Bottom Up Urbanism, Healthy Happy Places- Resources List

Title and Author	Summary	Link
Talen, E. (2015). Do-it-Yourself Urbanism: A History.	Abstract In the last several years, interest has surged in the idea of small-scale, incremental, “do-it-yourself” (DIY) urban improvement. Also known as “tactical,” “pop-up,” or “guerilla” urbanism, this brand of urban intervention is resident-generated, low budget, and often designed to be temporary. The approach is distinguished by being in direct opposition to top-down, capital-intensive, and bureaucratically sanctioned urban change of the kind most often associated with urban planning. The purpose of this article is to review the broader, historical rootedness of these efforts. DIY urbanism has been energized by a recession and a “right to the city” spirit of guerrilla tactics, but it is actually rooted in a deeper tradition of nineteenth-century civic engagement. Focusing on the American experience, I show that the idea of bottom-up, tactical, DIY urbanism forms an essential tradition in American urbanism, an impulse that runs counter to the narrative of urban abandonment, and as such forms an essential platform upon which notions of any “back to the city” movement draw support.	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1538513214549325
National Innovation Centre for Ageing	We enable businesses to harness the opportunities related to the longevity economy through human experience, ethics, data, collaboration, emerging technologies & innovative business models.	NICA: Internet of Caring Things (uknica.co.uk)

Strong Towns. Best of 2019: Why Urban Design Should Come From the Bottom Up (Part 1)	Every year in December, we revisit a few of the best Strong Towns posts of the year. We republish the pieces that were shared and discussed most widely, the ones that really made us think, and (hopefully) the ones that really made you think. And that then spurred you to act to make your community a little bit stronger.	https://www.strongtowns.org/journal/2019/12/9/how-cities-design-themselves
Market Urbanism. Nolan Gray	Nolan Gray a regular contributor to Market Urbanism. He is also a practicing city planner, having earned a Master of City and Regional Planning from Rutgers University. His work regularly appears on Citylab and Strong Towns. He lives in New York City and is originally from Lexington, Kentucky.	https://marketurbanism.com/nolan-gray/
Design Trust for Public Space	The Design Trust was founded in 1995 to unlock the potential of New York City's shared spaces. Today we are a nationally-recognized incubator that transforms and evolves the city's landscape with city agencies and community collaborators. Our work can be seen, felt and experienced throughout all five boroughs–from parks and plazas to streets and public buildings.	https://www.designtrust.org/about/
Bottom Up Urbanism Dr. Stefano Bloch, Urban Studies, Brown University stefano_bloch@brown.edu	This site serves as a curated space and on-line repository for work by members of this advanced seminar who researched and presented on some form of bottom-up urbanism—from the production of graffiti and street art, to illegal forms of habitation and localized manifestations of cultural insurgency—during the spring 2015 semester at Brown University.	http://brownbottomupurbanism.weebly.com/about.html
Bottom Up Urbanism-Shareable Urbansim Katherine Bright	If the public sphere matters less because of online platforms, and digital spaces have become the new public sphere, what are we left with when we want to engage physically? Shareable urbanism.	http://brownbottomupurbanism.weebly.com/katherine-bright.html

The Palgrave Handbook of Bottom-Up Urbanism • Mahyar Arefi, • Conrad Kickert	• Aims to bridge existing descriptions of bottom-up urbanisms • Bridges bottom-up initiatives in the Global North with informal urbanism, both in the Global North and Global South • Provides descriptions and manifestos that defend bottom-up initiatives	https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-90131-2
The Case for Bottom-Up Urban Planning and Design Planetizen	The wisdom of a broad cross section of residents and stakeholders is an essential part of planning and designing livable, efficient, and authentic communities. Nolan Gray writes on the dialectic between top-down planning practices, like those that peaked during the 20th century, and a mote bottom-up model, evident in places designed and built before the advent of zoning. Gray's preference, as is made clear, is for the latter.	https://www.planetizen.com/news/2019/01/102510-case-bottom-urban-planning-and-design

A Bottom-up Approach Towards Urbanism In Design Live Asia	The 2015 Bi-City Biennale of UrbanismArchitecture (2015 UABB) aims to not only drive architectural discourse, but to leave a long-term impact on the “sustainable” development of Shenzhen, a special economic zone in China that began to develop in the late ’70s. Sylvia Chan reviews.	https://www.indesignlive.hk/articles/in-review/a-bottom-up-approach-towards-urbanism
Yarn bombing Wikipedia	Yarn bombing (or yarnbombing) is a type of graffiti or street art that employs colourful displays of knitted or crocheted yarn or fibre rather than paint or chalk. It is also called wool bombing, yarn storming, guerrilla knitting, kniffiti, urban knitting, or graffiti knitting.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn_bombing
Lean Urbanism Is About Making Small Possible • Hank Dittmar & • Douglas S. Kelbaugh	This chapter argues against approaching urbanism as a production and storage problem, and for focusing on the potentials of informal urbanization. The informal economy is not just a coping strategy in the Global South, but it is permeating the creative and culinary sectors in Western cities. This chapter demonstrates how Lean Urbanism can disrupt the sclerosis of conventional planning, help people with fewer means contribute to their communities, and make nicer places. Lean Urbanism relaxes codes and challenges conventional development processes in Pink Zones, designated urban districts that relax the ‘red tape’ of zoning and building codes. The chapter concludes with an example of an open-source toolkit that underlies Lean Urbanism and focuses on energy-efficient buildings.	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-90131-2_5
Bottom-Up Urbanism: A Survey of Temporary Use in Europe David Glick	This catalog of outlier case studies is representative of a wide range of contemporary Do It Yourself approaches in which artists, architects, and everyday citizens have become emboldened to take on more proactive roles in shaping the public realm. These examples of grassroots "placemaking" and temporary use tactics are a provocation to normative top-down, real estate and urban planning models; and serve as a jumping off point for envisioning more holistic models of urban design practice	https://issuu.com/david.t.glick/docs/bottom-up_urbanism_dglick

Top down vs. bottom up — a brief critical history of urban planning Urban Education Live	How different configurations of power result in differently developed cities. We began our first fellowship meeting with some basics: placing urban planning theory and practice in historical context. With printed images of contrasting urban settlements at hand, we discussed and pinned each along a timeline sketched on the wall, outlining a visual history of urbanism. A middle line prompted an above-or-below choice based on who decided how the city was to be (re)built − authority-led development pinned above, citizens-driven growth below.	Top down vs. bottom up — a brief critical history of urban planning | by Urboteca | Urban Education Live | Medium
Master Thesis 2016 Research Master Planning and Sustainability: Urban and Regional Planning Bottom-up Urbanism in temporary Urban spaces Udayasuriyan, Aparna	Bottom-up Urbanism is an alternate approach of city-making which sprung up by the end of the post-modernist era. It has a long history of unsuccessful attempts, overlooked by the top-down conventional players for various reasons. However, by the end of the 20th century, there was a steady increase in supporters, mainly consisting of young city makers belonging to distinct professions who believed in the ideology of a citizen-led planning approach, a presumable change occurred in considering objectives for formalizing the informal.	Microsoft Word - Finale_research_in dia (univ-tours.fr)
Every One. Every Day.	Every One Every Day builds on the 'hands on' projects that people have been creating over the last few years in their own neighbourhoods. These types of projects welcome people from all walks of life. These projects include: • Sharing skills, spaces and resources. • Families working and playing more together. • Batch cooking and community meals. • Food growing and tree planting. • Trading, making and repairing	About — Every One. Every Day. (weareeveryone.org)