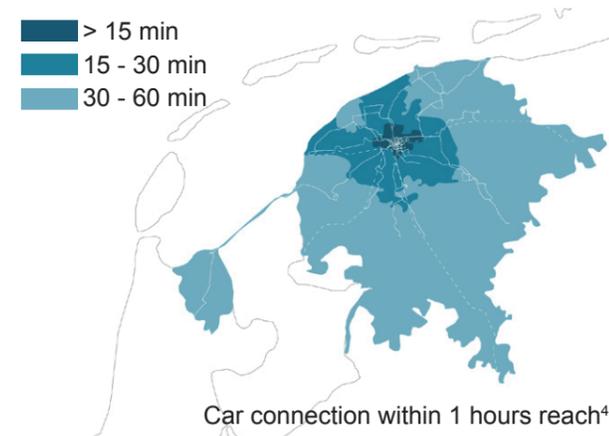
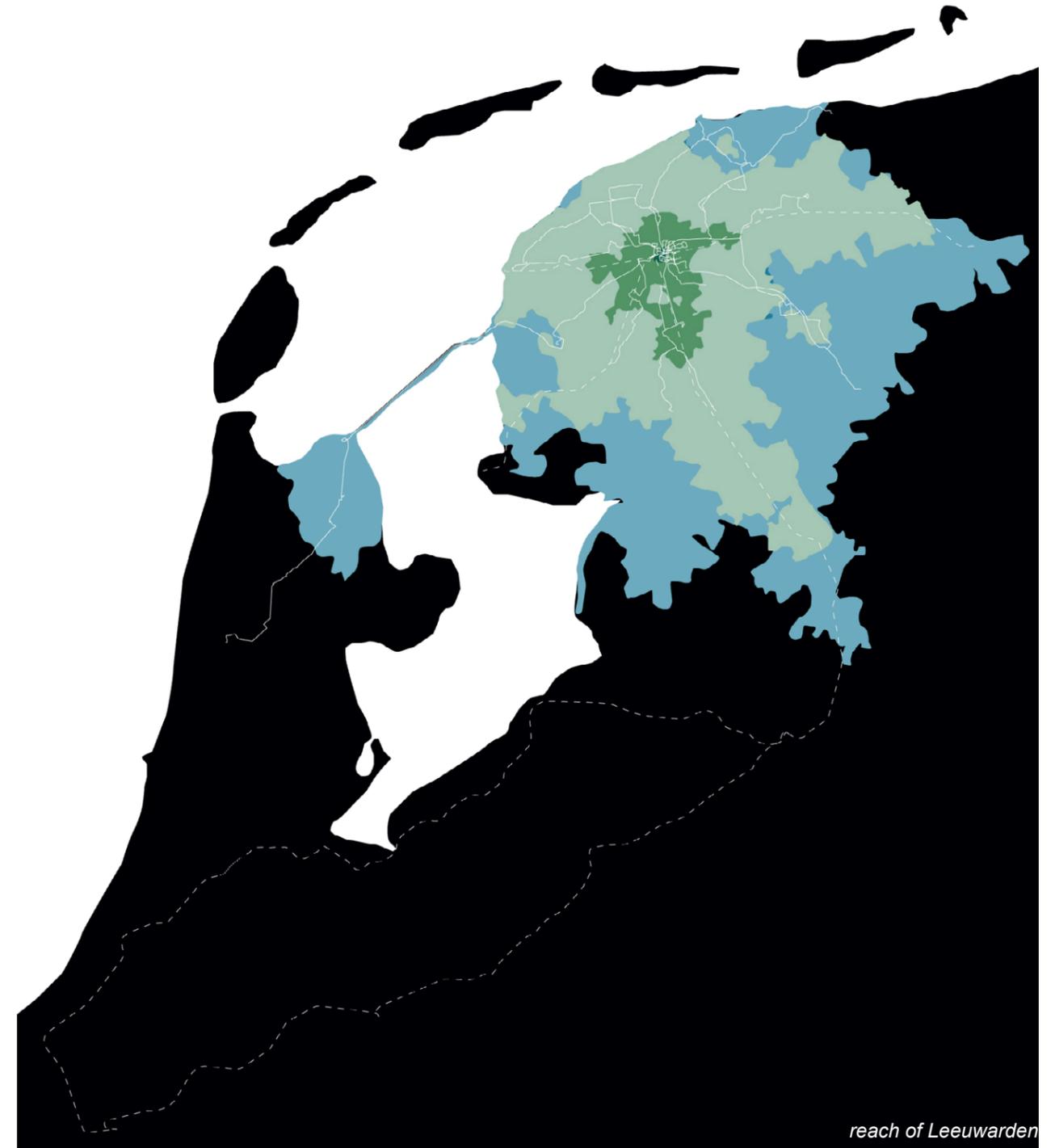
For those who use the public transportation there is a second criteria: the number of transfers needed to reach the destination. In this case the fewer the better. A direct connection, without transfers is the most appealing to travellers.

Tourism

For long stay tourist traveltime is less important. Leeuwarden is well connected to the main airports in the Netherlands. Especially for long stay tourists it is desirable to have a direct connection to the final destination. In this case there is a direct connection to Schiphol and Groningen Airport.

Summary

The peripheral location of Leeuwarden limits the reach of the city. The overall reach of Leeuwarden stretches beyond the borders of Fryslan and has a direct connection to 872.000 people⁴.



1. Bidbook LWD 2018
 2. *The determinants of job and residential mobility in the Netherlands*, Kronenberg K. and Carree M. Universiteit Maastricht
 3. Dienstregeling arriva
 4. www.bereikbaarheidskaart.nl



3. Urgencies

3.1 Vacancy

Roel van Nieuwenhuizen

Leeuwarden is suffering with several urgencies. One of those urgencies are the vacant buildings in the city. The total percentage of the registered vacant non residential buildings is 14,9%.¹ By the expected centralisation of companies and facilities this percentage will increase. The prognosis of the population development of Friesland shows a structural shrinkage of the population and will create more vacant buildings in and around Leeuwarden.²

By its central function for Friesland, it is important that

¹ Steenhoven, C., (2013) DTZ Zadelhoff, Amsterdam
² Appendix: Population development Friesland

Leeuwarden is a vital city. Vacant buildings have a negative influence on the social structure of the society and will decrease the vitality of the city. In order to be and remain a vital city, it is important to reuse vacant buildings instead of adding new structures to the city.

In the map on this page you will find an overview of all the non residential vacant buildings in Leeuwarden. Reusing an existing building asks for an appropriate new function. In order to create an overview of the qualities of the vacant buildings it is important to collect the parameters of the buildings in a rational equation. On the next page you will find a rational equation of a representative collection of vacant buildings in Leeuwarden.



-  vacant building
-  building
-  historic centre
-  industrial zone



Rational equation

building									
location									
reachability by public transport	6 min to train by foot 5 min to train by bus	9 min to train by foot 5 min to train by bus	13 min to train by foot 9 min to train by bus	8 min to train by foot no public transport	17 min to train by foot 10 min to train by bus	17 min to train by foot 8 min to train by bus	1 min to train by foot next to station	20 min to train by foot no public transport	11 min to train by foot no public transport
reachability by bicycle	next to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	1 min to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	1 min to cycle route 2 min to cycle hub	2 min to cycle route 3 min to cycle hub	next to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	1 min to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	next to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	3 min to cycle route 3 min to cycle hub	4 min to cycle route 5 min to cycle hub
reachability by car / parking	210m to parking	350m to parking	360m to parking	350m to parking	650m to parking	400m to parking	200m to parking	50m to parking	250m to parking
visibility	3 façades, in centre	walled	embedded in street	embedded in street	3 façades, tower	3 façades, on a corner	3 façades, next to train station	clear, few passersby	embedded in residential area
flexibility: monumental status	national monument	national monument	partly national partly municipal	national monument	national monument	national monument	none	none	none
flexibility: adaptive structure	massive brick walls	massive brick walls	brick walls	massive brick walls	complex brick walls	complex brick walls	concrete columns / brick walls	concrete columns / brick walls	concrete columns / brick walls
total GFA	3.900m2	15.000m2	7.500m2	800m2	950m2	850m2	7.000m2	11.000m2	8.500m2
future plans	commercial function holland casino / apple store	creative spaces hotel / hostel	residential housing educational function	pop venue function is unsure	none	none	trying to rent as offices for a few years	demolition	demolition

building									
location									
reachability by public transport	9 min to train by foot 5 min to train by bus	11 min to train by foot 9 min to train by bus	10 min to train by foot 7 min to train by bus	6 min to train by foot 4 min to train by bus	27 min to train by foot 12 min to train by bus	18 min to train by foot 14 min to train by bus	34 min to train by foot 19 min to train by bus	28 min to train by foot 15 min to train by bus	13 min to train by foot 4 min to train by bus
reachability by bicycle	next to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	2 min to cycle route 3 min to cycle hub	1 min to cycle route 2 min to cycle hub	3 min to cycle route 4 min to cycle hub	next to cycle route 4 min to cycle hub	1 min to cycle route 1 min to cycle hub	2 min to cycle route 3 min to cycle hub	1 min to cycle route 10 min to cycle hub	4 min to cycle route 5 min to cycle hub
reachability by car / parking	250m to parking	370m to parking	500m to parking	100m to parking	0m to parking	50m to parking	50m to parking	50m to parking	400m to parking
visibility	3 façades + canalside	very embedded	embedded in street	embedded in street	all sides, canalside	hidden	2 façades, tower	2 façade	2 façade
flexibility: monumental status	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
flexibility: adaptive structure	concrete structure	brick walls	brick facade / concrete structure	brick facade / concrete structure	concrete structure	brick / concrete walls	brick walls	brick walls	concrete structure
total GFA	5.000m2	3.600m2	1.000m2	2.000m2	5.500m2	8.500m2	1.250m2	1.400m2	5.000m2
future plans	none (former: office building)	none (former: office building)	none (former: office building)	none (former: office of justitia)	student housing	none	none	none	none (former: office building)

3.2 Social and poverty

Bektaş Zorlu

Districts

Leeuwarden has 28 districts and offer a broad housing supply.¹

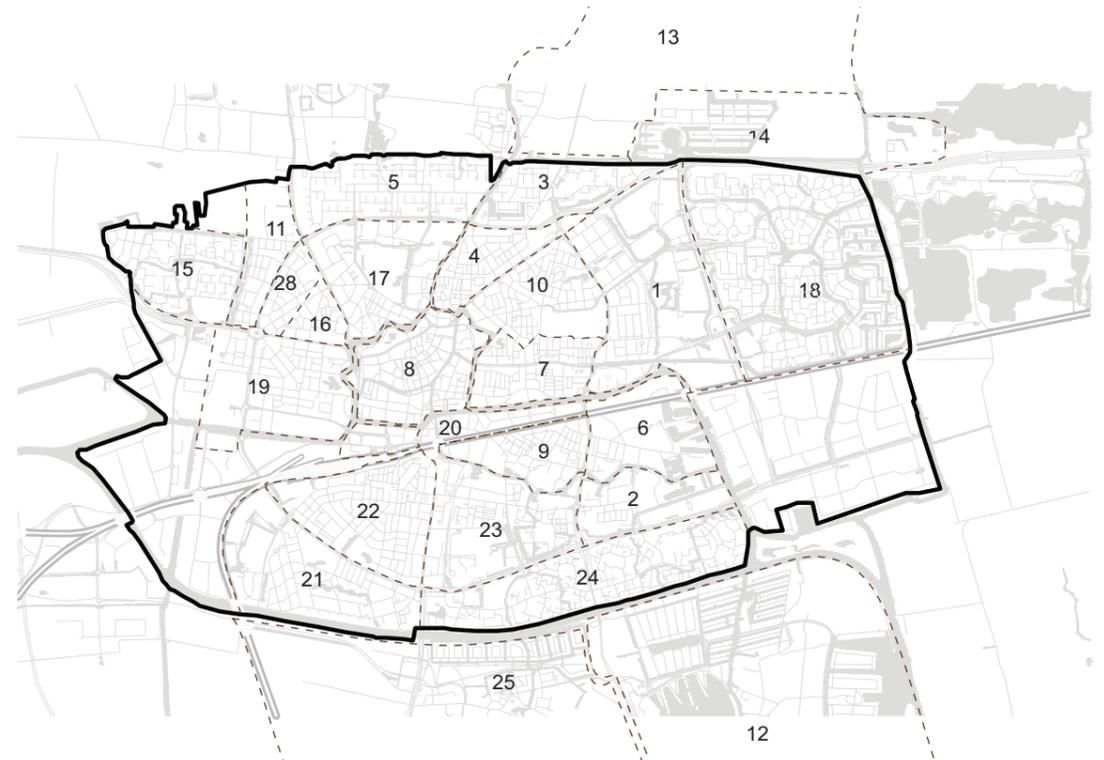
Social

Leeuwarden has a diverse population. The percentage of untrained and low-educated people is relatively high.² These demographic changes are responsible for the fact that Leeuwarden is affected by a decline in tolerance and an increase in indifference and are especially scarce in the disadvantaged districts. The municipality of Leeuwarden attaches great importance to respectful interaction between its residents. Between natives and immigrants and between different age groups. Creating social rise is an important policy in Leeuwarden.³⁻⁴

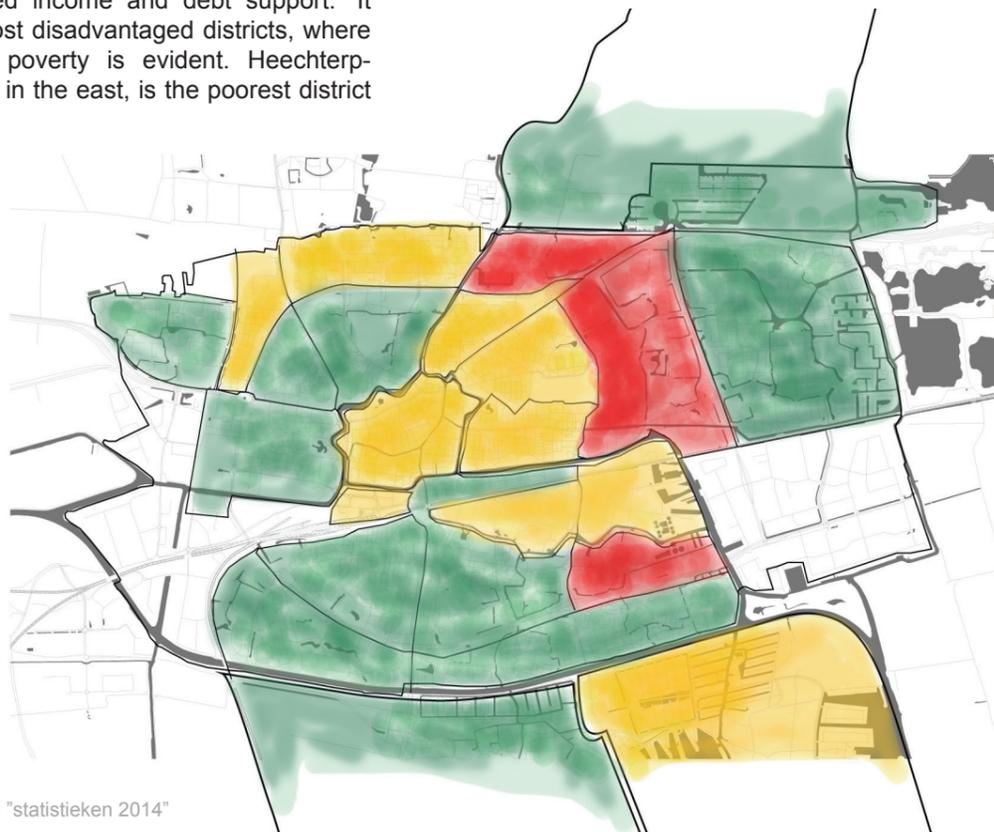
Poverty

Leeuwarden is situated in one of the poorest regions in one of the richest countries of Europe: more unemployed, more children beneath the poverty line and below average education levels compared to the rest of the Netherlands.⁶ The city has a dense group of citizens who need income and debt support.⁷ It also has 7 of the most disadvantaged districts, where a concentration of poverty is evident. Heechterp-Schieringen, located in the east, is the poorest district of the Netherlands.⁶⁻⁸

1. Heechterp & Schieringen
2. Wielenpölle
3. Vrijheidswijk
4. Oldegalleen & Bloemenbuurt
5. Bilgaard
6. Schepenbuurt
7. 't Vliet
8. Binnenstad (centrum)
9. Achter de Hoven
10. Tjerk hiddes & Camuursterhoek
11. Valeriuskwartier & Magere Weide
12. Himpens-Tearns & Zuiderburen e.o
13. Lekkum e.o.
14. Blitsaerd
15. Westeinde
16. Vogelwijk & Muziekwijk
17. Transvaalwijk
18. Camminghaburen
19. Vossenpark & Helicon
20. Oranjewijk & Tulpenburg
21. Nijlan
22. Huizem-West
23. Huizem-Oost
24. Aldân
25. Goutum & de Zuidlanden
26. Wirdum & Swichum e.o.
27. Wytgaard e.o.
28. Sonnenborgh



Districts of Leeuwarden



- strong 7,1 >
- moderate 5 - 7
- weak 4,9 <

Social cohesion low in poverty areas



- strong 7,1 >
- moderate 5 - 7
- weak 4,9 <

Poverty concentrated in certain areas

1. Gemeente Leeuwarden "statistieken 2014"

2. Verwey Jonker instituut.

3. Rigo research en advies.

4. Heechterp-Schieringen een prachtwijk " alle bewoners een stap vooruit; actieplan voor 40 wijken aanpak 2007.

5. Fysiek volgt sociaal in Heechterp-schieringen, werken aan wijken 2012.

6. Kinderen in Tel 2012.

7. Rapportage van de wijken enquête 2010.

8. Wijk en dorp in beeld 2011.

Largest share of flats located in poverty areas.

A large share of the flats in Leeuwarden is located in the poverty areas. Gallery and portico flats attract the lower segment. These flats have low rent and are a particularly appealing for low incomes. The poverty areas have many flats of different kinds, intended to accommodate the lower segment. In total there are 293 Portico flats in Leeuwarden and 64 gallery flats.⁹

Occupancy rate in poverty areas higher than other districts.

The occupancy in the low income districts is higher than in other districts. This is due to the cheap housing supply which is desirable for many. This means that the passage rate is also high and vacancies are snatched up quickly. The high passage rate obstructs people from having relations and cohesion with each other.

Families with children more situated in the outer districts.

Families with children prefer to situate in the outer districts of Leeuwarden. These districts have better living environments, suitable to raise children. The poor areas are not attractive because of poor living conditions, quality of houses and amenities.

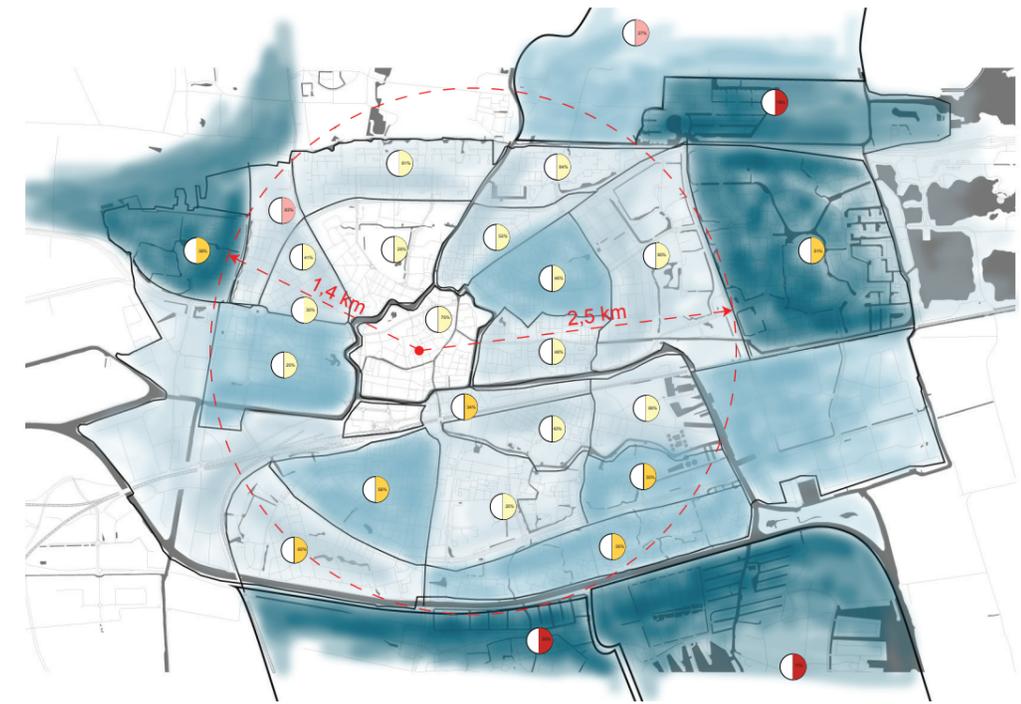
I indicated the percentage of purchase housing and the average price per house. The colors display the amount of the costs.¹⁰



● Gallery flats 64x
● Portico flats 293x

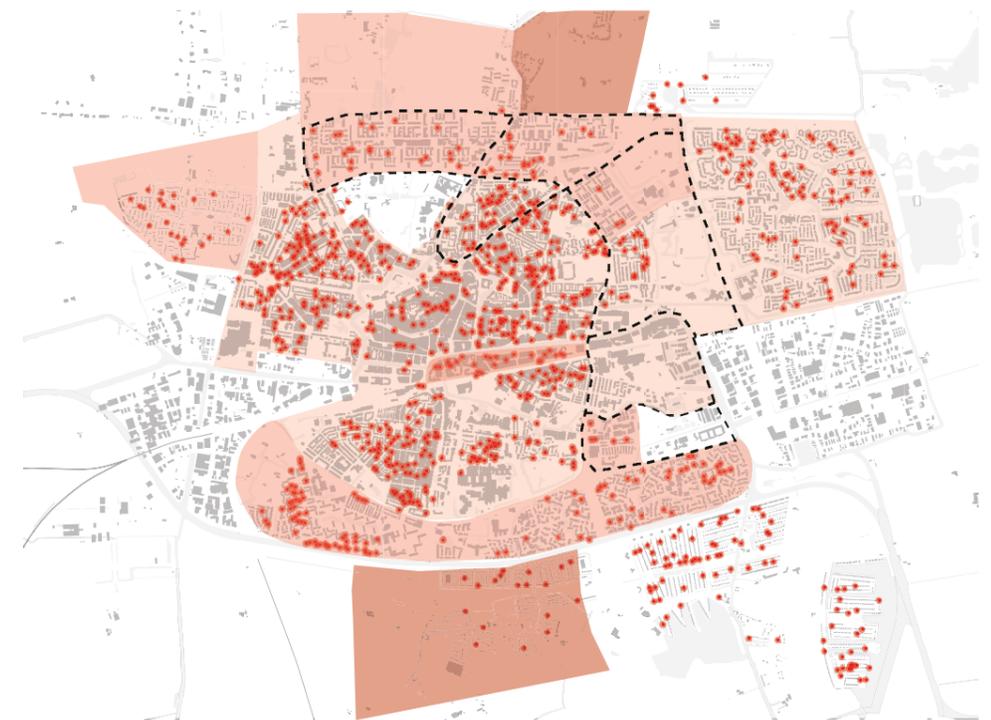
Largest share of flats located in poverty areas

9. Woning cooperatie Elkien en Woonfriesland.
10. www.huurwoningen.nl / www.funda.nl



% families with children	€ rent houses
□ 0-10	● 800-1600
□ 10-20	● 600-800
□ 20-30	● 400-600
□ 30-100	● 0-400

Families with children in outer areas



● Purchase houses	■ strong
	■ moderate
	■ weak

Occupancy rate in poverty areas higher than other districts
(Map made in collaboration with Chris van Heeswijk)

Immigrants more established in the low income districts.

The housing supply in the outer districts is one-sided. Many of the cheaper social housing are located in East Leeuwarden. The result is that these neighborhoods attract people with low income and immigrants. This leads to multiple problems like lack of social cohesion and high unemployment.³⁻⁷

Education

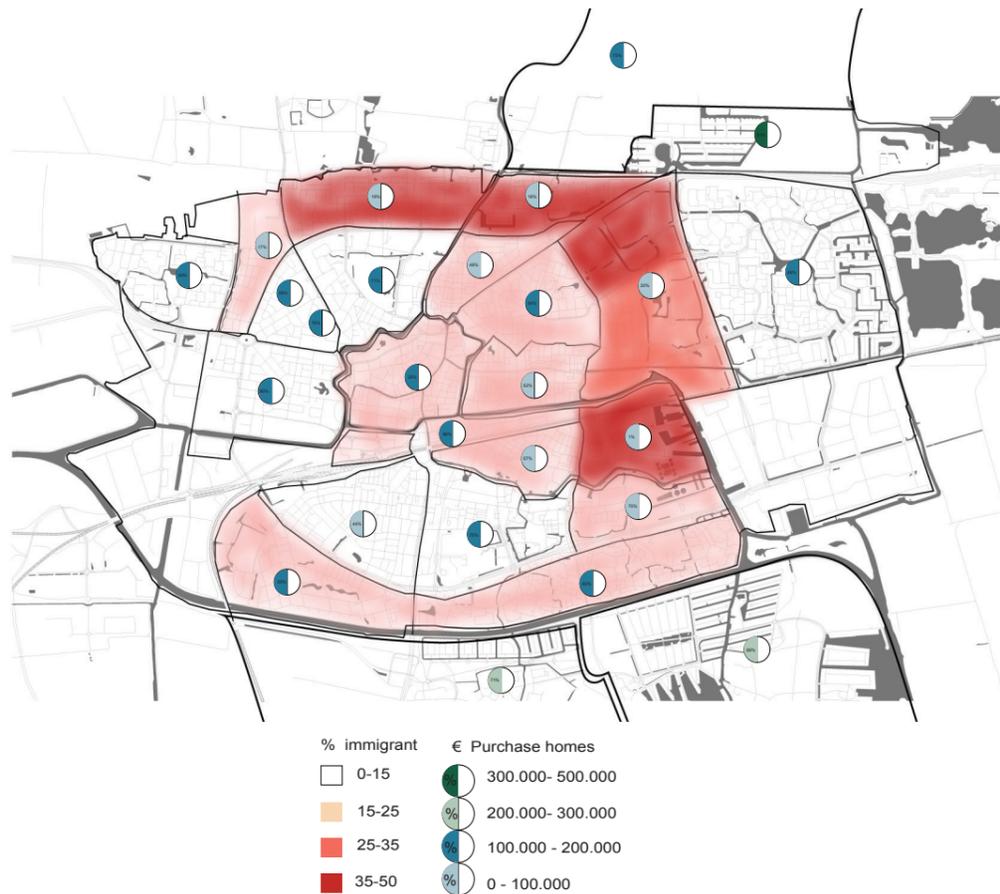
There is much talk of 'educational failure' in the low income areas. That is closely related to the large number of families with complex family problems and the relatively large number of parents with intellectual disabilities. This leads to problematic behavior and a high school dropout rate. This applies to both immigrants and natives.

Most unemployed located in low income districts

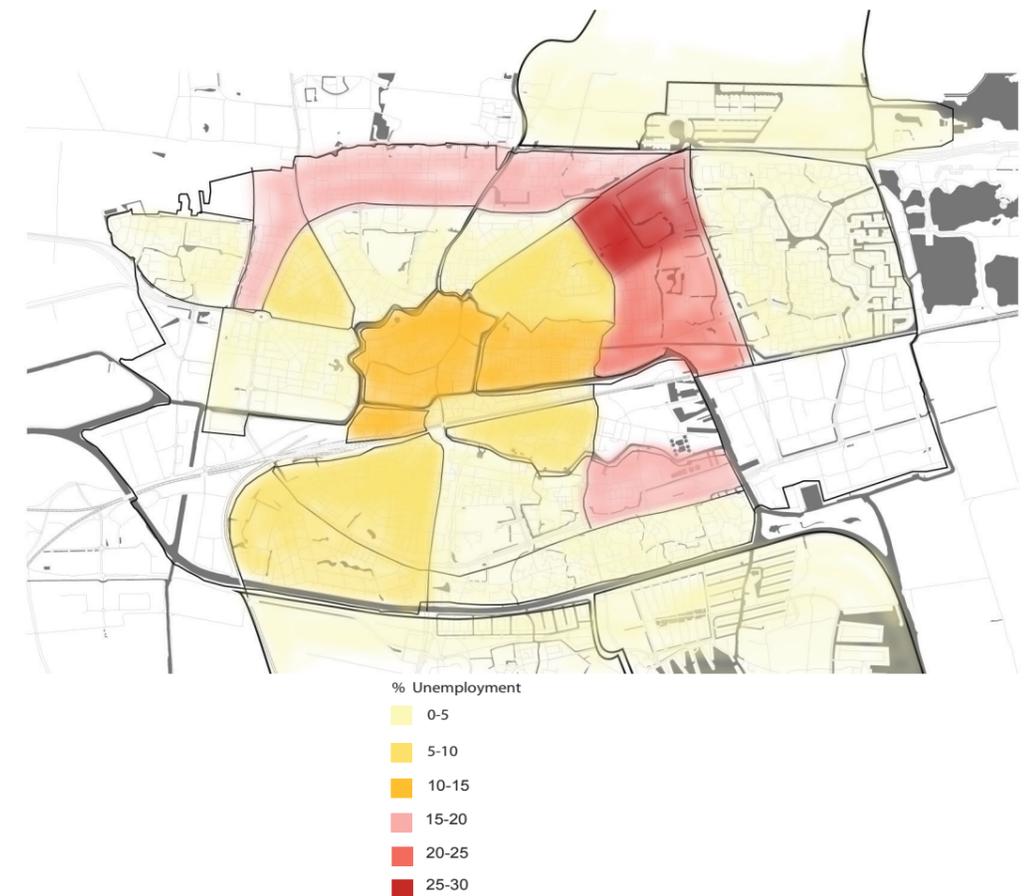
The attraction of the cheap housing supply has ensured that the districts are highly mixed and consist of many different nationalities. Many of these families have shortages in terms of language and integration, which also means higher unemployment.² Leeuwarden has an unemployment rate of 11.6, compared to 8 in The Netherlands.¹⁻¹⁰



Poor education in low income areas
(Map made in collaboration with Eirik Hofste op Bruinink)



Immigrants situated in low income areas



Unemployment higher in low income areas

1. Gemeente Leeuwarden "statistieken 2014"
 2. Verwey Jonker instituut.
 3. Rigo research en advies.
 7. Rapportage van de wijken enquête 2010.
 10. Www.huurwoningen.nl / www.funda.nl

Overnight stays

Most overnight accommodations are located in the center area.¹¹

Businesses

Most businesses are concentrated in the centre area of Leeuwarden. The many store and car garages are notable in the outer districts. Weekly farmer markets are located in four locations.¹²⁻¹³



Most overnight stays located in the center



Facilities spread out through the city

11. www.vvleeuwarden.nl

12. www.livingleeuwarden.nl

13. www.youropi.com/nl/leeuwarden-11409/winkelen

3.3 Youth Development

Eirik Hofste op Bruinink

Introduction

The performance of primary schools in Leeuwarden is known as one of the lowest of the Netherlands.¹ Primary education forms the foundation of the knowledge level of the future generations, what will the future of Leeuwarden become if the future generation already of performing bad? Is a bad organisation of schools the only reason for this problem, or can it be linked to other more spatial circumstances?

Hypothesis

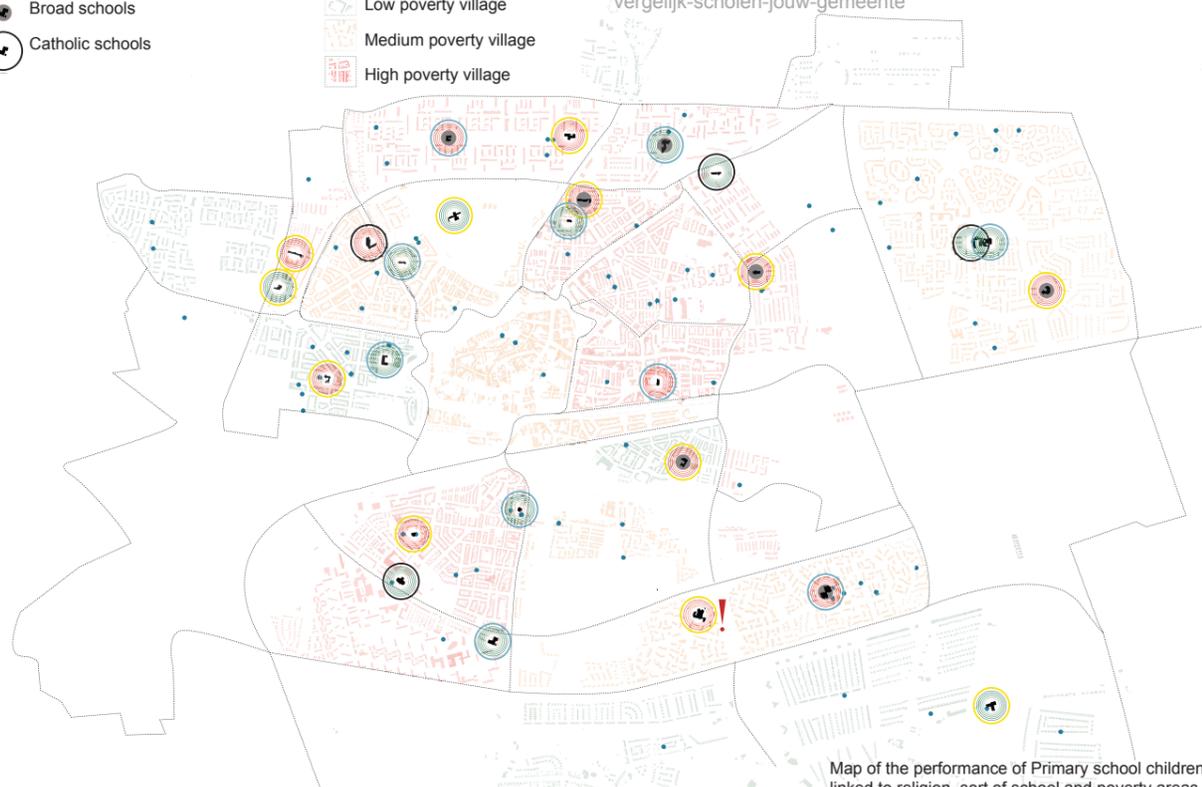
Low performance in education in Leeuwarden can not only be linked to bad organisation in schools, but can be linked to a lack of child-friendly environments too. This creates a demotivated youth who performs bad in schools.

Method

Statistical investigation and graphs will be used to examine the actual level of education in both primary and highschool levels.

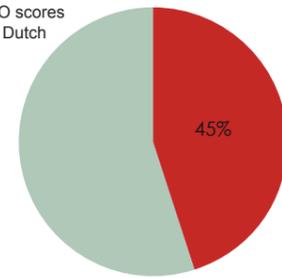
CITO and central exam scores will provide the information of the performance in schools.

More spatial research by maps and photos will be done to investigate where the most child-friendly areas are situated.



Map of the performance of Primary school children linked to religion, sort of school and poverty areas

Graphs show the CITO scores in Leeuwarden below Dutch average.



Primary schools

How are children in primary schools performing?

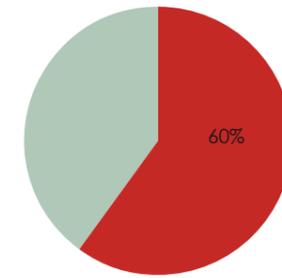
The map on this page shows which schools score above and which score below the Dutch average in CITO tests. The scores used for this graph are the average scores of the complete school. 45% Of them are scoring below the average in the Netherlands.²

The Inspection of Education has concluded in 2013 that the level of education on primary school "De Weide" scores dramatically insufficient. (Marked with a "!" on the map.)

This, due to the following reasons:

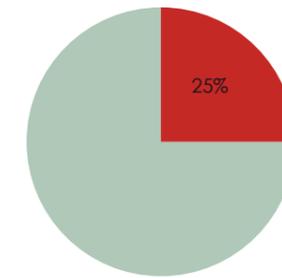
1. At the end of group 8, the students have learned too little English compared to other comparing schools.
2. Too many teachers fail in explaining excersizes.
3. Too many teachers fail in creating a positive learning environment.
4. In too many groups, the students refuse to be active in class.
5. Students who need extra attention do not get the correct attention, or too late.
6. Organizing problems like the current switching of management, team or illness of teachers.³

1. Inspectie van het Onderwijs, Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap, zeer zwakke scholen in het basisonderwijs
 2. <http://www.rtlnieuws.nl/nieuws/binnenland/nieuwe-cito-scores-vergelijk-scholen-jouw-gemeente>

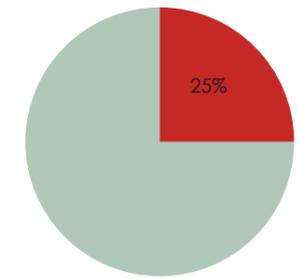


VMBO

Graphs show the Central Examn scores in Leeuwarden below Dutch average



Havo



VWO

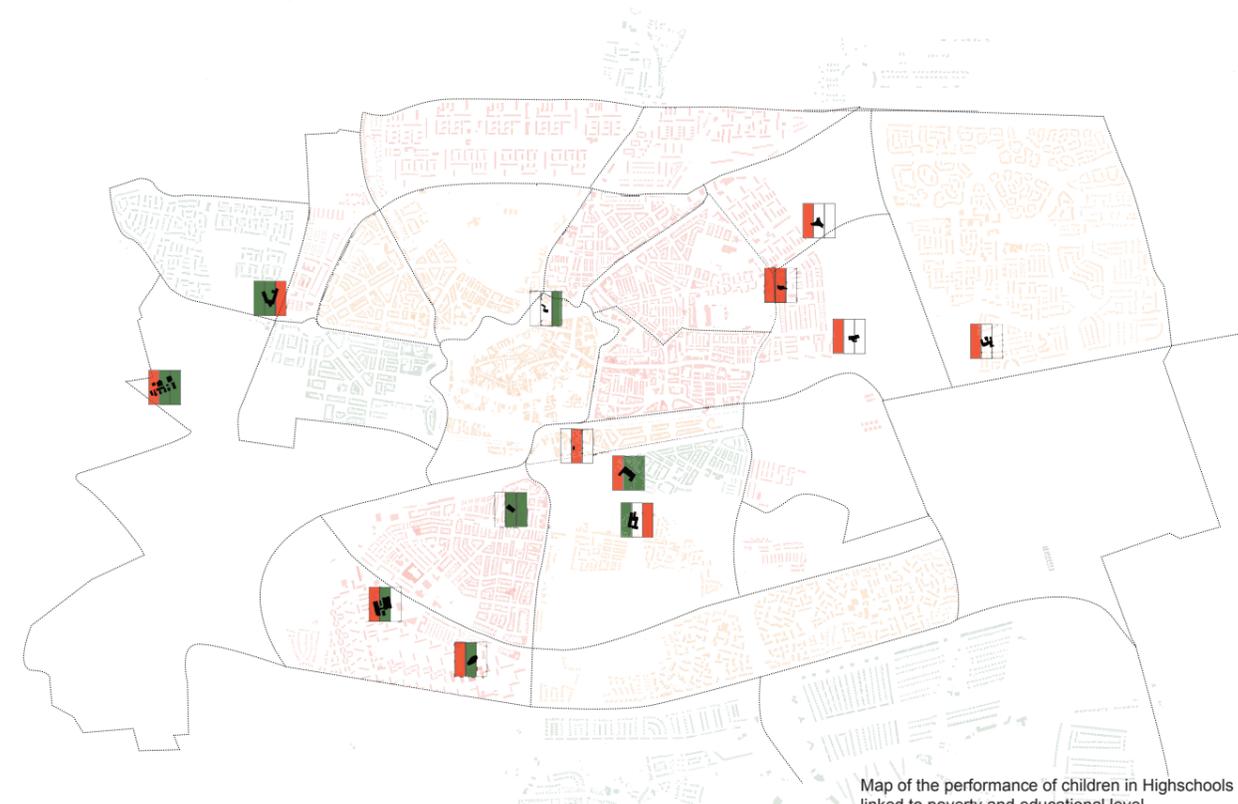
What type of school is performing best?

The map of primary schools shows the origin of them in terms of Catholic, Protestant or Open schools. Only 2 of the 11 open schools are well performing. The religious schools are performing better: 10 Out of 13 schools score above Dutch average.

Poverty

Both maps on these pages are related to the level of poverty. Large areas in Leeuwarden are marked as poor. In these areas, the unemployment rates are high, which can mean that the motivation for children is low.

3. Inspectie van het Onderwijs, Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap, samenvattend rapport van het inspectieonderzoek o.b.s. De Weide, 4 december 2013



Map of the performance of children in Highschools linked to poverty and educational level

How are children in highschools performing?

As a consequence of bad primary education, the number of VMBO students is increasing. The number of VWO students in Leeuwarden is thereby decreasing. The performance of students has been measured by Dutch central examination figures and points out that the performance of VMBO students is bad. On the other hand, the performance of havo and VWO students is good. 75% of the Havo and VWO students are currently performing on average or above average.

Conclusion

The performance of children in Leeuwarden concerning primary education is dramatically bad. This could be linked to poverty and unemployed parents.

The bad figures from primary school grades are resulting in insufficient performance during highschools too. The increase of VMBO students and the decrease of VWO students are problematic for the future generations of Leeuwarden.

Which areas in Leeuwarden are child friendly?

Eirik Hofste op Bruinink

According to the recommendations from the RIVM (Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu), a healthy living environment for children needs to offer opportunities for playing, sporting and exercising. This has to be combined with a focus on nature with natural elements such as water, trees, grass, bushes etc.¹

There is no law in the Netherlands which forces cities to create these surroundings. The only recommendation from the government is that 3% of the total area in neighbourhoods should be arranged as playground for children. TNO has done research on what influence different factors have for the success of a child friendly living area. The most important outcomes of the TNO research is that playing locations have to be easily reached, the distance to the living area has to be as short as possible and barriers such as busy roads and water have to be avoided.² This forms the basics for investigating where the child friendly areas of Leeuwarden can be found.

Bushes and lawns

The map on this page shows green areas where bushes, lawns and fields are located. These areas are under maintenance by the municipality and are open for everyone. The remote areas and anonymous parks are not safe for children and therefore not visible on this map. The green areas which are drawn are areas good for playing and exploration. Rengerspark (No.1) is an example of a park that offers too little social control for the kids to play on their own.

Controlled-playgrounds, sport clubs, schoolyards

The sporting areas and controlled playing gardens are drawn in light green with a grey outline.

The best location of these facilities are inside or at the borders of neighborhoods (No. 2). This location is not threatened by dangerous water or busy roads, so the children do not necessarily need guidance from their parents to go to these facilities. However, many of these club facilities are not located in child friendly areas. No. 3 on the map is an example of sporting facilities where children need guidance to go there. This will limit the opportunities for using these areas.

Yellow stars indicate where public playgrounds can be found. No. 4 on the map show that the neighborhood Camminghaburen is very well provided with playgrounds. The biggest part of the streets are slowed down to 30km/h zones to decrease the danger by cars. All of these playgrounds are well embedded in the housing blocks to improve social control.

A lack of social control because of large anonymous apartment blocks (rental), playgrounds located at the edge of the neighbourhoods and busy 50km/h roads tearing up the area create a child unfriendly surrounding. (No. 5) Bilgaard/ Oldegalileën and the

- ★ public playground
- sportclub and schoolyard
- grass and bushes
- child friendly area
- 30 km/h roads
- neighborhoods

Vrijheidswijk are an example of such areas which are very harsh for children. The playing facilities located in this area are mainly built as concrete basketball-fields. A relatively low number of families are living in the centre of the city (No. 6) So here are, apart from the Pier Pander Museum for kids, no specific child friendly areas.

Safe streets

The green lines show which streets in Leeuwarden are 30km/h streets. Most of them are dead-ended, built with speed bumps or have corners to slow the traffic down.

The quality of playgrounds

Playgrounds like the one visible on image A are typically for the playgrounds situated between the flats in Bilgaard. A strong contrast is formed with the playgrounds on images B and C. These playgrounds have a lot of social control, good facilities and an interesting space located in a safe surrounding. The playgrounds in Bilgaard are rather provoking trespassing and violence.



Map showing the child-friendly areas with playing facilities, club sporting facilities and safe roads.

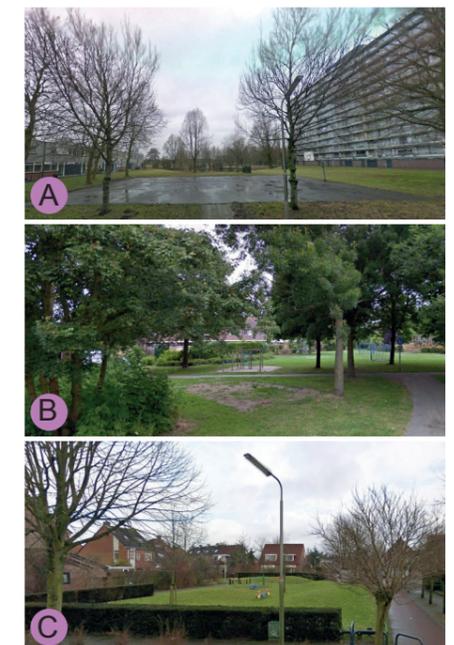
Concluding

The black outlined areas are the best areas in Leeuwarden for children. These neighbourhoods combine safe traffic, playgrounds and nature. It becomes visible that safe children areas are no obviousness.

Large scaled gaps in the city create a child unfriendly environment. The edges of the city are better suited for kid's but even in these places, apartment blocks create areas without social control.

There spaces for a scattered city for children and this could implicate that children, living in these areas, are getting little stimulation of their creative and motoric skills. Only a couple neighbourhoods have sufficient child-friendly areas for the youth to grow up. Some areas, such as Bilgaard are even stimulating the development of anonymous trespassing and violence.

It is not directly linkable to the performance of children in school but a boring and dangerous living environment plays a big role in the lack of development of children's skills.



1. www.rivm.nl - Gezonde leefomgeving in de praktijk
2. TNO; Mevr. Dr. S.I. de Vries: Factoren voor een succesvolle speelplek

3.4 Relation city - countryside

Willem Vissers - Jasper Vlek

Introduction

In the bidbook three thematic domains are addressed. Each project or event has a connection with one of the following domains: nature and culture, city and countryside, community and diversity.

About the theme city and countryside is said that "urban and rural communities have diverged" and that the "gap between city and countryside should be closed". Our sub group is very interested in this theme, especially because Leeuwarden always had a real tight relationship with it's countryside. We decided to focus on this theme and carry out a research to the development of the mutual relationship in history and how it may be characterized today.

Research questions

The phrase "urban and rural communities have diverged" in the bidbook attracted our attention. Apparently something in the mutual relationship went wrong. The phrase suggests that it used to be better in history and that the relationship since then deteriorated. To focus our research we formulated the following questions:

1. What is the definition of the relation between city and countryside?
2. How can the relation between Leeuwarden and the countryside be characterized in history?
3. How can the relation between Leeuwarden and the countryside be characterized today?
4. What is needed to improve the mutual relationship in the future?



Methodology

To carry out this research we combined several research methods and sources. First we did a literature study. We analysed a number of historical books about Leeuwarden and the Fryslan province¹.

To grasp the relationship between city and countryside in present time we analysed policy documents² and visited several locations and areas in and around Leeuwarden:

- Following the physical border area between Leeuwarden and it's surrounding countryside.
- Following the historical radial routes and the today's connections between Leeuwarden and it's surrounding countryside.
- Visiting rural villages around Leeuwarden and in the whole province of Fryslan.

¹ Historical books:
 Karstkarel, P. (2005), 419x Friesland, Van Slijkenburg tot Moddergat
 Kunst, R. (1999), Leeuwarden 750-2000 Hoofdstad van Friesland
 Nijboer, H. (1996), Leeuwarden : marktstad door de eeuwen heen
 Noordhoff Atlas Producties (2009), De Bosatlas van Fryslan
 Pye M. (2014), On the edge of the world, How the northsea made us who we are
 Wagenaar, C. (2011), Town Planning in the Netherlands since 1800
² Policy documents:
 Gemeente Leeuwarden, Provincie Fryslan (2013), Samenwerkingsagenda 2013-2025
 Stadsregio Leeuwarden (2010), Convenant samenwerking Stadsregio Leeuwarden 2010-2020
 Gemeente Leeuwarden, Provincie Fryslan (2000), Stadsconvenant Leeuwarden 2000-2010

Definition

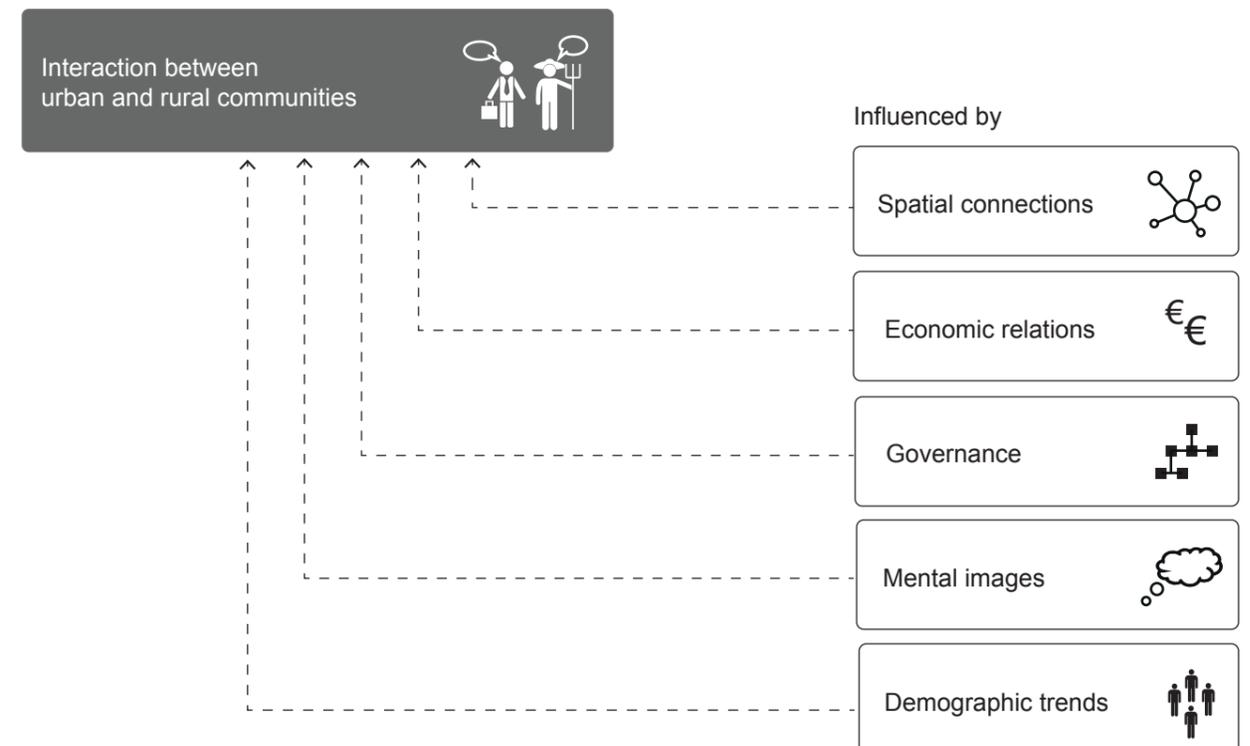
Jasper Vlek

To start the research we defined what the relationship city-countryside actually means in the context of Leeuwarden and the event of European Capital of Culture in 2018 (first research question). After analysing the bidbook we came to the conclusion that the mentioned relationship is especially about social relations and interaction between urban and rural communities. It is not the physical connection that is the central theme in the bidbook, but the social connection.

We discussed the theme and found out that the interaction between urban and rural communities is highly influenced by a number of contextual issues like the spatial connections between city and countryside, the mutual economic relations, the governmental organisation of the region, mental images in the mind of people about city or countryside and demographic trends like migration or ageing.

We used this definition of the relation between city and countryside as 'framework' to start the historical research. This led to several analyses that can be found in the appendix as background information. The analyses are used to come to an overall conclusion about the mutual relation in history and today. On the next pages we will focus on these main conclusions.

Definition relation city and countryside



Mutual relation in history

Jasper Vlek

Interdependence

After analysing several historical books we found out that Leeuwarden and the countryside have always been highly interdependent in an economic, governmental and social way. The mutual relation has always been very intense, especially the economic relation between Leeuwarden and the countryside.

On the one hand the countryside provided food and products that were used in the city. In that sense the city was highly dependant of the countryside. On the other hand Leeuwarden had a central market function where farmers from outside Leeuwarden sold their products and earned their money.

The central market function of Leeuwarden for the region grew over the centuries. It started with a relatively small area just around the city. Nowadays Leeuwarden as a market function for the whole province of Fryslan.

External relations

In addition to the strong relationship with the countryside, Leeuwarden also had periods in history with strong connections to foreign areas. During the early Middle Ages Leeuwardians had strong connections with populations around the north Sea (Scandinavia, Eastern Europe and England). Second period: during the Golden Age Leeuwarden was highly related to Amsterdam and by this to the whole world.

There were also periods in which Leeuwarden had much less foreign relations (Later Middle Ages and period after Industrialisation, the last decades and nowadays). The economy of the city lost her European and global focus and has become highly dependant of the regional market function.

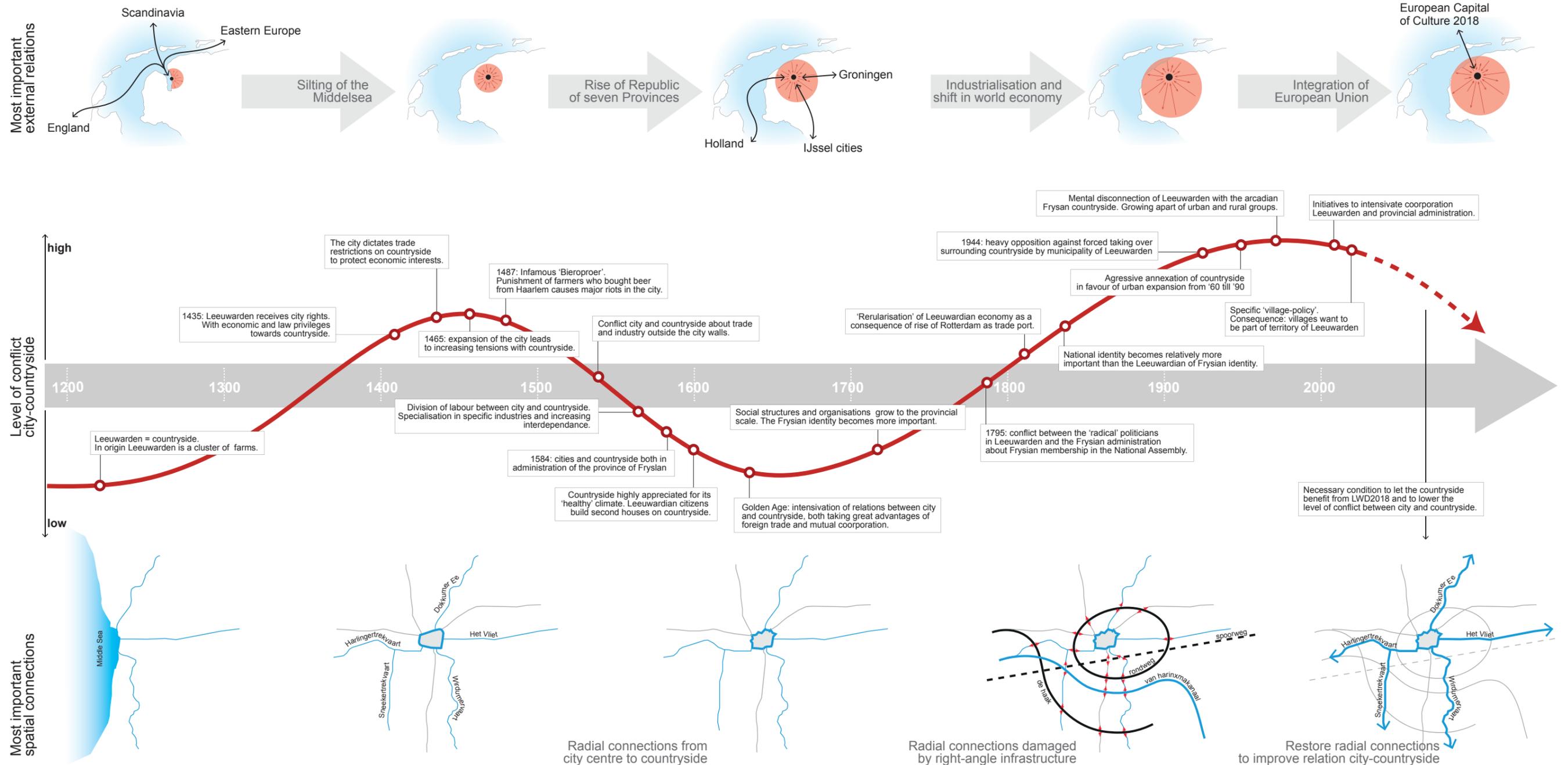
Level of conflict

Due to the high level of interdependence, city and countryside also had lots of conflicts. Striking is that this was particularly the case in periods of less relations with foreign areas. The mutual relations became relatively more important (in economic and social sense) and the mutual struggle for defending the own interests against each other became stronger. This was also the case in the last decades.

After a long period of conflict between Leeuwarden and the rest of the province, in recent years the city and countryside seem to come closer to each other. There is a growing awareness that they need each other. There are recent attempts to strengthen the mutual cooperation (a.o. Convenant samenwerking Stadsregio Leeuwarden 2010-2020, Samenwerkingsagenda Leeuwarden-Fryslan 2013-2025).

Chance to improve relation

History has proven that the level of conflict is low when Leeuwarden has a strong relation with foreign countries. The title of European Capital of Culture could be seen as the start of a period of increasing foreign relations again and as a chance to reduce the conflicts between Leeuwarden and countryside.



Radial structure

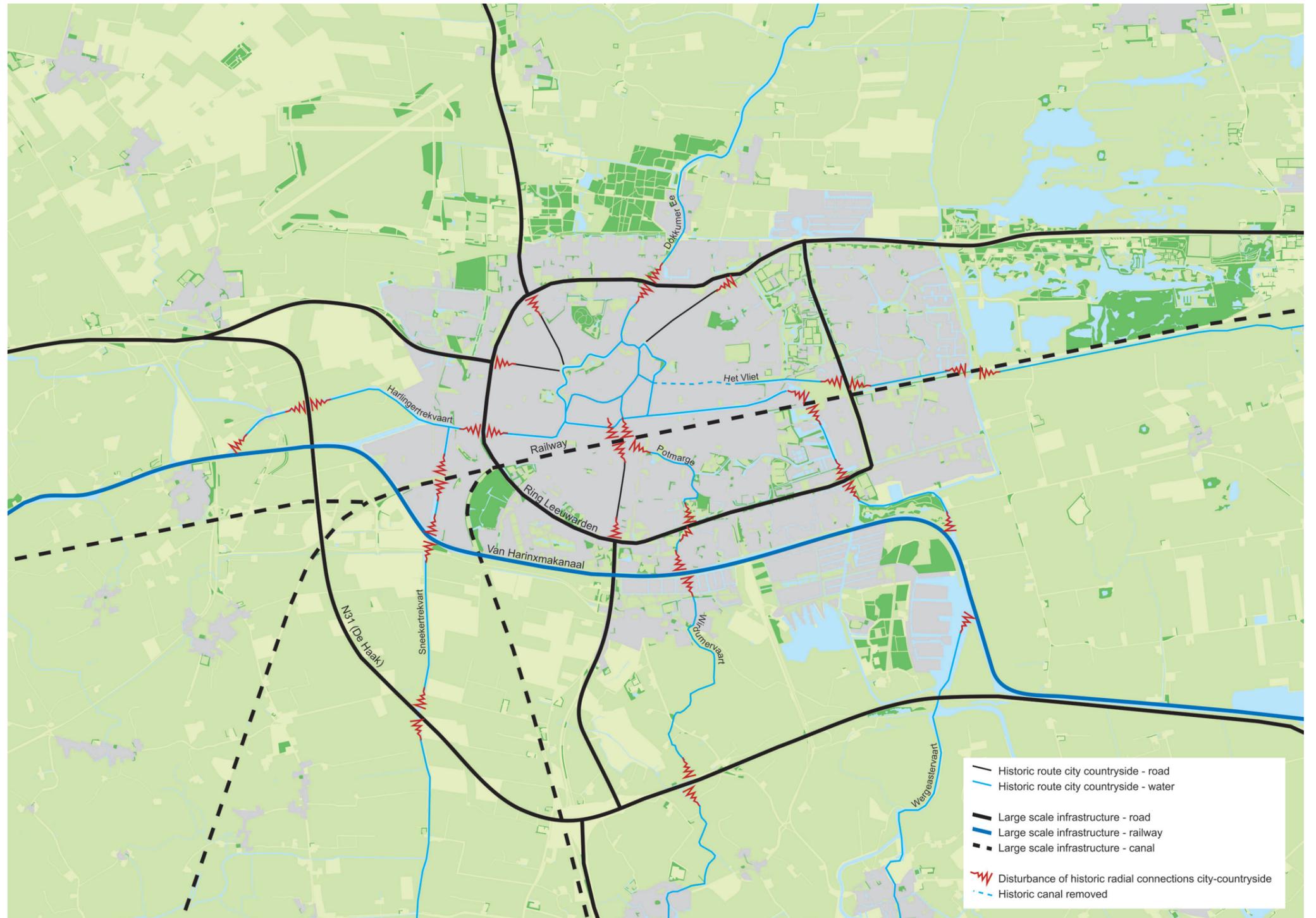
Jasper Vlek

The title of European Capital of Culture could be seen as the start of a period of increasing foreign relations again and as a change to reduce the conflicts between Leeuwarden and countryside.

To use LWD2018 to strengthen the mutual relationship the countryside should be involved in the event. This is also an important issue in the bidbook. However, nothing is said about the physical connection between the city and the countryside.

In history the mutual physical relations were very tight. Leeuwarden had a radial structure with mostly canals, connecting the fortified town with the surrounding farms and villages. Since the industrialisation this typical radial structure has been disturbed by large right-angled infrastructure. The road around Leeuwarden, the railway and the Van Harinxma Canal all cut the historical radials in pieces. In present times the Haak of Leeuwarden is realized and also interferes in the historical radial structures and routes.

In the last decades Leeuwarden lost most of her radial structure. It is disturbed on a lot of places. If the purpose is to strengthen the relationship between city and countryside and let the countryside share in the (economical) opportunities of the event, the radial structures should be restored and attractive and human scale routes to the surrounding countryside are needed.



Mutual spatial relation on physical border

Willem Visser

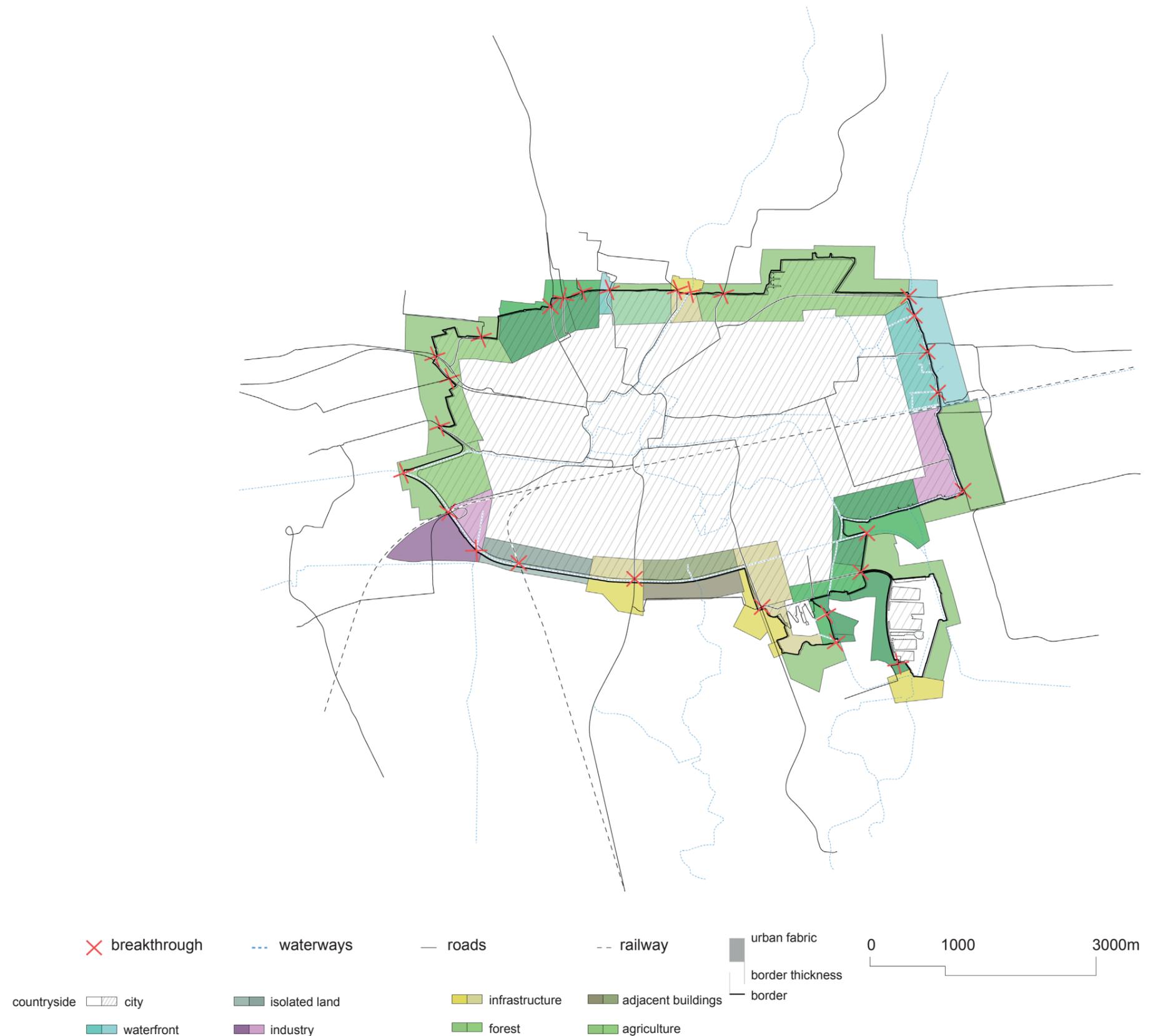
The city Leeuwarden has the ambition to close the gap between city and countryside. In the bid book, prepared for the event European Capital of Culture 2018, is spoken about the increasing distance between food and its origin.¹

On spatial terms, the city is characterized by hard boundaries with the surrounding countryside. This has resulted in the fact that a large group of residents of Leeuwarden has lost the visual en physical contact with the countryside.

With each expansion of the city the cityborders are moved further towards the countryside. The cityborder of Leeuwarden shows a large diversity of bordertypologies. These typologies are different in size, organization and function.

Research shows that Leeuwarden has to deal with hard boundaries between the urban fabric and the adjacent rural countryside. These boundaries are only interrupted by larger infrastructure which provide the access to city and countryside. On these breakages is no programmatic relationship between city and countryside.

The infrastructural roads are just designed for an efficient, safe and quick way of transporting various types of traffic flow. Perception of the countryside is not an major theme in this. Leeuwarden should invest in more recreational, educational en social connections between city and countryside.



1. Bidbook Leeuwarden-Ljouwert's application for European Capital of Culture 2018

map of current border identity Leeuwarden

Conclusion

Willem Vissers - Jasper Vlek

Leeuwarden and the countryside have always been highly interdependent in an economic, governmental and social way. The mutual relation has always been very intense. Due to the high level of interdependence city and countryside also had lots of conflicts. Recently the city and countryside seem to come closer to each other again.

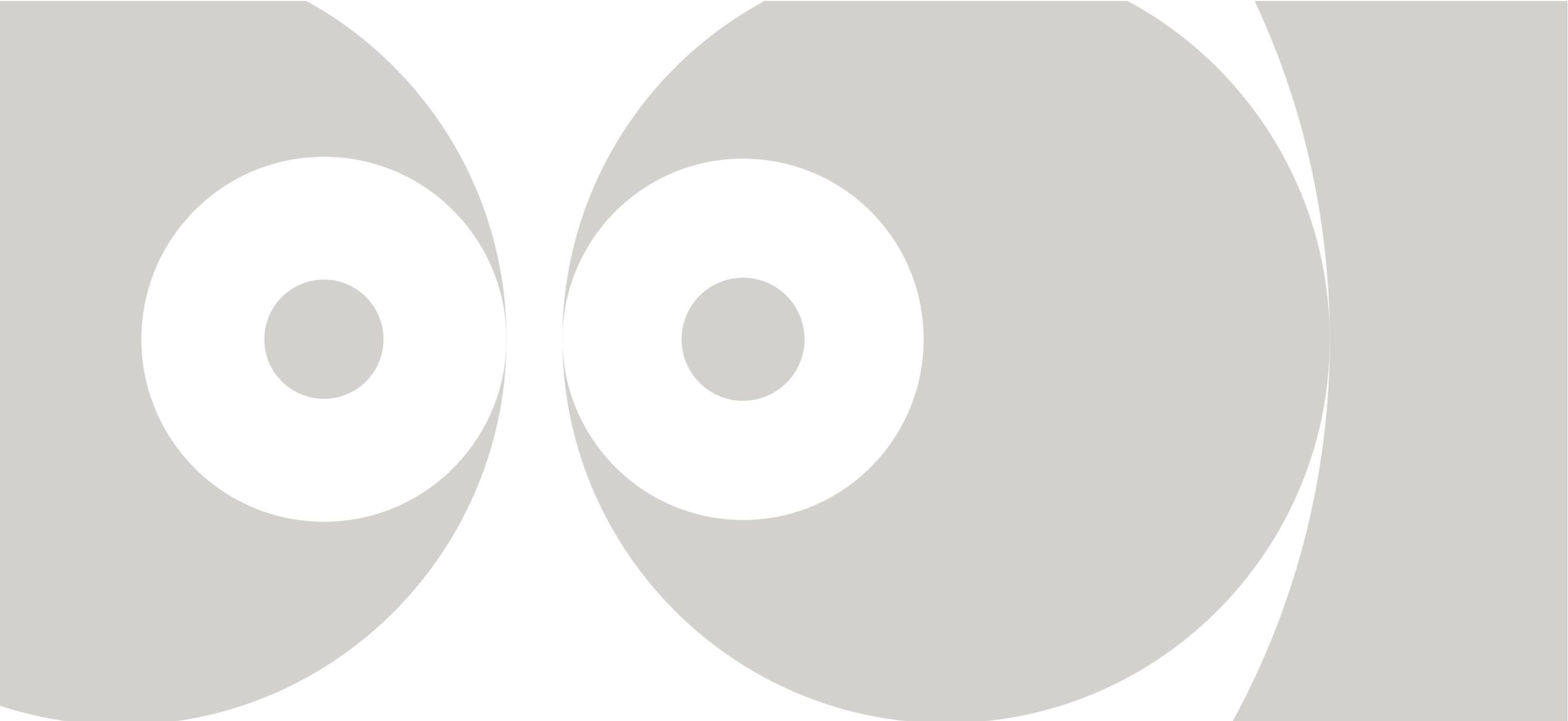
History has proven that the level of conflict is low when Leeuwarden has a strong relation with foreign countries. The title of European Capital of Culture could be seen as the start of a period of increasing foreign relations again and as a change to reduce the conflicts between Leeuwarden and countryside.

In our opinion the necessary condition to take the change is to improve the physical connections between the city and the direct countryside.

The historical radial (water) structure embody one of the oldest spatial structures that formed the basis and historical growth of Leeuwarden. Due to urban growth and large infrastructures the recognizable radial structure has become fragmented and disturbed. This has led to an increasing isolation and detachment of the surrounding countryside.

If the purpose is to strengthen the relationship between city and countryside and let the countryside share in the (economical) opportunities of the event, the radial structures should be restored. Attractive and human scale routes to the surrounding countryside are needed. The sharp border between city and countryside should be opened more on several locations. The social focus of city-countryside in the bidbook should be supported by a strategy to strengthening the physical connections to the direct countryside around Leeuwarden.



A graphic consisting of two large, stylized eyes. Each eye is composed of a white outer ring, a white inner ring, and a solid grey center. The eyes are set against a light grey background that is part of a larger circular shape.

LWD 2018

4. LWD2018

4.1 European agenda for culture

Suzy Chong - Bektas Zorlu

Introduction

We want to discover the role we as architects and urbanists could play for LWD2018, 2018's European Capital of Culture - ECoC-. ECoC is an international event by the European Union known for its potential legacy it can have on its host city comparable to the effects of hosting Olympic games and European and World Cups. Our main question is: How can LWD2018 leave a legacy? For this question we need insights in the event itself and we need to know Leeuwarden's approach to the event. Thus, in this chapter will be

covering the following questions:
 What is European Capital of Culture?
 What is the purpose of the ECoC event for the European Union?
 What cities have been ECoC and is there a development of the event over the years?
 What are the objectives of host cities?
 What type of strategies have host cities used to meet their objectives and what were the effects?
 What is Leeuwarden's approach?

For these questions we've carried out a literature research using several studies. One recurring source is the 2013 study of Beatriz Garcia and Tamsin Cox -

European Capitals of Culture: Success Strategies and Long-Term Effects - This is an extensive study offering a systematic review of all the academic, policy and practitioner literature available on cities that have hosted the ECoC since 1985, as well as of the ECoC Programme vision and policy framework evolution. Thus, the extensive study reviews information of several researches and authors providing solid information on the ECoC. We have also looked to websites and booklets about the programme of LWD2018 and conducted an interview with the municipality of Leeuwarden. As a team we processed and evaluated the information to conclude our formulated questions.

European Capital of Culture

Since 1985 the European community yearly appoints an European city as Cultural Capital. A year long the chosen city is a podium for the art and culture Europe has to offer and it gets the chance to present its own culture and cultural heritage. Artists from throughout Europe, local artists and others interested are brought together in one city to learn from each other and build sustainable networks.¹

Emerging European consciousness

Citizens perceive EU as distant.² Due to this the EU has a 'democratic deficit'³; European policy doesn't have enough support of the European population. The EU tries to resolve this by emphasizing collective characteristics of Europeans while showing diversity of her cultures. Hence, the EU aims for unity in diversity.

' (...) if the corpus of European culture is sufficiently promoted and protected, a European consciousness will eventually emerge (...)⁴

Priorities European Commission's work plan

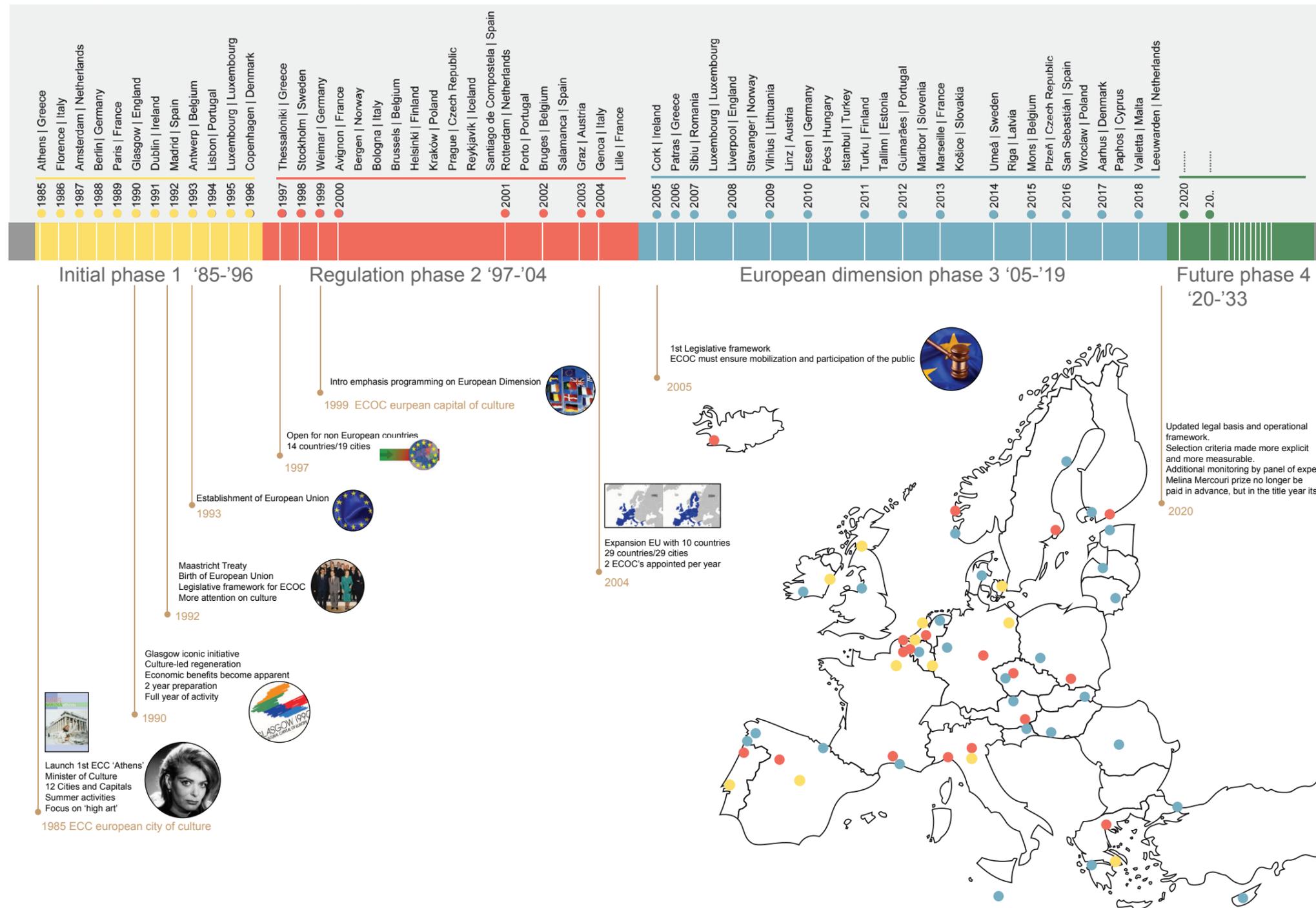
The Commission's culture work plan for 2010-2014 has 6 main priorities⁵:

1. promoting cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and inclusivity;
2. promoting and supporting cultural and creative industries;
3. increasing skills and mobility;
4. promoting and protecting cultural heritage and the mobility of collections;
5. promoting culture in external relations;
6. developing reliable statistics and an evidence-base for the culture sector.

Promotion unity in diversity by subsidizing cultural projects with an European Dimension

The development of European Capital of Culture

1985 was the first European City of Culture. Since almost fifty have followed providing knowledge and experience, evolving the ECoC into what it is today. Legislation and criteria bounded to the event have created four identifiable phases each starting when introduced changes are implemented in the event. Leeuwarden is part of the European dimension phase, which means extra attention is focused on the aforementioned 'unity in diversity' and mobilization and participation of the public.



1 Leijden, R. van, De toekomst Culturele Hoofdsteden van Europa (Rotterdam: Erasmus Universiteit, Augustus 2011)
 2 Idem
 3 Leerssen, J., Nationaal denken in Europa (Amsterdam: University Press, 1999)
 4 Tsaliki, L., The Construction of European Identity and Citizenship through Cultural Policy. European Studies :159 (2007)
 5 europa.eu official website of the European Union

4.2 Objectives, strategies and legacy

Suzy Chong

Objectives host cities

1. Raising capacity cultural offer
2. Raising profile city and cultural offer
3. Change and 'catalytic' effect that the ECoC is perceived to offer in other areas including:
 - Tourism development
 - Improving external perceptions of city - for economic purposes -
 - Supporting growth of new industries
 - Social engagement, including stimulating pride of the city
 - Physical regeneration

Success strategies host cities

1. A clear vision, set up from the start
Clarity and consistency of approach
2. Distinct programming
Reflecting the city's assets and history, and expressing cultural identity of the area, innovative and/or

- internationally recognized work
3. A balance between event programming and relevant infrastructure development city's ability to determine whether investment in infrastructures is required in order to maximise the benefits of the ECoC year, and whether this needs to be coordinated directly by ECoC teams or developed in parallel.
 4. Clear lines of communication adapted to different constituencies
For instance, a distinction between local, national and international communication strategies.
 5. Broad public engagement
To involve local population and maximise their sense of ownership, from targeted community programming to volunteering schemes
 6. Strong governance & financing models
Independent of political interference, and that can provide a single point of clarity in terms of the management of an ECoC
 7. A commitment to legacy planning
Actively planning for legacy, whether in terms of the long-term physical infrastructure for culture, engagement with communities or the nature of the cultural offer.

Short- and long-term effects

1. Cultural
 - Impacts upon existing cultural system and future plans for cultural activity are the most prolific areas of reported beneficial impact from ECoCs: projects that continue beyond the hosting year, increased collaboration and networking between cultural providers, and increased capacity and ambition within the sector.
 - Improved image: hosts with a low profile before experienced positive changes in terms of both internal perceptions and external responses, leading on to long-term improvement of their national and international ranking as top cultural and/or tourism destinations.
2. Economic and physical
 - Cities targeting tourists demonstrating significant returns on investment with evidence of some cities sustaining increases in tourism in the longer term.
 - Physical developments most tangible long-term impact in ECoC cities
3. Social
 - Absence of real evidence social impact of ECoCs
 - Increases in audiences at existing venues in cities;

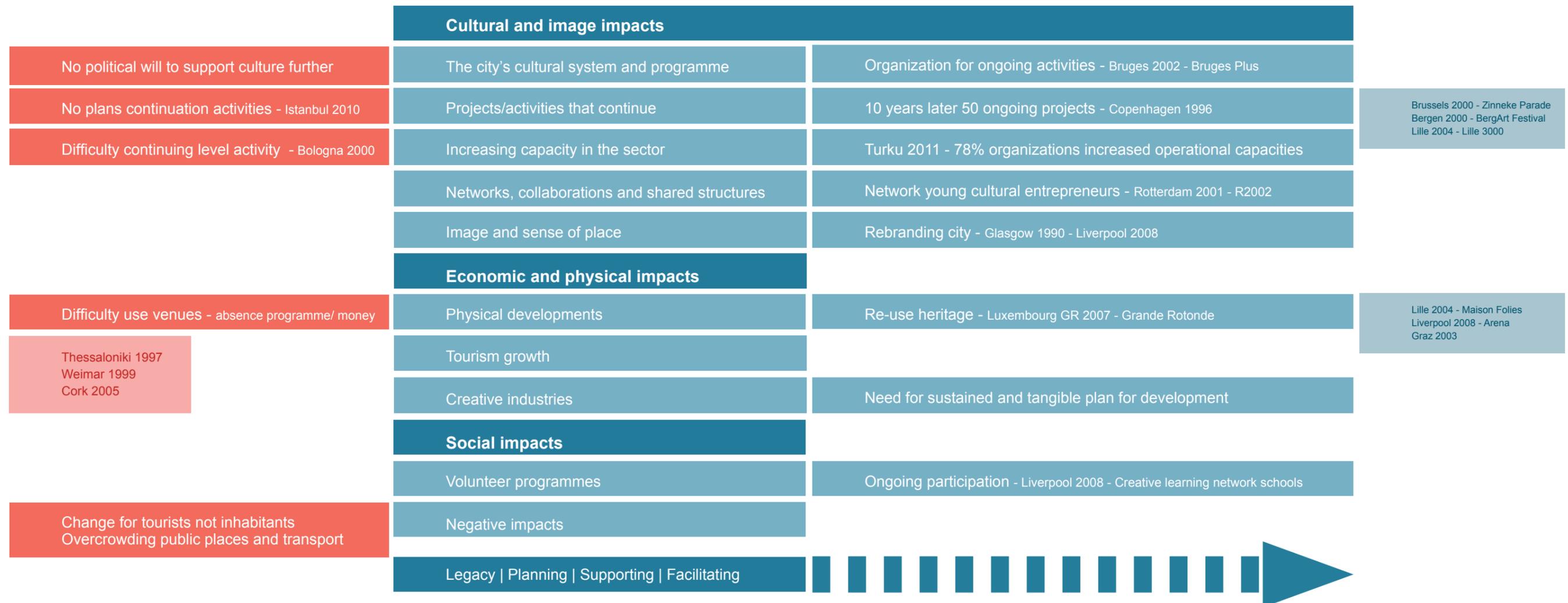
some evidence of diverse audiences' cultural engagement

- Helped to increase pride in the city, there are also negative perceptions of some ECoCs from local communities

4 Policy and political

- Notion ECoC as a 'catalyst' for change is a strong one for many cities, research supporting it is limited, and there is significant concern about the uneven distribution of beneficial effects from the ECoC across communities of interest, which is associated with uneven policy priorities.
- Intention and commitment to supporting culture through formal cultural policy and governance structures, and to extending the use of culture in relation to other policy agendas, supported by evidence of improved funding for future activity, and a greater impetus to strategically plan for cultural development and position culture within the city's wider planning.¹

¹ Garcia, B., Cox, T., European Capitals of Culture: Success Strategies and Long-Term Effects (European Union, 2013)



4.3 The approach of Leeuwarden

Chris van Heeswijk

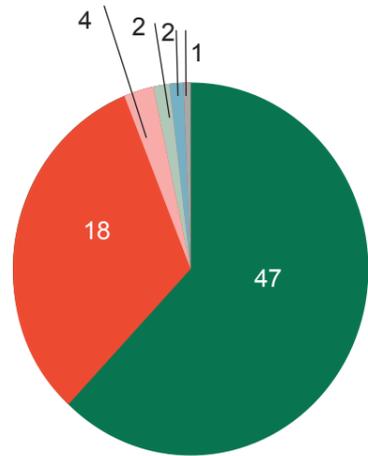
The majority of the bottom-up initiatives in Leeuwarden (status: July 2014) are green initiatives. These initiatives include projects to improve biodiversity, developing sustainable food production and to educate the public.¹ Most of these initiatives stay on the local level. The ambition to incorporate other social groups relies on the promotion of gardening to youngsters. For example using urban farming in elementary school classes or a urban farming market.²

Caption bottom-up neighbourhood initiatives:

- green initiatives 'eetbaar leeuarden' (urban farming, public green and biodiversity)
- other initiatives (social, education, sports, energy and culture)

Large scale social bottom-up initiatives in multiple neighbourhoods:

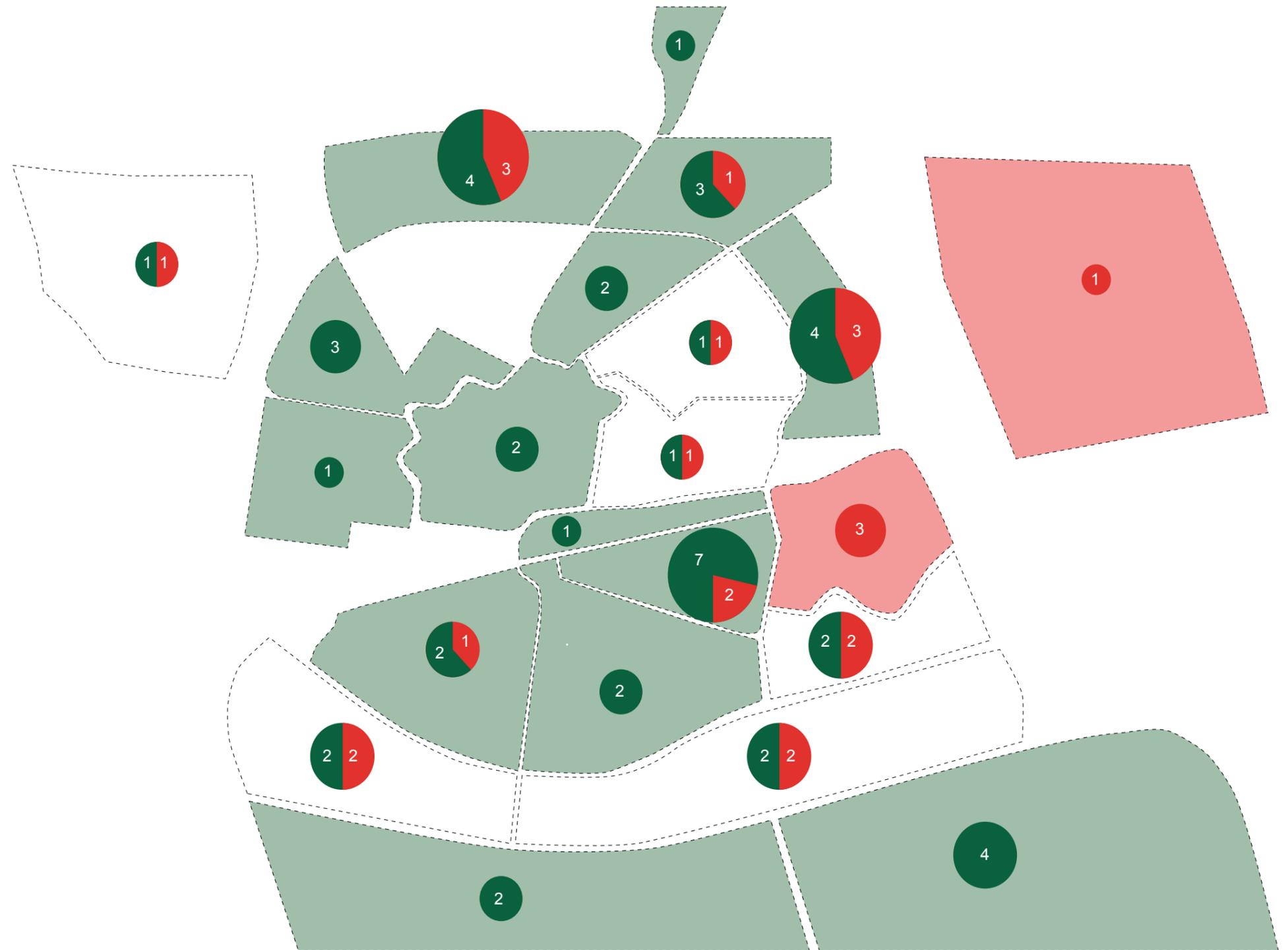
- project 'weekend school'
 - project 'handen in één'
 - frysk lab
 - project 'boost'
- (neighbourhoods: Bilgaard, Vrijheidswijk, Heechterp-Schieringen)



Total bottom-up initiatives: 73

green:	47
social/education:	18
energy:	4
safety:	2
culture:	2
sports:	1

1. Diks, I. - 'Eetbare en groene initiatieven' municipality of Leeuwarden - July 2014
 2. Interview with Jurjen van der Weg (municipality of Leeuwarden)



Map of bottom-up initiatives by the residents of the city of Leeuwarden July 2014.

The research on the phenomenon European Capital of Cultural points out, legacy will be developed if it is facilitated, supported and planned. Planning is essential to maintain projects and keeping these projects succesfull, which can be achieved if bottom-up and top down initiatives are combined.

Potency of legacy will be developed if a wide range of social groups will come in contact with each other. Trough programming or to connect various initiatives with each other.

“Van beleidsparticipatie naar co-creatie.”

Jurjen van der Weg (manager of bottom-up projects municipality of Leeuwarden)

1. The policy of the municipality of Leeuwarden reviews initiatives with the following criteria: public support, contribution of inhabitants and ‘common sense’. With the help of these criteria, the municipality decides if it will fund the initiative. The municipality doesn’t give initiatives advice to trigger higher ambitions. Their current assertive approach is a reaction on the prior ‘top down’ planning of the 90’s, which didn’t take local interests into account. Furthermore, the municipality doesn’t make use of its overview of the initiatives to connect the initiatives with each other.³

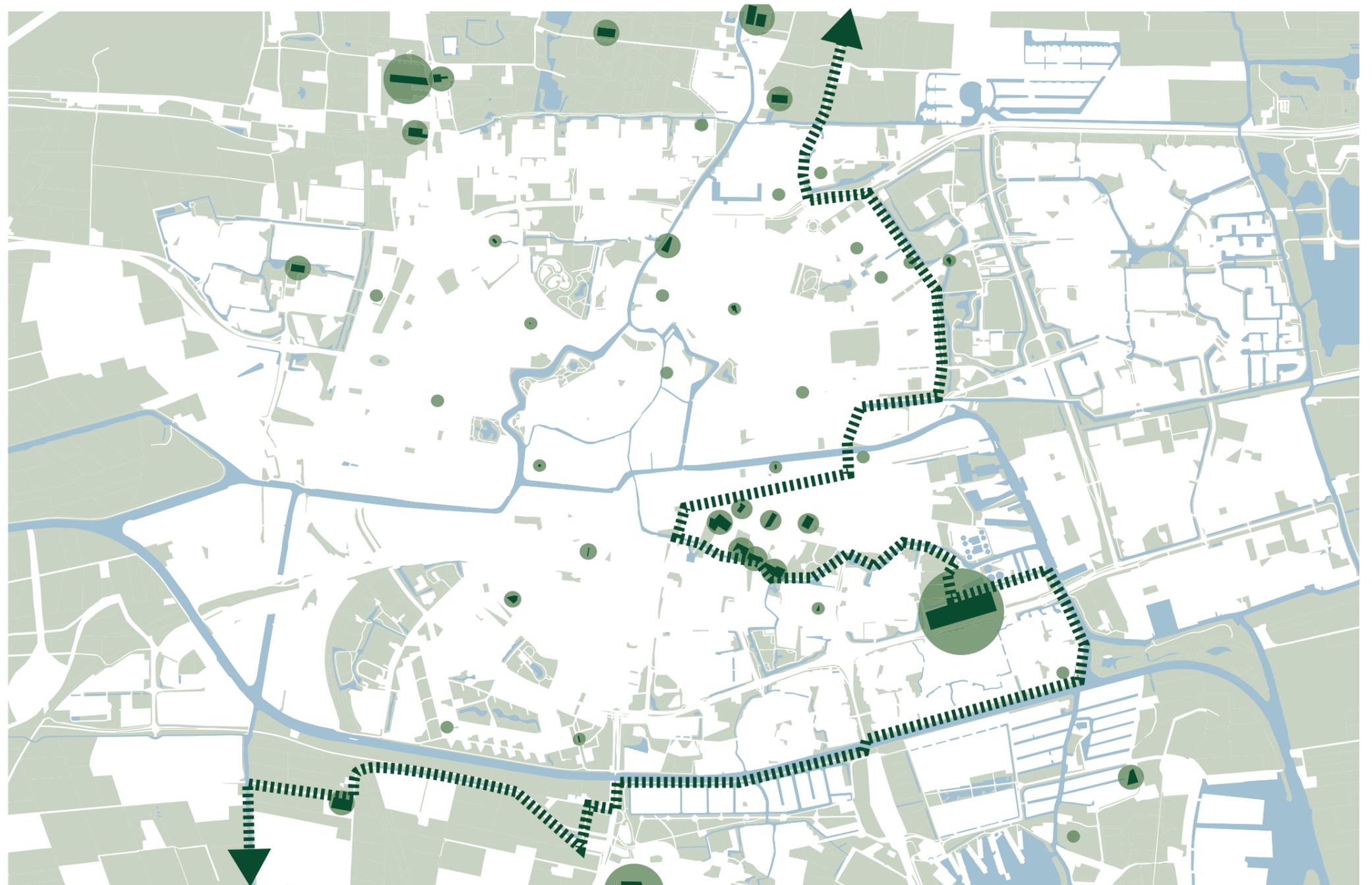
2. Small green initiatives are squattered over the city.⁴ Most of the bigger initiatives can be found on the borders of the city, especially in the North and in the South. The spaces which are used are waste lands, public green areas and temporary available spaces. Larger clusters of urban farming in the neighbourhood ‘Achter de Hoven’ show potential because these initiatives are situated near the Watercampus. However, the majority of the initiatives have a small scale and have a decorative nature (planting fruit trees in the neighbourhood and developing roof gardens). These initiatives dont have the potential to increase their outreach on the long term. Additional funding of these intiatives by the municipality would decrease the ammount of legacy in Leeuwarden. The research on the phenomenon European Capital of Cultural points out, legacy will be developed if it is facilitated, supported and planned. Planning is essential to maintain projects and keeping these projects succesfull, which can be achieved if bottom-up and top down initiatives are combined.⁵



Neighbourhood garden ‘Vliethofke’, Noordvlietstraat 1



Roof garden, Bildtsestraat Leeuwarden (neighbourhood ‘Vosseparkwijk’)



Map of ‘green’ bottom-up initiatives in Leeuwarden

existing green areas



‘Leeuwarder bijenlint’,
bee ribbon of 23km to increase
biodiversity.

3. *ibid.*

4. Interview with Jurjen van der Weg (municipality of Leeuwarden)

5. eetbaarleeuwarden.nl

The social initiatives which have a higher outreach of influence include the following projects: 'weekend school', 'handen in één', 'boost' and Frysklab.

Weekend school Baljeé

A initiative which focusses on offering knowledge and elaboration for children (ages ranging from 10 to 14 years old), who are not provided because of their social environment. The insitution is currently accomodated in the Piter Jelles Gymnasium and is open on Sunday, every two weeks. Children cycle in groups from their neighbourhood schools to the gymnasium, located in north of the city centre. The location is close to dangerous several road crossings according the cyclists federation of Fryslan.⁶

Frysklab

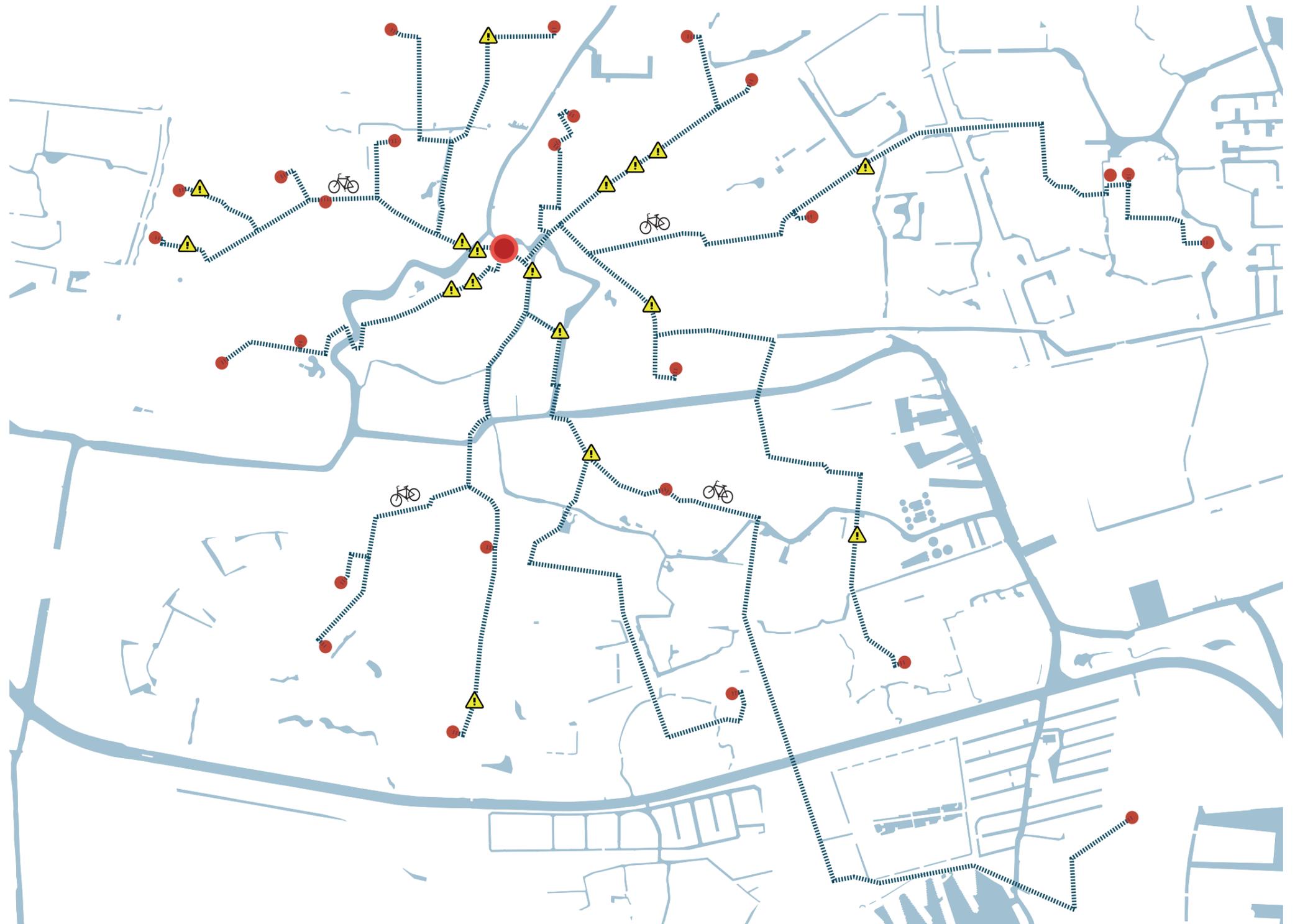
The first mobile Fablab of 'Friesland' called 'Frysklab' is a initiative, started by employee's of the library service of 'Friesland'. Frysklab is a place where elementary school children become aware of the possibilities of digital fabrication and acquire skills to develop additional business cases. Frysklab also developed school programmes which are related to the water campus and sustainable energy.⁷ The flexibility of the initiative is efficient and stimulates children. Yet physical development will only be indirectly influenced.

Handen in één

A collective effort by multiple local health organisations including: 'Palet' and 'Thuiszorg Het Friese Land'. The project is started in 2010, as a response to the nation wide budgets cuts on healthcare ('Algemene Wet Bijzondere Ziektekosten'). 'Handen in één' states that elderly should be flexibly supported, to live independently. With the help of the 'neighbour', requests of the elderly can be fulfilled. In Leeuwarden-West, the project started a neighbourhood company where healthcare students join the effort to increase social contact of elderly. Related events like the elderly sorority are accomodated in existing community centres. Checker matches between the elderly sorority and children of the extramural daycare stimulate interaction between two different social groups. However, the visibility of the initiative is questionable, when it comes to the involvement of non-residents and the poor use of new spatial opportunities.

Boost

The project 'Boost' has the intention to develop the talents of youngsters in the following neighbourhoods: Bilgaard, Vrijheidswijk and Heechterp-Schieringen. Part of this project is the 'Horizon festival' a multicultural music festival for local bands (various music styles: Hard Rock, Rock n'roll, Javanese swing and Hip-Hop). In collaboration with 'Welzijn Centraal', 'Boost' initiated a fundraising for the local childrens choir and a Carribean brassband.⁸



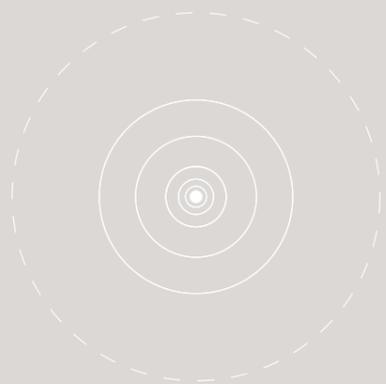
Map of bicycle routes from elementary schools to 'Weekend school Baljeé'



Dangerous bicycle road crossings (according to cyclists federation of Fryslan, jan. 2014)

6. Interview with Jurjen van der Weg (municipality of Leeuwarden)

7. Frysklab.nl



5. Vision

5.1 Hypothesis

Jan van Hoof - Jasper Vlek

The conclusion of our research is that Leeuwarden has great spatial, economic and social qualities but also some perseverant social urgencies to deal with. The isolated location, the own language, the pride and great history give the Frysian people and Frysland, a strong identity. On the other hand it is also the cause of a rather conservative attitude. This aspect is probably the basis for the qualities as well as the urgencies of Frysland and Leeuwarden.

The Frysian landscape has a very traditional character, with villages and cities being islands in a green sea of a agricultural landscape. Every island used to be self sufficient and most of them still are. This aspect gives space for community building and forms of social cohesion like Mienskip, but also makes the orientation of the society rather introvert.

The qualities of Frysland are a direct consequence of this. There is a lot of care given to preservation of the Frysian identity, the authenticity of the landscape, mienskip and the history within each community. Apart from the isolated location, the urgencies also seem a consequence of the introvert character of the Frysian people. Frysland has been stagnated too long. Leeuwarden provided too little space for innovation, which led to relatively low numbers of big companies and high educated citizens. The society provides too few examples and chances for the youth to motivate themselves for studying. This causes the poor social-economic state of Leeuwarden at this moment.

The event of LWD2018 is a huge opportunity to address and deal with the social-economic issues the region is facing. The program seems to be divided in two parts. The first part consists of events organized by the organisation, mostly located in the city centre of

Leeuwarden and other hot spots in the province. The main purpose of these events seems to be to attract large numbers of visitors from outside the region and to present Leeuwarden and Frysland to Europe. The second part consists of initiatives organized by local residents in the whole of Leeuwarden and its countryside. These events have a bottom-up character and is made by and for the local people.

The second type of events seem to initiate the concept of mienskip. Unlike the big events the local organized events seem to have the potential to really contribute to the Frysian and Leeuwardian society on the long term. These projects have the potential to serve as a leverage to eventually really deal with the problematic theme's of everyday life of Frysians, like education, employment,

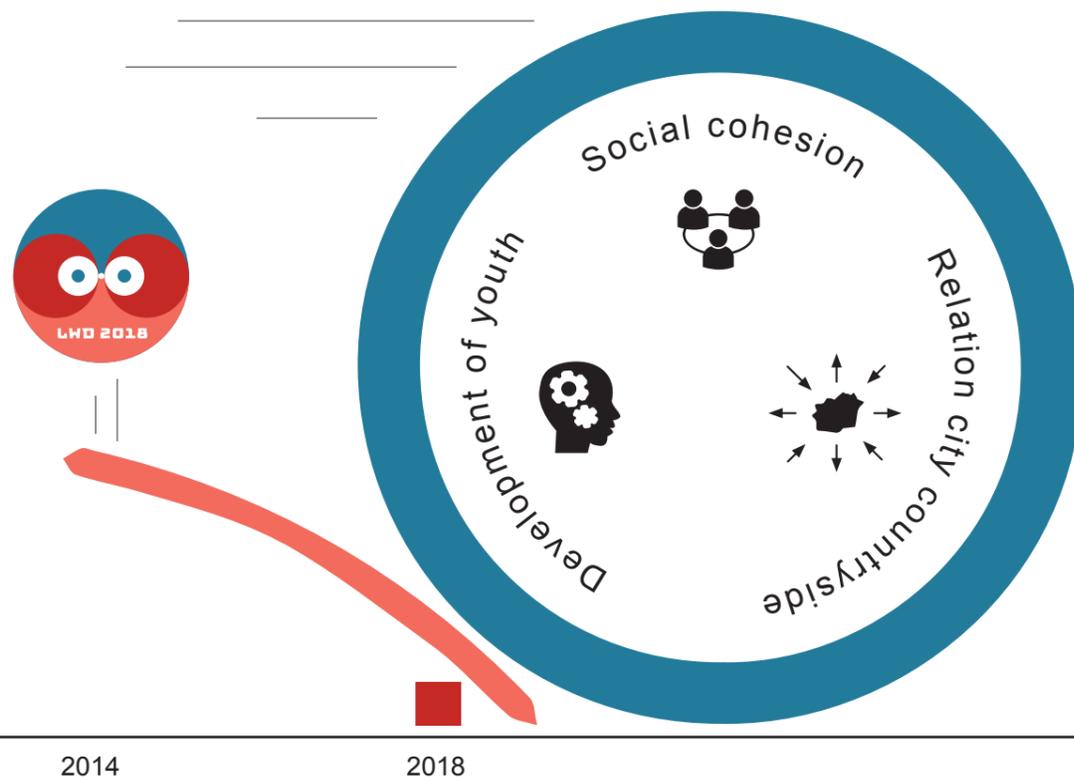
activation, social cohesion and strengthening the relation between urban and rural communities.

The conclusion of our research to previous European Capital of Culture cities is that most of the initiatives disappear after the year of the event. To really use this event in Leeuwarden as a leverage to deal with social urgencies, the local bottom-up initiatives need to be recognised, supported and facilitated with a sustainable structure. When an initiative is carried by the local population and supported by the authorities it may lead to a permanent structure consisting of both software (social cohesion) and hardware (physical structure). Only this may lead to the leverage effect of LWD2018.

In 2018 the event of European Capital of Culture in Leeuwarden will function as a leverage, not only attracting large numbers of people from all over Europe to the city centre, but also creating a real and meaningful legacy by recognizing, supporting and facilitating the locally organized projects.

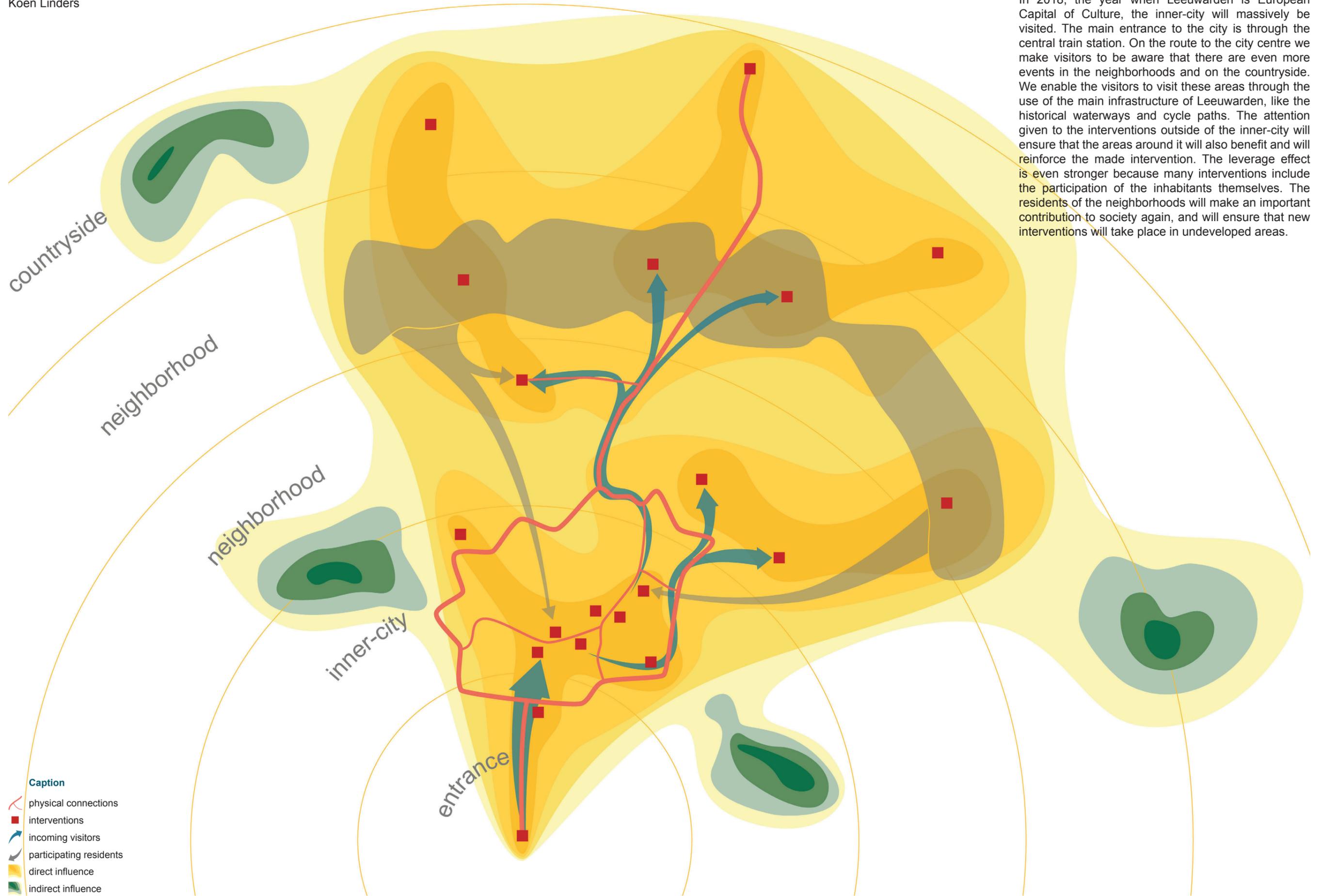
These local projects have the potential to really deal with the urgencies of everyday life of local citizens like inactivity and social isolation, development of youth and the relationship between city and countryside. To exploit this chance in 2018 two main purposes in the strategy should be followed:

- 1. Projects which address the main urgencies should be supported and facilitated in a sustainable manner. Only when the bottom-up initiatives are supported by top-down structures legacy may be created.**
- 2. Visitors should be stimulated to not only visit the city centre but the whole area. The locally organized projects should be well connected to the city centre in order to attract and stimulate foreigners to visit them.**



5.2 Vision map

Koen Linders



The leverage effect

In 2018, the year when Leeuwarden is European Capital of Culture, the inner-city will massively be visited. The main entrance to the city is through the central train station. On the route to the city centre we make visitors to be aware that there are even more events in the neighborhoods and on the countryside. We enable the visitors to visit these areas through the use of the main infrastructure of Leeuwarden, like the historical waterways and cycle paths. The attention given to the interventions outside of the inner-city will ensure that the areas around it will also benefit and will reinforce the made intervention. The leverage effect is even stronger because many interventions include the participation of the inhabitants themselves. The residents of the neighborhoods will make an important contribution to society again, and will ensure that new interventions will take place in undeveloped areas.

Caption

- physical connections
- interventions
- incoming visitors
- participating residents
- direct influence
- indirect influence

5.3 Individual projects

Jasper Vlek

To make the vision for Leeuwarden and the European Capital of Culture in 2018 operational, each student will focus on an individual project. The project connects to one of the main urgencies addressed in chapter 3:

1. Social cohesion and activation
2. Development of the youth
3. Relation city and countryside

Each of the projects stands on its own but are also related to other projects. Some projects provide a physical infrastructure to stimulate visitors to visit the whole area. Other projects are more focused on the neighbourhoods and countryside and to create social cohesion.

The combination of these projects will lead to utilize all the opportunities the event of European Capital of Culture will provide and lead to a real leverage effect for Leeuwardian society in the period after 2018.



START-UP BOOTCAMP
een platform voor kennis uitwisseling
tussen jongeren en ouderen



CANALS OF CULTURE
het herstellen van de verbinding tussen stad en land



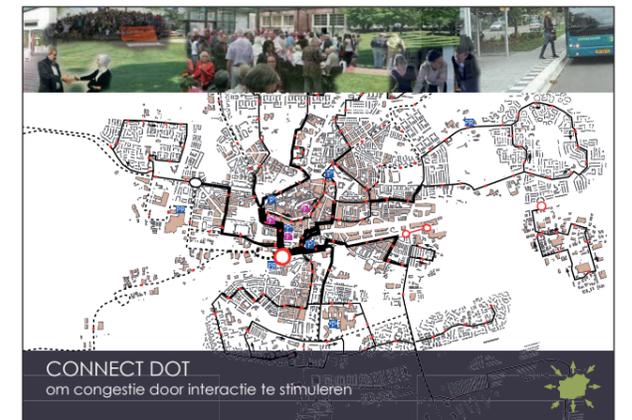
WOONKAMER VAN LEEUWARDEN
van cultureel centrum naar bibliotheek van de toekomst



RURAL HOTSPOT
om stad en platteland te verbinden



ACTIVEREN VAN WATERWEGEN
voor een levendige stad



CONNECT DOT
om congestie door interactie te stimuleren



CROSS-OVERS
van achterlandswijk naar sustainable community



PAUZE STREKEN
om braakliggende terreinen te gebruiken om agrarisch landschap
in stedelijk weefsel te integreren



TALENT FACTORY
om jongeren te inspireren en te activeren



MAKERS PLACE
om productiviteit van de jongeren te ontplooiën



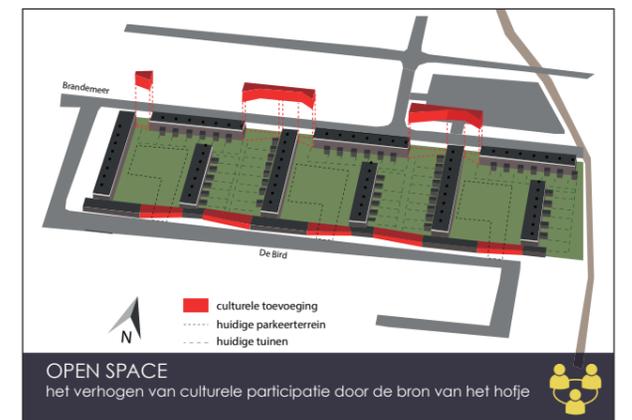
BRAIN GAIN
basisschoolleerlingen motiveren door ze in contact
te brengen met Friese technologie



LEREN VAN WIRDUM
om mienskip als strategie in te zetten in de stad



PRODUCTION BORDER
om de fysieke grens van stad en land programmatisch te doorbreken



OPEN SPACE
het verhogen van culturele participatie door de bron van het hofje

Appendix

Interview Doarpsbelang Reduzum

Willem Jan van Ginkel - Bjorn Hendriks

Interview met het huidig bestuur van Doarpsbelang Reduzum. Ten behoeve van het deelonderwerp Mienskip en de bottum-up initiatieven die aan deze term verbonden zijn.

Interview datum: Dinsdag 21-10-2014 te Reduzum
Contactpersoon Reduzum:
Otto vd Meulen; voorzitter Doarpsbelang Reduzum
doarpsbelang@reduzum.com
9008 RB Reduzum (Provincie Fryslân)

WJ+BJORN: Hoe werkt het doarpsbelang?
DOARPSBELANG: Twintig jaar geleden is het doarpsbelang opgezet onder de toenmalige gemeente Boarnsterhim. Vanaf toen is het gestart met zaken op te pakken als het toestemming geven voor een collecte. Dat word voortaan bij het Doarpsbelang gemeld in plaats van bij de gemeente. Ondertussen zitten we bij de gemeente Leeuwarden en volgens Leeuwarden mogen we dit niet zelf doen. Maar door dit juist door het dorp zelf te doen, voorkom je dat er drie collectes en drie feesten op hetzelfde moment gehouden worden.

WJ+BJORN: Wat is de rol van het doarpsbelang in de groenvoorzieningen?

DOARPSBELANG: Momenteel is dit even naar de achtergrond, i.v.m. Leeuwarden. Boarnsterhim deed voorheen ook niet veel. Dus de school heeft het destijds samen met het dorp opgepakt. Maar het zelf onderhouden van gemeente groen ging altijd goed. Dus het idee is om dit wel weer op te pakken, maar even af te wachten hoe het nu met Leeuwarden gaat. En dan door een ZZP'er vanuit het dorp in samenwerking met het dorp. Dan blijft het kwalitatief goed en is het goedkoper voor Leeuwarden. Maar het is wachten op wat Leeuwarden gaat doen, want als Leeuwarden zelf actie onderneemt dan kost het het dorp niets.

WJ+BJORN: Wat zijn de grotere lopende projecten op dit moment?

DOARPSBELANG: Momenteel is er een jongerenrententank opgericht en daar een masterplan voor opgesteld. Van 2010 tot 2020, alleen er veranderen dingen zo snel. 25-35 jaar, jullie hebben andere ideeën dan de ouderen. Wat willen die doelgroep in het dorp, dit is de toekomst van het dorp. Hun moeten hier nog goed kunnen vertoeven.

Grote projecten zijn er verder momenteel niet. Wel is er begin van het jaar een Urnenmuur geplaatst. Dit heeft twee jaar geduurd om voor elkaar te krijgen. Nu hebben ze die alleen onder een groot kraaiennest gezet. Dus nu zijn we bezig met het verplaatsen van deze urnenmuur. Dit kost veel energie van het doarpsbelang, om steeds dit soort projecten op te lossen. Maar door het doarpsbelang krijg je dit soort projecten wel gedaan.

WJ+BJORN: Het altijd maar er achteraan zitten, komt dit doordat er geen urgentie voor de gemeente is bij bijvoorbeeld de urnenmuur?

DOARPSBELANG: Nu viel het vooral ook tussen Boarnsterhim en Leeuwarden. Boarnsterhim waren allemaal interimmanagers, die hun tijd uit zaten. We

hebben hier ook een aparte urnenmuur commissie voor opgericht, elk project word in een commissie opgepakt. Die ook opgeheven word nadat het project is afgerond. Eén keer per jaar komt er een wethouder langs om te kijken hoe zaken gaan, deze man hebben we gelijk mee genomen na die urnenmuur en die zag ook dat het anders moet.

WJ+BJORN: Wat betekend het unieke doarpsbestuur dan nog?

DOARPSBELANG: Onder het doarpsbestuur hebben we 13 commissies, die meedenken aan een vraag van de bevolking. In die groepering zitten altijd 1 of 2 mensen die ervaring hebben en minstens één bestuurslid in de commissies. Die groepering werkt het dan uit en dat word weer terug naar het bestuur gedragen en het doarpsbestuur zorgt ervoor dat het bij de gemeente terecht komt.

Zo is er bijvoorbeeld een speeltuinencommissie, want in het dorp zijn er drie speeltuinen. Die hebben zelf een speeltoestel aangeschaft. Daarnaast is er ook het Tjerkenfonds, een fonds dat 20.000 euro per jaar uitkeert aan willekeurige dingen in het dorp. Rabobank heeft een coöperatie fonds die deelt 300.000 euro per jaar uit, die verdeelt word over initiatieven, dus het is ook zaak om geld terug te krijgen van plannen. De speeltuincommissie heeft het geld uitgegeven en daarna word het ingediend bij de Rabobank, het geld komt weer terug.

Er staat een prullenbakje bij een bankje, iemand uit het dorp meld dat dit kapot is en via het doarpsbelang komt daar weer een nieuw prullenbakje.

Door actief mee te denken in de dingen die gebeuren in en rondom het dorp. Hebben we ook voor elkaar kunnen krijgen dat de vaarroute een stukje verlengd werd, toen ze toch bezig waren. Je bent steeds bezig met de dingen die uit het dorp aangedragen worden. Je hoeft niet zelf te gaan bedenken.

WJ+BJORN: Moet er dan een bepaald draagvlak zijn? Of zoek je naar draagvlak?

DOARPSBELANG: We communiceren eenmaal per maand via het dorpsblad, daar vermelden we de activiteiten. Krijgen we geen reacties dan is iedereen het er blijkbaar mee eens. En vooraf zoeken we ook uit of het haalbaar is. Iedereen kan het dus ook weten.

WJ+BJORN: Is ook iedereen betrokken bij de activiteiten in het dorp?

DOARPSBELANG: Er is een huis aan huis blad, waarin alle verenigingen gecombineerd zitten. Voorheen had elke vereniging zijn eigen blad, maar dit was niet echt praktisch. Iedere vereniging kan nu in dit blad zijn mededelingen kwijt. Het is dus ook een gratis blad dat iedereen krijgt. Leest ook iedereen het? Er zijn ook stukjes in het Fries, we gaan nu bezig met het tweetalig aanbieden, omdat er ook import in het dorp woont. Op de website staat wel ook altijd informatie over het dorp ook in het Nederlands.

Alle informatie over het dorp is ook terug te vinden op de website, in het dorp is ook een commissie die dit bij houdt.

Ook als ze met de weg bezig zijn en het is niet netjes genoeg, dan blijven we er achteraan gaan om het op te lossen. En nu ziet het er dan ook netjes uit.

Voor het contact en het onderhouden van het dorp is

een meldpunt wel heel belangrijk. Maar de gemeente moet dit meldpunt wel accepteren. Als er iets bij het meldpunt gemeld word, word dit ook gecontroleerd of het echt zo is.

Als het meldpunt iets doorgeeft bij de gemeente dan gebeurt er ook echt iets. Als een bewoner uit het dorp iets meld bij de gemeente heeft dat veel minder effect. Doordat de gemeente weet van het meldpunt en weet dat het dan al gecontroleerd is. Het meldpunt is ook bij de gemeente geweest om eens bij dat cal centrum te kijken. Dan weet je hoe dat werkt en ook wie je voor je hebt.

een snelle lijn naar de gemeente is in het voordeel van het dorp.

WJ+BJORN: Heeft Leeuwarden het altijd al op deze manier gedaan?

DOARPSBELANG: Leeuwarden heeft er zeven dorpen bij gekregen, hierdoor moesten ze wel verbeteren en het netjes oppakken.

WJ+BJORN: Zijn er ook in andere dorpen dit soort meldpunten?

DOARPSBELANG: Dat wil de gemeente wel graag, omdat dit effectief is. Andere dorpen zien ook dat het werkt. Reduzum werkt dan ook als voorbeeld, doordat we een lijst hebben gemaakt met punten en dat in één keer opgestuurd. Doordat er al veel uitzoek werk gedaan is, scheelt het ook voor de gemeente. Hier krijgen we veel positieve reacties op, ook vanuit het dorp omdat er zaken snel opgepakt worden.

Zo was er onlangs ook iemand die een bordje verboden te poepen voor honden bij de oude haven had geplaatst. Mensen met honden uit het dorp kwamen naar het meldpunt om te vragen waar dat nu ineens vandaan komt. En nu zijn we met een commissie aan het kijken waar er een honden uitlaatveldje kan komen. Dit soort dingen kunnen dan veel sneller opgepakt worden.

Als iets opgelost is, word het ook teruggekoppeld naar de bewoners zelf.

We hebben nog een pinautomaat in het dorp, welke regelmatig in de storing staat. Als er mensen uit het dorp proberen te bellen heeft dit weinig effectiviteit. Nu regelt het meldpunt dit, door elke storing te melden en te registreren, zodat ze niet ineens de automaat weg halen. Omdat er te weinig transacties zijn. Door aan te tonen hoeveel storingen er zijn, kunnen we bewijs aanvoeren dat het ook vaak zat niet mogelijk is. We zijn geen politie, als we melding krijgen dat burens steeds rotzooi in de steeg laten liggen, daar zijn we niet voor.

WJ+BJORN: Jullie zijn er dus echt voor de leefbaarheid van het dorp?

DOARPSBELANG: Je kan het niet iedereen naar de zin maken, wat we vooral regelen is antwoorden. Al is het een nee. Dan weten we waar we aan toe zijn en kunnen we iets anders bekijken.

WJ+BJORN: Bemoeien jullie je ook met het instand houden van de basisschool?

DOARPSBELANG: Deze school heeft 126 leerlingen, we hebben één keer per jaar overleg met de school om zaken te bespreken.

WJ+BJORN: Is er een groei op de basisschool? In de Volkskrant stond deze week dat het steeds minder word.

DOARPSBELANG: Het zakt hier inderdaad, we

hebben hier een eigen schoolbusje rijden door de omliggende dorpen. Dit busje rijdt al een jaar of 75 en deze rijdt drie keer per dag. S'ochtends haalt het kinderen op en s middags thuis eten en s middags weer thuis afzetten. Deze bus word gesponsord door lokale bedrijven.

WJ+BJORN: Dit soort voorzieningen zijn natuurlijk van groot belang voor het in stand houden.

DOARPSBELANG: De mensen die hier wonen zijn hier voornamelijk ook opgegroeid, de meeste komen hier weer terug of blijven in de buurt wonen. Momenteel zijn we bezig met Elkien, als er een woning leeg komt dan willen ze die graag verkopen. Maar als doarpsbelang gaan we er achteraan om ook huurwoningen op voorraad te houden. Om die gewoon te verhuren, je moet er steeds achteraan om je dorp leefbaar te houden.

Er moesten er drie afgebroken worden, waarvoor er twee zijn teruggekomen. Waarvan één voor de verkoop en de ander in de huur. Steeds zijn we er mee bezig, om dingen te behouden in het dorp. Het project wat twintig jaar geleden gerealiseerd is. Heeft de gemeente destijds 150.000 gulden in gestopt voor onderzoek naar de mogelijkheden. En ze zagen het niet zitten om woningen met winst te verkopen. Dus toen zijn er drie mensen uit het dorp bij elkaar gaan zitten om zelf een woonwijk te ontwikkelen. Er is startkapitaal van die mensen zelf geweest om een BV op te richten en grond van gekocht van de kerk. ZE hebben infra en wegen aangelegd. Er komen 32 woningen, maar ze moesten wel wat houvast hebben. Dus er zijn negen mensen gestart met de nieuwe woningen. Maar zoveel procent van de winst moest van de kerk binnen het dorp blijven, daarvan hebben ze een nieuwe jachthaven aangelegd en zonnepanelen etc. aangekocht. En in de verbouw van de school van het dorp. Met dat geld zijn allemaal leuke dingen gedaan in het dorp. Mensen hebben wel wat verdiend, maar ook hun nek uitgestoken.

WJ+BJORN: Hoe zit dit met de windmolen, die prominent aan het begin van het dorp staat?

DOARPSBELANG: De doarpsmune, die moet vervangen gaan worden. Die molen is er ook gekomen door het dorp, er moest geld voor komen. 100 gulden per certificaat, binnen een week is er 220.000 gulden opgehaald. Door het verkopen van certificaten met rente aan de bewoners.

WJ+BJORN: Door het van onderaf te organiseren is er meer raakvlak, dit is ook terug te zien

DOARPSBELANG: Die mensen kregen 5% rente welke was vast gelegd. Doordat er startkapitaal was kregen we ook geld voor de molen. Na 10 jaar was dat ding afgelost en vanaf toen zijn er leuke dingen voor het dorp aangekocht, zoals zonnepanelen overal in het dorp. Het moet wel energie gericht zijn. Zo hebben ze ook de verlichting op het sportpark vervangen. Met de komst van het nieuwe initiatief wilden ze een strook windmolens bouwen bij het spoor. Daarom hebben we een enquête georganiseerd en 77% was er op tegen. De meest impopulaire beslissingen worden altijd in de zomerperiode gemaakt. Daarom van te voren bekend gemaakt wat ons standpunt is. Dat is dan ook succesvol, niet dat we tegen windenergie zijn, maar wel op deze manier.

WJ+BJORN: Hoe gaat dat met de nieuwe molen dan?

DOARPSBELANG: de huidige molen is 36 meter hoog en de nieuwe word 44 meter hoog, wel iets groter maar niet te groot. Met de nieuwe molen kunnen we zelfvoorzienend zijn. En om dit op te zetten word geïnitieerd door het doarpsbelang.

WJ+BJORN: Wat word er gedaan met het oog op Leeuwarden als Culturele Hoofdstad?

DOARPSBELANG: Daar zijn we ook mee bezig, we hebben een werkgroep opgericht. Dat doen we dan gewoon, als vanzelfsprekend. En als het klaar is word de werkgroep weer opgeheven. In het dorp zijn artistieke mensen, die mensen zitten in die groep. In het dorp was al een groep die culturele activiteiten plande. We willen wat doen met culturele hoofdstad, daarom is er een werkgroep van 11 mensen met schrijvers, musici, etc. We zijn nu drie of vier keer al bij elkaar geweest om brainstorm sessies te houden over de mogelijkheden.

WJ+BJORN: In ons afstudeerwerk willen we de focus leggen op hetgeen na 2018.

DOARPSBELANG: Zoiets moeten we nog verder ontwikkelen, eerst gaan we eens kijken hoe en wat met subsidies en dan hebben we nog drie jaar om te kijken hoe we dat invulling gaan geven. Die kleine dorpen hebben dat wat makkelijker. In Leeuwarden zijn er zoveel musea die iets willen en iedereen wilt iets en ze vechten voor hun eigen potje. Wij proberen met een concreet plan te komen als dorp, wat als dorp veel makkelijker is om dan subsidie te krijgen. We maken eerst klaar wat we willen en dat geld komt wel. Dit is al eerder bij projecten gebeurt, we regelen het en het geld komt er wel. Ook bij de speeltuin is dit zo gebeurd.

Je moet je plannetjes klaar hebben liggen en er zijn vast wel ergens een keer potjes waar je gebruik van kan maken.

We denken hier net andersom.

WJ+BJORN: Hoe doe je dit met grotere projecten dan? Of geldt dit alleen voor de kleinere projecten?

DOARPSBELANG: Dit gaat inderdaad voor de kleinere projecten, gewoon plannen maken en regelen. Dan kunnen we veel sneller werken en dat geld komt er toch wel weer. Het is ook niet zo dat we als doarpsbelang veel geld hebben of zo.

WJ+BJORN: Alles kost geld, word er door de gemeente ook mee gefinancierd aan projecten?

DOARPSBELANG: 92% is lid, per gezin word er 5 euro contributie betaald. Er zijn ongeveer 450 woningen die mee doen, dat is het budget dat we hebben en vanuit de gemeente krijgen we ook wel wat budget. Net zoals de speeltoestel, dat word betaald door de gemeente. Zodat het de btw scheelt en de gemeente verrekend dan weer met het doarpsbelang. In het begin heeft het doarpsbelang wel geld gehad van Boarnsterhim om van de grond te kunnen komen. Iemand die veertig uur in de week werkt, kan je niet in het meldpunt zetten. Dus het bestaat ook wel uit vrijwilligers en dus uit wat oudere mensen uit het dorp. Omdat er gewoon veel zaken overdag geregeld moet worden, als bestuur moet je ook regelmatig naar de gemeente om overleggen bij te wonen. Het is een dagelijkse bezigheid. Ook naar de vergaderingen van

de sportverenigingen moet je bij zijn, dus het kost wel tijd.

WJ+BJORN: Is de penningmeester en zo ook een accountant in het dagelijks leven?

DOARPSBELANG: Nee, die werkt bij een natuurbeheer vereniging. Maar heeft daar wel een leidinggevende functie. Doordat daar ook iemand op zit, is die wat voorzichtiger met het geld. Ook de financiën worden in het dorpsblad meegenomen. Zodat het transparant is voor de bewoners.

Drie jaar geleden kwam er ineens een omroep Friesland, met een life televisie actie. Je schrijft je als dorp in om hieraan mee te doen. Je schrijft dan een vergadering uit en even met z'n allen in het dorpscafé overleggen. Daar is dan ook even een nieuwe commissie voor gekomen. Dus de verantwoording is niet eenmaal per jaar, maar als er overleg moet zijn dan is dat ook instant mogelijk. De website word ook iedere dag bijgehouden. Niet dat iedereen er op kijkt, maar doordat er een aantal op kijken bereikt het iedereen.

7 – 11 juni is er dus die life televisie gemaakt. Uiteindelijk hebben we hiervoor 250 man in het dorp gemobiliseerd die hier aan mee heeft gewerkt. We hadden een oude stacaravan voorzien van camera's. Zoals een soort van big brother en daar hebben we twee man ingezet. En die kregen een opdracht om het vuur aan te houden, dus die moesten steeds dat ingang houden. Die jongens moesten ook eten, het hele dorp zorgde ervoor dat ze eten kregen en zorgde voor een badkuip om te kunnen douchen. De prijs van het beste programma hebben we niet gewonnen, maar wat er in het dorp ingang gezet word is ongelofelijk. Ook muziek en drank, het was een groot dorpsfeest geworden.

Ook bij de gedempte haven, dat hebben we opgeknapt met vrijwilligers uit het dorp. Hebben 300 man staan werken om het weer fatsoenlijk aan te leggen. De omwonenden hebben de mensen daar voorzien van eten etc.

Dit bestuur is nu een beetje alles aan het af ronden, het is ook weer tijd voor een nieuw bestuur.

In iedere straat is ook een contactpersoon, als er nieuwe mensen in het dorp komen, worden die ook door die mensen ontvangen. Om ook nieuwe leden te krijgen en mensen te betrekken bij het dorp.

WJ+BJORN: Wellicht is dit ook alleen mogelijk in kleinere gemeenschappen?

DOARPSBELANG: In de kleinere dorpen zoeken de mensen elkaar meer op.

WJ+BJORN: Hoe gaat het met het fries in het dorp?

DOARPSBELANG: De oudere mensen praten vooral fries met elkaar, maar zo snel iemand Nederlands praat, gaan we daar ook gelijk op over. Onze school is drietalig fries, Nederlands en Engels. Voor de school word een vlag gehesen welke taal er die dag gesproken gaat worden. Er word lesgegeven door een echte Engelse, zodat er ook echt Engels lesgegeven word. Het fries zelf loopt achteruit en dat zal wel doorgaan ook. De friezen zijn te stug om Nederlands te leren praten, maar de mensen die hier komen wonen, vertikken het ook om fries te leren. Er zijn zeker Friezen die hier heel erg stug in zijn. En ook hier in het dorp zijn die mensen er nog wel. Als ze je nodig hebben, kan iedereen je verstaan.

WJ+BJORN: Hoe zit het met het toerisme?

DOARPSBELANG: Vooral de sloepenroute word druk bevaren, echt watersport is hier verder niet. Maar van de sloepenroute word veel gebruik gemaakt.

Aan het begin van dit jaar is er nog vanuit de gemeente ook iemand langs geweest voor de leegstaande gebouwen in het dorp. Wij hebben hier in het dorp een gebouw dat al negen jaar leeg staat, wat veelste duur is. Wij wilden er eigenlijk kleine bedrijfjes in huisvesten. Nu hebben we een verpaupering waar we als dorp last van hebben. Nu zijn er wat jongeren in het dorp die de tuin bij houden, d.m.v. wat dieren daar te laten grazen enzo. De jongens krijgen dan een beetje geld om het netjes te houden. Dit komt vanuit de jeugd.



Wind Turbine Reduzum

Multifunctional Center Het Spectrum

Bjorn Hendriks - Willem Jan van Ginkel

Initiators

- Bewoners Burdaard (Stichting MFC Het Spectrum, Burdaard)
- Sportverenigingen Burdaard; FC Birdaard (voetbal), TV Burdaard (tennis), NQL (Nei Quick Libben) Korfbal en de Sweltsjes (aerobics, gymnastiek, turnen, jazzdance, volleybal)

The architect

The multifunctional center covers an area of 4,000 m2 and is designed by TWA Architects, based in 'De Eendracht' in Burdaard.

In order to give a coherent answer to the problem an organizing structure was devised. Which can be characterized as a comb structure in which the back contains the most public building parts (including access points). Perpendicular to the public parts are the parts of the building that are dedicated to the different user groups (the teeth of the comb).

The back of the comb lies along the north side of a square. The "teeth" have a gabled roof, which, depending on the desired dimensions, varies in height and width. However, the gutter height is constantly which enables the roof to form a folded "blanket" over the total program. With this both individual and

communal is imagined. The structure is flexible as a result the structural parts can vary in size, the components are extensible to the north, and building parts can be added.

The architecture is clear, simple and effective without becoming sober and commonplace. The basic material for the walls is wood. By varying in detail and color differences arise within this material. The material is traditional and organic and rural. Because of the chosen form of the openings, each section gets its own "face", an attractive game between open and closed form and counter-form, created by the deep negges, spatial margins occur.

The involved parties

Stichting MFD Het Spectrum:

- exploitation of the center and the canteen
- raise funds by way of contribution of entrepreneurs, individuals and government



communal area



Sports canteen



Library



Swimmingpool

The Board:

- chairman: Harry Berndsen
- secretary: Froukje Piekstra – Tepper
- volunteer coordinator: Hinke Adema – Hilverda
- youthcoordinator: Charlie von Pickartz
- general member: Tilma Aerts
- general member: Karin Neinders

Harry Berndsen:

Owner Personeelsmanagement & traininggroep B.V. (januari 2010 – present)

Work:

Culture change, competence management, mediation. Training, with preference: consulting skills, conflict management, leadership, and project selection. Policy development in the field of HR / HR. Especially absenteeism, assessment and management development.

Education:

Leiden University (Drs. Sociale Pedagogiek)

Froukje Piekstra – Tepper:

Executive Secretary Zorggroep Oude en Nieuwe Land (september 2014 – present)

Work:

Support for executive and management members.

Board Secretary and Secretary Activities Committee MFC Het Spectrum (2010 – present)

Work:

Schedule events and artists, PR, web design, administrative secretariat.

Secretary and coordinator membership management and planning Leeuwarden Medical Association (1992 – present)

Previous:

As secretary worked for several companies and

institutions, such as Friesland College, Medisch Centrum Leeuwarden, Rabobank.

Education:

MEAO (Middelbaar Economisch en Administratief Onderwijs) Leeuwarden

Hinke Adema – Hilverda:

Volunteer coordinator Stichting MFC Het Spectrum (2011 – present)

Work:

Volunteer recruitment, utilization and management of volunteers during events and opening hours center, counter- and bar service, manning outlets, cleaning.

Residents Burdaard:

- at least 10% of the population (125 out of a total population of about 1150) helps with the maintenance of facilities.

Municipality Ferwerderadiel:

- Commissioner for the construction of the multifunctional center
- Investment of € 1.800.000,-

Department of Building and Housing:

Siebe Terpstra, beleidsmaker Ruimtelijke Ordening

Provincie Fryslân:

- Single investment to succeed project (pilot)

Europese Unie:

- Investment from within European funds

Oranje fonds:

- Investing in project, because it concerns one of the goals of the Orange Fund to promote the involvement in the community.



Exterior Auditorium



Courtyard

Doarpswurk:

- Supporting village interests and the foundation that managed the old village house
- Inventory of the need for facilities

Finance

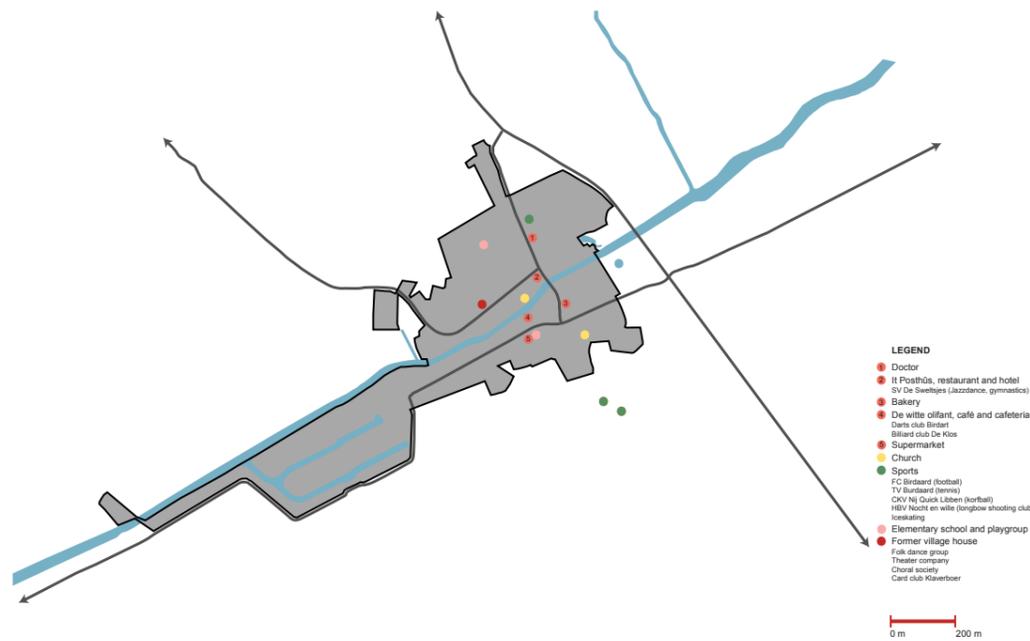
Total restructuring: € 30.000.000,-
 Het Spectrum: € 4.300.000,-

Bouwbedrijf Lont:

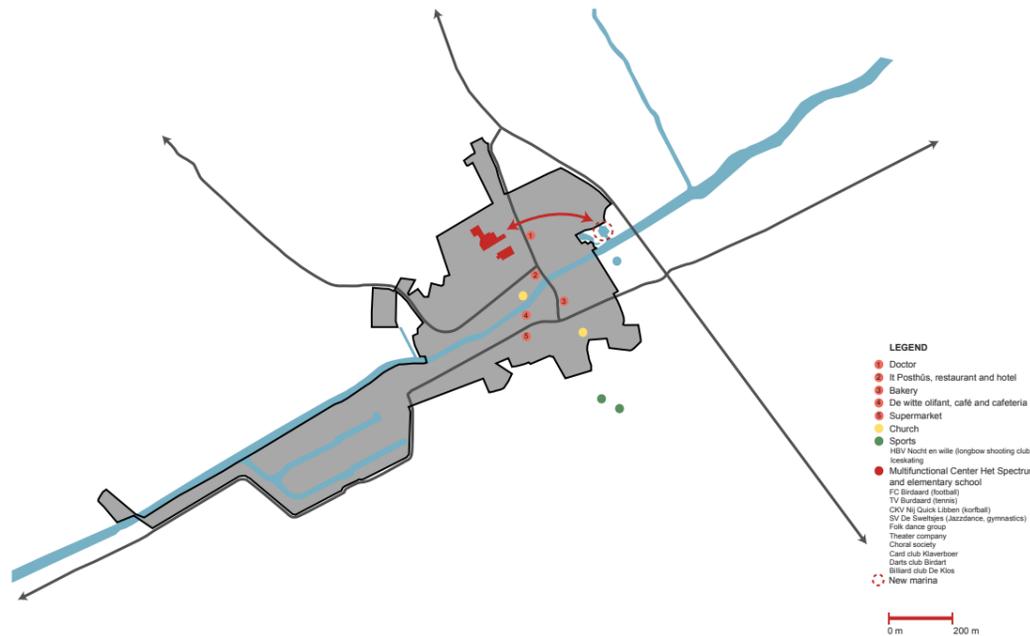
- Responsible for the construction of the Multifunctional center

Bouwgroep Dijkstra Draisma:

- Responsible for the completion of the Multifunction center.



Burdaard without multifunctional center



Burdaard with multifunctional center

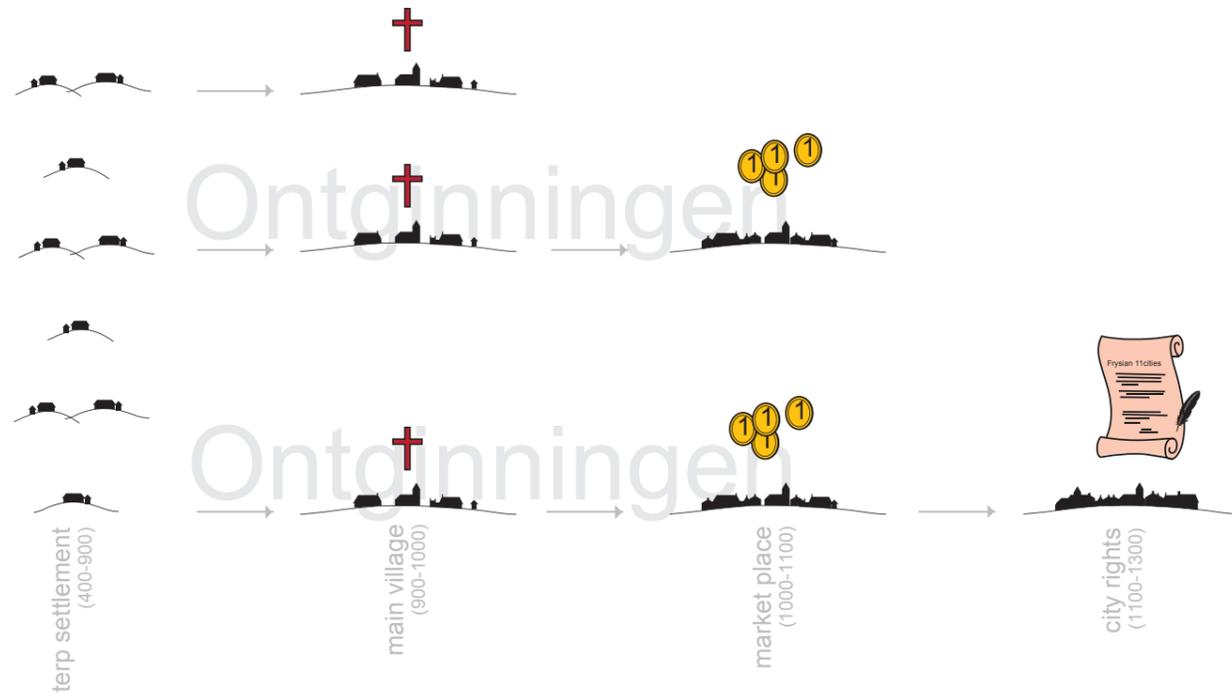
Historical analysis city-countryside

Jasper Vlek

Development of cities

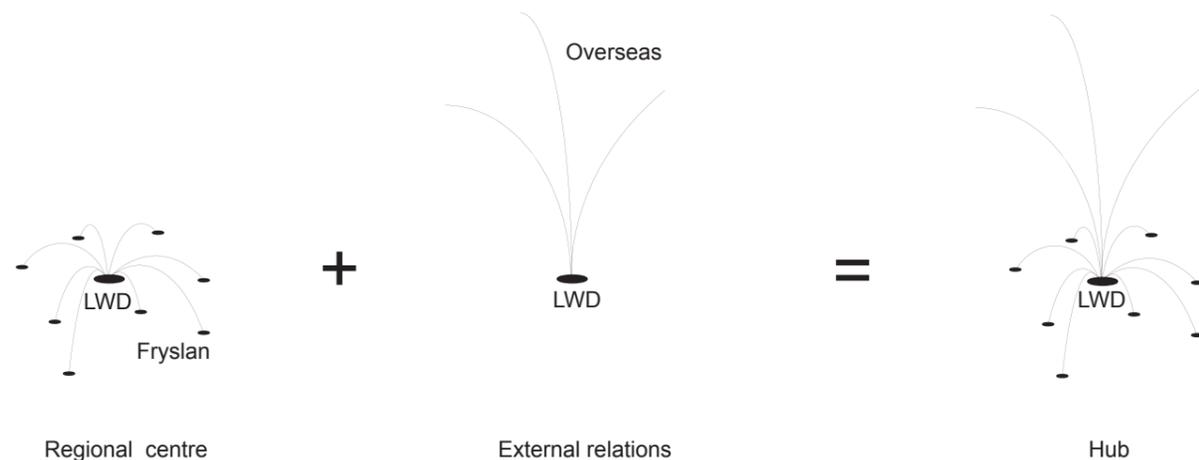
Leeuwarden had a location near the Middle Sea. After the Vitus Church was established the terp settlement became favourable for trade and crafts. The large-scale exploitation of the land made a concentration of trade and crafts profitable. Water provided trade connections, the church provided protection.

In the 11th century some main villages were pointed out as market places (top down). Later Leeuwarden got city rights (freedom in market, justice, legislation), together with Stavoren, Bolsward and Dokkum. The other of the eleven cities got city rights later.



Chain between Frysian and abroad

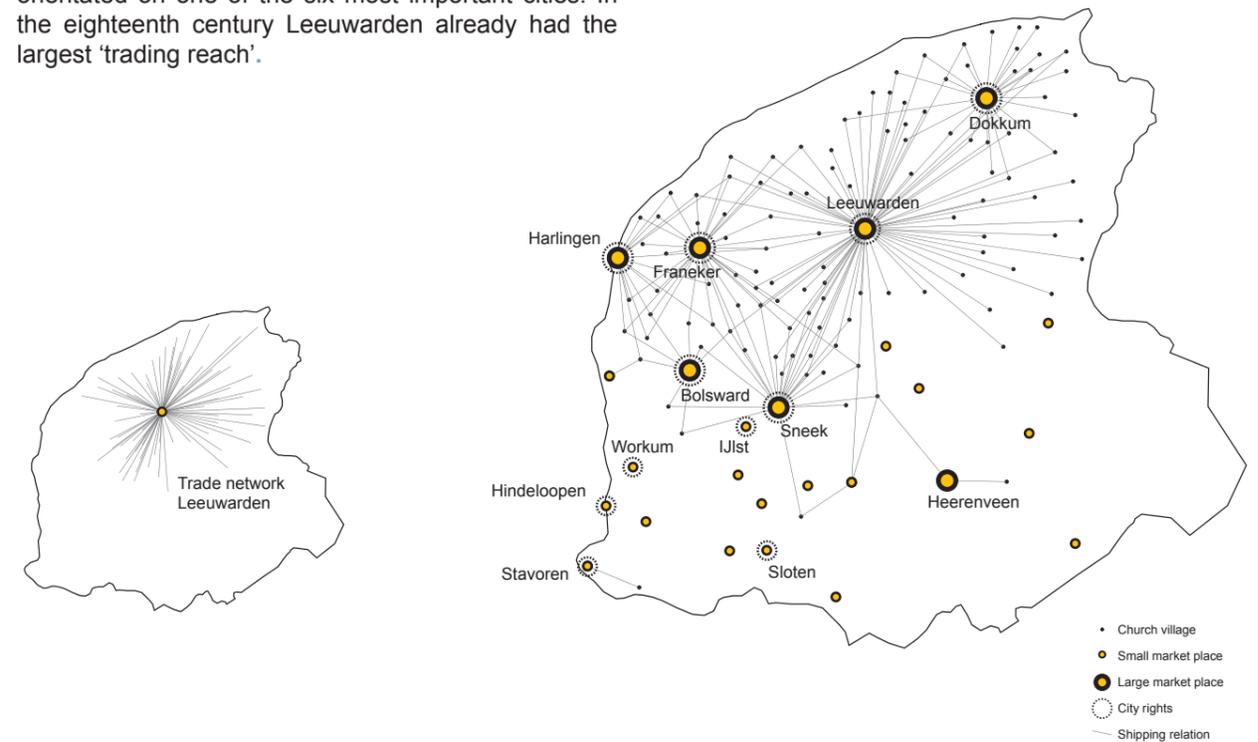
In the Middle Ages Leeuwarden was both a regional economic centre and the home base of trade overseas. After the diking of the Middle Sea the position as regional centre became more important. By losing the direct connection to the sea, the trade with foreign countries became less important for the Leeuwarder economy.



Economic networks

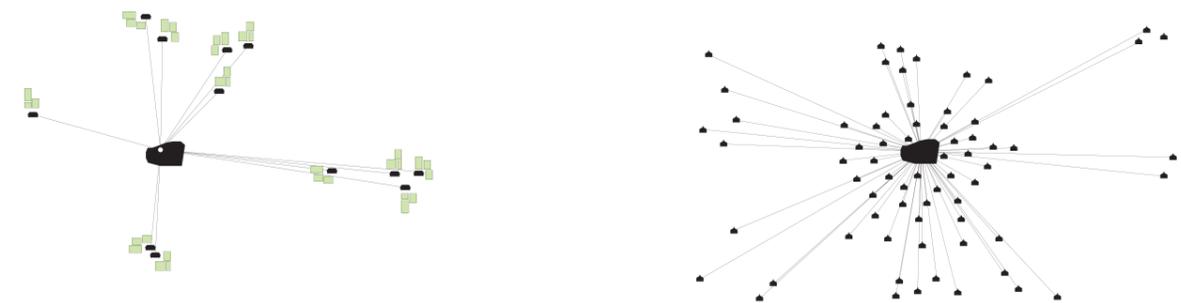
In the seventeenth and eighteenth century Frysian consisted of a lot of church villages. Some of them had grown to market places. Eleven of them got city rights.

Trading ships of villages were mostly orientated on one or two market places. Most villages were orientated on one of the six most important cities. In the eighteenth century Leeuwarden already had the largest 'trading reach'.



Ownership citizens in countryside

Not only the economic relations between city and countryside were really tight. A lot of citizens of the higher class owned real estate in the countryside. This meant they also had direct interests outside the city. The city and countryside were highly interwoven in that sense.



Farms owned by Leeuwarder Sint Anthony Gasthuis



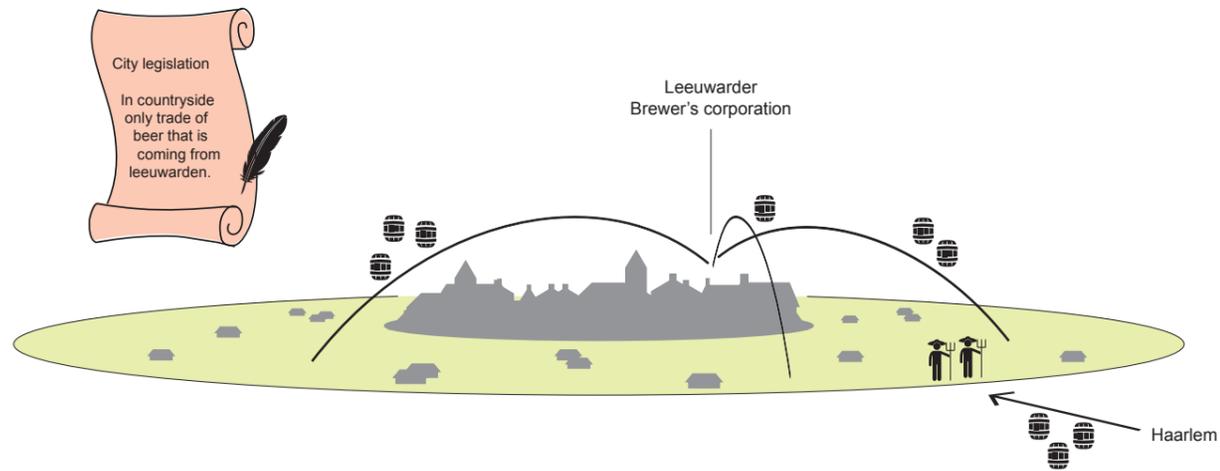
Countryhouses (Stinzen) owned by citizens of Leeuwarden



Trade restrictions on countryside: beer rebellion

In the fifteenth century the city of Leeuwarden started to put trade restrictions on the countryside. Especially the monopoly position that Leeuwarden secured in several sectors made the countryside very angry. A good example of this is the 'Beer rebellion' in 1487. By legislation the city decided that only the trade of Beer

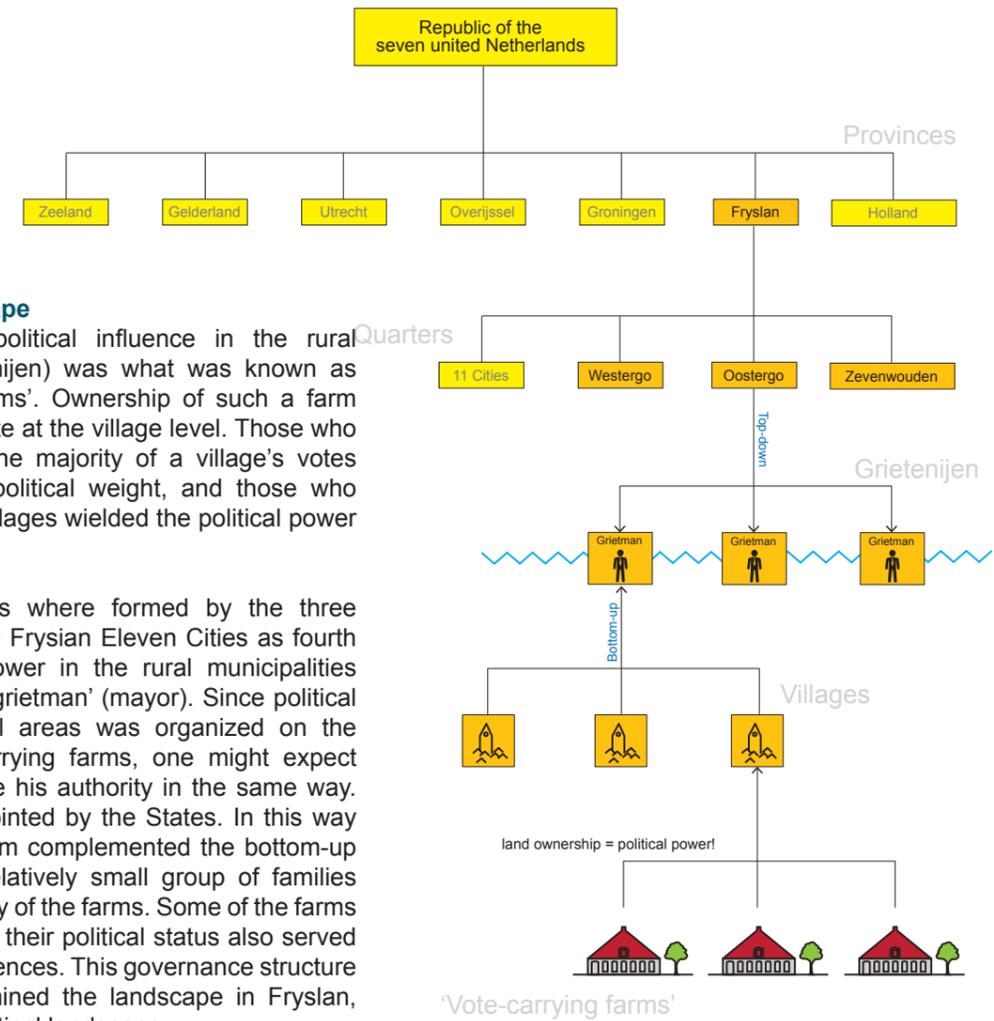
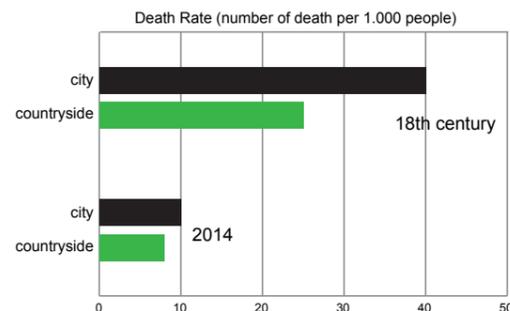
from Leeuwarden was allowed. Nevertheless, some farmers bought beer from Haarlem. The city citizens got very angry and attacked the farmers. As a reaction a large crowd from the countryside (twice the city population) attacked and raid the city. Some people were killed.



Countryside = wellness

In the 17th and 18th century gardens were believed to promote health. Not only did they lack the physical qualities that made cities unhealthy places, they also fostered a less burdensome lifestyle. Living in the countryside was preferable and more healthy.

Besides that, nature was seen as a representative of a universal, god-given order. It was believed that God preferred rural life, above all gardening. The countryside has loved by citizens.



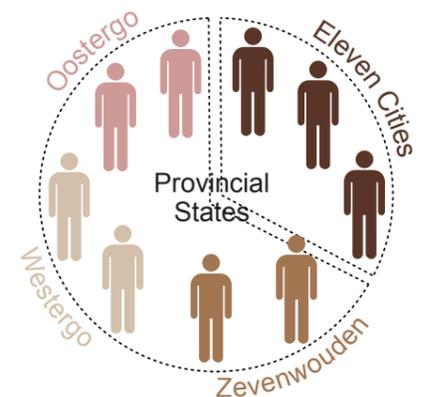
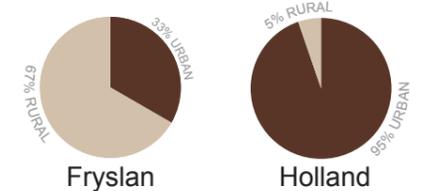
The political landscape

The basic unit of political influence in the rural municipalities (grietenijen) was what was known as the 'vote-carrying farms'. Ownership of such a farm brought with it one vote at the village level. Those who managed to attract the majority of a village's votes controlled its entire political weight, and those who controlled the most villages wielded the political power of the entire grietnij.

The Provincial States were formed by the three rural quarters and the Frysian Eleven Cities as fourth quarter. Executive power in the rural municipalities was in hands of the 'grietman' (mayor). Since political influence in the rural areas was organized on the basis of the vote-carrying farms, one might expect the grietman to derive his authority in the same way. Instead, he was appointed by the States. In this way a top-down mechanism complemented the bottom-up voting structure. A relatively small group of families possessed the majority of the farms. Some of the farms that were the basis of their political status also served as their summer residences. This governance structure is crucial and determined the landscape in Fryslan, making it a purely political landscape.

Balance of political power

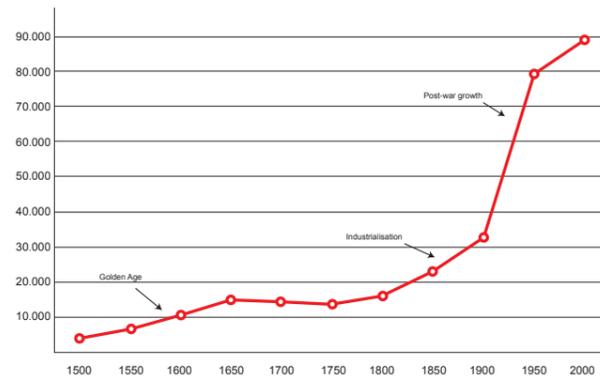
Fryslan has a long standing democratic tradition. During the Golden Age the rural areas shared in the province's political power. Fryslan had three rural regions (Oostergo, Westergo, Zevenwouden), each of which represented one quarter of its political power, with the cities holding the remaining quarter. Combined they formed the provincial states. Comparing to other province like Holland, the rural areas had much political power, compared to the Frysian eleven cities.



Growth of Leeuwarden

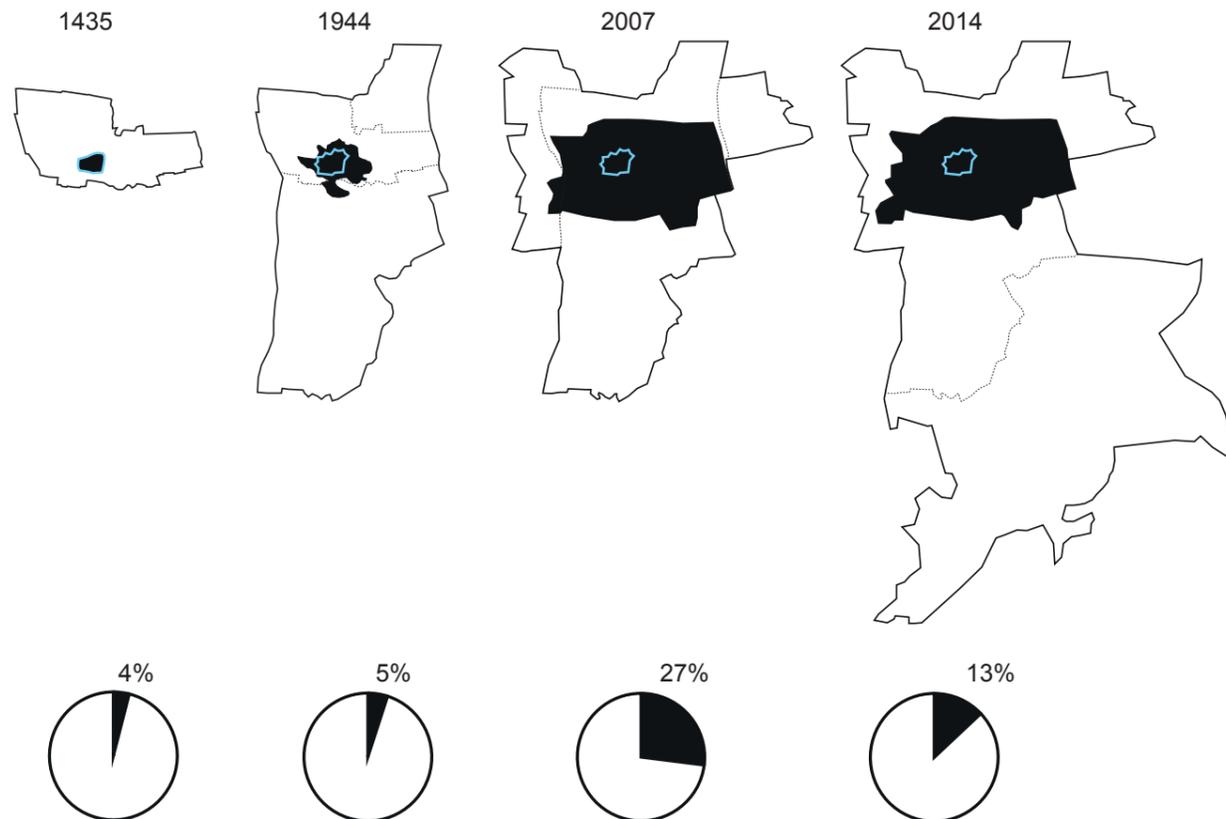
Till the year 1500 Leeuwarden consisted of more or less 5.000 inhabitants. During the Golden Age this number grew to over 15.000. After the Golden Age an period of decline started, with a reduction of the population.

In the nineteenth century the population really started to grow as never seen before till over 90.000 inhabitants nowadays. In 2015 the whole municipality of Leeuwarden has over 108.000 inhabitants.



Spatial extensions of territory

Leeuwarden always had much countryside within the borders of the municipality. Already in 1435 (when the city got city rights) the territory consisted for 96% out of farmland. Despite several extensions this rate stayed more or less the same till 1944. After WOII the share of the city within the territory grew. Due to the recent municipal reclassification the share of countryside within the municipality is approximately 13%.



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