

Urban Poverty, Deprived Neighbourhoods, Housing, Social Cohesion

Urban Agendas / planning, SUD Strategies, Public Space, Urban Model

Mobility & Transport, Street for People, Superblocks, Metropolitan Connections

 **Post-COVID Recovery – social justice and social inclusion**

General Socio-economic Profile

A harbor city on the Adriatic Sea, Bari is the capital of the Puglia region in Southern Italy. Home to the Basilica of Saint Nicholas, Bari is one of the best-known centres of the Orthodox Church in the West.

Bari has a solid mercantile and entrepreneurial tradition. As the second most important economic centre of Southern Italy and a university city, Bari has the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute, three universities, 11 national research centres, one Fine Arts Academy, one Conservatory of Music, 10 production districts and the second industrial park of the Adriatic area. Bari has a strong tertiary sector as well as outstanding manufacturing and agro-industries, including automotives, mechanics, mechatronics, chemistry, food processing, ICT, construction, energy and publishing sector.

The city has focused its urban development efforts on revamping its waterfront (the longest in Italy and an immensely precious resource), converting brownfield and former barracks into parks and cultural centres, enhancing archaeological and architectural sites, and strengthening dialogue between the city and universities. At the heart of the Bari urban strategy are people, organisations and collaborative networks within a framework of community governance, that emphasize the value of participation and active citizenship.

Bari



330,000



116 km²



©Google Earth



©Locals

Good Practices

The city of Bari wishes to share its expertise and experience in urban regeneration through effective models of civic participation and engagement. In particular, Bari has developed solid know-how in polycentric urban development. Focusing on individual neighbourhoods, it has stimulated and strengthened communities by introducing comprehensive policies for public space enhancement (Open Space), improving infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, libraries, cultural centres), creating community hubs (SPAZIO13, Officina), supporting innovative enterprises (URBIS), and empowering civic networks between neighborhood organisations (RCU). Bari's participatory tools are related to the implementation of the URBACT method, which help create models with great replication potential. It engages residents and stakeholders in co-designing the post-Covid city and implementing innovative actions in several areas, such as tactical urbanism, collaborative reuse of public spaces and engagement of deprived groups.

Preferred Areas of Cooperation

- Urban regeneration and cohesion through community engagement, with a focus on enhancing public space via active citizenship. Bari is designing new pedestrian areas using tactical urban planning and superblocks. Public space and neighbourhoods are the key themes of Bari's urban development.
- The city of Bari believes that, without social justice, there can be no real urban development. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Bari prepares itself for the post-pandemic period from overcoming the public health crisis to prioritising the promotion of rights, skills and opportunities for the most deprived groups of the population.

城市贫困——贫困街区——住房——社会凝聚力

城市议程/规划——城市可持续发展战略、
公共空间、城市模式

交通与运输——以人为本的街道空间、
超级街区、大都市交通

疫情后复苏——社会正义和社会包容

社会经济概况

巴里是滨亚得里亚海的港口城市，意大利南部普利亚大区的首府。巴里及其大教堂是西方最著名的东正教中心之一。

巴里拥有深厚的商业和创业传统，是意大利南部第二大经济中心。该市也是一座大学城，拥有三所大学、地中海农艺研究所、十一家国家研究中心、一所美术学院、一所音乐学院、十个生产区和亚得里亚地区第二个工业园区。巴里在第三产业、重要的制造业和农工业部门方面实力雄厚，包括汽车、机械和机电、化学、食品加工、信息通信技术、建筑、能源和出版业。

城市发展始终聚焦海滨重新开发（意大利最长的滨海线，是非常珍贵的资源），将受污染土地（Brownfield）和前军营改造成公园和文化中心，提升文物和建筑遗产，加强城市与大学间的对话。巴里城市战略的核心是市民、组织以及社区治理框架内的合作网络，强调参与价值和积极公民精神。

Bari

巴里（意大利）



330,000人



116平方公里



©Google Earth



©Locals

良好实践

巴里市希望分享其通过参与途径和有效的公民参与模式，来实践城市更新的专业知识和实践经验。该市在街区多中心城市发展方面积累了深厚的专业知识和实践经验，通过改善公共空间（开放空间）、完善邻近基础设施（学校、幼儿园、图书馆、文化中心）、建立社区中心（SPAZIO13、Officina）、支持创新企业（城市生物圈倡议URBIS）、增强邻里组织之间的公民网络（RCU）等综合政策，来刺激强化社区功能。这个参与性工具，与巴里在实施欧盟可持续城市发展项目（URBACT）时采取的行动相关，形成具有强大复制潜力的模式，动员居民和利益攸关方共同参与设计后新冠疫情城市，并在战术城市主义（tactical urbanism）、协作再利用公共空间和弱势群体参与等领域实施创新行动。

首选合作主题领域

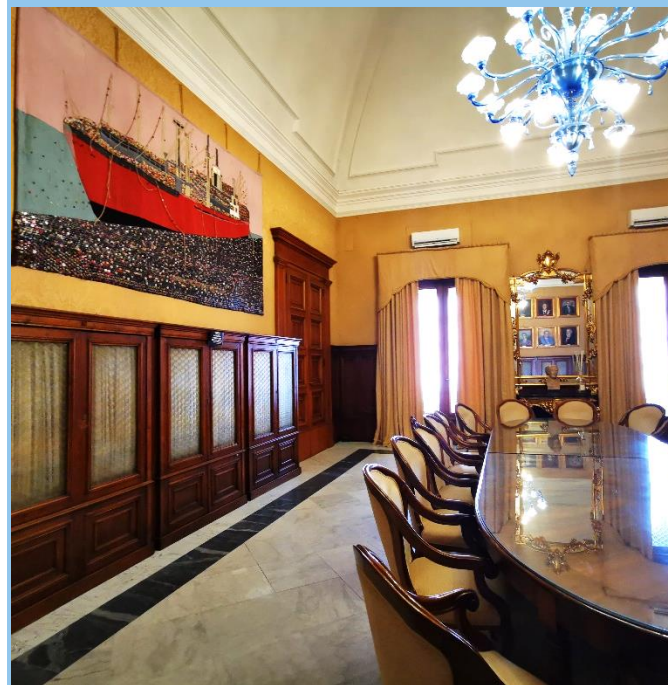
- 通过社区参与，实现城市更新和凝聚力，重点是通过积极的公民行动强化公共空间。巴里正在通过战术城市规划和超级街区进行全新的步行区设计。公共空间和街区是巴里城市发展的核心主题。
- 巴里市认为，没有社会正义，就不可能实现真正的城市发展。根据《2030年可持续发展议程》的可持续发展目标，巴里计划积极应对后新冠疫情时代，从提高最脆弱人口群体的权利、技能和机会开始，走出危机。

OPEN SOCIETY

The city charter, starting with the first part, describes The local community as "open" and "seaward". It also states that Bari is "a traditional meeting and exchange place" and an attractive centre for the development of southern Italy, the Mediterranean region and the Balkans". In particular, the city "promotes human rights, a culture of peace, international cooperation and cultural integration, in accordance with the principles of the European Union". Bari's inclination is to become an "ark of peace", working for peace, and also joining the national local authority, the Commission for Peace and Human Rights.

At the beginning of the 1990s, the question of the territory of Italian immigrants became clearly part of the political agenda.

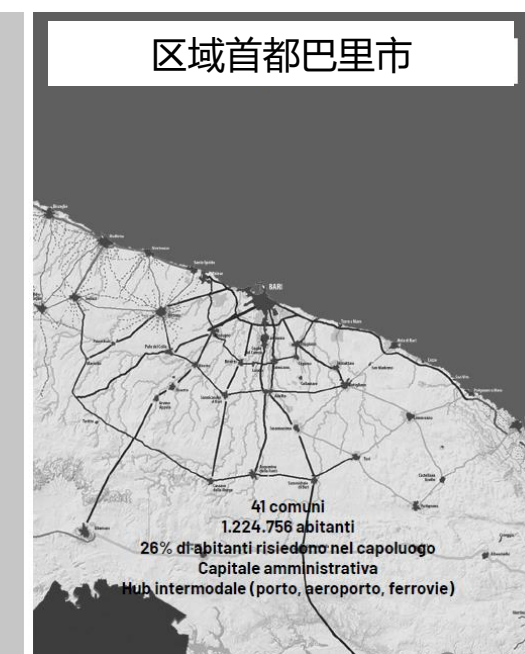
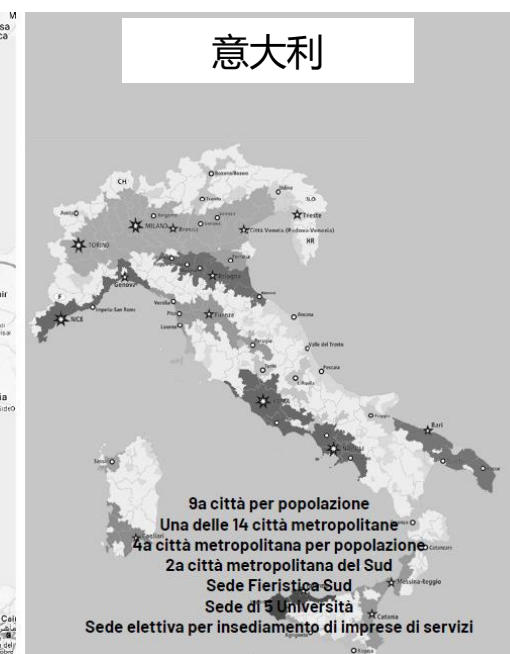
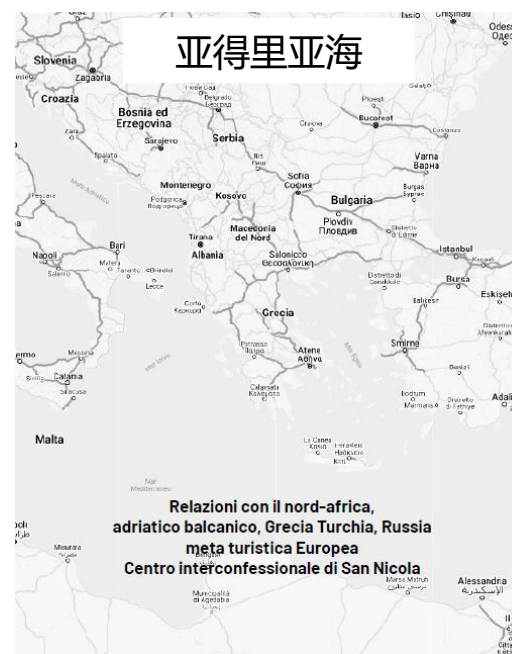
The strategic placement of Bari metropolis as a border land makes it very interested to the Mediterranean areas for development policies. Today this heritage is reflected in the new social structure with a relevant migration, especially from the Balkans, from Africa and Asia. The aim is to reach a complete cultural and social integration respecting diversity. The main efforts are in school integration, training about topics related to human rights, education to gender and cultural differences and we involve all the citizens in the intercultural practice.



开放社会

巴里城市宪章一开篇就描绘出了当地社区的“开放性”和“面向海洋性”。城市宪章既揭示了巴里作为南意大利、地中海和巴尔干地区繁荣发展的重要中心，更表明了其传统的枢纽和交汇场所之特质。值得一提的是，该城市秉持欧盟原则，推进人权、和平、国际合作以及文化融合。巴里被誉为“和平的方舟”，积极参与国家和地方的和平与人权委员会的工作。

20世纪90年代初期，意大利移民议题明显成为政治议程的一部分。巴里市作为边境地区的战略位置，与地中海地区的发展政策高度关注。时至今日，这种政治遗产在新的社会结构中得到了体现。不仅有相当数量的移民，特别是来自巴尔干地区、非洲和亚洲的移民，更着重于文化和社会的融合，且尊重多样性，比如多元化学校教育、提供人权培训、性别和文化差异教育等，并将所有公民纳入跨文化发展之中。



BARI: AN ATTRACTIVE AND LIVABLE CITY

Bari is a cultural center in southern Italy, boasting numerous theaters such as the Petruzzelli Theatre, museums, and churches. The 11th-century Basilica di San Nicola houses important Renaissance art, while the Romanesque-style Basilica di San Sabino (12th-13th century) was built on the ruins of an 11th-century church, and the Norman-Swabian Castle (12th century) is a major cultural landmark in Bari. The old town is the heart of these historical and cultural treasures, where residents and visitors gather to enjoy local cuisine, including the famous handmade orecchiette pasta, now recognized as a UNESCO cultural heritage. In the early 19th century, the old town was planned in a grid pattern along the north-south and east-west axes. Beyond this grid system, the city has developed irregularly since the early 1960s, with new landmark buildings such as churches, squares, public buildings, and parks continuously emerging.

- tourist destination with margins of seasonal adjustment for business fairs and events
- university site
- growth of services and south working companies
- city that combines medium size with the territorial rank endowments of a regional capital and as the 2nd city in Southern Italy
- growing relationship with the coastal space
- increasing endowment of local services (welfare, culture, sport, education, commerce, etc.)
- good connections with the area metro and the rest of Europe growing cultural offer



©Google Map Data

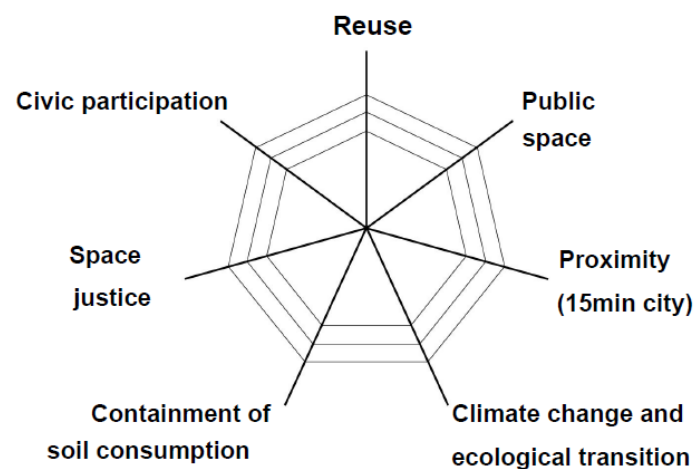


巴里: 充满吸引力的宜居城市

巴里是意大利南部的文化中心，有诸多剧院（如Petruzzelli剧院）、博物馆以及教堂。11世纪的圣尼古拉大教堂拥有重要的文艺复兴时期的艺术品，罗马风格的圣萨比诺大教堂（12-13世纪）建在可追溯到11世纪的教堂废墟之上，以及诺曼风格的斯瓦比亚城堡（12世纪），这些都是巴里主要的文化地标。老城区是这些历史文化遗产的中心，居民和访客在这里聚会并享受当地美食（例如，杜伦小麦手工面条现在是联合国教科文组织的文化遗产）。19世纪初，老城区按照南北和东西方向的网格规划了城市街区。在这个网格系统外，从20世纪60年代初至今，城市发展呈现出不规则的模式，不断出现新的地标性建筑，如教堂、广场、公共建筑及公园等。

- 旅游胜地，常年有丰富多样的商业博览会和文化活动
- 大学城
- 不断增长的服务业和南部工业企业
- 意大利南部第二大城市，中等规模，区域首府
- 与沿海地区联系紧密
- 成熟的本地服务（福利、文化、体育、教育、商业等）
- 与欧洲其他地区有便捷的铁路联系
- 丰富的文化资源

THE STRATEGY ON THE URBAN REGENERATION 城市更新策略

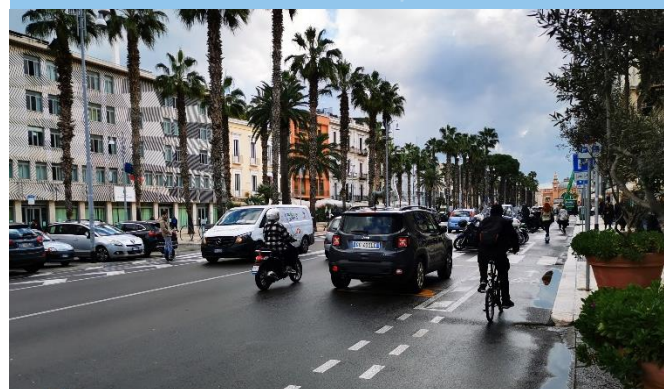


愿景

一城两面

有吸引力

宜居



Reuse: maximize the use of urban resources and territorial by exploiting the and territorial by exploiting the positional values of the existing facilities, minimizing further land consumption.

THE PUBLIC SPACE: In a historically context of usable open spaces, streets and squares are the elective places of sociality. The pandemic has relaunched the role of public space, where local communities consolidate on a daily basis and conflicts are mediated.

PROXIMITY (15MIN CITY): The 15-minute city model ensures that citizens have access to urban needs within a 15-minute walk or bike ride from their homes. Bari's flat terrain and size make it a good fit for this model, and rationalization efforts have been made for proximal "principals."

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION: Cities bear a significant responsibility for the planetary ecological balance, and the territorial dimension must be addressed in an integrated manner with other components to achieve sustainable local development.

CONTAINING LAND CONSUMPTION: The containment of land use preserves exhaustible territorial resources and redirects interventions towards the renovation of obsolete building stock and the use of urban infill as a tool for neighborhood regeneration.

SPACE JUSTICE: The "right to the city" encompasses access to public services, housing, natural spaces, cultural assets, and a high-quality urban experience for all. Today, more than ever, this is closely connected to health justice and climate justice.

CIVIC PARTICIPATION: To nurture the progressive construction of urban culture, there is a need to build upon a multifaceted knowledge base, inform the community about ongoing processes, promote participation in decision-making, and foster cohesive and collaborative communities.

再利用: 通过利用现有设施的区位价值，最大化利用城市资源和领土，从而减少进一步的土地消耗。

公共空间: 老城区可用开放空间稀缺，街道和广场成为社交的首选场所。疫情重塑了公共空间的角，当地社区居民每天在此相互沟通联系。

15分钟城市: 15分钟城市模式确保市民能够在步行或骑自行车15分钟内从家中获得城市需求。对于巴里的平坦地形和规模，这是一个理想模式。

气候变化和生态转型: 城市在地球生态平衡中承担着重要责任，领土发展必须结合其它因素综合性考虑，以实现可持续的本地发展。

减少土地消耗: 保护有限的领土资源，并将干预行动重定向到老旧建筑的翻新和利用城市填充作为邻里重生的工具。

空间公正: 城市权利包括获取公共服务、住房、自然空间、文化资产和所有人都能享受高质量城市体验的权利。今天，这还与健康公正和气候公正密切相关。

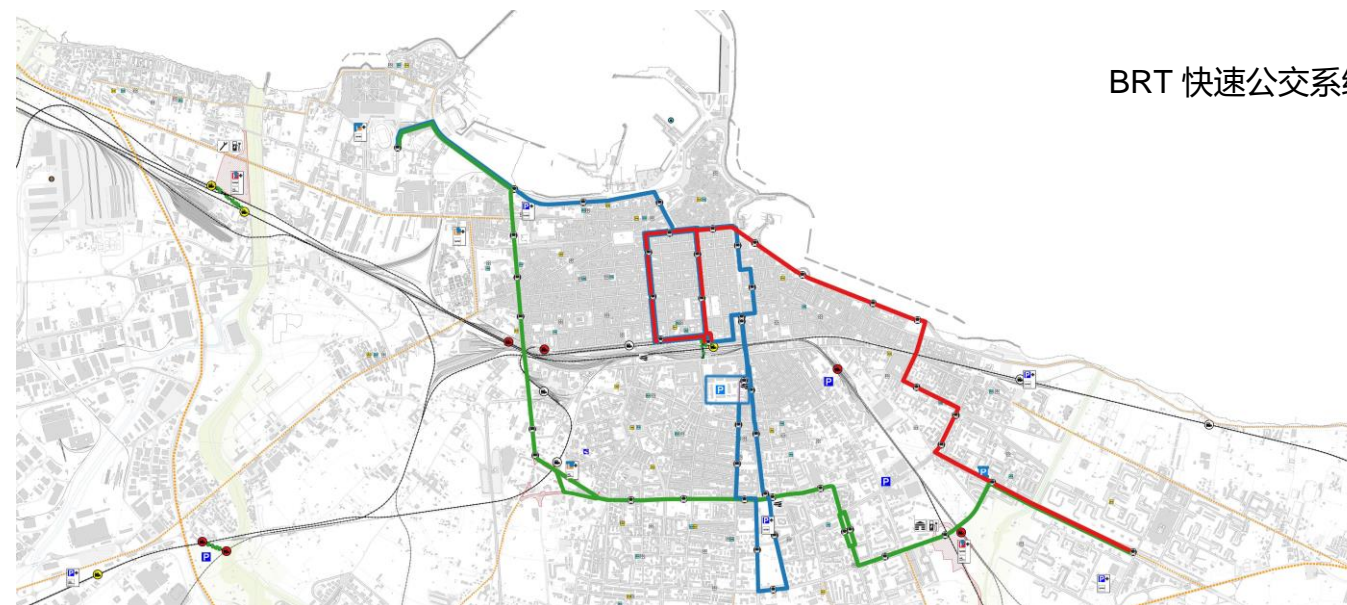
公民参与: 城市文化的建设，需要建立在多方面的知识基础上，并向社区提供有关正在进行的决策信息，促进参与决策，建立凝聚力和协作性强的社区。

CONNECTIVITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

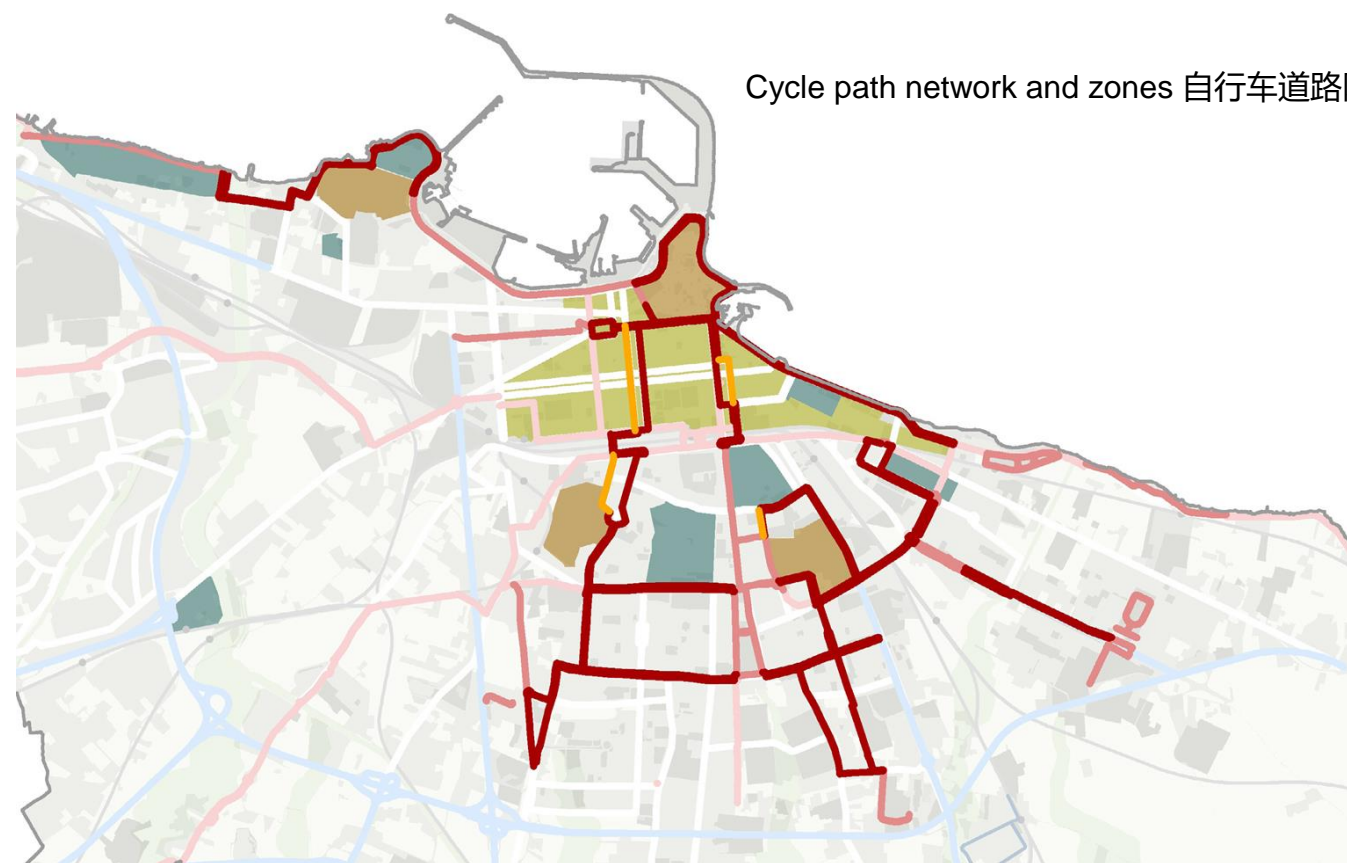
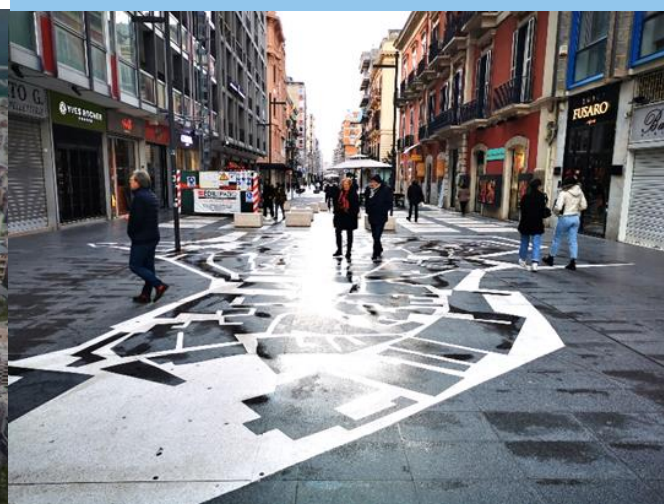
- Public transport network
- Green nodes
- BRT Bus Rapid Transit
- Bicycle and pedestrian upgrading

交通连通性和可达性

- 公共交通网络
- 交通绿色节点
- 快速公交系统 (BRT)
- 自行车和行人升级



BRT 快速公交系统



Cycle path network and zones 自行车道路网

WATERFRONT

The waterfront project is committed to providing new design elements for the entire urban waterfront area, connecting and activating the waterfront areas from north to south. By creating multi-functional waterfront spaces, building sports fields, bike paths, and green open spaces, the livability of the area is improved, making the seaside easily accessible and connecting the city with the coastal areas. By creating new green infrastructure, it becomes a new center for social interaction and integration.

Nature-based solutions

- Green and blue infrastructure,
- Combination of greening and municipal infrastructure,
- Alley and street system,
- Coastline,

Enhanced climate adaptation,

Increase or improve urban vegetation cover to help lower outdoor temperatures,
Protect coastal ecosystems to prevent coastal erosion and pollution,
Restore wetland/coastal ecosystems to mitigate the impacts of floods/storms.



滨水区改造

滨水区项目致力于为整个城市滨水区提供新设计要素，联结并激活从北到南之间的滨水地带。通过创造多功能的滨水空间，建造运动场、自行车道和绿色开放空间，提高该地区的宜居性，使海滨变得容易接近，并将城市与沿海地区联系起来。通过创造新的绿色基础设施，成为社会互动和融合的新中心。

基于自然的解决方案

- 绿色和蓝色基础设施
- 绿化与市政基础设施的结合
- 小巷和街道系统
- 海岸线

增强气候适应性

- 增加或改善城市植被覆盖，以帮助降低室外温度
- 保护沿海生态系统，防止海岸侵蚀和污染
- 恢复湿地/沿海生态系统，以消解洪水/风暴的影响

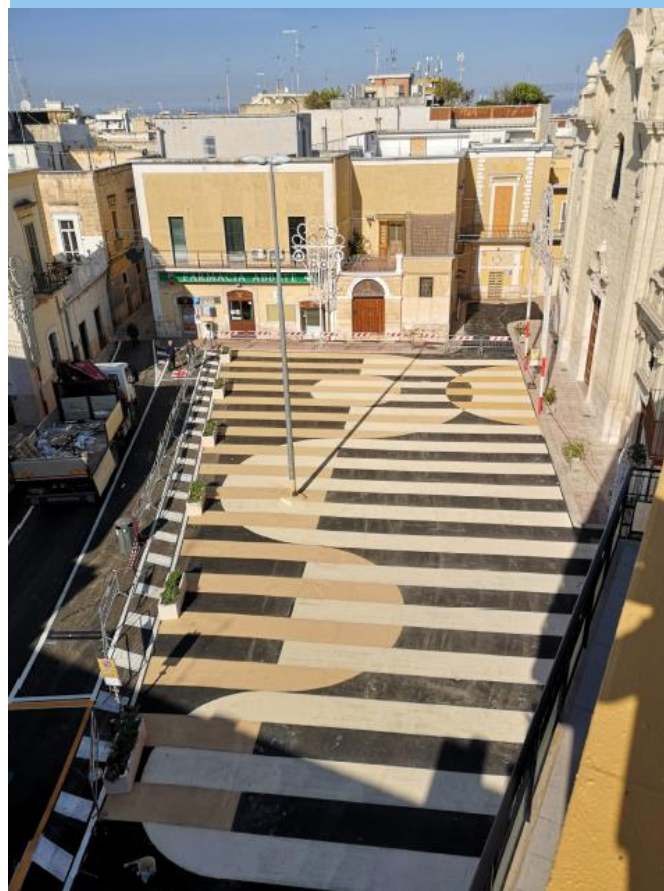


TACTICAL URBAN PLANNING

Bari is applying tactical urban planning for rapid, low-cost, and scalable interventions to temporarily change the urban environment, typically in the city center or dense areas, in conjunction with the urban space creation process and social interactions.

One project is "Bari in Fiore" which creates temporary gardens to improve the city's appearance and encourage community engagement. Other initiatives include "Bari Bike City" and "Bari Cultural Trail" to promote sustainable transportation and transform cultural institutions into public spaces. "Play streets" and "shared streets" initiatives also make streets safer and more accessible.

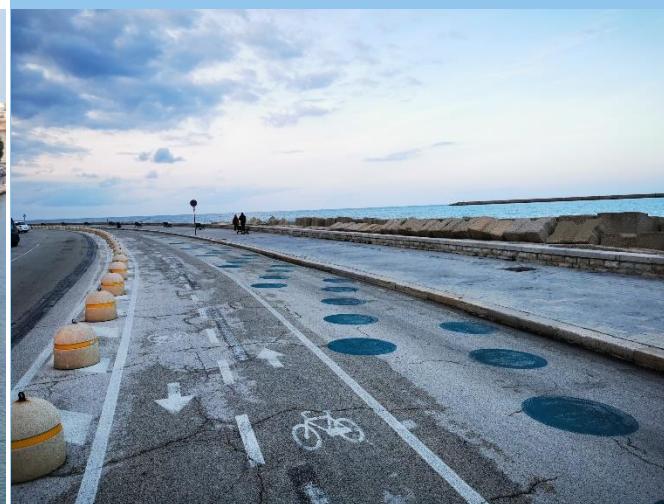
Bari's tactical urban planning initiatives aim to improve the functionality and livability of public spaces through low-cost, innovative interventions that can be quickly implemented and tested. These initiatives also promote sustainable mobility and active transportation options, while enhancing community engagement and social cohesion.



战术性城市规划

巴里市利用战术性城市规划(Tactical Urban Planning)策略，应用快速、低成本和可扩展的介入方法，对城市环境进行临时改变，通常是在城市中心或者密集区，结合城市空间营造过程和社会互动。

例如“花之巴里”，在城市公共广场和街道上创建临时花园，以改善城市景观，同时提供社区参与和社交互动的机会。其他倡议包括“巴里自行车城”和“巴里文化之旅”，以促进可持续交通和将文化机构进入公共空间。此外，“玩耍街道”和“共享街道”计划也使街道变得更安全、更易达。巴里的战术城市规划倡议旨在通过低成本、创新的干预措施，改善公共空间的功能和宜居性，同时促进可持续交通，增强社区参与和社会凝聚力。





LIBERTÀ COMMUNITY RENEWAL: URBAN REGENERATION AND SOCIAL RESILIENCE.

The Libertà district, located in the center of Bari and with a population of 60,000, was once an old industrial area that has undergone a significant transformation. As the city's economy shifted towards trade and finance, industry gradually gave way to these new sectors. Located near the train station, the area has become a hub for new immigrants.

The municipal government has allocated significant resources to the area and developed a comprehensive urban renewal plan, primarily funded by the Cohesion Funds of Europe and Italy. The plan aims to improve the streets and transportation infrastructure, enhance the quality of public spaces and the environment, strengthen urban welfare and public services, promote labor market and business development, establish multicultural centers, and increase the livability and vibrancy of the area.

巴里的Libertà社区更新： 城市再生和社会复原力

Libertà曾经是巴里市中心的老工业区，有60,000名居民，是巴里市人口最多和最大的地区之一。随着产业转型，贸易和金融逐渐取代了工业制造。这里靠近火车站，逐渐成为新移民的集居区。

市政府在该地区投入大量资源，发展综合城市更新计划，项目主要由欧洲和意大利的凝聚力基金资助。该计划包括改善街道和交通，提升公共空间和环境品质，加强城市福利和公共服务，促进劳动力市场和商业发展，建立多元文化中心，增强地区的宜居性和活力。

BARI OPEN INNOVATION HUB

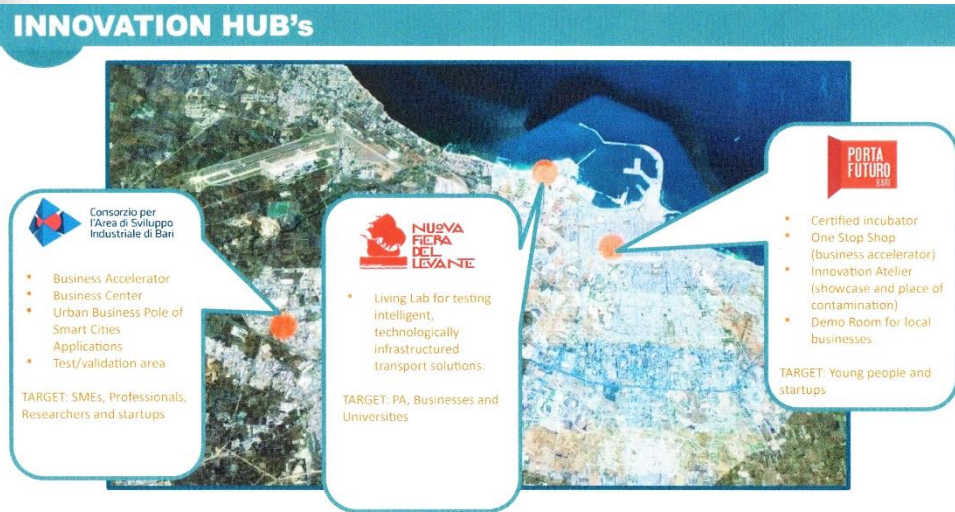
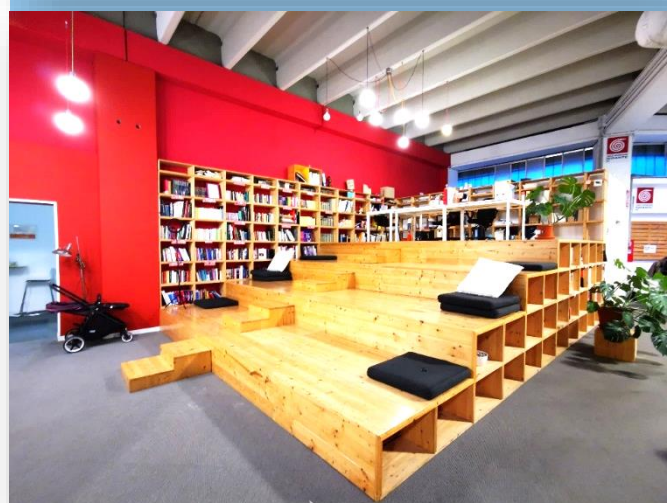
BARI OPEN INNOVATION HUB is a project led by the Municipality of Bari presented in response to the notice of the Ministry of Economic Development (MISE) – based on resources from the Development and Cohesion Fund – for the realization of “Houses of Emerging Technologies”. These places are the core of technological transfer, aimed at supporting research, experimentation projects, the creation of start-ups, and the technology transfer to SMEs on issues relating to the use of the Blockchain, IoT and Artificial Intelligence. The objective of the ‘Bari Open Innovation Hub’ project is to create an innovation hub in the metropolitan city of Bari to test new technologies and operational protocols..

- Certified incubator
- One Stop Shop(business accelerator)
- Innovation Atelier
- Demo Room for local businesses
- Living Lab for testing intelligent transport solutions

巴里开放式创新中心

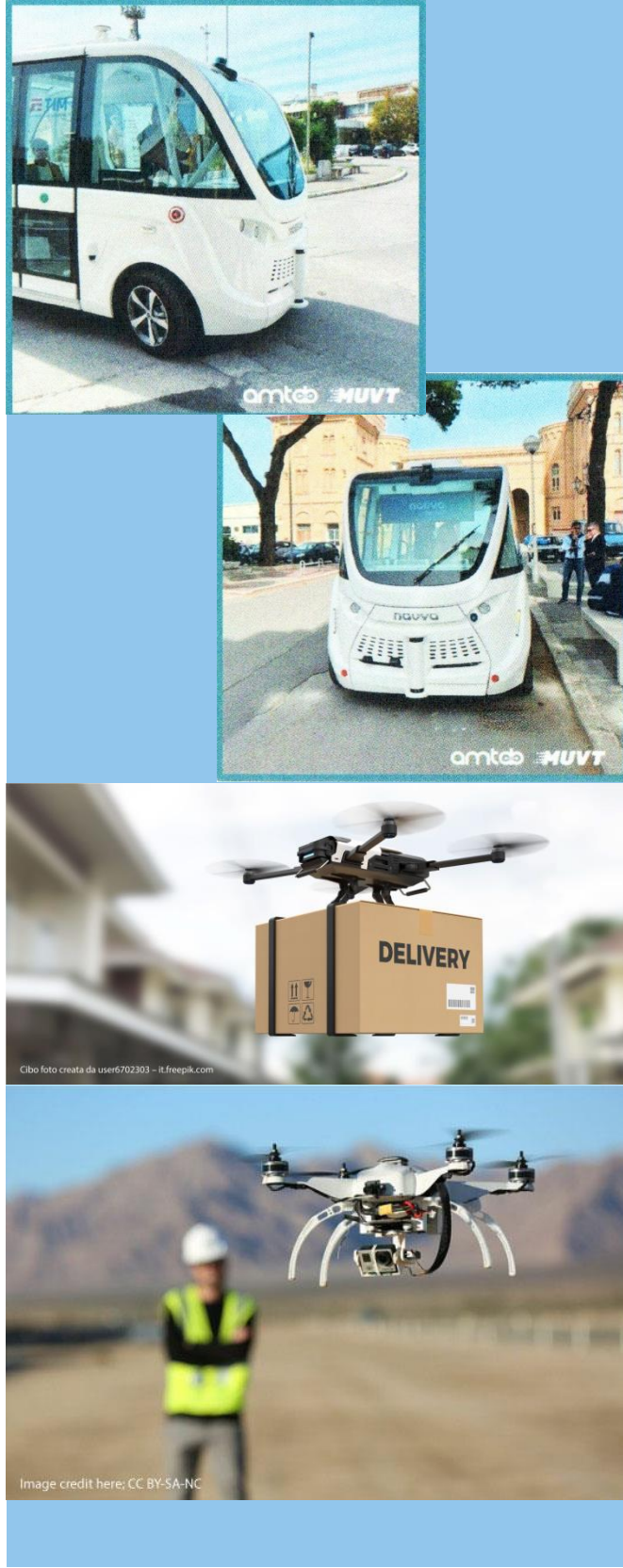
巴里开放创新中心是由巴里市政府领导的项目，回应经济发展部（MISE）发出的“新兴技术之家”建设的策略，利用欧盟发展和凝聚基金的资源来实现。它是巴里都市圈内的创新中心，以测试新技术和操作协议。致力于增强公共行政机构和私营企业生产创新、探索创业潜力、提升创新创业和吸引投资的能力。同时，它也是技术转移的核心，旨在支持与区块链、物联网和人工智能相关的研究、实验项目、初创企业的创立，以及向中小企业进行技术转移。

- 企业孵化器
- 一站式服务（企业加速器）
- 创新工坊
- 本地企业演示室
- 生活实验室，用于测试智能交通解决方案。



As part of the “Bari Open Innovation Hub” the project aims to create a reference center in Bari to test emerging technologies such as autonomous and semi-autonomous driving systems and drones in urban contexts. The project brings together a public-private partnership including the **University of Bari, Libera Università Mediterranea, National Research Council, Aerospace Technology District, MEDITECH, TIM, Exprivia, AMT Services, ENAC, ANCI, and ARTI**. The project's objective is to create an innovation hub in the metropolitan city of Bari that can experiment with new technologies and operational protocols, using 5G as an enabling technology, and AI, next-gen IoT, and drones. The hub will also develop operational protocols and national/international standards and disseminate and replicate its results.

作为“巴里开放创新中心”计划的一部分，该项目旨在在巴里创建一个创新中心，以测试新兴技术，例如自主和半自动驾驶系统以及无人机在城市环境中的应用。该项目汇集了**巴里大学、自由地中海大学、国家研究委员会、航空航天技术区、MEDITECH、TIM、Exprivia、AMT Services、ENAC、ANCI和ARTI**等公私合作伙伴。该项目的目标是在巴里大都市区创建一个创新中心，可以使用5G等先进技术和人工智能、新一代物联网和无人机等技术实验新技术和操作协议。该中心还将制定操作协议和国际标准，并推广和复制其成果。



AUTONOMOUS DRIVE

Self-driving shuttle that travels thanks to 5G technology and the TIM platform for intelligent mobility in urban areas, created by Navya, the leading French company in the sector for self-driving vehicles, was tested within the spaces of the Fiera del East of Bari. The self-driving mini bus, 100% electric, can be integrated via the 5G network with the applications of the Smart Mobility platforms. This level of autonomous driving involves the presence of a human being ready to take control of the vehicle. To support the experimentation of the Municipality of Bari highly specialized personnel of AMTAB.

The vehicle has a capacity of up to 15 passengers, 11 seated and 4 standing. It reaches a maximum speed limited to 25 km/h via a nominal 22.6 kW electric motor (34 peak) and a 33 kWh LiFePO4 battery, which guarantee an autonomy of up to 9 hours of service.

自动驾驶

由法国领先的自动驾驶车辆公司Navya创建的基于5G技术和TIM智能城市出行平台的自动驾驶电车，在巴里市东的部展览中心进行了测试。这款100%电动的自动驾驶汽车可以通过5G网络与智能出行平台应用程序集成。这种级别的自动驾驶需要人类准备好随时控制车辆。在Bari市的实验过程中，AMTAB的专业人员提供了技术支持。

该车辆可容纳15名乘客，其中11个座位和4个站位。它通过名义功率为22.6 kW（峰值为34）和33 kWh LiFePO4电池的电动马达，最高时速为25公里/小时，可以提供长达9小时的运营服务。

URBAN AIR MOBILITY (UAM)

Provide an indication of the state of development of technologies and applications; a contribution to the important action of knowledge of the potential and usefulness they can generate, favoring their acceptance and sharing: an acceleration of experimentation in real environments necessary to indicate and guide the removal of the still existing barriers to their full use. The initiative has as its objective the presentation of proposals, solutions and technological architectures (Sand box, Vertiports/vertipad), operational and usage concepts, missions and services capable of developing interest in experimenting with new technologies and operational protocols, with particular reference to the issue of autonomous and semi-autonomous driving, the use of new generation communication/navigation technologies (5G, multilateration, satellite), with the aid of Data Science techniques for the acquisition/manipulation of data (IoT, Cloud, A/L, Deep Learning) and for the development of solutions (concept of Situation Awareness), in a perspective that sees Bari as a living lab on an urban scale.

城市空中交通(UAM)

本项目提供技术和应用开发，发掘其潜力和适用性，从而促进其应用和共享。此外，加速实验环境的开发，以指导消除技术障碍，实现其全面应用。该项目的目标是提出策略建议、解决方案和技术体系（如沙盘、垂直起降）、操作和使用概念、任务和服务，以开发新技术和操作协议，特别是关于自主和半自动驾驶、新一代通信/导航技术（5G、多基站定位、卫星）的问题，以及数据科学技术（IoT、云技术、A/L、深度学习）的应用和解决方案开发（情境感知概念），以使巴里市成为城市层面的生活实验室。