

The Triangle of Ninoofsepoort

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View over Ninoofsepoort, from the rooftop of the MIMA museum, Sint-Jans-Molenbeek, October 23rd 2021

History of the ninoofspoort: - what it used to be, why it is now empty, when and who decided to build something on top - interesting that this triangle of land is ambiguous on land use maps and zoning maps

What can become of ninoofsepoort: - what does the land use map permit? - where is the ninoofsepoort located, and what would make sense in this space? comment on the street art, that reminds everyone of the location of ninoofsepoort in molenbeek - who are the stakeholders? the city, the residents (who are diverse), private investors - how is it inscribed in the canal redevelopment plan? definitely part of the canal, as it is located right on it; the park will be - talk about gentrification of the area: was the MIMA there before (where the photo is taken from), is the park just a plan for attracting private developers? - what are the aspirations of ninoofsepoort, and how do these integrate into the canal plan? ambiguous goals

What is planned for the left over triangle of land: - what is the surface area of it, - a park was already developed: but for who? minimal infrastructure and furniture, although very well used by molenbeek residents - was the park part of the plan to attract investors to the plot of land in question?

Relation to course - investment/disinvestment? - part of the canal project, and the long park project, which is a gentrification of molenbeek?

The name of the area, Ninoofsepoort, Ninoof's Door, is symbolic. It represents an entry to the historical city centre of Brussels, only a ten minutes walk away.

Since mid-20th century, the Ninoofsepoort area was occupied by warehouses belonging to various companies including Bruxelles Proprete (Brussels Sanitation).

perspective. brussels was mandated by government in 2016 to develop Ninoofsepoort Development site is located between west and east of Brussels, on the edge of the canal, at the border of the historical city centre, "la petite ceinture". There was a large piece of land for development, on which the Ninoofsepoort park was developed. Now, there is a triangular area of land that remains unbuilt - what to do about it? The goal is "véritable lieu de convivialité et d'attractivité pour toutes les populations" [per99] From this goal, three concepts stand out: conviviality, attractiveness, and for all populations. But who is represented in "all the populations"? Ninoofsepoort is at the edge of Molenbeek, one of the poorest, working class, immigrant neighbourhood in the poor crescent of Brussels. Molenbeek is a real challenge for the local government, for addressing such high levels of unemployment (X% compared to city average of X% [monitoring2020quartier]), or XYZ, is a real challenge. Investing money in a disadvantaged neighbourhood such as Molenbeek, will accelerate gentrification if there are no policies to reduce unemployment and improve living conditions for existing populations.

todo: translate

Molenbeek is a place of popular centrality, a resistance space (really? need to elaborate)

Developers will never say that they are pushing gentrification, but rather, social mix. Given the location of Ninoofsepoort on the edge of Molenbeek, and the fact that the new build is coming from a private company and will not have any social housing (tbc) brings to light that the development did not aim to include the population of Molenbeek, who could not afford any of the units. Private investors and public authorities are involved. The developers want the development to address not only local, but supra-local stakes

Parc de la Sennette, a project by the Contrat de Rénovation Urbaine “Heyvaert-Poincaré”. Does this have to do with dislodging the Heyvaert street and businesses

Creative and
capitalist
destruction

Ninoofsepoort is part of the Canal Plan. As part of the plan, it fits has to respond to multiple criteria:[**diagnosticNinove**] - greenifying the area, with new parks and green belts - the central bit of Ninoofsepoort is designated as a location for a potential high-rise build - facilitating transport (public, private, cyclists, pedestrians) The projects that will address these goals, such as the Ninoofsepoort but also the Master Plan PAD Heyvaert, and the Canal Redevelopment Plan in general, are in line with the aspirations of the middle class rather than the aspirations of the people who currently live near Ninoofsepoort.

What is the land use map and the regulations for this plot of land, and were the private actors able to make use of this ultra-powerful tool to do what they wanted? ref. Corentin’s lecture

Privately owned, need to find out by whom, whereas the park area is owned by the Brussels-Capital region Who is the owner though? It looks like its in a ‘zone administrative’, which doesn’t sound private

The plan is for three housing towers and ‘metropolitan equipment’ Owned by Besix Red (need a bit more info on them) It will have 270 private housing units, non of which will be social housing The ground floor will be open, as to keep a cohesive urban fabric (they don’t want a tower closed off to the outside). It will have 240 parking spots, including Isn’t this contradictory with the goal of facilitating a ‘soft’ mode of transport? Why are they building these parking spots, do people in the area typically need these spots, or even have cars? It assumes that the people who will come to live in this towers are ones who need a car on a (semi) regular basis, perhaps to drive to work. Even if the development of these housing towers is not directly destroying or displacing anyone, it contributes to slow process of gentrification in Moelenbeek. It indirectly raises the attractiveness of the area, thus rising prices, and displacing people and businesses who either cannot afford the new rent or are forced out for the urban regeneration cause.

This development is also a stark contrast to the resident’s demands for their neighbourhood, when they were consulted in 2014

Going beyond the photograph, the Canal Project continues towards Rue Heyvaert. The Contract de Quartier Durable project “Petite Senne” his displaces legal, second-hand car

dealerships, which have been anchored in Rue Heyvart for centuries (?).

Yet, we can't ignore that the triangle is inscribed within the entire Ninoofsepoort project, in which there is another project by the SLRB which will be 60% social housing.

The location is extremely attractive: between the West and Central train stations, on the canal, on the edge of the Pentagon, on two metro lines, and on the "Petite Ceinture", or the small ring, which surrounds the historical centre of Brussels. It's location on the canal means that the Ninoofsepoort is inscribed in the city's canal development plan.

Will the development match the goals envisioned by perspective.brussels? What are these goals? - Anchor Ninoofsepoort in the small ring, and give it an identity, and improve urban space quality

Consultations citoyennes - citizen participation

Lecture 5

Let's circle back to perspective.brussels' aspirations for Ninoofsepoort: to make it a "véritable lieu de convivialité et d'attractivité pour toutes les populations". Given what we now know about the project, it is clear that there is no intention to address the aspirations and concerns of the people who currently live in the area, but rather, to cater to the aspirations of a middle class. The project, inscribed in the broader canal redevelopment scheme, is a state-led initiative (albeit indirectly, as they contracted perspective.brussels who are a private consultancy - i just made this up, but need to look up who perspective.brussels are) to rebrand the area and make it attractive for a new class with better means.

Porte Ninove was an opportunity for the state to show more ambition in the social housing developments, given the enormous demand and embarrassing supply, this embarrassment reinforced by lack of government initiative. The photo itself was taken from the rooftop terrace of the MIMA museum of contemporary art which opened in 2016.

The MIMA museum has attracted many visitors since its opening in April 2016, right after the Brussels terrorist attacks revendique by extremists coming from Molenbeek. It has contributed to giving a new image of Molenbeek. In the same line, there is also Recyclart, a creative and event space with a vegan restaurant. Of course, they attract visitors and contribute to rebranding the neighbourhood. However, they do not address the needs of the people who live there - since 2016, unemployment has risen by X%.

PAD: strategic plan, but also gives them the power to change the law in their own advantage; a way for the power that be to do what they want, and circumvent the laws that they usually have to respect; but also a tool for the developers to do what is efficient

1. Ninoofsepoort park was developed in ?????. There was considerable debate about what to do with this space.

what else
was being
considered?

2. Viewed from above, it looks like another park sits between the canal and Ninoofseport park. It lush, overgrown greenery, but is surrounded by a wooden fence covered in graffiti
 3. Size and potential for the site: it's triangular, not very big. Given the size and location constraints, what could it be? Can I get measurements?
 4. What existing proposals are there for this site?
 5. What actors are at play here?
 6. We can also notice the canal art: two faces looking at us with 3D glasses. This is a satirical piece by ????, to provoke reflection around people coming in 2016 to observe Molenbeek as a "breeding site for terrorists". The city of Brussels' plan for the (re)development of the canal, which will inevitably influence Molenbeek, is quite in contrast with tis view of an unsafe, sketchy neighbourhood.
 7. Once the development is completed, this view will most likely not exist. A building will stand in the way, and will most likely be as tall as regulations allow what building will it be?
- relate to lecture 5, and gentrification: using MIMA as a regeneration project what's the height limit for brussels?

References

- [per99] perspective.brussels. *Porte de Ninove*. 1999. URL: <https://perspective.brussels/fr/projets/territoire-du-canal/porte-de-ninove> (visited on 10/29/2021).