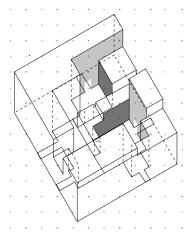
GIVE ME BACK MY COURTYARD!

PRACTICAL TOOLBOOK

part 1/ urban policies

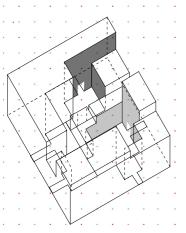


1.URBA'N COURTYARD

The courtyard supports buildings with different aesthetic and typological characteristics.

1. HETEROGENOEUS COURTYARD

The courtyards thus identified can be described as urban courtyards.



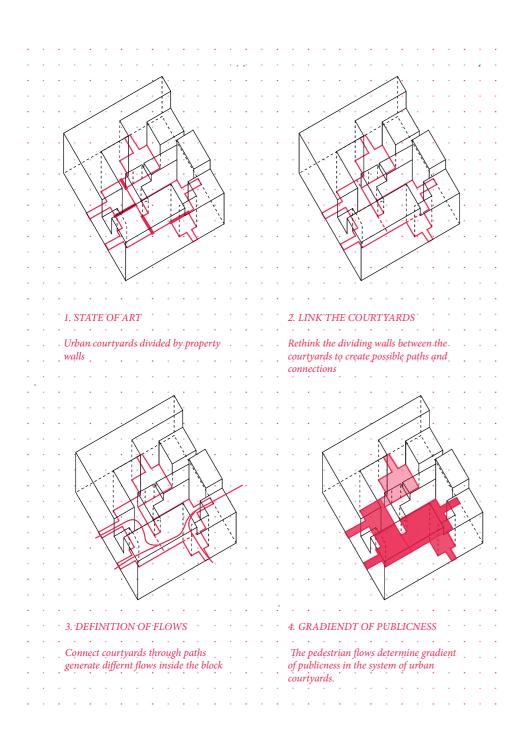
· · · 2. HOMOGENEOUS COURTYARD

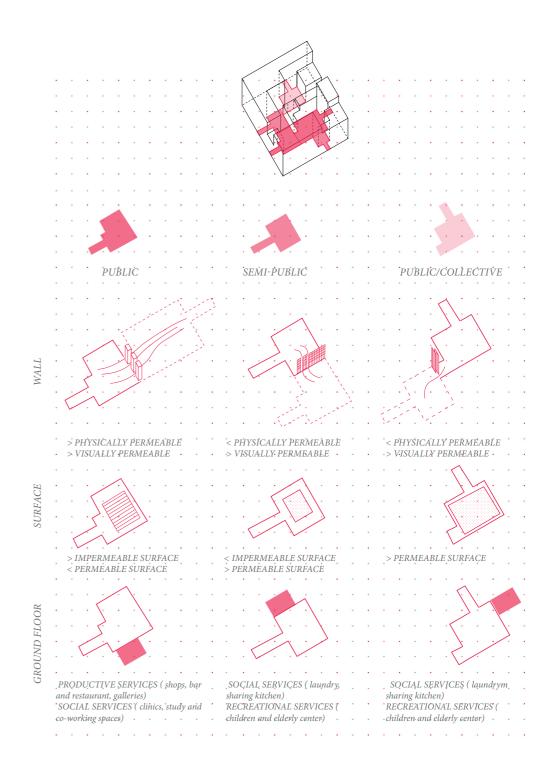
The courtyard supports buildings with same aesthetic and typological characteristics.

2. DOMESTIC COURTYA'RD

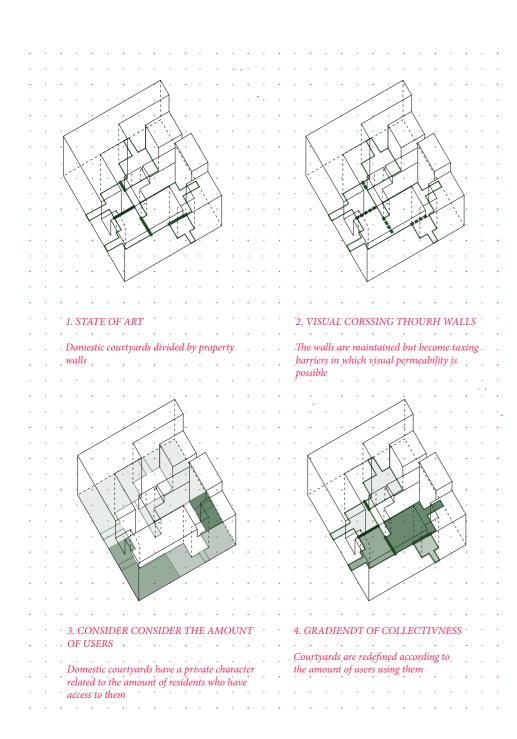
The courtyards thus identified can be described as domestic courtyards.

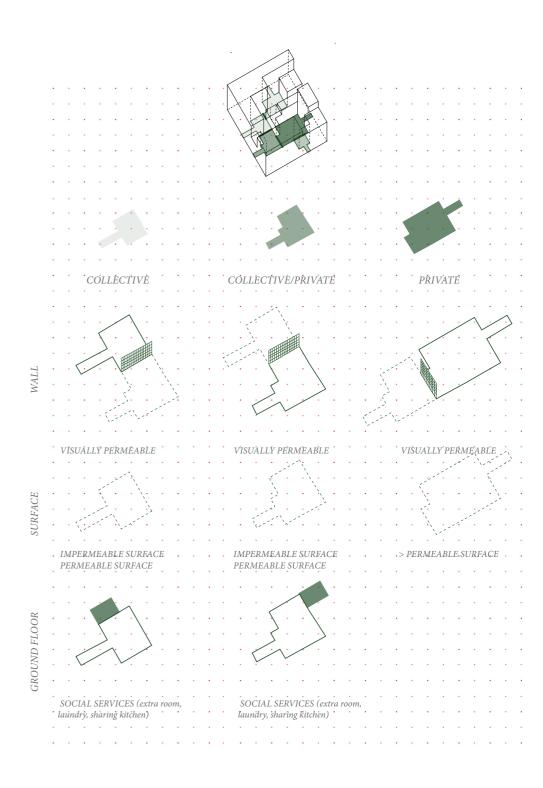
WHICH IS MY COURTYARD?



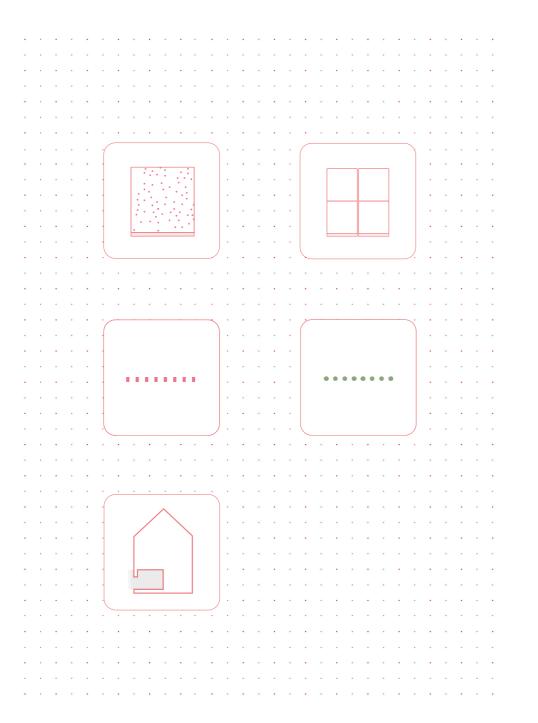


URBAN COURTYARD URBAN COURTYARD

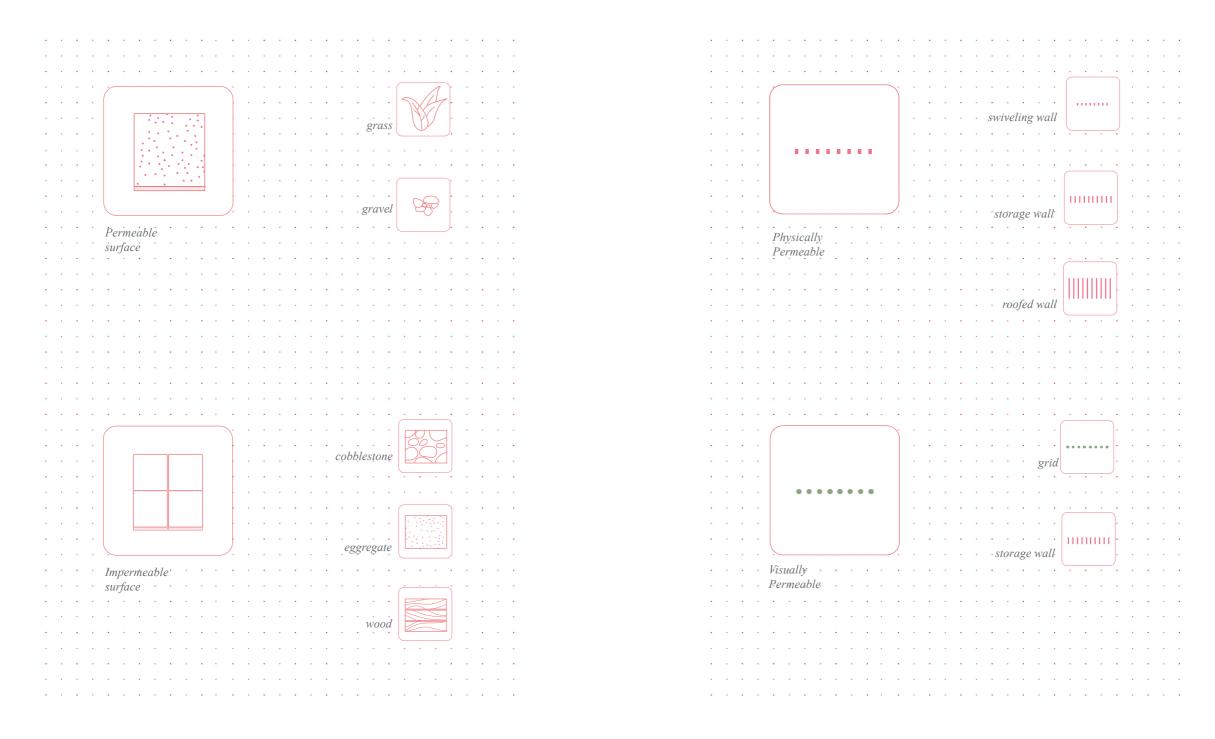




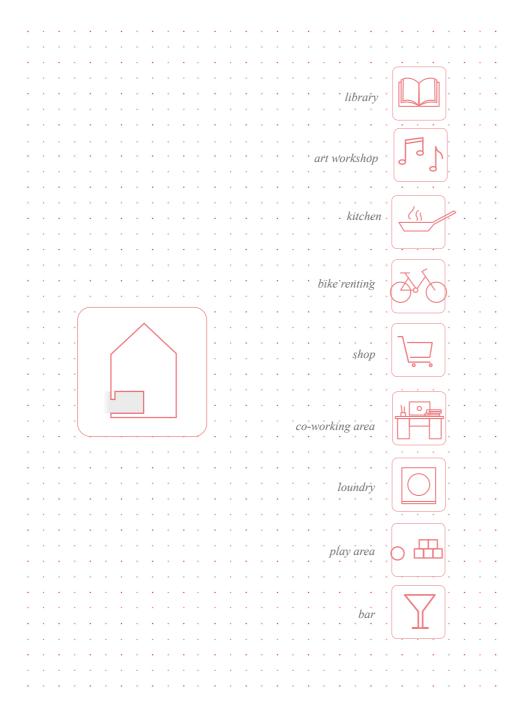
DOMESTIC COURTYARD DOMESTIC COURTYARD

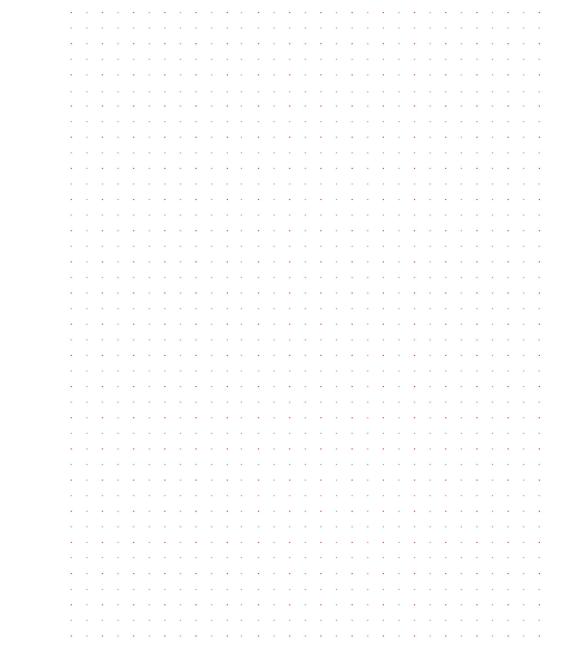


HOW CAN I MODIFY MY COURTYAR



SURFACES WALLS





HOW CAN I
FURNISH
MY COURTYARD?



Film projections, small theatrical performances and musicals, are activities that require few instruments, chairs for your home, a towel and a projector for the performances. infrustructure.



How can you use your courtyard for gardening?

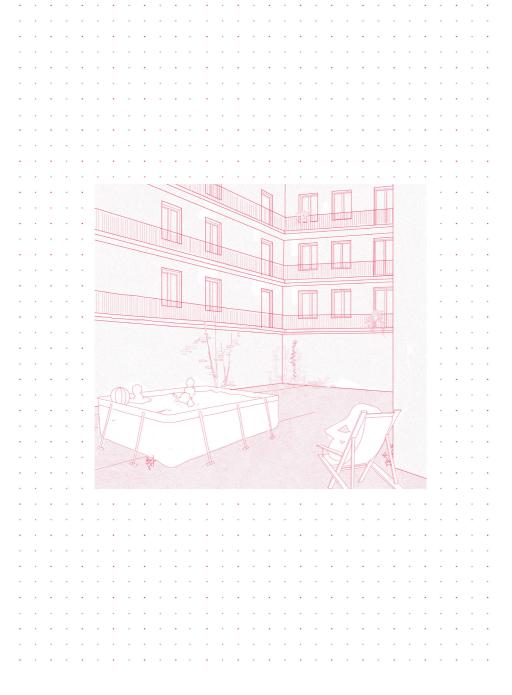


vegetables

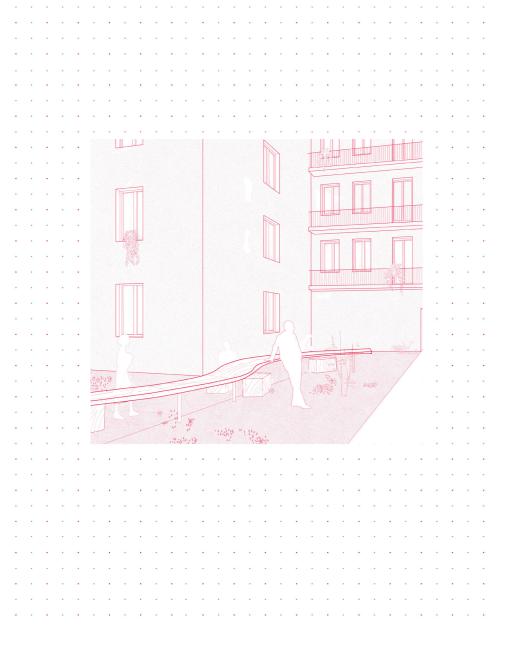
The courtyard can be a productive place. You can set a vegetable garden with your neighbour, or even only a small aromatic herbs fence. Then you will surely enjoy the parfumes of your courtyard!



sitting

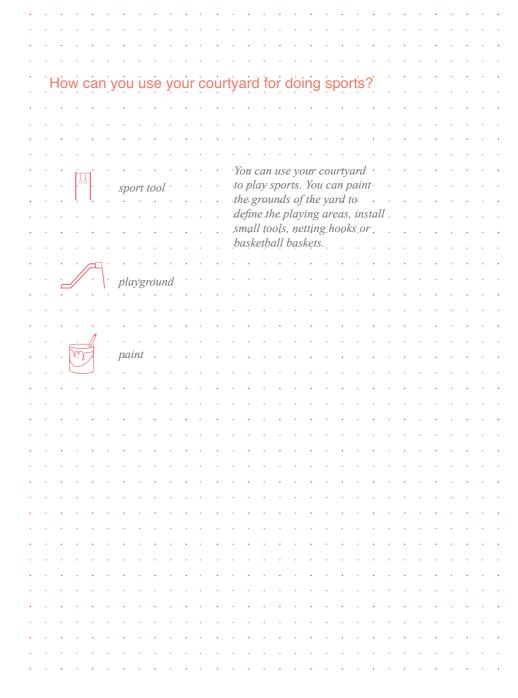


			\cdot																							
٠,	100		4									ä.		de.		1.1	i (e.		3							
. '	Hjo	W (cai	ı y	ou	ļU:	se	УC	ur	CC	וטכ	τya	arc	ז ָנ	r (cni	ııır	ığ'	6		i.					
			*				•		•					1						•						
			1			•	1		•		$\cdot Y_{c}$	ou c	an	spe	nd	you	ır fi	ree	tim	e•ir	1.			•		
			ļ.	sitt	ing						·yc	our	coi	ırty	ara	$!! \cdot T$	he s	spa	ce o	can		*				
			١.								·be	2 6 01	ne	a.sı	nal	l.00	ısi	in t	he o	city,						
														olac	e. u	her	e c	hil	ling	is						
											.a	mu.	st!													
				į.						÷			÷		÷		÷	÷			į,		į.			
		_																								
		7	7	she	elter	•																				
	1																									
			1						•																	
						•		•	•				•	•		•	•	•						•		
									•																	
	$/\!/$	•	\ · .	pla	ygro	o.ur	ıd				4								4	٠						
	٠.													4												
										į,																
Ċ				•														Ċ				·	Ċ			
																		1								
						•		•																•		
							1		•	1	1							1	1						•	
										•	1															
:			:															ì	ì							
			:																							



																											٠.	
		i.																										
									į.										3.		_,							
		H	lov	V C	ar	ı yo	วน	us	е	yo	ur	CO	ur	tya	ard	to	r v	IOV	'kii	าgʻ	?							
			1		1						1					•				•								1
									į.				·T	he o	2011	rtvo	ırd	can	he	1151	ed i	75						
			Т.	T		tab	7											Al										
						tab	ie											tab										
		•																ct y				, .						
				1																		· I.						
•					1			•		٠	1							şui					4				٠.	
													.tn	lṢ S	yst	em .	you ·	ça · 1	n _t tr	ans	sjer							
													.w	nat	you	u ac) in	side	e yo	our	noi	ise						
].	sitti	ing						01	ıtsı	de i	to ti	ne c	cour	rtya	ırd.								
				. '					÷																			
		•	Ä	1												•												
			• [-		she	14		1																			
			•/			sne	iter	•		•	1		1			•	1			•	1	1				1	1	1
		*	÷		4						4													4				
									į.																			
									÷											į.								
•												•		•		•		•		•					•			
	1								•			1										1		1				
									÷																			
									,																			
		÷							į.																			÷
		÷							÷																			÷
•						•				•						•								•				
		1							•					1														1





- 1. Clearly defined boundaries, Individuals or households who have rights to withdraw resource units from the CPR must be dearly defined, as must the boundaries of the CPR itself;
- 2. Congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions, Appropriation rules restricting time, place, technology, and/or quantity of resource units are related to local conditions and provision rules requiring labor, material, and/or money;
- 3. Collective-choice arrangements. Most individuals affected by the operational rules can participate in modifying the operational rules;
- 4. Monitoring. Monitors, who actively audit CPR conditions and appropriator behavior, are accountable to the appropriators or are the appropriators;
- 5. Graduated sanctions. Appropriators who violate operational rules are likely to be assessed graduated sanctions (depending on the seriousness and context of the offense) by other appropriators, by officials accountable to these appropriators, or by both;
- 6. Conflict-resolution mechanisms. Appropriators and their officials have rapid access to low:cost local arenas to resolve conflicts among appropriators or between appropriators and officials;
- 7. Minimal recognition of rights to organize. The rights of appropriators to devise their own institution's are not challenged by external governmental authorities;
- 8. Nested enterprises. Appropriation, provision, monitoring, enforcement, conflict resolution, and governance activities are organized in multiple layers of nested enterprises.

Ostrom E., Governing the Commons: the Eyolution for Collective Action, Cambridge, Cambridge Uni-versity Press, 1990

HOW CAN I

MANAGE

MY COURTYARD?