



Report on Cultivating Cities' Challenge Workshops, Urban Morphology and SWOT analyses

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Work Package 3



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Executive Summary

This report was developed as a part of the research project 'GO GREEN: Resilient Optimal Urban natural, Technological and Environmental Solutions' (GoGreenRoutes), funded under the European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme. Over the course of this project, diverse actions are planned to broaden the understanding and concept of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS¹) and to develop new approaches for city (re)design that actively promotes the health of people living in urban environments. As part of GoGreenRoutes' Work Package 3 (WP3) "Cultivating: Re-/Co-Design, Co-Creation, and Co-Ownership", in each of the six "Cultivating Cities²," one seedbed intervention and one NBS intervention will be developed and implemented. The six Cultivating Cities are Burgas (Bulgaria), Lahti (Finland), Limerick (Ireland), Tallinn (Estonia), Umeå (Sweden), and Versailles (France). This report focuses on the Challenge Workshops, which are an important first step in the planning process for the seedbed and NBS interventions.

In GoGreenRoutes, a seedbed intervention is a transitory project developed in a selected public space in each Cultivating City. As a 'seedbed', it provides a stimulus to propose, explore and debate what might be done to make this space better over a longer time scale. The seedbed intervention provides an opportunity for interaction between local residents, visitors and passers-by, raising awareness on issues related to urban health and well-being, as well as challenges and potential solutions being co-created in GoGreenRoutes. Unlike the NBS intervention, the seedbed intervention is temporary and may not be a physical structure, but rather a temporal event, e.g. a festival, a series of walking interviews, a performance or a gathering. In GoGreenRoutes, a NBS intervention is a permanent 'green' installation that complements and expands the existing urban green infrastructure, providing a range of benefits, including for example, recreation or psychological recovery. To ensure that citizen's opinions and experiences are included in the final decision for an NBS intervention, the GoGreenRoutes NBS intervention in each Cultivating City will be planned, designed and implemented based on the results of the seedbed interventions. The groundwork for the

¹ "The European Commission defines NBS as "solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions" (European Commission, 2021).

² The GoGreenRoutes project refers to the six core European city partners as 'Cultivating Cities.' Staff from each of these six municipalities receive funding to participate in GoGreenRoutes. In this document, we use the term Cultivating City and city partner interchangeably to refer to the individual or team leading each municipality's engagement in the project.

seedbed interventions was laid during the Challenge Workshop. This approach is intended to ensure that diverse voices and opinions are heard and incorporated in the planning and design of NBS interventions. It emphasizes the importance of social parameters in relation to NBS projects and broadens the concept and understanding of what and how NBS interventions are established.

As stated in the grant agreement³, WP3 will define and initiate a framework for collaboration between project partners and local stakeholder groups in the Cultivating Cities that will be maintained throughout the project. As part of this collaboration framework, and as groundwork for selecting and implementing the locally-appropriate seedbed and NBS interventions, Cultivating City partners will define the locations of Urban Well-being Labs (UWL). An UWL is based on the concept of a living lab. It is governed by a local taskforce and is both a physical, geographically bounded, location and a framework for engagement and collaboration with local stakeholders. Before the Challenge Workshops described in this report, Cultivating City partners identified potential UWL locations and preliminarily examined the sites in consideration of possible seedbed and NBS interventions. They also considered existing challenges and potential for improvement by completing an Urban Morphology (UMA) and SWOT analysis (see section 1.4). RWTH and ICLEI provided city partners with detailed technical and content templates and guides for the analyses. They also scheduled regular online meetings to address any questions and challenges the cities were encountering. Each Cultivating City partner expanded their analyses with input from stakeholders during the Challenge Workshop. As defined in the Challenge Workshop concept note, the events were expected to last 3.5 to 5 hours. After the local needs were taken into consideration, the Challenge Workshops ranged in length from 3.25 to 6.25 hours. The events ‘challenged’ the Cultivating Cities to bring together diverse stakeholders to work together to move the planning process forward and form a local taskforce⁴. While the initial planning process has begun, the detailed planning and design of seedbed and NBS interventions are yet to be determined. In order to ensure that the future interventions effectively address a diverse range of needs and interests, the planning and decision-making process is intended to be collaborative and co-creative with multiple departments from the city as well as external individuals and

³ Grant Agreement number: 869764 — GOGREENROUTES — H2020-SC5-2018-2019-2020 / H2020-SC5-2019-2

⁴ Each cultivating city will form a local taskforce responsible for steering an ‘Urban Well-being Lab’. Once the taskforces are in place, each will develop its own terms of collaboration, subject to certain minimum requirements to be defined. As a minimum, the taskforces will contribute to the design of seedbed interventions in each city as mechanisms for fostering wider stakeholder engagement, as well as the broader design and implementation of NBS interventions and Urban Well-being Plans.

organisations. In order to ensure collaboration, the constellation of possible local stakeholders in each city was mapped and analysed as part of deliverable 3.2.. Stakeholders were then invited to participate in the Challenge Workshop and a subset formed a local task force. The Challenge Workshop was an important first step for engaging stakeholders and moving towards design and implementation of the seedbed and NBS interventions. It was the first time in each city that stakeholders beyond the city partners were actively engaged in GoGreenRoutes. The specific nature and design of the interventions will be defined in more detail through tasks 3.4, 'Prepare, design and implement a 'seedbed' intervention' and 3.5, Co-create and Co-Implement Local NBS for Nature-Based Health Benefits.

Co-creation is a relatively new way of working for cities, which proved as both a training and implementation challenge. Before organising the Challenge Workshops, Cultivating City partners participated in a presentation and discussion about the purpose and process of co-creation. However, as evidenced in the summary reports from the Challenge Workshops (see section 2), the process of bringing together and engaging stakeholders vertically (sectors of government, the city, and citizens) and horizontally (city departments and citizen organisations) was not always accomplished. Barriers to co-creation included pre-existing planning structures, political will, lack of acceptance of new approaches by stakeholders, and time and availability (day time v. evening, weekday v. weekend).

The cities also faced organisational and administrative challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, staff changes, and logistics, but successfully overcame them to move forward towards the implementation of seedbed and NBS interventions. Agendas for the workshop included presentations about GoGreenRoutes, information about NBS, and the work completed up to the point of the workshop, as well as, small group work to update the UMA and SWOT analyses (see section 2.4 Our Approach). Graphics and images related to the UMA and SWOT analyses in each city are included in annexes, due to the detailed nature and size of the images. This report is recommended reading for all GoGreenRoutes consortium partners, as well as any local stakeholders involved in the project.

1. Introduction

As described in the grant agreement⁵, and reported by city partners in section 2, topics of the Challenge Workshops included discussion of plans and geodata, discussion of the SWOT analysis, and the next steps for formalising a local taskforce. The Challenge Workshops lay the foundation for future tasks and will inform task 3.4 Prepare, Design and Implement a 'seedbed' Intervention in each of the Cultivating Cities and task 3.5 Co-create and Co-Implement Local NBS for Nature-Based Health Benefits.

The Challenge Workshop in each cultivating city was the first opportunity for different stakeholders to come together to get to know each other and to learn about GoGreenRoutes. During the Challenge Workshop, stakeholders were invited to create a vision for the upcoming seedbed and NBS interventions and UWL, participate in a newly forming local taskforce and share their opinions and ideas. The Cultivating City partners will continue to engage stakeholders throughout the duration of the project's planning, design, and implementation phases.

The Challenge Workshop in each Cultivating City was developed collaboratively with city partners and RWTH⁶ and ICLEI⁷. RWTH and ICLEI provided resources and templates for completing a SWOT analysis to foster input and engagement. The specific forms of facilitated engagement and dialogue varied from city to city, as reported in section 3. The Challenge Workshops were conducted between August 2021 and January 2022 both in person and online, as determined by local needs and conditions and COVID-19 regulations

1.1. Structure of the report

This report focuses on the Challenge Workshops, UMA and SWOT analyses. The report is divided into three sections. The first section introduces the GoGreenRoutes project; it describes this report's objectives and target audiences, and defines the purpose, scope and methodology for the Urban Morphology and SWOT analyses⁸. Section two contains the

⁵ Grant Agreement number: 869764 — GOGREENROUTES — H2020-SC5-2018-2019-2020 / H2020-SC5-2019-2, page 24

⁶ RWTH – RWTH Aachen University, of which the institute of landscape architecture is one of the GGR consortium partners

⁷ ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability- Europe, was founded in 1990 as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives and is one of the GGR consortium partners

⁸ Detailed graphics for the UMA and SWOT analyses are included in annexes, due to image size.

Challenge Workshop reports from each Cultivating City, including a summary, key outcomes, challenges and limitations, and next steps. Section 3 outlines planned next steps in the context of upcoming GoGreenRoutes WP3 activities; and finally, the Annexes contain valuable information showing the preparation that went into the Challenge Workshops and the type of materials provided to city partners, as well as, how the city partners conducted the UMA and SWOT analyses.

1.2. Objectives and Target audience

The objectives of this report are:

Describe the context and process of planning and implementing the Challenge Workshops, with special emphasis on the UMA and SWOT analyses

Present the outcomes of the Challenges Workshops

Outline planned next steps in each Cultivating City following the conclusion of the Challenge Workshop

The target audiences for this report are:

The Cultivating City partners. The city partners are co-authors of this report and each co-author will read the others' reflections in order to better understand the plans and emerging work in each city, as part of their ongoing peer-to-peer exchange.

Local stakeholders in the Cultivating Cities (especially the local task forces) that the city partners will engage in the project.

Scientific partners in the GoGreenRoutes consortium. This report on the Challenge Workshops will be of great importance for all partners, because the Challenge Workshops solidify the locations of the interventions and set the course for the type and form of the interventions that will take place before the concrete detailed planning that will take place in the planning intervention workshop (T3.4).

1.3. Project background

GoGreenRoutes, with its large transdisciplinary consortium of 40 partners, is an innovative project expanding the concept of nature-based solutions to include important social

parameters. The focus of the project lies in improving the relationship between people and their urban environment by enhancing the awareness and understanding of the benefits of urban green space, such as the possibility for healthier, more beautiful, and more engaged communities. Information about the structure of GoGreenroutes can be found in the publications “D3.1 Review of existing approaches to collaboration in research”(Noppenbauer et al, 2021, p. 6-8) and “D 3.2 Stakeholder mapping report” (Bah et al, 2021, p.8-9).

WP3 "Cultivating: Re-/Co-Design, Co-Creation, and Co-Ownership" includes a task 3.2 'establish and maintain Local Taskforce,' which involved stakeholder mapping and set the foundation for this report's task 3.3, setting up the local taskforce and spatial definition and analysis of Urban Well-Being Lab areas. This task 3.3 involved undertaking a co-creative site analysis using a UMA and SWOT analysis. The stakeholder mapping process helped determine who the stakeholders for the sites are, who should be invited to the Challenge Workshop and form the local taskforce, and who should be included in the co-creation process to establish the UWL, seedbed and NBS interventions. Prior to the Challenge Workshops, cities learned the basics of co-creation and started brainstorming about their Urban Well-being lab ingredients using a Miro whiteboard template, which was introduced, further discussed and finalised collaboratively with members of the local taskforce, during the Challenge Workshop. The Cultivating Citypartners also conducted an Urban Morphology and SWOT analysis, which was finalised with input from the Challenge Workshop.



City name Limerick

Principles/Values

- Informal events
- Practical and inspiring interventions
- CO-creation
- Collaboration
- Multi-stakeholder and multi-scale

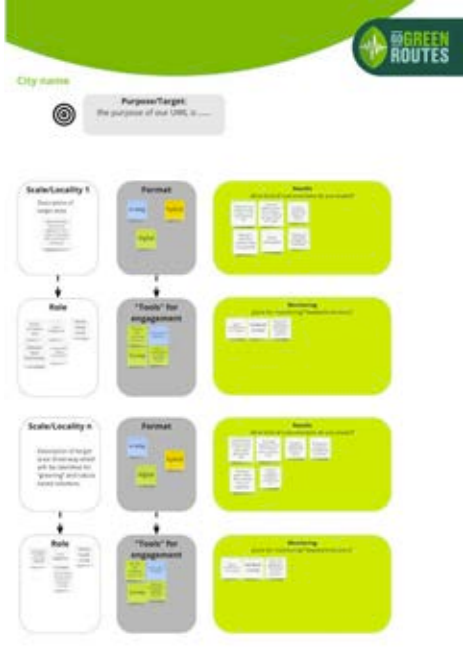
For us UWL's are...places where designers, local authorities, businesses and research collaborate and test ideas with the communities that live in them.

Related/Previous Experience

- Pre Covid-19, this end of Catherine Street was car dominated.
- New parklet constructed to facilitate social interaction.
- Can seat 12 with social distancing. 20 when restrictions lifted
- Increased number of cycle stands in the area

Resources/Links

Notes/Questions



City name

Purposes/Target
The purpose of our UWL is...

Scale/Locality 1

- Reason for target area
- Format
- Needs

Scale/Locality n

- Reason for target area
- Format
- Needs

Figure 1: Miro board templates provided to the city partners to start brainstorming the UWL, detailed written instructions were also provided

1.4. Our approach

The partners RWTH and ICLEI worked with the city partners to complete a UMA, SWOT analysis and Challenge Workshop to better understand the local area and begin planning for a seedbed and Nature Based Solution intervention. The UMA and SWOT were preliminarily conducted before the Challenge Workshop, and updated during the workshops with input from additional local stakeholders. This section describes the process of organising and completing a UMA, SWOT analysis, and Challenge Workshop. More details about how this approach was applied in each City is contained in chapter 2.

1.4.1. UMA - Urban Morphology Analysis

“Urban morphology is the science that studies the physical form of cities, as well as the main agents and processes shaping it over time.” (Oliveira, 2018, p. 1)

In the course of an UMA, not only the physical form of the city is documented, for example via an aerial photograph, but its social structure (for example, demographics) is also researched, analyzed and differentiated in several phases. This in-depth analysis of a city or district helps ensure that a place can be understood and that appropriate measures can be taken to improve the place, taking into account how it has and continues to evolve. Conducting a UMA is always an interdisciplinary approach, because knowledge from different disciplines, such as urban history, architecture, geography or sociology provide different perspectives on the place (Oliveira, 2018, p. 1).

In the GoGreenRoutes project, the UMA was prepared and conducted so that the selected locations for the future seedbed interventions in 2022 and the NBS interventions in 2023 could be better understood by all those involved. Each of the six Cultivating City partners conducted a UMA using a template (see figure 35 in Annex) prepared and explained by RWTH and ICLEI. The cities were expected to use the template and include information, maps and graphics on the following topics: Urban character, building structure and transport, demographics, green areas, history and future development plans and stakeholders. The cities also had the option to detail an additional topic such as topography or climate. In addition to the template, RWTH and ICLEI provided the cultivating city partners with a short manual on technical and graphic aspects of the process. All relevant information for conducting the UMA was summarized in a guide given to the cities.

1.4.2. SWOT - Strengths - Weaknesses - Opportunities – Threats

Based on the results of the UMA, the Cultivating City partners carried out an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for the selected UWL sites for the seedbed and NBS interventions. The aim of the SWOT analysis was to reflect the results of the UMA and to assess "internal factors" (strengths and weaknesses) and "external factors" (opportunities and threats).

Before the cities began the SWOT analysis, RWTH and ICLEI met with city partners and made a presentation, including time for discussion, about examples of SWOT analysis and possible questions to identify the external and internal factors. The findings of the SWOT analysis were updated during the Challenge Workshops and will be discussed in future meetings between Cultivating City partners and those responsible for the seedbed and NBS interventions.

1.4.3. Challenge Workshop

In the framework of the project GoGreenRoutes, Work Package 3 (WP3) "Cultivating: Re- /Co-Design, Co-Creation, and Co-Ownership", Cultivating City partners are required to:

"define the locations of the Urban Well-being Labs [and] analyse these areas in terms of existing challenges and potential for improvement, as groundwork for selecting and implementing locally-appropriate NBS 'seedbed' and project interventions."

As part of this process:

*"... a 'challenge workshop' will be organised in each cultivating city, with participants to be invited based on the stakeholder maps prepared in Task 3.2."*¹

The challenge workshop serves as an essential step towards the overall aim of WP3, i.e.:

*"to co-create and implement an integrated NBS intervention in cultivating cities which considers specific local needs, challenges and risk (including gentrification)."*²

ICLEI and RWTH provided city partners with templates to assist each cultivating city in preparing and documenting its workshop. Templates included a 'concept note' describing the purpose of the workshop, agenda (Word file), detailed script (Word file), Miro whiteboard for the Urban Morphology Analysis, Workshop results template (Word file) - for inclusion in 'Report on challenge workshops' (D3.3).

The Challenge Workshops in each cultivating city were multi-purpose and intended to:

1. bring key local stakeholders together (building off of the stakeholder mapping completed in task 3.2) to get to know each other and form a taskforce that will remain active throughout the rest of the project
2. present the GoGreenRoutes project to the newly formed taskforce including key project components (local taskforce, urban well-being labs, seedbed and NBS interventions) and their connections to local priorities
3. present the potential locations for the Urban Well-Being Labs and future seedbed and NBS interventions, based on the preliminary Urban Morphology and SWOT analysis
4. identify stakeholders' knowledge and skills and their possible pathways for contribution
5. present and discuss potential challenges related to each target location in order to identify solutions
6. further develop the SWOT to gather feedback to validate, expand and/or alter the challenges and objectives defined for the seedbed and NBS interventions
7. co-create a vision for the target area of the seedbed and NBS interventions and UWL

The **intended** outcomes of the Challenge Workshop in each cultivating city were:

- Confirmed members of local taskforce
- Updated challenges and objectives
- Preliminary concept for Urban Well-being Lab
- A draft SWOT analysis of the possible locations identified for the Urban Well-Being Lab, as a basis to determine the preferred location
- Stakeholder profiles with a draft mapping of synergies (e.g. common interests /existing relationships) between stakeholders.

To fulfil the intended purpose and realise the outcomes, city partners invested significant time in preparation. They conducted preliminary site analysis, designed engaging workshop agendas, and recruited relevant stakeholders. Prior to the workshop, each Cultivating City partner developed an UMA and a SWOT analysis, to facilitate the preliminary understanding of the project area (see Annex Fig. 42). The analysis aided Cultivating City partners to

understand their selected location for a future nature-based intervention, and to communicate this understanding to key stakeholders, thereby developing an informed knowledge base for gathering further input during the Challenge Workshops.

The exact process for the Challenge Workshops was ultimately adapted to meet the local context of each Cultivating City partner. For example, in Burgas two sites were discussed, in Tallinn, the City organised two events in order to gain maximum participation and in Lahti, Umea and Versailles the events were held online. Each format brought its own advantages and challenges. This local adaptability was expected and welcomed by both ICLEI and RWTH. More information about the procedure in each city and the stakeholders present can be found in the report on each Cultivating City's Challenge Workshop in chapter 2.

2. The Challenge Workshops

2.1. Burgas

2.1.1. Summary

The Challenge Workshop in Burgas was held outside on 29 September 2021 in accordance with Covid related rules. Fourteen people RSVPed, but only 8 people attended. Minutes, including decisions made and plans for future activities, of the meeting were sent to the people who were not able to participate.



Figure 2. Challenge workshop participants in Burgas Photo Credit: City of Burgas

At the beginning of the meeting, the core Burgas team presented the project objectives and activities. We also described how, why and to what end we want to cooperate with the participants we

Next, participants were divided into two groups and each group worked on the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of Burgas' green space and the factors that affect the health of citizens. In addition to working in small groups, each group also responded and added to the analysis of the other group. All findings were discussed and participants explained why they are important.

The workshop continued with the introduction of the two areas in the city, which were selected as possible NBS intervention sites and included in the UMA. Both sites are densely urbanized neighborhoods close to the city center. The presentation included an overview of current conditions and possible measures and activities for implementation. Participants discussed the challenges associated with these two sites, as well as, possible priorities for improvement considering factors related to social benefits, health, and biodiversity. Ideas from this second SWOT were recorded on sticky notes on a white board.



Figure 3: Presenting target area 1 in Burgas Photo Credit: City of Burgas

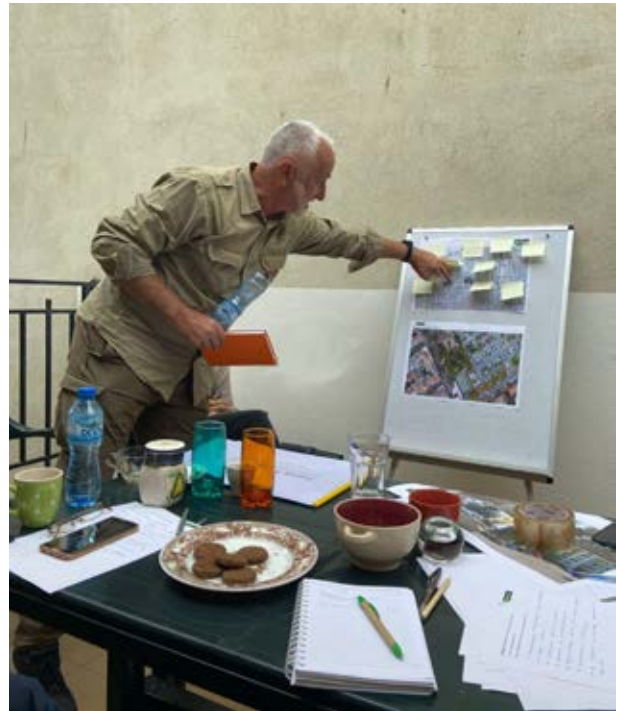


Figure 4: SWOT for 2 urban areas Photo Credit: City of Burgas

2.1.2. Key outcomes

Overall, we received positive feedback about the meeting and participants shared that similar workshops with the participation of different stakeholders should be organized more often. They also agreed that preserving and enriching biodiversity should always be taken into consideration, when planning new projects. Furthermore, the participants in attendance agreed to act as a local taskforce to support the implementation of related activities and measures in the target areas; and a new cooperation between a training school for architecture and construction and local architectural bureaus was established. Students will have the opportunity to participate in real-life projects

2.1.3. Challenges and Limitations

Covid rules and regulations posed a challenge to organising the event. We could either host the meeting online or outside. Because we hosted the event outside, we were not able to make it hybrid. Therefore, the number of participants was restricted. Since 21.10.2021, EU Green Certificate has become obligatory in Bulgaria for everyone who wants to participate in public events or visit public spaces. We hope that this will lead to more vaccinated people and in the next events more people will participate.

The two project sites have a few challenges in common:

- Concerns were expressed about preserving the existing trees and vegetation. Specifically, a recommendation was made to study existing vegetation to make sure that existing trees, which are more than 30 years old, are healthy and there is no danger for visitors.
- As both areas are located in heavily urbanised areas, one of them right next to a hospital, workshop participants expressed concerns about making sure that interventions would not encourage large groups of people to gather that might make a lot of noise and disturb people living nearby.
- Participants recognise that finding the best solutions to be implemented needs to take into account budget limitations, desires of people living in these areas, limitations of the city master plan, intentions of the municipality and parameters for protecting biodiversity.

2.1.4. Next Steps

For next steps, we would like to organise and implement additional meetings with people/ organisations living in the target areas to further discuss potential activities and involve them in the planning process.

2.2. Lahti

2.2.1. Summary

The City of Lahti organised the Challenge Workshop online on the 28th of September 2021 from 9.00.-12.15. We waited until the last minute to see if we could have held a live event due to the prevailing Covid-19 situation. We wanted to organize an event in the woods, close to our health forest, and we did site visits to identify possible locations - sheds and fireplaces. However, as the Covid-19 situation worsened, we went completely online.

Approximately 50 people were invited to the workshop, of which 22 attended. The participants were health or mental health care professionals, researchers, small entrepreneurs working in nature, as well as municipal sector employees, land use planners and people from the educational sector.

The GoGreenRoutes project manager for the city of Lahti, Maria Suomela, had compiled an initial list of those invited and the preliminary content of the workshop. She had been in contact with most of the invitees and discussed the project and the workshop. Suomela was on parental leave in August and was replaced by a new project manager, Jenni Simkin. The exchange posed some challenges in organizing the workshop as the new project manager took up the post so close to the workshop. The new project manager added some new participants to the invitation list, organized and ran the final workshop with the help of the city's Environmental Advisory Manager Päivi Sieppi and Ilkka Väänänen, Senior Researcher, from the LAB University of Applied Sciences. The city's interaction designer also helped prior to the workshop with designing the content and handling the technical components.

The invitation letter described in more detail why each person was considered an important stakeholder and invited to join the workshop. The letter also consisted of a short presentation of the GoGreenRoutes project and defined the most important terminology, such as seedbed and well-being lab, used in the project. The letter was written in Finnish and the terminology was translated into Finnish.

The original meeting agenda was condensed from five hours to almost three hours based on the feedback from the project coordination team and event organisers. We are happy with this decision, because staying online for more than three hours might have reduced the number of attendees even more, as many already had overlapping meetings. In the end, all the needed information was presented and the groups finished their work, although both group work sessions would have benefited from a little more time.

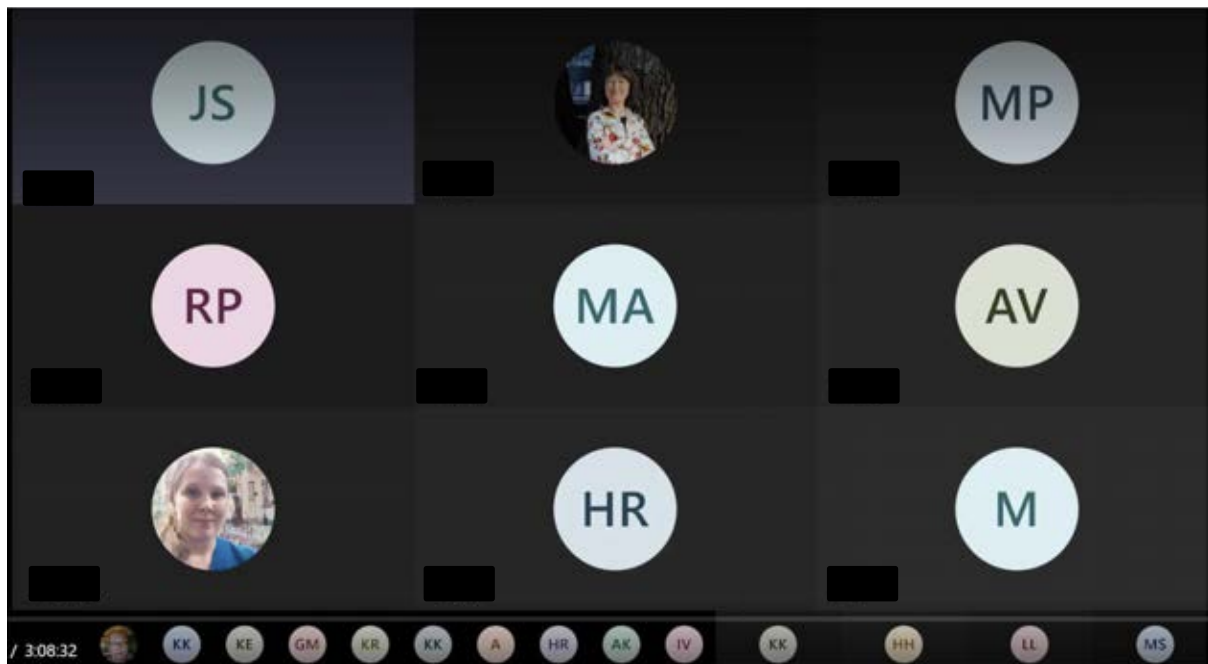


Figure 5: A screenshot of the participants in Teams. Photo Credit: City of Lahti

The workshop was divided into two sections - information sharing and small group work. After welcoming all participants, a small warming up session was held, where everyone shared one important word describing nature. Next, the core idea of Nature Based Solutions and the GoGreenRoutes project was presented. The Project Manager from the University of Helsinki also presented Lahti’s new “Nature Step to Health” plan, a ten-year program focusing on health and environment. A recently published report of stakeholder analysis was also presented as well as the preliminary results of a survey of Lahti residents on their use of nature areas and the effects nature has on their well-being. After these presentations and a break, participants were divided into three different groups. The Miro-board was used for group work. In the group work, the participants had the opportunity to get to know each other, bring their expertise to the attention of others and find synergies and common challenges related to nature based solutions. Each group was asked to select two entities that would be worthwhile to develop further in cooperation. Challenges were also asked to be considered.

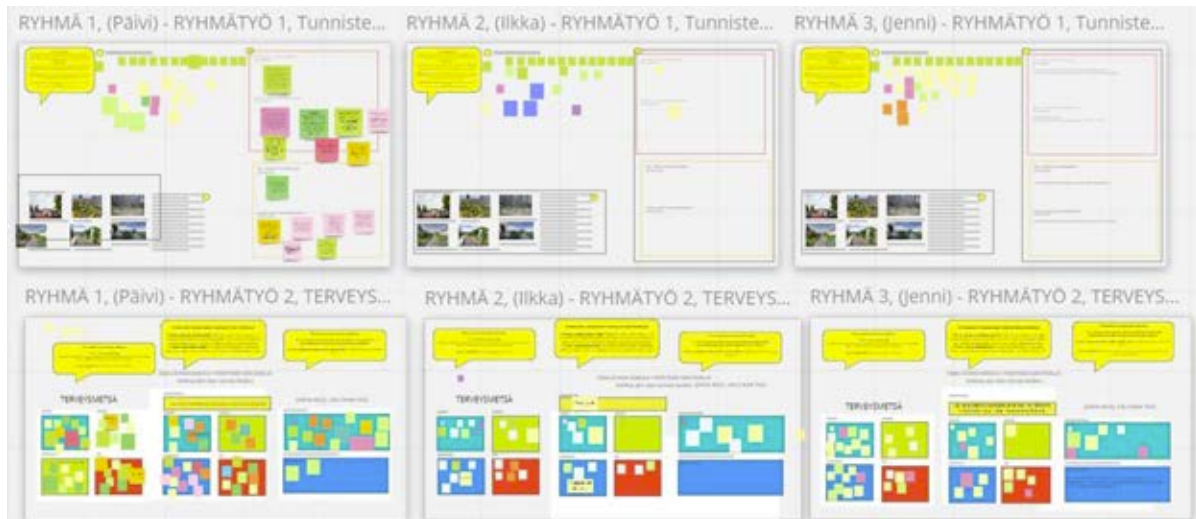


Figure 6: Miro board for working in three different groups Photo Credit: City of Lahti



Figure 7: Green areas and paths in Kintterö Health Forest area. Map modified from the map of Iina Westerlund, 2017

After the first group work, a presentation was given about the Health Forest Concept that is planned to serve as an Urban Well-being Lab for the city of Lahti. Because the forest is located next to the central hospital, several members of the hospital staff had been invited to the workshop. After a small break, the workshop continued with a discussion of the SWOT for the Health Forest and ideas for a seedbed intervention. Also, the SWOT for the seedbed interventions were discussed. As we did not want to lead or limit the participants' ideas, we asked them to share other possible ideas for nature based solutions that could be implemented in the city of Lahti. The ideas from both group work sessions, were presented to the whole group. The local taskforce concept was discussed and launched.

2.2.2. Key Outcomes

We received a lot of valuable information from the workshop. Perhaps most surprising was that people were so excited about the workshop and the opportunity for collaboration. Thus, it became clear that there has not been a platform available for people working with nature-based solutions to share ideas and concerns. It was especially great that many people said how nice it is to be involved in this and hoped for a strong continuation of the cooperation. At the end, the members of the local taskforce were identified as follows:

- health sector specialists
- local nature based entrepreneurs
- city planners and landscape architects
- environmental experts
- local district administration
- researchers
- educational sector

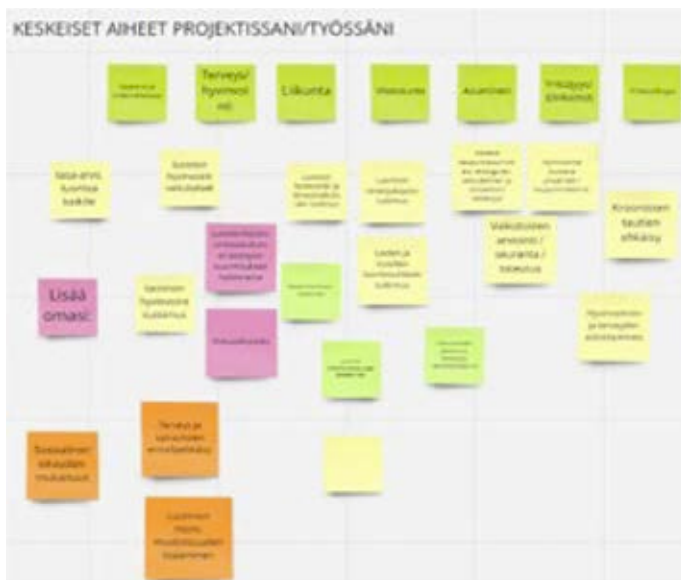


Figure 8: The tasks of the participants in relation to nature. Photo Credit: City of Lahti

Updated perceptions of challenges and opportunities

The location of the Urban Well Being Lab (UWL) was already determined prior to the challenge workshop. However, as the implementation of the health forest has not yet begun, we asked for input during the small group discussions to a SWOT analysis for both the health forest and seedbed intervention ideas. This proved useful as new challenges that we had not thought of ourselves were identified. For example, it emerged that there may also be prejudices about this type of new activity and the threat of vandalism is real and should be considered even better when designing the structures. Several participants also pointed out that the citizens are not familiar with the concept of a Health Forest, and it is worth investing in education about this. In general, participants were excited by the new Health Forest idea and shared that the concept brings opportunities for many and that this is a great opportunity to be a leader in the whole Finnish context. They also brought up the already known challenge that the forest is located quite far from the city centre but there are many opportunities for the local residents and small entrepreneurs to start using the future Health Forest services.



Figure 9: SWOT of the Health Forest Concept prepared by the participants (left): An example of the idea of seedbed and the SWOT analysis (right). Credit: City of Lahti

New ideas that emerged from input into the seedbed SWOT included the following:

- experience path that would strengthen especially the relationship to nature of children and adolescent, but also bring joy to everyone
- piloting small studies of health forest visits among different groups coming from the Central hospital (patients and staff)

Participants also identified some challenges:

- maintenance, financing, and continuity
- the lack of staff time and involving the employers to the pilot studies



Figure 10: Seeking the synergies among stakeholder participants. Credit: City of Lahti

Consequently, the vision for Lahti’s Urban Well-Being Lab is to **develop a more accessible area for recreation in Health Forest with more opportunities for more diverse groups of people**. Special attention, however, will be given to the needs of the hospital, the children of the hospital school and the local kindergarten. It is hoped that opportunities for small entrepreneurs will also arise around these.

Stakeholders found many synergies of which we asked them to select a few feasible ideas. Planning the new routes was suggested to be implemented as co-creation with students, tourism professionals and the health care sector. Strengthening the relationship with nature from childhood was also seen as an important goal and an area from which cooperation among

participants could bring positive results. Many people also highlighted that implementing the health forest would bring more visibility to sustainable development. One group considered it important that the health effects of nature should be recorded into the Current Care Guidelines in Finland and that the seedbed piloting studies in Health Forest could bring new study results to support this. Looking to the future, we also asked where participants think it would be good to bring new nature-based solutions in the Lahti region. We received many possible location ideas.

2.2.3. Challenges and limitations

The COVID-19 pandemic provided a large challenge to the event organisers. We originally scheduled the meeting to be held remotely, but as the situation improved, we thought we would arrange the event live, however, we had to return to the original plan when the situation worsened again. This did not impact participants as we did not tell them about the move into a live event. However, even though the online event was successful, meeting live would have been better for everyone to get to know each other.

It remains still unclear to the new project manager, what kind of expertise as well as hopes for cooperation everyone has. This is primarily because the project manager also led one of the groups and hence, could not get to know the people in the other two groups. In hindsight, having three facilitators/organisers was not enough. Two participants also had connection issues which we could have helped, if we would not have been occupied in the group work. Next time, more organizing members must be booked well in advance. When the project manager tried to arrange for more people to help, they were already booked due to the busy autumn season.

To avoid the technical problems, handling the miro-board and testing all the meeting tools was practised in advance. In the end, as the previous project manager had compiled the preliminary script well in advance and quite thoroughly, the workshop was successful in meeting these challenges and the desired goals were achieved.

2.2.4. Next steps

We gave the participants the opportunity to either decide in the meeting or email later whether they want to join the local taskforce. For now, we have 15 confirmed members in the taskforce. However, we think that if new important stakeholders still appear, we can also include them to the taskforce. We will especially try to get the teachers from the local school and kindergarten to join us. We have agreed with the already confirmed members of the taskforce that, if possible, we will organise a group visit to the forest in November, and we can finally meet each other and discuss more.

2.3. Limerick

2.3.1. Summary

The City of Limerick's Challenge Workshop took place via Zoom online on November 11th, 2021 at 18:00. The target area for our GoGreenRoutes NBS project is the Castletroy Greenway, which provides connectivity between Castletroy College secondary school (students 12-18 years of age) and Castletroy Gaelscoil. The Castletroy Gaelscoil is a primary school (4-11 years of age), which is an Irish speaking school. The Greenway consists of a 3.5m wide cycleway alongside a 2.5m wide footpath with 1m wide grass edges. The main spine of the Greenway extends for approx. 820m (see photos below).



Figures 11 and 12: Photos of the Castletroy Greenway, photo credit Sarah O'Malley and the City of Limerick

Preparation for the Challenge Workshop was a collaborative process between Limerick City and County Council and Connect the Dots who are a stakeholder and engagement company and GoGreenRoutes project partner. Discussions on the format and content began 4-6 weeks prior to the event.

The Castletroy Greenway opened in the summer of 2021 with little vegetation or planting along its edges. There are wide areas that are flat and barren. It is a blank canvas and the team was keen to listen to participants' views, experiences and observations of this relatively new space during the Challenge Workshop. Participants' insights will inform and develop the seedbed and NBS interventions. To ensure the online event was interactive and inclusive, the team used the detailed Challenge Workshop format suggestions from RWTH and ICLEI (see introduction) as a framework. For example, we looked into what are Castletroy Greenway challenges and opportunities? How can we collate brainstormed ideas and views? What are people's common interests, and how could this inform the taskforce?

The preparation process was two-fold. First, we designed a flyer for the workshop. The template was provided by GoGreenRoutes WP9, and we (Limerick City and County Council and Connect the Dots) decided on the wording which was descriptive and inviting. It included information about the project and how to register for the workshop (QR code on the flyer). Secondly, we drafted a pre-event survey which was linked with the QR code. One survey question asked, ‘tell us a bit about yourself and your initial thoughts on the Greenway and this new project’. Answers gave a better understanding of the stakeholders involved and their interests in relation to the Greenway. Another question asked if, ‘you would like to be a member of the taskforce’. Both of the questions helped to inform the content of the workshop but also give an indication as to who would be actively involved in the project going forward. All respondents received the workshop Zoom link once the survey and registration was complete. The [registration and pre-event survey](#) and [press release](#) were available online, on [social media](#), and other [media outlets](#) including a [local newspaper](#). Flyers were displayed along the Greenway, in the primary school, local shops, takeaways, and playgrounds.



Figure 13: Challenge Workshop Flyer, credit GoGreenRoutes and City of Limerick

A total of 35 people registered for the workshop with 20 people attending. Approximately half were local residents and the other attendees included; politicians or local Councillors, Limerick City and County Council staff, [Limerick Sports Partnership](#), [Tidy Towns](#), and GoGreenRoutes team members (PhD candidate, WP leads, Project Coordinator). The workshop began with welcomes and introductions from the two members of Limerick City and County Council LCCC staff, Connect the Dots and the computer technician. General housekeeping and the agenda for the workshop was also introduced.

Following the welcomes and introductions, the GGR project was presented using Powerpoint. How, and in what way, GGR aligns with ongoing programmes across Limerick City and County Council was also presented. Following this a short warm up activity encouraged attendees to give their name and favorite place to walk. Considering the time of day and possible COVID-19 related Zoom fatigue, the warm-up activity gave an opportunity for meaningful interaction from the beginning.

A presentation on GoGreenRoutes including the context, aims and objectives and partners dovetailed into a detailed description of the Castletroy Greenway. For example, the surrounding development plans, biodiversity areas, access points, history/archaeology, and proposed location of UWL. A visual map of the area highlighting council land, the greenway, proposed UWL and planted Greenway edges emphasized these points. The location of the UWL was discussed but not decided. The location will be clearer once the type or location of the seedbed intervention has been agreed.



Figure 14: map of the project area, credit: City of Limerick

The concepts of seedbed interventions, Nature Based Solutions and the UWL were explained. Particularly, in relation to a) the overall project timeline, available budget for the greenway, and b) the role of the taskforce going forward. Using a spiderweb analogy the above concepts were described in more detail. Imagine each concept (seedbed, NBS, UWL) and greenway users are a spiderweb. Like the spiderweb - all are interlinked. For example, the residents or users are central to the project (middle of the spider web), the concepts act as threads (framework) with the UWL the border (supporting the space). As the concepts can appear complex, the team decided to use this analogy to encourage dialogue and questions from participants.



Figure 15: Spider web analogy used to describe the GoGreenRoutes project

Two breakout sessions were facilitated by Connect the Dots. There were approximately 10 people in each session which gave ample time and opportunity for discussion. Before entering the breakout rooms, Connect the Dots gave a summary of the pre-event survey results. The survey found that the majority of the 35 respondents use the greenway daily, for leisure, and live within 1km. In answering the question, 'do you have any ideas for how we can "green" the Castletroy Greenway', many suggested planting native trees, wildflowers and plants, areas for biodiversity, benches, nature trails, edible paths and maintaining current hedgerows. The summary set the scene for the breakout sessions.

In the breakout rooms the facilitators guided participants through the following broad question areas:

1. Re-introduction: Name & Background / group membership?
2. Questions / Comments on what was presented
3. Who else should be involved in this process and the local taskforce?

4. What are the challenges and solutions of the project site?
5. Ideas for greening solutions?

Limerick City and County Council staff joined a room after approximately 15 minutes to answer any specific questions that arose. All notes were taken by the facilitator on Mural whiteboards while guiding the discussions. Please see below a selection of notes and headings.



Figure 16: meeting notes from Challenge Workshop, credit: City of Limerick

2.3.2. Key outcomes

There were 19 initial members of the local taskforce identified through the pre-event survey. Drawing on a range of experiences and knowledge the taskforce includes Limerick City and County Council staff, the University of Limerick, two Councilors (politicians), environmental interest groups (Tidy Towns) and local residents. Some members are familiar with GGR, have expertise in biodiversity, or have worked together on other projects.

The location of the UWL was discussed but not decided. The location will become clearer once the type or location of the seedbed intervention has been agreed. There is scope for the entire greenway to be the UWL as during the workshop participants discussed the verges (edges of the Greenway), flat areas and hedgerows. The focus on planting, biodiversity and wildlife could suggest the UWL support a series of 'hubs' along the greenway encompassing one seedbed intervention overall.

Updated challenges and opportunities

Appropriate access points to the Greenway are provided along its length. There are LED public lighting, security fencing where appropriate, tree and shrub planting areas as well as surface water drainage. There are surrounding housing estates which were built between 15-20 years

ago. The majority of these houses are two-story, detached or semi/detached. There are a further 800+ houses and apartments under development. Some of which will overlook the greenway. The areas and timeline for development, and the links to the Local Area Plan for Castletroy was discussed during the Challenge Workshop. During the breakout sessions some participants mentioned the housing developments and perceived encroachment onto the greenway’s natural areas. Some hedgerows, for example, could be under threat. One person stated that the upcoming developments could make the greenway look ‘unnatural’. The planting of wildflowers, and native trees was deemed important from both breakout rooms. The knowledge and awareness of residents was clear as one participant explained the importance of trees and the established hedgerows. One hedgerow, for example, has a variety of species that includes rose hips. Another resident is involved in growing a ‘tiny forest’ (small area of densely packed, fast growing native trees) in the city. Maintaining existing hedgerows and/or growing a tiny forest are simple opportunities for locals to get involved in. For example, a tiny forest could be planted by involving locals, the schools and other greenway users. The established hedgerows could be surveyed to better understand the plant species, edible plants and how best to preserve the habitat.

Other areas of concern include;

- arts of the greenway are narrow with insufficient lighting, users feel unsafe
- future development can negatively impact on wildlife
- importance of maintaining and keeping people engaged in the project
- anti-social behaviour
- tree felling
- flooding and drainage (SuDs)
- rubbish

Overall, participants were positive and agreed that the Castletroy Greenway is a great amenity for leisure, recreation, biodiversity and learning. Ideas for the seedbed interventions that involve the community and schools, for example, preparing the ground for a tiny forest. This involves clearing an area, some planting and laying of cardboard. The intervention could be accompanied by food market stalls or a band stand with live music. Creating an event for all was welcome - a way to stay in the space as opposed to moving through it.

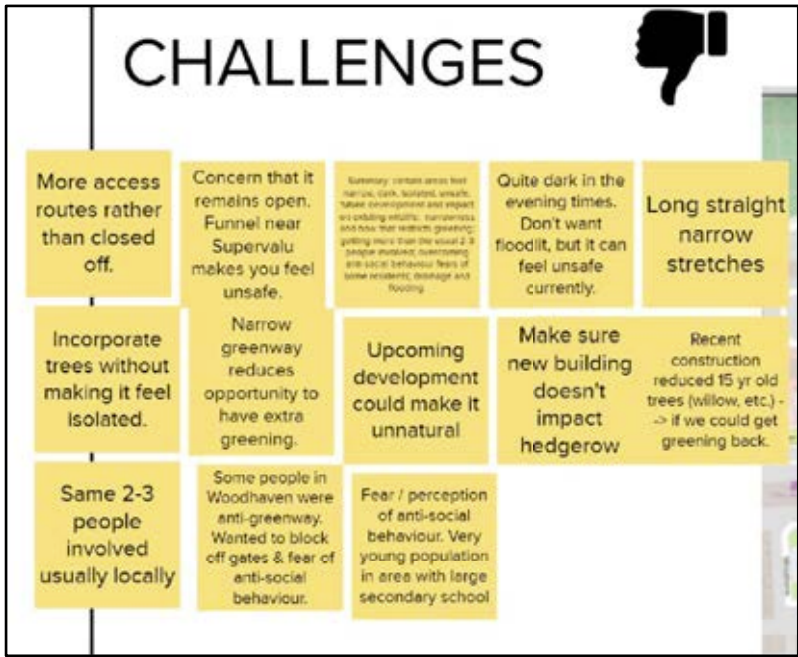


Figure 17: Challenge Workshop outcomes credit: City of Limerick



Figure 18: Challenge Workshop outcomes 2 credit: City of Limerick

2.3.3. Challenges and limitations

Due to COVID-19 the workshop was held online and a key challenge was accessing and involving local residents. Castletroy does not have a central hall or space with community networks so meeting people (even from a distance) was problematic. To counteract this we called by phone and emailed local residents associations, football clubs, the University of Limerick, Limerick Pedestrian Network and both schools. An informal meeting was organized on the greenway in early October. A number of local residents and staff from the primary school attended. After welcomes and introductions we walked the greenway exploring the challenges, opportunities and ideas for the project overall. The meeting was very helpful as it provided valuable insights as to 'on the ground issues'. How people use the greenway, creative ideas for the project, local politics, and concerns around anti-social behavior. The group were asked for a more favored time and day of the week for an online workshop. The themes from this meeting informed the date/time of the workshop as well as the questions on the pre-event survey.

Though the workshop was promoted online and with flyers the number of local residents was low. Dependent on restrictions, a future event could be 'in person' which could increase participant numbers. A family or team activity/game could be incorporated so that it is fun and engaging. That said, the numbers for the challenge workshop suited the flexible format of the online event. There was time for discussion and for people to get to know one another. We plan to build on their involvement and to gain additional input from them in the coming months.

2.3.4. Next steps

Our next step is to share the notes of the meeting and survey findings with participants and taskforce members. The notes will provide a summary of the themes that emerged from the workshop, ideas for the seedbed intervention and a timeline of the project. We will also confirm with the taskforce members what their role is, level of input and date for a first meeting in early 2022.

The primary school would like to be involved in GoGreenRoutes. There is scope for developing greenway specific class projects, for example, which require further discussion with the school staff. As regular users of the greenway (the primary school is extending their bicycle shelter) ideas from children and staff is an exciting opportunity!

2.4. Tallinn

2.4.1. Summary

The City of Tallinn's Challenge Workshop took place outside on the 8th of September 2021 from 16.00-18.30 next to the identified targeted site area (Vormsi green area in Lasnamäe district). The location was chosen for its proximity to the potential site location and because it is accessible to local residents. The workshop took place within heated tents and included technology for presentations and catering. It was organised by the Tallinn Strategic Management Office in cooperation with the Lasnamäe District Administration and Tallinn University.

Approximately 40 people attended the workshop (33 signed in the register sheet). About half of the participants were local residents (including heads of multiple homeowners associations). Others were representatives of different municipal organisations: Lasnamäe District Administration (planning and urban maintenance department), Lasnamäe Youth Centre, Tallinn Strategic Management Office (Smart City Projects Competence Centre, Green Transition Unit), Tallinn University, Botanical garden, Tallinn Education Department (mobile youth work), and two local NGOs – Youth Club Active dealing with youth work and NGO Rohelinn focusing on environmental issues.

The outreach strategy included personal invitations to identified stakeholders followed up by individual phone calls to explain the project and aim of the meeting. Additionally, the Lasnamäe District Administration sent personal invitations to local heads of homeowners associations; this proved to be an effective approach, as homeowners associations are much more familiar with the head of their municipality and are more likely to react to its calls than to the still unknown team of GoGreenRoutes project in Tallinn. Heads of homeowner associations were also asked to hang a workshop poster on the bulletin board in their staircases to further publicise the event.

Workshop organisers also prepared Russian-Estonian leaflets and a roll-up poster to distribute during the event, and created a separate Facebook group to grow the network of people who are interested in the development of the project.



Figure 19 and 20: Photos from the organised challenge workshop next to the Vormsi green area. Photo Credit: City of Tallinn

The workshop itself was structured in two parts. The first part was dedicated to four different presentations from the core team. First, city partners were introduced and an overview was given about the aim of the project and possible outcomes. Second, the urban morphology analysis of the pilot area was shared. The third presentation was by a representative of Tallinn University who presented possible NBS interventions as well as the results of students' survey reports and observations in the pilot area, which took place in April 2020. The fourth and final presentation focused on the historical development of the project site, whose significant historical value is relatively unknown, especially the history of a former school house which occupied the space.

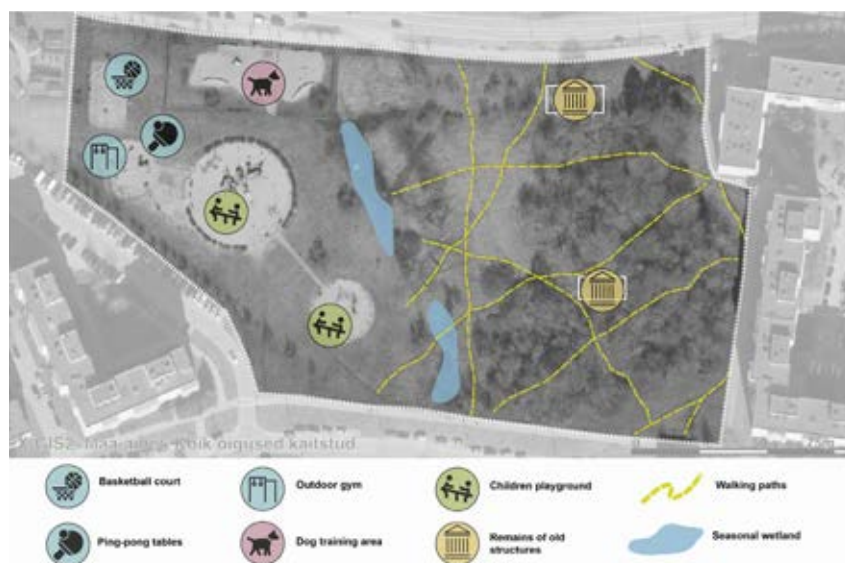


Figure 21: Presented Urban Morphology Analysis about the Vormsi green area. Credit: City of Tallinn

After a coffee break, the workshop continued with group work and discussions and a SWOT analysis. For the convenience of the participants, two groups were Russian-speaking and three other groups took place in Estonian. Each group was asked to map challenges and opportunities of the Vormsi green area. Next, each group chose a specific challenge and drafted an action plan to solve it.



Figure 22 and 23: Photo from group work discussions. This particular group focused on making the area accessible for 40+ residents. Photo Credit: City of Tallinn



Figure 24: SWOT developed as a result of the challenge workshop. Credit: City of Tallinn

Follow-up event “Discussion with experts”

Some stakeholders were unable to participate in the Challenge Workshop, so, an additional follow-up event “Discussion with experts” was held on the 29th of September 2021 from 17.30 to 19.00. The event was organised as an in-person meeting which was transmitted online for anyone interested in following the discussion. Information on the event was shared on Facebook, the Tallinn website and through email invitations to Challenge Workshop participants.

Six experts were invited for this meeting from the Social Welfare and Health Care Department (health sector specialist), Urban Environment and Public Works Department (landscape architect and nature protection expert), Strategic Management Office (urban planner), Lasnamäe District Administration (architect) and landscape architect (former intern in Urban Environment and Public Works Department who dealt with Vormsi area).

The event was structured in two parts. First, the core team gave an overview of the project as well as initial analysis of the Challenge Workshop outcomes. During the second part, participating experts were asked to reflect on the Challenge Workshop outcomes and share their opinions as well as recommendations about the value and challenges of the Vormsi green area, possible short-term solutions and activities and their likelihood of realisation.

Further information about the Challenge Workshop in Tallinn can be found on the following websites:

[General information about the project on Tallinn website](#)

[Information about challenge workshop 08.09.2021 event on Facebook](#)

[Information about 29.09.2021 follow-up event \(discussion with experts\) on Tallinn website](#)

[Information about 29.09.2021 follow-up event \(discussion with experts\) on Facebook](#)

2.4.2. Key outcomes

Initial members of the Local Taskforce were identified. They were selected based on two main criteria: (1) familiarity with the pilot area or the district in general either through work or personal experience; (2) expertise or interest in environmental issues. Of note is the fact that about half of the selected stakeholders are working in various municipal institutions and are colleagues, therefore they may have previously worked together on other projects. Initial members of the local taskforce are:

- representatives of local homeowners associations (local residents of adjacent residential houses)

- experts in youth work (Lasnamäe Youth Centre, youth workers, local Youth Club)
- local environmental NGO “Rohelinn” (meaning “Green City” in Estonian)
- city planners and landscape architects (Anna Semjonova, Leili Müür, Nora Soo, Kristiina Kupper)
- environmental expert (Meelis Uustal)
- health sector specialist (Kadri Hunt)
- historian from the local district administration (Ivan Lavrentjev)

Updated perceptions of challenges and opportunities

The location of the UWL was determined through a SWOT prior to the challenge workshop. During the workshop the criterias and analysis that lead to the choice of Vormsi green area as the most suitable location were presented, explained, and discussed.

During the small group discussions participants often mentioned the high value of the site’s existing urban wilderness. One participant commented, *“Vormsi green area is a secluded green gem, currently locals already use it for sunbathing and barbecue grilling.”* At the same time, participants were expressing discontent with its unmaintained state.

Some more specific challenges that were pointed out:

- problems related to alcohol consumption as described on one post-it, *“Goodbye drunks, forever!”*
- littering
- lack of information about environmental and historical values - stated in a request as *“Bring out the story of Nehatu school”*
- underuse of the green area by locals
- lack of sitting spaces and outdoor lighting
- unmaintained vegetation that makes it hard to walk in the green area (thick underwood)
- seasonal wetland that turns into a muddy area
- windy location
- concerns that developing the green area could be a future source of noise for nearby apartment buildings.

In general, participants of different groups agreed that the Vormsi green area has a great potential to become a peaceful recreational area that could be well suited for older or elderly people. Participants identified many opportunities and envisioned an “*Accessible meeting place for 40+ citizens.*” Possible solutions identified included building natural walking routes through the area that could also serve as educational or adventure trails, conservation of former school limestone ruins with platforms on top for smaller community events, installation of informational signs about the history (one suggestion included a "door eye", through which one can peek and at the right angle see the projection of Nehatu schoolhouse) as well as animal and plant species, building of a green wall and enhancing the existing wetland into a waterbody. Residents also shared concerns and fears about vandalism and proposed to implement neighbourhood watch and install cameras.

Other suggestions for improvement were:

- installation of smaller light posts and rubbish bins
- preservation and diversification of existing vegetation
- installation of beehives
- put together and host diverse cultural program to attract users (outdoor training, workshops, educational walks, elderly clubs, smaller concerts)
- create outdoor library
- take care of the existing fruit trees and establish a community fruit garden

During the follow up, ‘discussion with experts’ a need for additional information and research was stressed – including: dendrological, hydrogeological and botanical assessment, soil analysis, development of geological base map and more in-depth research on the history of the area and the school. Experts agreed that only after these initial studies would it be possible to develop planning drafts and interventions.

There was significant overlap between the values and objectives that were brought out by both the workshop participants and the follow up meeting with experts specifically related to highlighting the historical value (the ruins) as well as environmental possibilities to support existing biodiversity. Operationalising these priorities includes preservation, maintenance and development of the fruit garden. It also implicates dealing with the current wetland, understanding its origin and working out a solution to use it in landscape design.

In addition, experts stressed the importance of reducing noise pollution from the adjacent car road, and considering implementation of a green wall using vegetation and landscaping.

Providing accessibility for all users in consideration of varying mobility needs was also identified as important.

Both the workshop and the follow up with experts confirmed the project's initial objective-preserve the current use, historical values, diverse landscapes and urban wilderness while opening the space up for further use through subtle interventions and basic maintenance.

Consequently, the vision for Tallinn's Urban Well-Being Lab is to develop an accessible recreation area with a calm atmosphere where people may enjoy urban nature, which also includes spaces to host small cultural, sports and educational events. The area would be accessible for all ages, but special attention will be given to the needs and expectations of elderly during the planning and implementation processes.

2.4.3. Challenges and Limitations

The most difficult part of the Challenge Workshop was informing and involving local residents. One way we attempted to address this challenge was to organise the workshop at the location of the pilot area in proximity to residential houses of our targeted stakeholder participants. We believe this workshop location played a crucial role in the engagement we were able to attain. Luckily, our COVID-19 regulations permitted us to organise such an event. Apart from using hand sanitizers, we didn't have to implement any other regulations as the event took place in open air.

Another way we addressed this challenge was with our outreach strategy – we informed local residents through the Lasnamäe District Administration and representatives of homeowners associations as they are the ones in direct contact with their neighbours. In addition, we used social media and the city media channels. In the end, we found that email invitations followed by phone calls to the homeowners association representatives was the most relevant means of contact. Despite our outreach efforts, it's possible that not all people were reached as we don't have exact information about how many homeowners associations took the effort to spread the invitation to their residents (incl. hanging posters). It is also possible that some people chose to avoid taking part in our public event due to COVID-19 risks.

All in all, we consider our challenge workshop successful with approximately 40 participants. Not only is it a satisfactory number that even exceeds our initial expectations, but also we were able to involve participants from different fields, ages and backgrounds.

Another related challenge was scheduling the event at a time when most people could participate. Initially, we were planning to organize the event at the end of August, but postponed it to the beginning of September as it would have been too difficult to reach some

of the necessary people (especially from city departments) due to the ongoing holiday season. Despite this rescheduling there were still quite many experts that could not participate in the challenge workshop, but we were able to be flexible in terms of the format of their involvement and hosted a separate excerpts' discussion to get additional input from these stakeholders.

2.4.4. Next steps

Our next step is to analyse gathered input of both the challenge workshop and experts' discussion and assess which of the proposals are the most relevant and possible to realize in the context of the current project. We will also map out what additional resources are needed for implementation of a holistic development of the area.

As stressed by experts, one of the important first steps is to plan geological and botanical analysis of the area. Simultaneously, we already need to assess possibilities for seedbed interventions in the context of the holistic development plan of the area. For that we need to develop a draft plan that would imply several phases of development in which seedbed intervention would be part of the first phase. One of our next steps and challenges is to understand limitations of our planning regulations, meaning what interventions are most feasible to realize within the given time frame for both the seedbed and NBS interventions.

Meanwhile we also need to work on developing our local taskforce. Although we were able to involve and get input from all previously mapped stakeholders that we identified as the local taskforce, we still need more work to establish its collaboration. The challenge here is to figure out their further specific role and involvement format as members of the local taskforce beyond the input they just gave us (e.x. should it be collective or individual?). We are also considering how to keep them regularly informed on the development of the project, but have not decided whether it is through an email newsletter or Facebook group.

Additionally, we are planning to contact and collectively meet with representatives of local schools and kindergartens. Although they are not currently members of our local taskforce or our primary target audience, we still feel that an individual approach to informing them about the project as well as mapping their interests and expectations is relevant. They are one of the important users of the future area, because we see the potential of the target area to become an educational environment for urban nature and history. Additionally, from our experience one way to reach elderly (our primary target audience) is also through their children and grandchildren. Therefore, contacting schools and kindergartens is one of the additional aspects we want to integrate into our project to create more synergy between different stakeholders.

2.5. Umea

2.5.1. Summary

The Challenge Workshop in Umeå was held online on September 21 via Microsoft Teams. The workshop was organised by the GoGreenRoutes core team from the Umeå municipality together with a moderator from the company of ESAM, Consultants for Sustainable Development (Sara Ekenstedt).

Before the workshop, we used the internal script for making the aim clear for ourselves and for the participants. We modified the suggested agenda from RWTH and ICLEI to fit our local needs and translated it into Swedish.

We invited each of the stakeholders we wanted to attend this workshop by telephone. During the phone call, we described the project and the reasons we thought that their participation was important for the best result possible. They also got an invitation per E-mail with some more information and the meeting link.

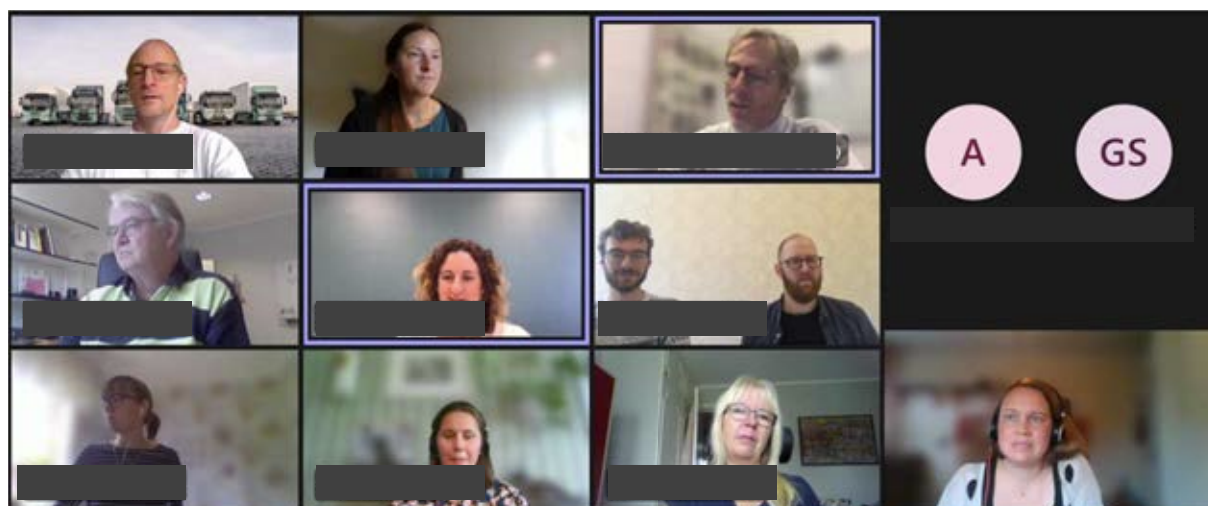


Figure 25: A screenshot of the participants. Photo credit: Carola Rubinsson

Thirteen participants attended. The participants came from different workplaces in the area of our identified project site - private sector, education, public transportation (see Fig. 25). There were also some people from the municipality, but we had previously engaged municipal staff in a separate workshop in February. We also invited a design researcher and his intern who are very interested in new ways for citizen dialogue. Three stakeholders made last-minute cancellations, but announced that they would like to join in the future and would like to stay

informed. In February, the workshop for municipality staff was held in the morning (9am - 12noon) in order to make the most use of people’s time availability.

Instead of Miro we used Menti to collect the thoughts of the participants. As a warm up we asked for their favorite city in the world and afterwards we talked about why they chose those cities. If they have green elements, have nice places to meet people etc. (see Fig. 27)

Vilken är din favoritstad i världen (förutom Umeå)?



Figure 26: A picture from the warm-up Menti answers of the question "Which is your favorite city in the world (other than Umeå)?"



Figure 27: The map shows where the green areas are in the neighborhood. (Map made by Carola Rubinsson, 2021)

One of the aims of the workshop was to get to know each other, so as part of the introductions everyone shared what their 'superpowers' are. We then agreed on some 'well-being rules.' For example: in order to keep our minds open and to not shut down innovative ideas, we agreed that no matter how weird an idea your group member came up with, we would not say "no, but..." Instead, we agreed to start with a "yes, and..."

The well-being rules made the group mood positive and all participants were involved in the conversation. There were a lot of ideas, both down to earth and high-flying and the room was full of enthusiasm.

Some examples of ideas:

- An adventure course that makes children walk to school instead of going by car with their parents.
- People working at Volvo don't go by bus. Why? Do they need an indoor bus stop?
- We would like more trees and bushes at the pre-school as privacy protection.
- Could there be a place where children from the schools and pre-school can show their art?
- We will need lamp posts anyway, can we light up the green areas in an innovative way?

The core part of the meeting focused on the project area, what is good and working well (what to keep), what we want to add and what should be removed. Our intention was to focus on the green areas directly connected to the street of Bölevägen, but conversations often returned to the street itself. The first small group work was not a traditional SWOT, but a discussion in small groups of the opportunities and threats of the project area that became valuable input to the development of the final SWOT. The focus of the second group work (in new groups) was visions of Bölevägen and its green surroundings in the future.

secure. We were also surprised that so many people pointed out that the street is straight and the fastest way between point A and B, but that also means that it is straight and boring.

Another learning outcome for us is that for most of the representatives of the stakeholders who work along the street, this Challenge Workshop was the first time they met. However, the officers from the municipality are all colleagues and know each other well. There is a risk of goal conflicts between the groups involved, but we recognise that to overcome this, it is most important that we include all perspectives from the beginning when we start planning the interventions together.

We identified the best place for the Seed-bed intervention as a now "empty" area close to the English school, which is still owned by the municipality. In a few years there will be new blocks of residential houses and a pre-school in this area, but at least during the GoGreenRoutes project time, nothing else will happen here. Hopefully we can use this place for our purposes. If we are unable to use this space and we do not have to do a digital event, we agreed on using the largest of the four green areas where we are planning to do the NBS interventions.

The local taskforce will consist of representatives from the municipality including the departments of public health, gender and disability equity, and urban planning. Stakeholder representatives from outside the municipality will include individuals from the private sector, education, public transportation, and radio.

2.5.3. Challenges and Limitations

We encountered three challenges - corona, technology, and scheduling.

Regarding corona, we had looked forward to inviting the participants to an in person-meeting, but even if the corona incident rate had decreased, we agreed that it was not appropriate to organise an event for people to gather in person. After 1,5 years of Covid-19 pandemic, we are used to digital meetings and we chose Microsoft Teams which is one of the most commonly used tools. The participants were offered a technical test before the workshop for those not used to the tool. No participants used this opportunity. In comparison to Zoom, we found it harder to make break out rooms and divide the participants into smaller groups in Teams. It is always harder to get to know new people online where there are few opportunities for casual conversations during coffee breaks, where you can chat about everything and nothing. However, more people can attend a meeting, when it is digital because it is easier to fit in alongside other scheduled meetings. It was possible for people to attend the workshop from home or even from another city and people wouldn't need to disclose or decline if they are in a high-corona risk group, i.e. pregnant.

In relation to technology challenges, we decided the Miro tool was too new to us, and we found it a bit too complicated to learn for use during one 3 hour workshop. So, we chose to use Menti, which is an easy to use app that many people were already familiar with.

Our scheduling challenges were due to staff changes in our core team. Some of the participants had received an invitation before the start of the summer vacation for a workshop at the beginning of September. Due to staff change, we needed to postpone the workshop from the originally scheduled date at the beginning of the month to the end of the month. For our next workshop, we would like to invite people some weeks earlier.

2.5.4. Next steps

We have not yet had the chance to meet with the children and youth in the project area. There are two schools and a pre-school in the target area. In November we will meet children from those institutions to listen to their thoughts about the project site now and ideas for the future.

After that, we will compile the answers from the internal workshop in February, this Challenge Workshop and the dialogue with the children in November, analyze them together and make the conclusions out of these three sources before the group starts planning for the seed-bed intervention in the beginning of 2022.

2.6. Versailles

2.6.1. Summary

The city of Versailles has set up an organisational structure to carry out the GoGreenRoutes project. Three internal groups have been established to ensure the smooth functioning of the project to identify and implement NBS solutions at the square Blaise Pascal:

Steering committee: in charge of facilitating the project in Versailles; made up of elected officials, general management and the municipal departments responsible for the project

Technical committee: in charge of developing operational actions; made up of the project's lead operational departments

Project team: in charge of initiating the project, proposing potential sites within the framework of WP3, then developing an urban morphological analysis and a SWOT of the selected site; composed of the GoGreenRoutes project manager, the manager of community life, directors of neighbourhood housing organisations, municipal landscaper and a person in charge of ecological transition

A first meeting before the summer break was organised to present the GoGreenRoutes project, the objectives and aims of the Challenge Workshop and to start organising the workshop. In total, three preparatory meetings took place before the Challenge Workshop, including one in the square. After several meetings with the team, the agenda and the list of participants were defined. The objective is to include colleagues who are not already in the core team, but who may be concerned by future activities in the square and to try to involve a panel of residents and associations. Close to the inhabitants and associations and their concerns, the neighbourhood centres and associations are essential partners for knowing the needs of the inhabitants and contacting the participants in the local working groups.

Before the Challenge Workshop could be organised, the steering committee had to be formally recognized and invite participants. The steering committee was preliminary approved on September 24, 2021 subject to the validation of two of our elected officials in charge of disability, health and consultation. The GoGreenRoutes project in Versailles and the associated Challenge Workshop was presented to these elected officials on September 30, 2021. The result of the meeting was the postponement of the Challenge Workshop, pending the review of the participant/invitee list.

The elected officials requested approaching the district council, which is a working group made up of residents and associations. It exists for the entire term of office of the municipal team. Its role is to bring up the needs of the inhabitants and to give its opinion on the projects carried out by the city in their district. Its composition is presented on the city's website. In the meantime, project manager Méliné Baronian left her post at the beginning of December 2021 and her manager Franck Remy took over as interim manager until a permanent replacement can be found.

The project was presented to the president of the district council of Montreuil on January 5, 2022 in order to obtain his agreement to organise the workshop with the members of the district council. After a few changes made to the presentation medium, we obtained authorisation to organise the workshop on January 10, 2022. Due to COVID-19 and health regulations, the event had to be changed last minute from an in-person event to online. MS Teams was used to convene the meeting and the invitations and the agenda were sent by email by our deputy mayor in charge of consultation. Fifty people were invited and 35 attended.

After the Challenge Workshop, we allowed our local actors to take the time necessary to imagine future NBS project ideas, and we gave them additional time to organise two additional workshops (one at the end of January: brainstorming and the other in mid-February 2022 before the school holidays: synthesis). A group of 14 neighbourhood councillors, who volunteered during the Challenge Workshop on the 10th of January, met independently on two occasions. The aim of the first meeting was to further brainstorm project ideas and important

factors to consider in identifying nature-based solutions projects. After identifying and exploring the ideas generated, the group proceeded to an informal vote on the NBS solution ideas during a second workshop. The results of these two additional workshops are currently being reviewed together with the Challenge Workshop and will be brought forward into the next phases of the GoGreenRoutes project.



Fig 29: Sample invitation from the City of Versailles

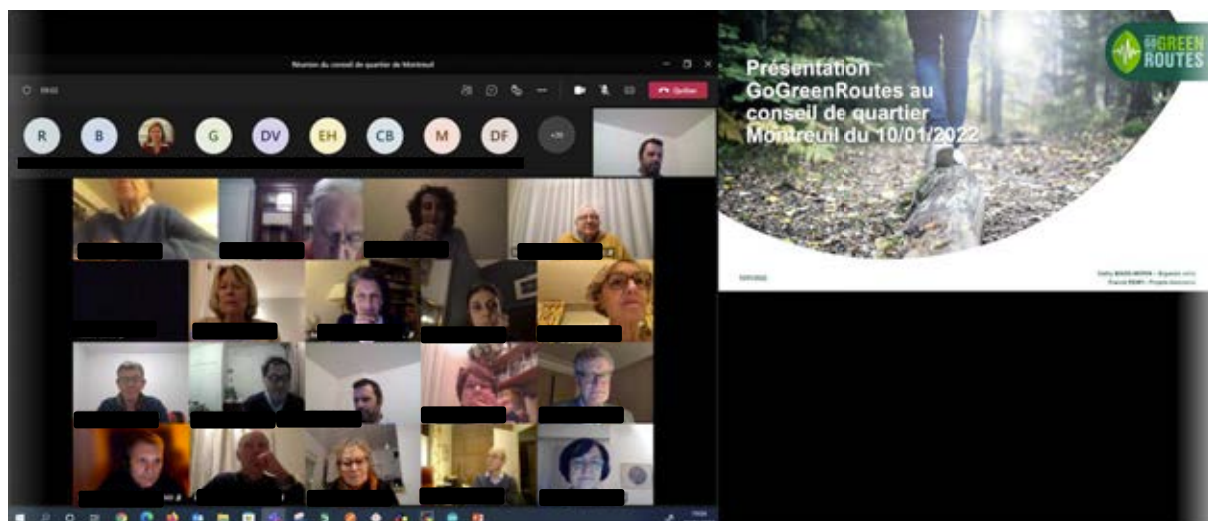


Fig 30: Online Challenges Workshop, photo credit: City of Versailles

4

Quels objectifs poursuit-on ?

Améliorer la santé et le bien-être des citoyens, par l'intermédiaire d'un aménagement public, en agissant sur six leviers :

- 01 Qualité de l'air
- 02 Activités sportives pour tous
- 03 Assistance mutuelle entre générations
Lien Social
- 04 Connexion à la nature
- 05 Bien-être
Santé
Qualité de vie
- 06 Accompagnement des pratiques sociales

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Fig 31: Excerpt from the presentation of the project carried out by the city of Versailles

Fig 32: Preview of the UMA carried out by the city of Versailles

12

Planning prévisionnel (1/2)

	Responsables	Mobilisation de la commission CdQ "GoGreenRoutes"	Mise en œuvre													
			janv-22	févr-22	mars-22	avr-22	mai-22	juin-22	juil-22	août-22	sept-22	oct-22	nov-22	déc-22		
Présentation du projet en CdQ	Ville de Versailles	☀														
1er atelier de réflexion - CdQ	CdQ Montreuil	☀														
2nd atelier de synthèse des propositions - CdQ	CdQ Montreuil	☀														
Préparations des actions de concertation	Ville de Versailles															
Actions de concertation	Ville de Versailles															
Restitution de l'ensemble des besoins exprimés au CdQ	Ville de Versailles	☀														
Création par la paysagiste	Ville de Versailles															
Présentation du projet d'aménagement au CdQ	Ville de Versailles	☀														

Fig 33: Overview of the provisional schedule proposed by the city of Versailles

2.6.2. Key outcomes

Participants were generally enthusiastic and were each able to express their positions concerning the project. The general enthusiasm was such that the scheduled discussion time passed very quickly. Allowing them to participate in the development of the territory in which they live on a daily basis is a highlight of the project.

The urban morphological analysis resulted in unexpected learnings and raised some questions, specifically regarding the ageing population in the district concerned - the percentage of people over 80 years of age is three-times higher than the number of people under 20 years of age.

The SWOT analysis was shared and participants expressed concerns regarding the potential increase in noise, if the site is more developed and used by more people e.g. groups of people gathering late at night. Currently, the site is very quiet. However, participants also expressed that there are many positive opportunities with this project and site development.

From the two follow up workshops organised by the Challenge Workshop participants, we learned that there is consensus to rehabilitate the square in order to make it a natural and ecological garden space intended as a relaxation space, suitable for all generations. The desire is to create a secure place that balances leisure, well-being and sports activities for young and old, while seeking to maintain tranquillity for local residents and generate the least possible nuisance, specifically noise.

The proposals were analysed according to three axes: safety of the premises, facilities, and equipment. Regarding security, the main concerns were about improving lighting, for example the desire for a solar electric lighting system and motion detection. Regarding equipment and facilities, we have obtained a large list of proposals that will be further studied by our landscape department (insect hotel, plant trail, fitness trail, chessboard table, picnic table, water fountain, etc.) and brought forward into the final phase of the NBS interventions.



Fig 35. Result of the brainstorming for the Urban Well-Being Lab represented in a word cloud by the city of Versailles

2.6.3. Challenges and Limitations

In order to bring together this local taskforce to organise and host the Challenge Workshop, we encountered the following difficulties:

Difficulties related to the political context : the authorisation to convene this working group was difficult to obtain. Although stakeholder consultation is a common practice in the daily life of our city, our decision-makers wanted to ensure that the subject was well framed. Furthermore, as the site chosen depends on a district in which there are many sensitive developments (redevelopment of a boulevard, construction of housing, etc.), our elected officials preferred to postpone the organisation of our event in order to spread out the density of activities in the district.

Difficulties related to COVID-19 : We learned on January 3, 2022, a week before the workshop, that it was no longer possible to bring together in groups for another three weeks, in line with

the national regulations to restrict interactions to prevent the spread of COVID-19. As a result, we had to re-organise ourselves to prepare and lead the workshop differently - in an online setting.

Difficulties related to the use of IT tools : After two years of the pandemic, some stakeholders and citizens are familiar with using digital tools such as Microsoft Teams or Zoom, but some are still inexperienced or less comfortable with these tools. Also, we found that Miro provided a good presentation of the UMA but was difficult for us to use while facilitating discussions with the group of people present for the workshop. We therefore opted for traditional analogue note taking method.

Difficulties related to the workshop animation and length of workshop : Each participant wanted to express themselves and thus highlight their needs. The exchanges were therefore rich but the animation was tricky because the time provided (2 hours) was not sufficient to allow for deepening the debates and submitting NBS project ideas.

2.6.4. Next steps

In the Spring of 2022, the team from the city of Versailles will meet other actors (landlords, schools, community centres, etc.) in order to publicise the project, to have a dialogue and to further identify and refine possible NBS project ideas.

After these discussions, we will compile the feedback from the different workshops and conversations in order to present them to the district council in June 2022 and to allow our landscaper to take them into account for the future implementation of NBS projects resulting from this Challenge Workshop process and results from the upcoming Seedbed intervention.

3. Next Steps and Summary

Before the end of 2021⁹, the city partners together with RWTH and ICLEI were able to reflect on the experiences and outcomes of the Challenge Workshops and the information in this report. Based on the reflections, RWTH and ICLEI will optimized the recommendations and templates for the next round of workshops, which will take place in early 2022. The first workshop in 2022 will be a planning intervention workshop where the stakeholders will meet to develop a concept for the seedbed intervention.

After the local taskforces are formalised in each city, they will develop terms of collaboration, subject to certain minimum requirements to be defined by city partners in consultation with ICLEI and RWTH. As a minimum, the local taskforces will contribute to the planning intervention workshop and the design of the seedbed interventions as a mechanism for fostering wider stakeholder engagement. The local taskforces will also contribute significantly to the design and implementation of the NBS interventions and Urban Well-being Labs.

⁹ This report was already completed by the first planned deadline (30/11/21), except for the integration of the input of the Cultivating City partner Versailles, so the partners in WP3 could already refer to the internal version and draw new conclusions for the further work in the work package based on the findings. The Cultivating City partner Versailles was only able to implement the Challenge Workshop in January 2022 due to pandemic-related circumstances and personnel changes and was able to successfully complete the input for the report at the beginning of February 2022.

4. References

Cities Alliance: Phase 1.6: SWOT analysis. Online verfügbar unter <http://city-development.org/phase-1-6-swot-analysis/#1472639878828-ce16fb4b-b259> , zuletzt geprüft am 25.10.2021.

European Commission: Nature-based solutions. Nature-based solutions and how the Commission defines them, funding, collaboration and jobs, projects, results and publications. Online verfügbar unter https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en , zuletzt geprüft am 24.11.21.

Gabler Wirtschaftslexikon: Was ist SWOT Analyse. Definition: Was ist "SWOT-Analyse"? Online verfügbar unter <https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/definition/swot-analyse-52664/version-275782> , zuletzt geprüft am 11.06.21.

GoGreenRoutes: GoGreenRoutes Seed Cities. Online verfügbar unter <https://gogreenroutes.eu/seed-cities> , zuletzt geprüft am 25.11.21.

M., Bah; J., Gäckle; E., Chapman: Stakeholder mapping report in each of the Cultivating Cities. Deliverable 3.3 Work Package 3. Online verfügbar unter https://gogreenroutes.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/GoGreenRoutes_D3_2_Stakeholder_mapping_report.pdf.

V.; Noppenberger; E., Chapman: Review of existing approaches to collaboration in research. Deliverable 3.1. Work Package 3. Online verfügbar unter https://gogreenroutes.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/GoGreenRoutes_Report_on_co-creation_D3_1.pdf.

5. Annexes

5.1. Annex A. Challenge Workshop Agendas

5.1.1. Burgas Challenge Workshop Agenda

DAY 1: Getting to know each other	
14:00 – 14:10	Welcome and introduction
14:10 – 14:25	Warm-up activity 1
14:25 – 14:45	General introduction to the project GoGreenRoutes
14:45 – 15:05	Presentation of the stakeholder analysis
15:05 – 15:25	Break
15:25 – 15:45	Working in groups: warm-up activity 2
15:45 – 16:05	Finding synergies between participants
16:05 – 16:20	Next steps

DAY 2: Analysing the local context together	
10:00 – 10:10	Welcome and introduction
10:10 – 10:25	Warm-up activity 1
10:25 – 10:45	Presentation of the Urban Morphology Analysis
10:45 – 11:05	Presentation of possible locations for the Urban Well-Being Lab
11:05 – 11:25	Break
11:25 – 11:45	Working in groups: warm-up activity 2
11:45 – 12:05	Discussion of possible locations for the Urban Well-Being Lab
12:05 – 12:20	Break
12:20 – 12:50	Brainstorm ideas for the Urban Well-Being Lab
12:50 – 13:00	Conclusions and next steps

Figure 36: Burgas Challenge Workshop Agenda

5.1.2. Lahti Challenge Workshop Agenda

28.09.21	
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome and introduction
9:10 – 9:20	Warm-up activity
9:20 – 9:30	General introduction to the project GoGreenRoutes and Nature Step to Health
9:30 – 9:45	Presentation of the stakeholder analysis and the initial results from the citizen survey
9:45 – 10:10	Q & A and Break
10:10 – 10:45	Working in groups 1: Finding synergies between participants (breakout room)
10:45 – 10:55	Presentation of the Health forest concept and Urban Morphology Analysis
10:55 – 11:10	Q & A and Break
11:10 – 11:45	Working in groups 2: Brainstorming ideas for the Urban Well-Being Lab (breakout room)
11:45 – 12:15	Presenting the idea of a local task force Conclusion and next steps

Figure 37: Lahti Challenge Workshop Agenda

5.1.3. Limerick Challenge Workshop Agenda

Challenge Workshop	
18:00-18:15	Welcome and introduction
18:15-18:25	Warm-up: Activity 1
18:25-19:00	General introduction to the project GoGreenRoutes

19:00-19:20	Presentation of Urban Morphology Analysis
19:20-19:30	Break
19:30-20:00	Urban Wellbeing Lab possible locations
20:00-20:20	Working in groups: Activity 2
20:20-20:30	Break
20:30-20:40	Summary of Activity 2 – feedback to group
20:40-21:00	Next steps (establish Local Taskforce)

Figure 38: Limerick Challenge Workshop Agenda

5.1.4. Tallinn Challenge Workshop Agenda

08/09/2021, 16:00 - 18:30 (+ 0,5h in reserve if needed), on Vormsi green area

Time	Topic	Details	Lead
16:00 - 16:05	Introduction	Brief introduction of the purpose of the meeting and agenda.	-Moderator -Head of the Lasnamäe District Administration
16:05 - 16:15	Warmup – getting to know each other	As an interactive get-to-know your neighbour game.	Moderator
16:15 - 17:00	Introduction of GoGreenRoutes project	Aado Altmets (6min): goal of the project, reason for choosing Vormsi green area	Moderator and speakers

		<p>Maria Derlõš (7min): introduction of to the area, steps and results so far (stakeholder Analysis, initial Urban Morphology Analysis and SWOT)</p> <p>Ivan Lavrentjev (7min) historical development of the area, Nehatu school</p> <p>Helen Sooväli-Sepping (10min) what is an NBS, initial results of survey and research done by students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q & A 	
17:00 - 17:15	Break	coffee break	
17:15 - 18:00	Working in groups (5 groups): analysing local context and brainstorm for NBS proposals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss existing values and challenges + Choose a topic for focusing NBS and present to others 2. Brainstorm NBS ideas for selected topic 3. Develop initial action plan to implement proposed NBS (existing and lacking resources) 	Moderator and group moderators
18:00 - 18:50	Presentation of each group work and discussion	<p>Moderator presents the result of group work, other group members pitch in when needed.</p> <p>Members from other groups ask questions and discuss.</p>	Group moderators
18:50 - 19:00	Wrap-up: conclusion & next steps	Overview of next steps	Moderator

Figure 39: Tallinn Challenge Workshop Agenda

5.1.5. Umea Challenge Workshop Agenda



Figure 40: Umea Challenge Workshop Agenda

5.1.6. Versailles Challenge Workshop Agenda

Agenda	
19:00 – 19:10	Welcome and introduction
19:10 - 19:30	General introduction to the project GoGreenRoutes

19:30 – 19:45	Presentation of the urban morphology analysis
19:45 – 19:55	Presentation of the SWOT analysis
19:55 – 20:00	Break
20:00 – 20:10	Organisational proposal and provisional schedule
20:10 – 20:55	Brainstorm ideas for the Urban Well-Being Lab
20:55 – 21:00	Conclusions and next steps

Figure 41: Versailles Challenge Workshop Agenda

6. References

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en
- Oliveira, Vitor (2018). Introduction. In: Oliveira, Vitor (2018) Teaching Urban Morphology. Springer International Publishing AG.
- About Cities Alliance. 2016. Phase 1.6 SWOT Analysis. Visited last 25.10.21 from <http://city-development.org/phase-1-6-swot-analysis/#1472639878828-ce16fb4b-b259>
- Gabler Wirtschaftslexikon (2021): SWOT-Analyse. Visited last 11.06.21 from <https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/definition/swot-analyse-52664/version-275782>
- Noppenbauer et al, 2021, p. 6-8
- Bah et al, 2021. D 3.2 Stakeholder mapping report.

5.2. Annex B. Template of UMA and SWOT

Urban morphology analysis

Background

To further define the target areas in the cultivating Cities a SWOT Analysis and the urban morphology analysis (UMA) will be conducted in WPS. Both can serve as inspiration and background for the challenge workshops later on in the process.

What is urban morphology analysis?

„Urban morphology is the science that studies the physical form of cities, as well as the main agents and processes shaping it over time.“ (1)
 „The study of form and shape of settlement.“ (2)

Objectives

- Study the physical form of cities
- Analysis of main actors
- Analysis of processes
- Interdisciplinary nature
- Study past and future of your city to develop a better approach

Submission instructions

- The format of each board is DinA3
- Make sure graphics don't exceed 1Mb as not to slow down Miro
- Upload all images into Template by xxx
- Provide all images, labeled with Autor and Source in separate drive folder under https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YXXWjMODxvYLTu_mR7jVApd0xqK

Step-by-Step-Guide

For further instructions go to [UMA_Step-by-Step-Guide_061618](#)

Template (fill in here!)

Resources

Step-by-step guide

4. Green Areas

5. History, future development and stakeholders

6. Additional board(s)

Template (fill in here!)

Resources

SWOT

Figure 42: UMA template provided on Miro

RWTH and ICLEI provided City partners with the following Miro template, which consists of six frames for the UMA: 5 frames for 5 different topics, plus a sixth 'empty' frame for any additional topics a city chose to include, as well as, a template for the SWOT.

Step-by-Step-Guide

For further instructions go to: [UMA Step-by-Step-Guide detailed](#)

1. Urban Character

To do:

- 1 Panorama**
 - Create a street level, panoramic view of your target area
- 2 Urban shape**

showcase the urban shape of your target area.

Options could be:

 - street section or axonometric sketch
 - atmospheric sketch
 - other ideas by you
- 3 Street equipment/Details**
 - Show us existing street equipment or interesting details with a picture

Template (fill in here!)



Resources

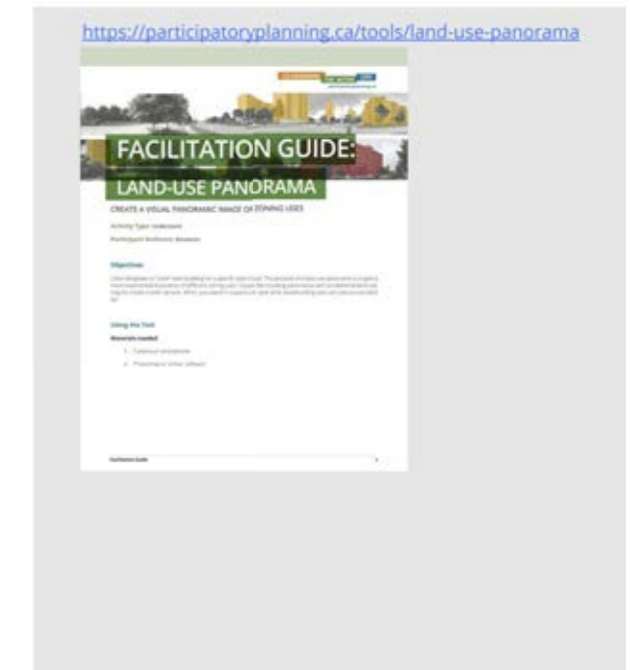


Figure 43: Detailed structure of the UMA and SWOT template in detail – how-to section (blue), frame to be filled in (yellow) and helpful resources and tips (grey)

For each frame provided, a ,how to‘ description was created , as well as, an example of what the completed frame could like, and additional resources for consideration.

5.2.1. Lahti UMA + SWOT

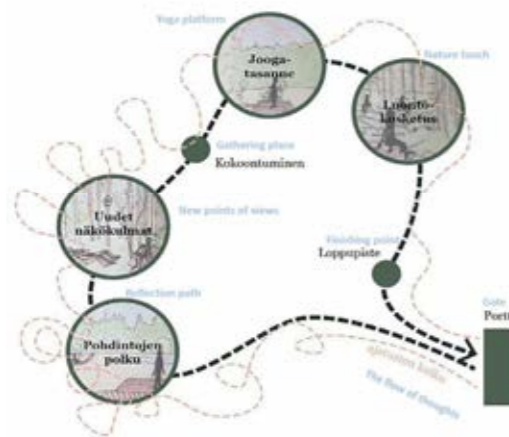
The following images are the completed UMA and SWOT from the City of Lahti. Each frame of the UMA describes a different component of the site.

1 Urban character



Health Forest Concept

Due to its location, Kintterö's health forest will serve as a natural revitalizing oasis for the customers, staff and visitors of the adjacent central hospital directly next to the forest. In addition, there is a kindergarten and a school for special children in the area, to whom the health forest will be a great opportunity for a variety of actions.



The health forest concept by Ina Westerlund, 2018



The planning area location together with the Lahti city center. The basemap from Google maps, 2021



Kintterö forest trails. Photo by Ismo Malin, 2021



Kintterö forest trail. Photo by Suomela, 2021.



The border between Lahti and Hollola in Kintterö forest area. Photo by Maria Suomela, 2021.



Kintterö forest trail short cut. Photo by Maria Suomela, 2021.



Likolampi sculptures "Tressure tree" by Minna Alanko, Kirsi Karppinen, Nelli Penna 2020.



Kintterö signpost. Photo by Maria Suomela, 2020.



Kintterö pond. Photo by Maria Suomela, 2021.



Temporary boardwalk in Kintterö forest area. Photo by Maria Suomela, 2021.



Likolampi swimming deck. Photo by Maria Suomela, 2020.



Likolampi outdoor gym. Photo by Ilkka Väänänen, 2021.

Figure 44: Lahti Urban Character

2 Building structure and transport

The Kinterö forest is a nature conservation area next to the regional Central hospital. It is located on the east side of Lahti in a municipality called Pirttiharju, characterised by the Salpausselkä ridge recreational forest area. In the same area is located the pond Likolampi with sandy beach for swimming and outdoor gym. An accessible path runs around the pond with the length of approximately 1 km.

The district of Pirttiharju is characterised mainly as a residential area with low building structures of row and detached houses. The area is well connected with the public transportation. There are several bus routes connecting the Pirttiharju district to Lahti city center as well as with the bordering municipality of Hollola. Additionally, the area has number of parking places, most of them payable but also some with free of charge next to the nature paths. Cycling paths are following the main car roads, merged with the pedestrian sidewalks.

Next to the Central hospital is located the special school Kanervikko, which is intended for primary school-age clients in child and adolescent psychiatry at the Central Hospital, as well as other children and adolescents in long-term care. Kanervikko Hospital School studies for the duration of an individual treatment or support period defined for each student.

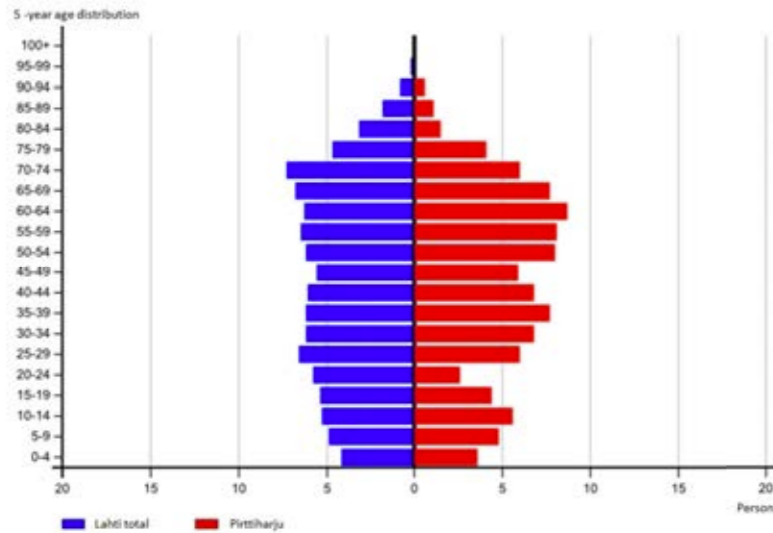
The Kanerva day-care is located in the west part of Pirttiharju. It is one of the six Green Flag Kindergartens in Päijät-Häme region. The idea of a Green Flag kindergartens is to emphasize nature and environmental education and exercise, taking into account the principles of sustainable development. In the autumn of 2020, Kanerva day-care also became Lahti's first Salpausselkä Geopark kindergarten. In practice, this means that children become acquainted with the history of the birth of the breath-taking terrain of Salpausselkä, shaped by the ice age, and the importance of protecting the area.

Finally, the Pirttiharju district include old Koneharju industrial area in South-East side of Pirttiharju. The area is currently under cities re-planning process where the active plan for flat house settlement is updated to one level rowhouse settlement area. The southern part of Reunatie is still considered as business area with companies offering personal and social services, financial services, land passenger transport and manufacture of testing and navigation equipment.

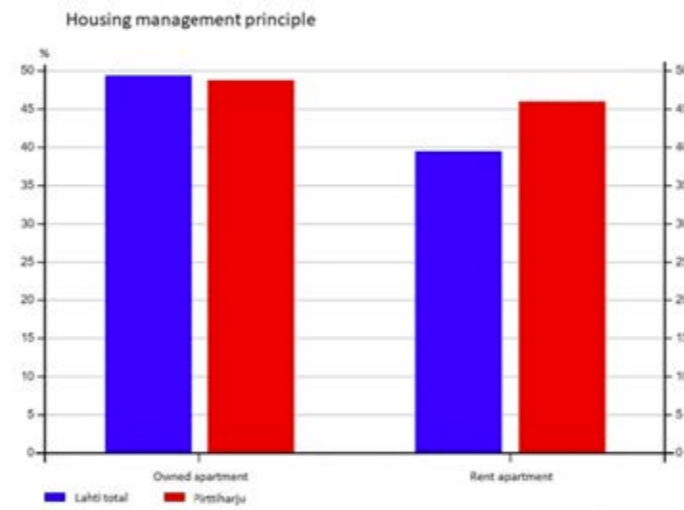


Figure 45: Lahti Building Structure and transport

3 Statistics



Pirttiharju age distribution in relation to Lahti total, City of Lahti/Statistics Finland 2020

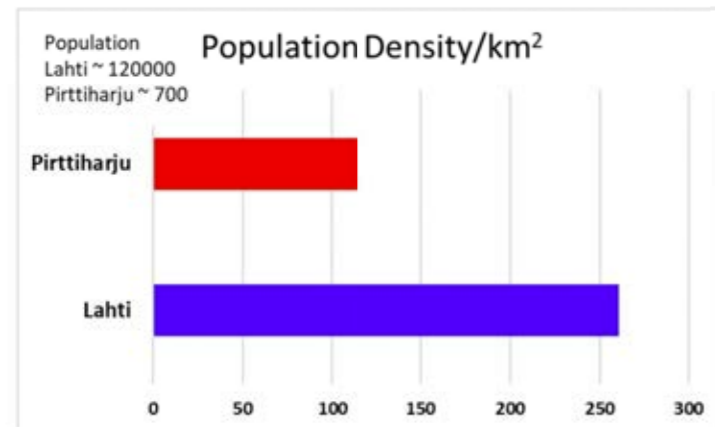


Housing management structure in Pirttiharju and in Lahti, City of Lahti/Statistics Finland 2020

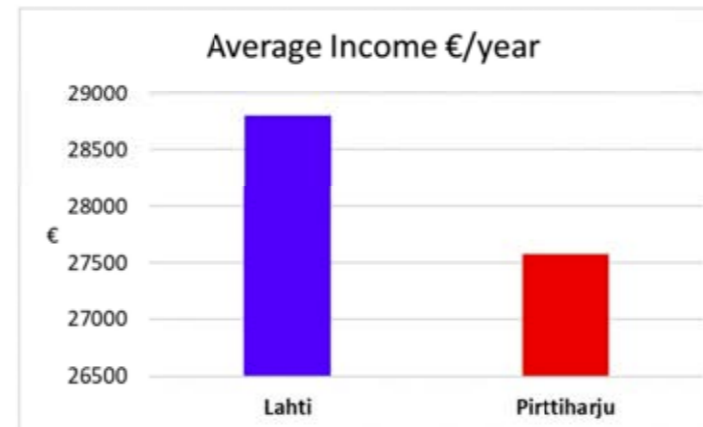


Zones of community structure in 250 x 250 meter squares 2015, City of Lahti/ The Finnish Environment Institute

Typical for the Kintterö health forest area is that it is quite sparsely populated, the main form of housing is a detached house or small apartment and therefore the age-structure is somewhat old. As the income levels are slightly below compared to the average of the city of Lahti, also the number of tenants are above the average. However, although most residents in the area have their own car, the area is still very accessible by public transport because of the hospital in the area. However, there is new housing construction in the area and it has net migration. The health forest can also serve as a special attraction for the area, and a different well-being entrepreneurs are already interested in it.

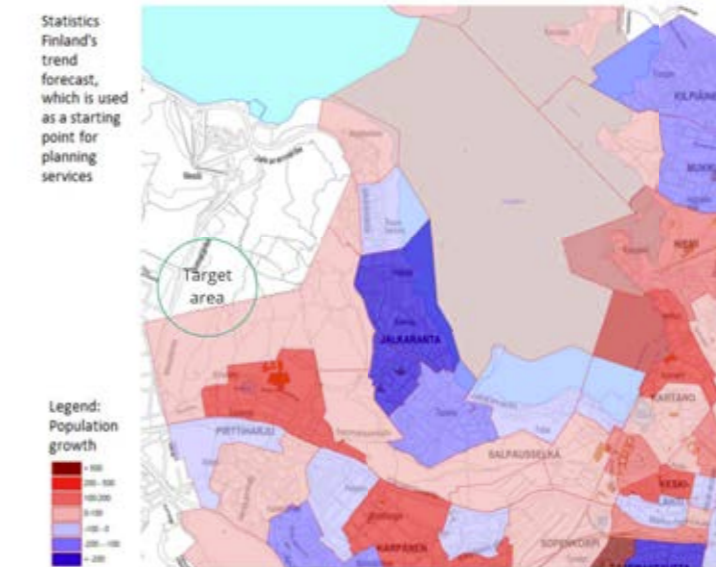


Population density in Pirttiharju 2016 and City of Lahti 2019, City of Lahti 2018



Average income in Pirttiharju and City of Lahti 2019, City of Lahti 2019/Statistics

Population growth trend forecast:



Population growth trend forecast 2025, City of Lahti/Statistics Finland 2017

Figure 46: Lahti Statistics

4 Green Areas

The Kintterö nature conservation area has a diverse range of hilly and steep ridges, with several kettle bogs. The ridges are most representative in the eastern side of the Kintterö bog, where the kettle formations play a central role, typical for the Salpausselkä ridge. The western part of the conservation area has been drained in mid of 20th century. Other part of Kintterö forest has been used for forest industry purposes until the end of 20th century, of which is why over the 40 % of the conservation area is young forest. However, there is also an area of old-growth forest and some other nice plots of older forests with high amount of decaying wood. The forest is mostly coniferous forest with some ground leaf woodland. Around 15 % of the area are bogs.

The closest larger road is located 200-300 meters distance. Close to the southern part of conservation area is the busiest path used for recreation. Overall, the forest is rather peaceful.



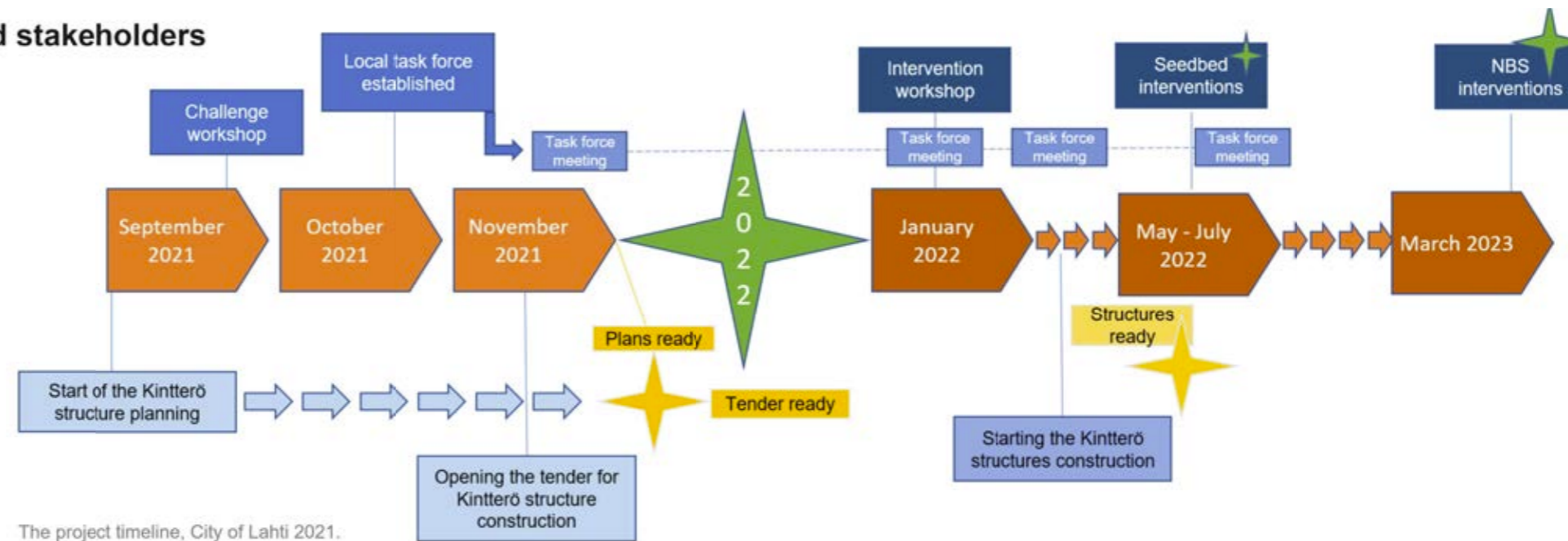
Green areas and paths in Kintterö health forest area. Map modified from the map of Iina Westerlund, 2017

Figure 47: Lahti Green Areas

5 History, future development and stakeholders

THE TIMELINE

The timeline presents the relevant steps and actions in Kintterö health forest development process together with the GoGreenRoutes participatory actions. The planning and construction process of Kintterö recreational structures, including boardwalks, resting places and activity platform, is presented in lower level in parallel to the co-creation action on most top. The construction and co-creation actions are implemented simultaneously to ensure the possibility to implement first seedbed interventions and later NBS interventions in the target area.



THE RESENT HISTORY

Together Kintterö forest area and Likolampi recreation area form a health forest concept which have been planned by landscape architecture student Ina Westerlund in 2018. While Kintterö forest area currently remains relatively untouched the Likolampi area has been developed based on the health forest plan since 2019 when the detailed plan for the accessible, an unobstructed path was conducted and built in 2020. At the same time, an outdoor gym and resting penches were installed.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

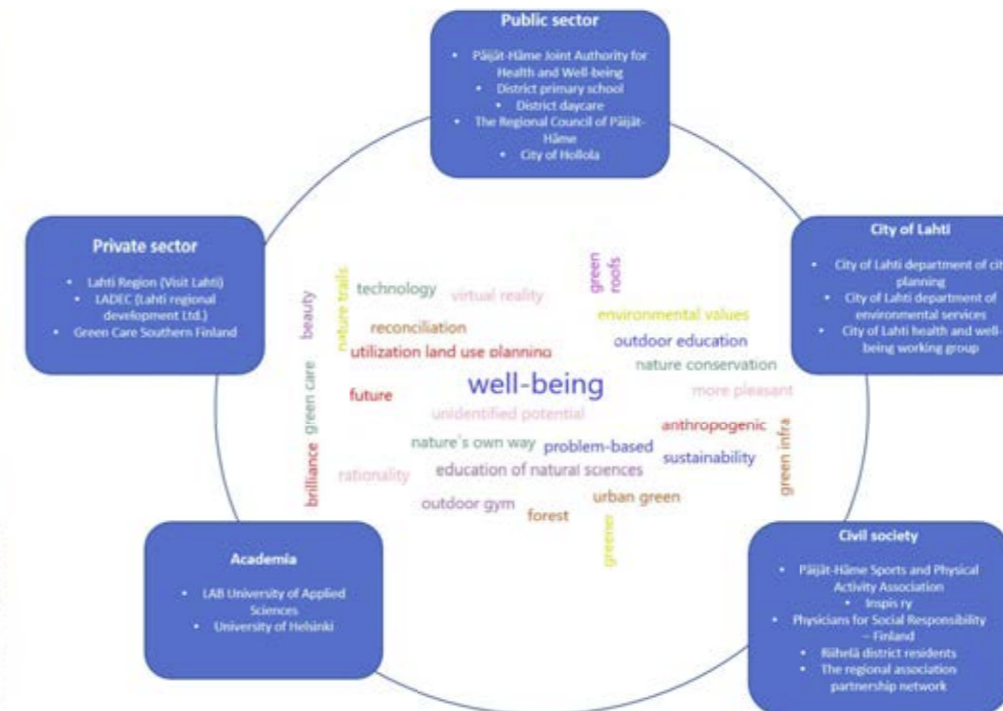
The health forest plan was targeted to support the hospital and its patients and visitors by presenting the forest as a potential environment to support health and well-being. While the initial concept has been ready for several years the practical implementation has only started in Likolampi. With the health forest development as a part of the GoGreenRoutes actions, the City of Lahti is aiming to address growing challenges in the health sector e.g. rise of mental health problems, an increase in overweight residents, and an ageing population, and to find new solutions to bring urban green closer to the everyday lives of all Lahti's residents, through accessible, inclusive and multifunctional spaces.



Illustration picture "New viewpoints" by Ina Westerlund, 2018.



Illustration picture "Kintterö boardwalks" by Ina Westerlund, 2018.



City of Lahti stakeholders related to the health forest concept. In the middle is presented words associated with Nature-based-solutions in the City of Lahti interl workshop 2021.

Figure 48: Lahti History, future development and stakeholders

5.2.2. Tallinn UMA + SWOT Template

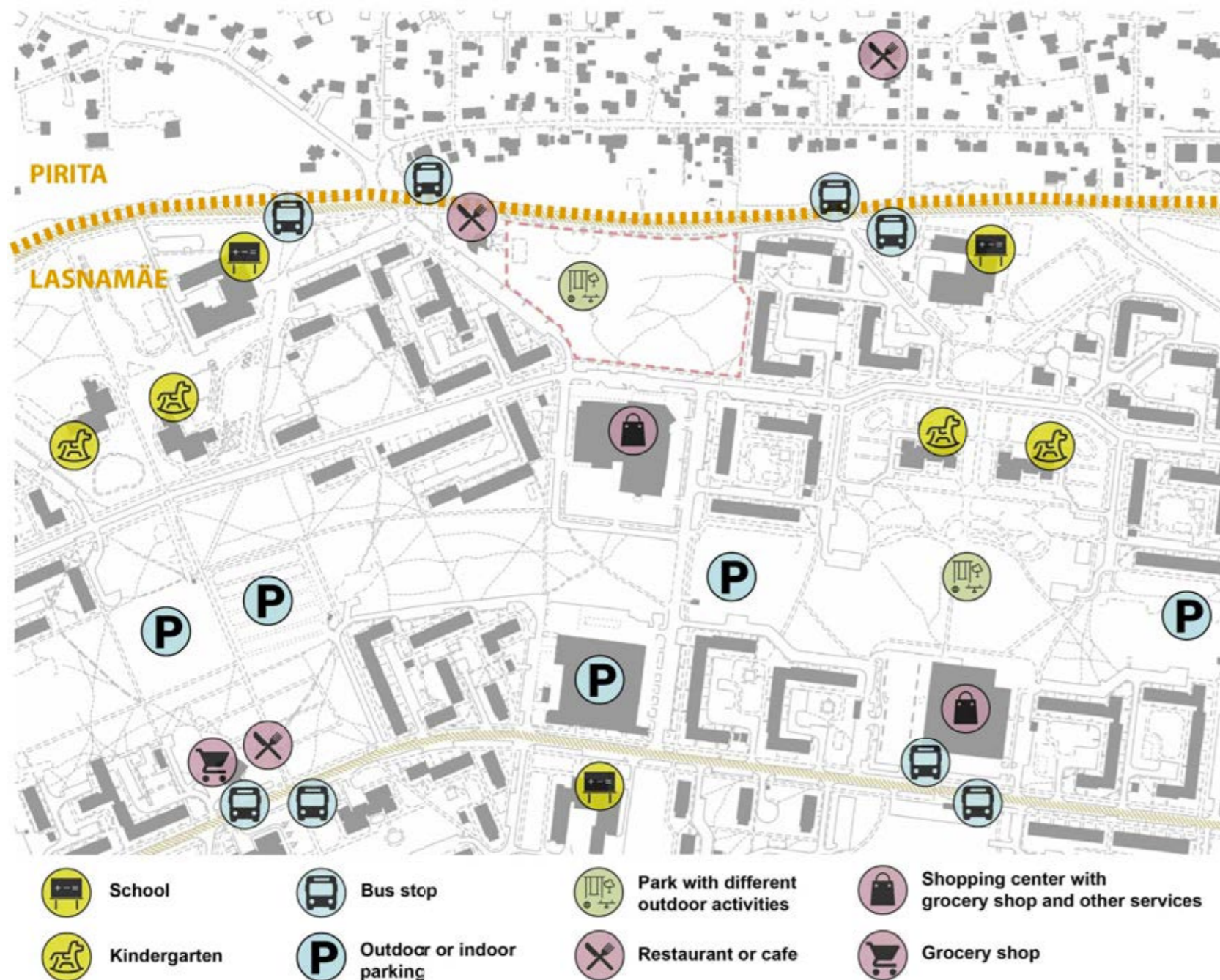
The following images are the completed UMA and SWOT from the City of Tallinn. Each frame describes a different component of the site.

1 Urban character



Figure 50: Tallinn Urban Character

2 Building structure and transport



The chosen target area – **Vormsi park** – is an existing recreational green area of approximately 3ha situated in a residential area.

From the north, the area is defined by a bigger road with both car and bus transport. As this road serves as an important connection, its traffic becomes quite heavy, especially during rush hours. Consequently, this has negative effect in form of noise and air pollution.

The road also serves as a boundary between Lasnamäe and Piritä districts, which are quite contrasting – while Lasnamäe district is characterised by 5 and 9-storey residential apartment buildings, Piritä district is mainly an area of single family houses.

From both east and west, the area is surrounded by 9-story residential buildings. In the south, just opposite the area, a local shopping center is situated which concentrates main everyday services (grocery shop, cafe, beauty salon, hairdresser etc). In the vicinity of Vormsi park there is also a restaurant with an outdoor sitting area.

There is quite many educational facilities in the proximity of Vormsi park as Lasnamäe district in general has a good network of schools and kindergartens.



Noise pollution map, values marked in decibels (dB) (Estonian Land Board, Geomap. 2021)

Figure 51: Tallinn Building structure and transport

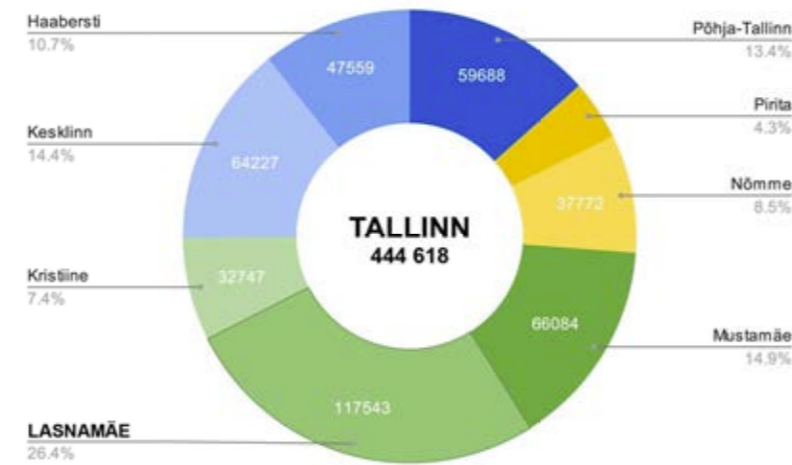
3 Statistics

Vormsi park is located in Lasnamäe district which is the largest and one of the most densely populated residential districts of Tallinn.

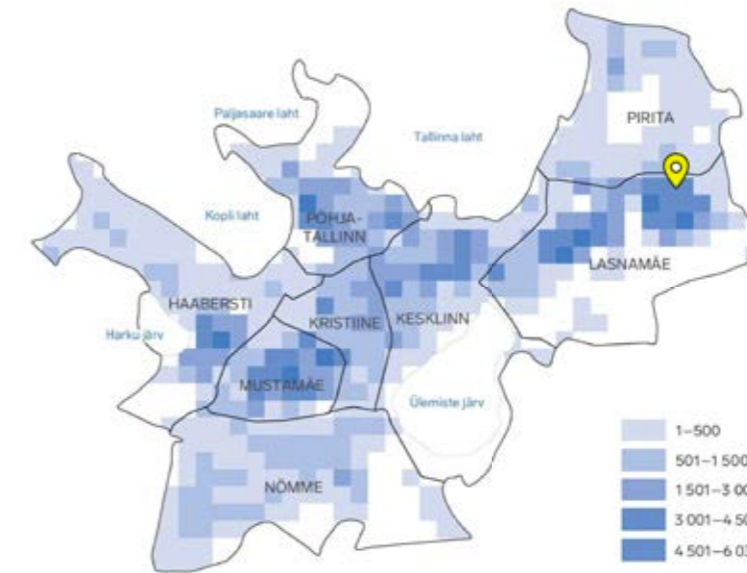
Total population of the district is 117 543 people from which women comprise slightly over half. Although elderly women and middle aged constitute the majority, Lasnamäe has also a considerable amount of youth and children.

Lasnamäe population is nationally quite diverse. As a result of migration processes during the Soviet Union, majority of the district identify themselves as Russians. Therefore, even though Estonian is the national language, its knowledge among locals can be uneven and Russian language plays a big role in the everyday local life.

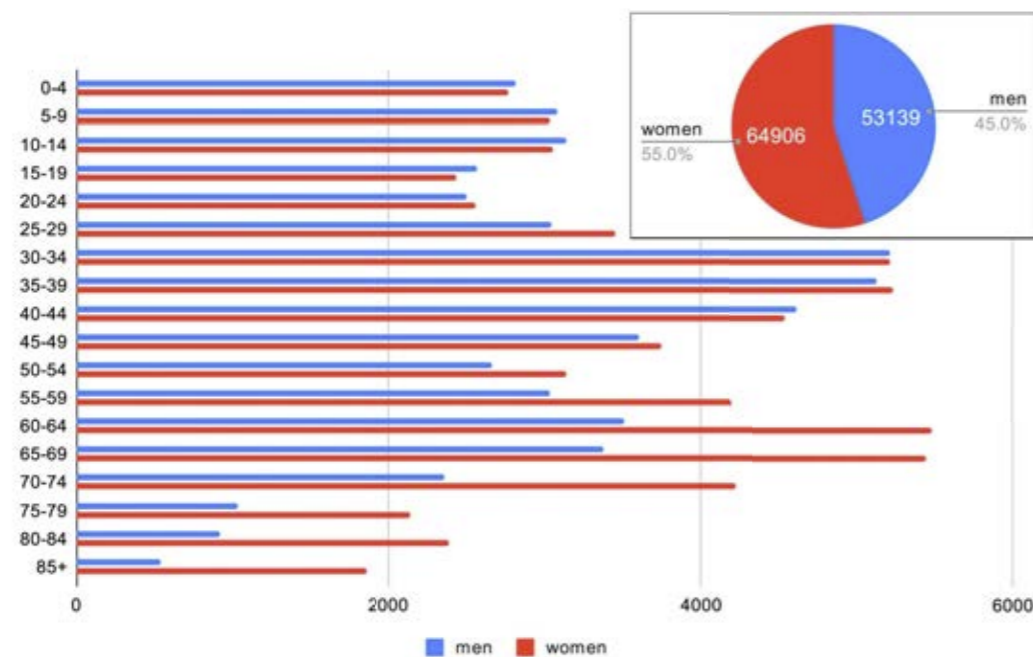
It is also important to note, that average monthly gross income of Lasnamäe residents is slightly below the Tallinn's as well as Estonian average.



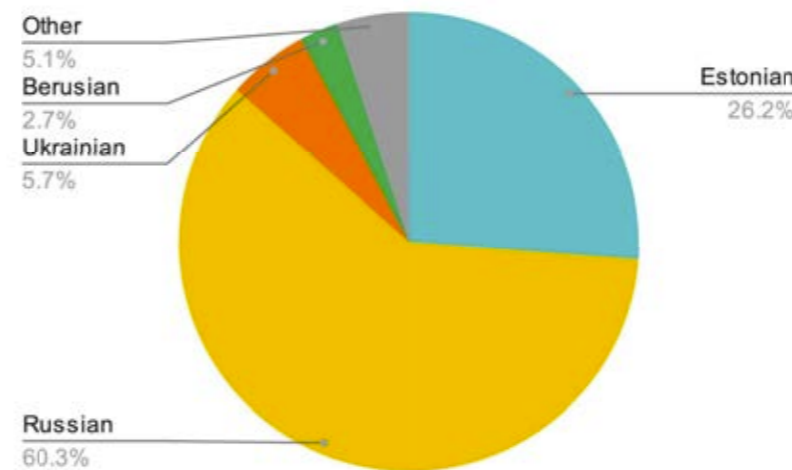
Population distribution in Tallinn by districts (Population register, 01.05.2021)



Population density of Tallinn. Target area marked by the yellow location tag.



Population distribution in Lasnamäe district by sex and age (Estonian Ministry of the Interior, Population Register, 01.01.2021)



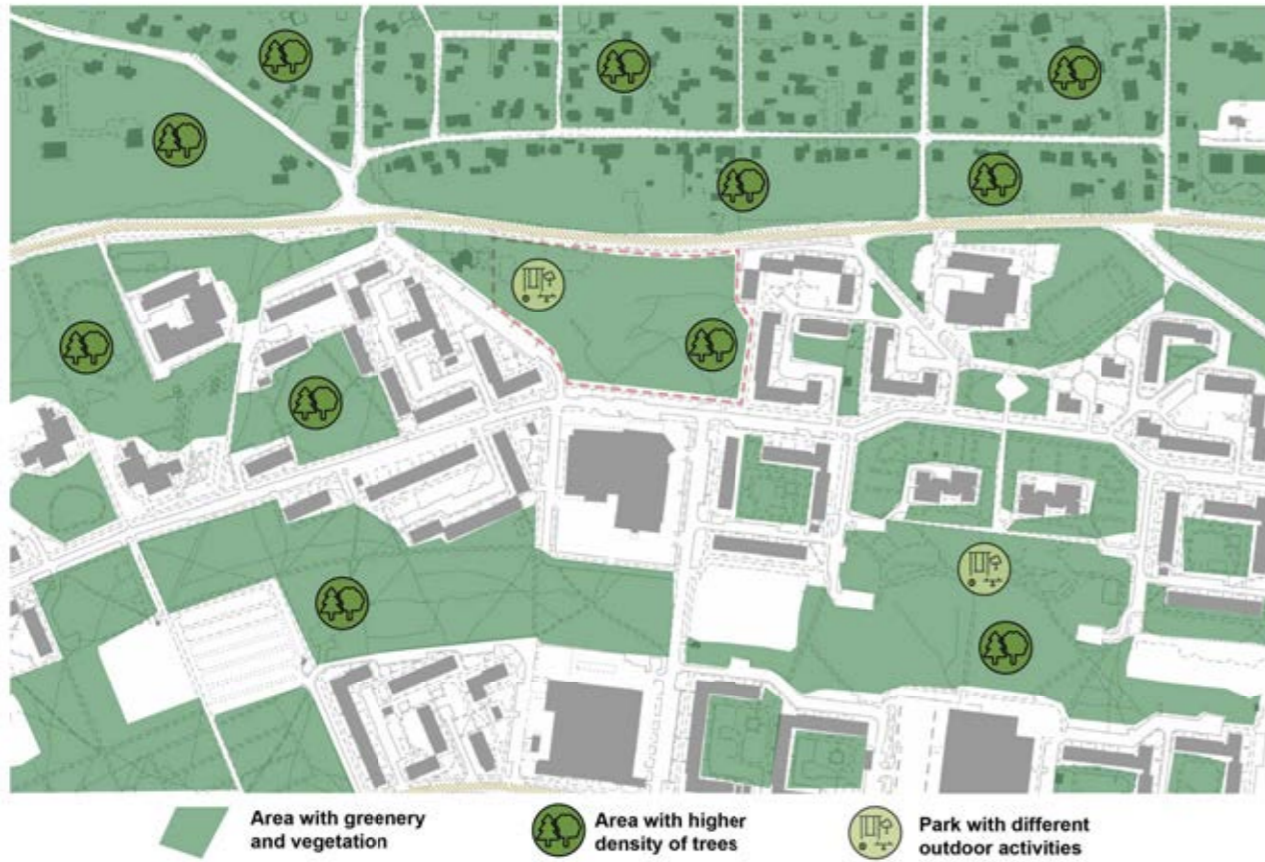
Population distribution in Lasnamäe district by nationality (Estonian Ministry of the Interior, Population Register, 01.01.2021)



Average monthly gross income in Estonia, Tallinn and Lasnamäe district

Figure 52: Tallinn Statistics

4 Green Areas



Vormsi green area can be characterised by its two contrasting parts. On the west, there is a recreational park area of about 1,2 ha with different outdoor activities. Firstly built in 2008, it was recently renovated in 2021. Here locals can exercise as well as enjoy variety of sport activities like basketball and ping-pong. For children there is two playgrounds – smaller one for toddlers and bigger one for more adult kids. In addition, there are element that can be used by children by special needs. Also, there is a designated area for both smaller and bigger dogs.

On the east, there is urban wilderness with different trees, including fruit trees. Although unmaintained, there are numerous walking paths developed over time by residents themselves to reach different location in the vicinity of the area. As the area used to be a territory of a former school from 19th century, some remnants of the foundation of school structures can be found here.

Between the two parts there is an area of seasonal wetland that occasionally forms in the same place of a former stream that dried out during time.

Vormsi park and its surroundings are quite green.

Firstly, the area of Vormsi park itself is diverse in vegetation with both regularly mowed meadows and trees that form area of small local forest.

While the surrounding area comprises mostly of mowed meadow and lawn area, there are also many areas, that have higher density of trees. Green areas can be found between the buildings in form of street vegetation, but also in courtyards of schools, kindergartens and residential houses.

The richest area in terms of green area and vegetation is the area of single-family houses located in the north from Vormsi park.

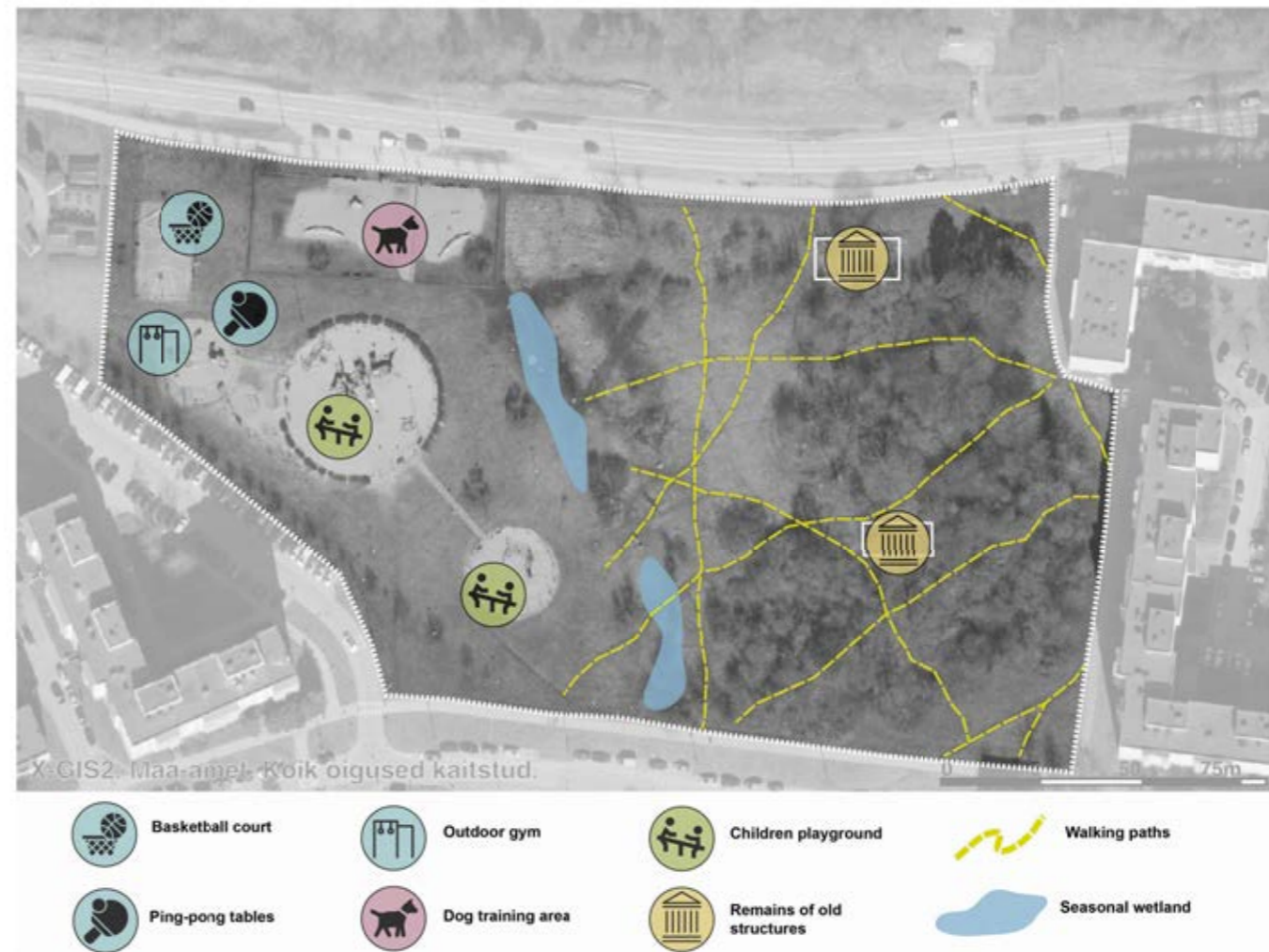


Figure 53: Tallinn Green Areas

5 Process and goal

The goal within the project is to preserve existing values of the area, both ecological and cultural, and emphasise them through collaborative planning process and implementation of nature based solutions.

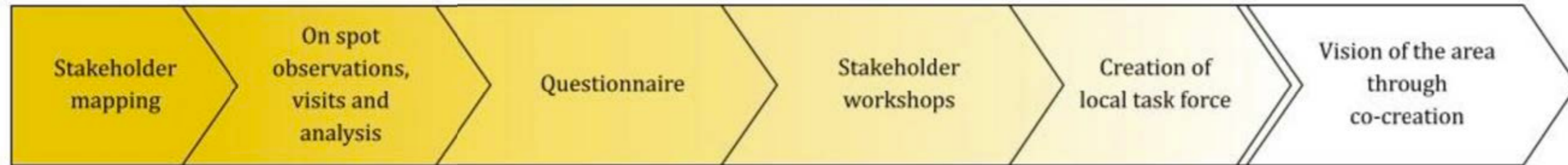
We see the area as a recreational leisure space for relaxing, enjoying and observing urban nature. In addition, the area could serve as an educational space to raise environmental awareness through different programs and development of a community garden. In general, any interventions in the area should be as subtle and delicate as possible.

Stakeholders involved in the development of the area are:

- city officials from different fields (e.g urban planning, youth work, social work, healthcare, environmental protection, landscaping)
- local residents and NGOs
- experts from different fields (e.g ecology, urban planning, environmental psychology)



Site visit with city officials and local NGOs, April 2021



Open discussion about Vormsi green area, May 2021



Locals preference regarding some of the possible nature based solutions, May 2021



Challenge workshop next to the Vormsi green area, September 2021

Figure 54: Tallinn Process and goal

6 Historical development



1920



1959

The development of Vormsi green area has its roots in 19th century when it was a territory of Nehatu school. On the photo from 1920 we can see the wooden school building and students posing with their teachers. On the frontside on the right we can also notice some fruit trees and bee hives.

The school with its adjacent area remains present on the map from 1959 ("Кооли" – meaning "school" in Estonian).

The school was later used as residential house up until 1980s. In the 1970-1980s new apartment houses were built around the school territory, as we can see on the photo from 1988. Later the same year the building was unfortunately damaged in a fire.

After re-independence of Estonian in 1991 the area was in municipal ownership of Tallinn City. As the area was left unmaintained, over time the school's fruit tree garden on the east was taken over by urban wilderness and is now overgrown, while the west side of the area has become a recreational area.

Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources

Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources



1988



1988

Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources

Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources



2000



2020



2020

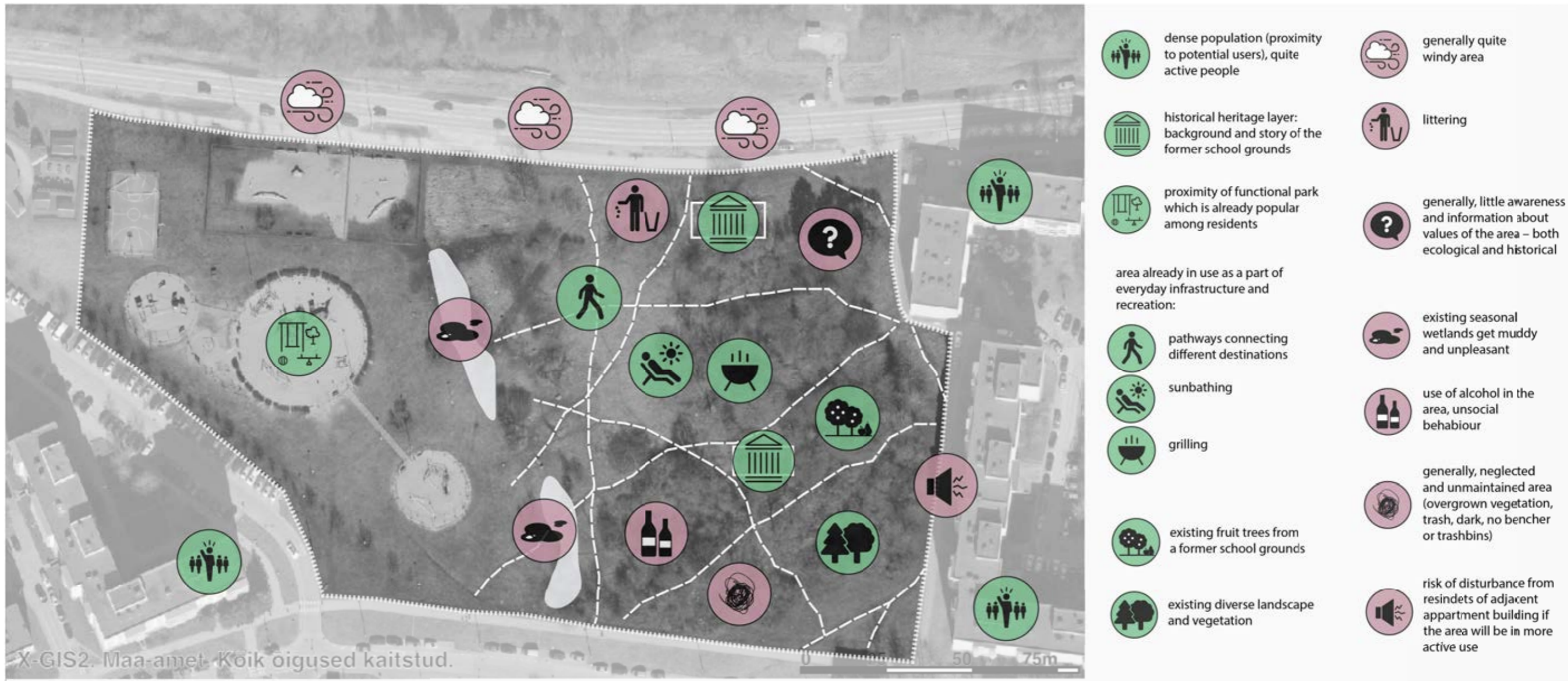
Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources

Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources

Fig xx: We need to ask them to get the image sources

Figure 55: Tallinn History

SWOT ANALYSIS



Title and Source (Autor, Date)



Figure 56: Tallinn SWOT

5.2.3. Umea UMA + SWOT

The following images are the completed UMA and SWOT from the City of Umea. Each frame describes a different component of the site

1 Urban character



Bölevägen Aerial photo, Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority (2021-07-02)

Bölevägen is situated at the south side of the Ume River. The road has an east-west direction and stretches around 1,5 km. The road passes housing areas as well as workplaces and schools. It has the characteristics of a rural road, it is broad and straight and has substandard sidewalks which together create conditions for cars to drive fast through the area.



Bölevägen in the autumn, on the right side sidewalks are missing. On the left side there is a substandard bicycle lane. Street development program (Photo: Inger Engström, 2016)



Pictures of Bölevägen and its surroundings. There are a narrow or no sidewalk at the north side of the street, (Photo: Eva Maaherra Lövheim, 2021).



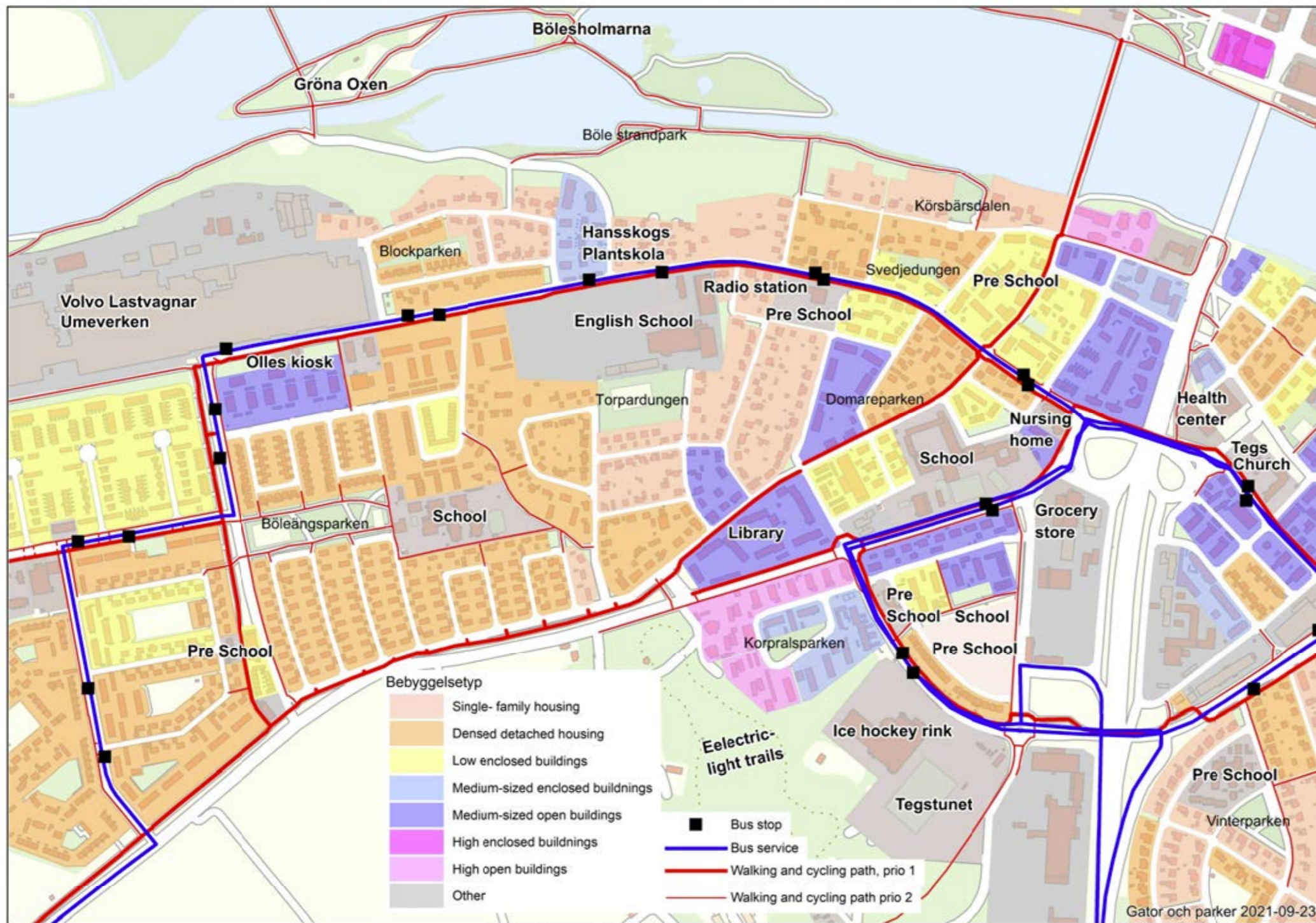
Pictures of Bölevägen and its surroundings. A narrow bus stop where no wheelchairs can board the bus. (Photo: Eva Maaherra Lövheim, 2021).



Pictures of Bölevägen and its surroundings. A green spot where there are place for snow in wintertime and a shortcut for bicyclists and pedestrians in summertime. (Photo: Eva Maaherra Lövheim, 2021).

Figure 57: Umea Urban Character

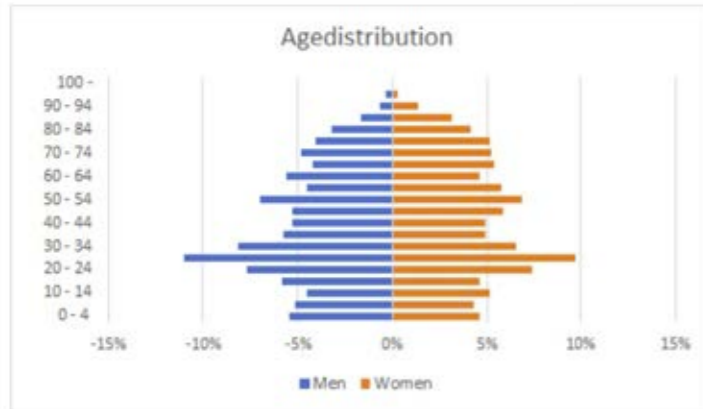
2 Building and transport structure



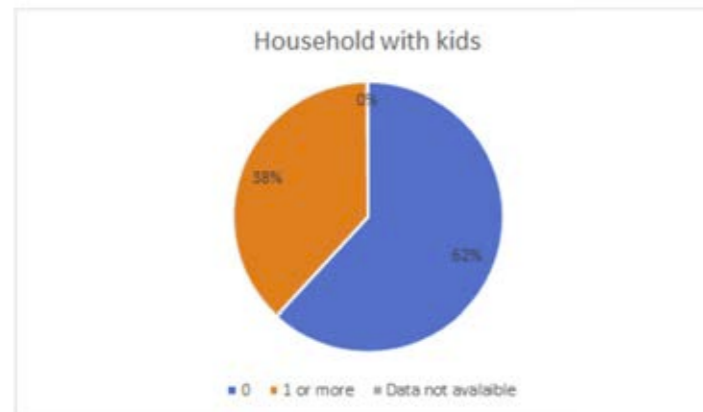
Map of building structure and transport structure, Emma Bergqvist and Eva Maaherra Lövheim, 2021

Figure 58: Umea Building Structure

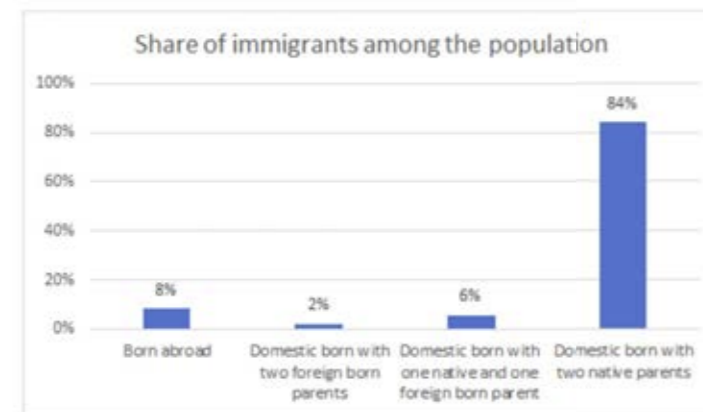
3 Statistics



Central Bureau of Statistics Sweden (2021-06-29)



Central Bureau of Statistics Sweden (2021-06-29)



Central Bureau of Statistics Sweden (2021-06-29)

The aim of these charts is to show you not only pictures of how the environment in the area looks. These shows some information of the people who lives in the neighborhood of Bölevägen and which type of housing there is.

Housing and transport

Considering different tenures the numbers are quite evenly distributed with the largest amount (40 %) of people living in cooperative apartments. This also reflects the car ownership where almost 60 % doesn't own a car. This number can be overestimated since often only one in a household is registered on a car that more people can use.

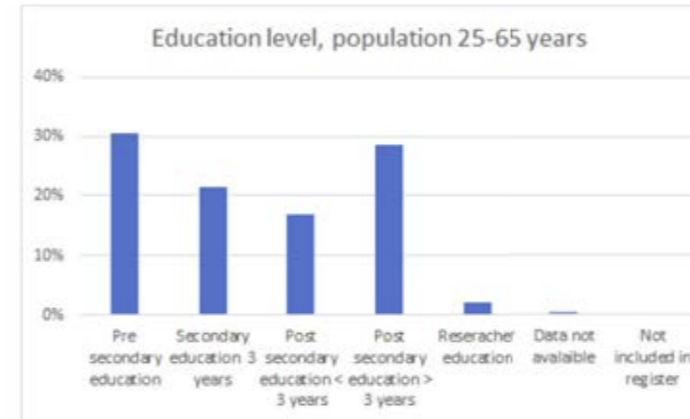
38 % of the household have kids under the age of 18 and the share of people born outside Sweden is 8 % which is lower than the rest of the municipality.

Demographics

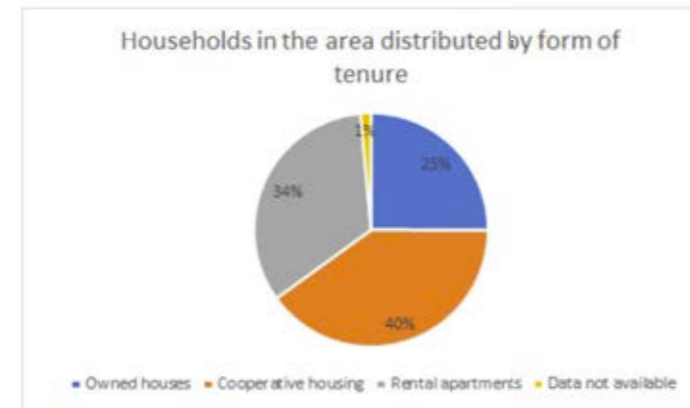
The age distribution of the population surrounding Bölevägen is quite similar to greater Umeå with a large number of inhabitants between 20-34. The area has a larger number of elderly than the rest of the municipality. The majority of the population has an education level that's not higher than secondary school and almost 25 % doesn't have a high school degree at all. The share of the population with high level of education is lower than in the municipality as a whole.

Density

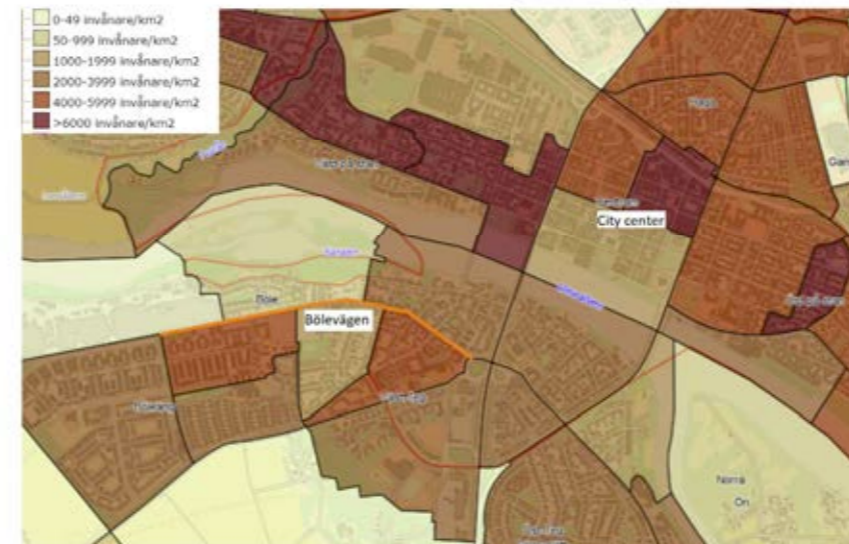
The area around Bölevägen is quite comparable with Umeå as a whole when it comes to density (inhabitants/km²). The map above shows that the level of density is slightly lower than in areas closer to the city centre.



Central Bureau of Statistics Sweden (2021-06-29)



Central Bureau of Statistics Sweden (2021-06-29)



Density inhabitants/km², Bölevägen marked in orange, Umeå municipality 2021

Figure 59: Umea Statistics

4 Green Areas

Green areas within the city

Bölevägen is situated close to Ume River and its surroundings. Along the river there are recreational areas with forests and walking lanes. On Bölesholmarna, three contiguous islands in the river, you have access to a beach, a barbecue-area and several nice viewspots. A relatively new bridge enables you to walk from Bölevägen via Bölesholmarna to the north side of the river. You can then choose which bridge to cross the river on, and make your way back again.

Except for the coherent recreational area along the river, there are plenty of green private gardens at Bölevägen even though the street itself is not particularly green. There are also several parks in a walking distance from Bölevägen. On the south side of the street there is a park called Torpardungen and there is also a green area close to Böleängsskolan. In both of them you can find playgrounds for children.



Map of the municipal green areas in the south western part of Umeå. The four numbered areas are part of GoGreenRoutes (Carola Rubinsson, 2021)



Bölevägen Aerial photo, Röbbäcksslätten at the bottom of the picture, Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority, 2021

The rural landscape of Röbbäck

Further south you will find fields (Röbbäcksslätten) that offer viewpoints and a closeby rural landscape. This area is popular for long walks, runs or cross-country skiing (in wintertime). Animal life is present with horses, cows and an active bird life. The fields are private, but you are allowed to use the area for recreation, if you do it with respect.

To summarize, there are a lot of green spaces that could be reached in short distance from Bölevägen. Despite this the road itself is perceived as a rather grey urban structure.



Green area number 4 from the map above. (Photo: Eva Maaherra Lövheim, 2021)

Figure 60: Umea Green Areas

5 History, future development and stakeholders

Already existing visions

Before

2017-2018
Melonen
(Along the west of the street Bölevägen)
70 apartments were demolished and 180 new ones were built on the site.

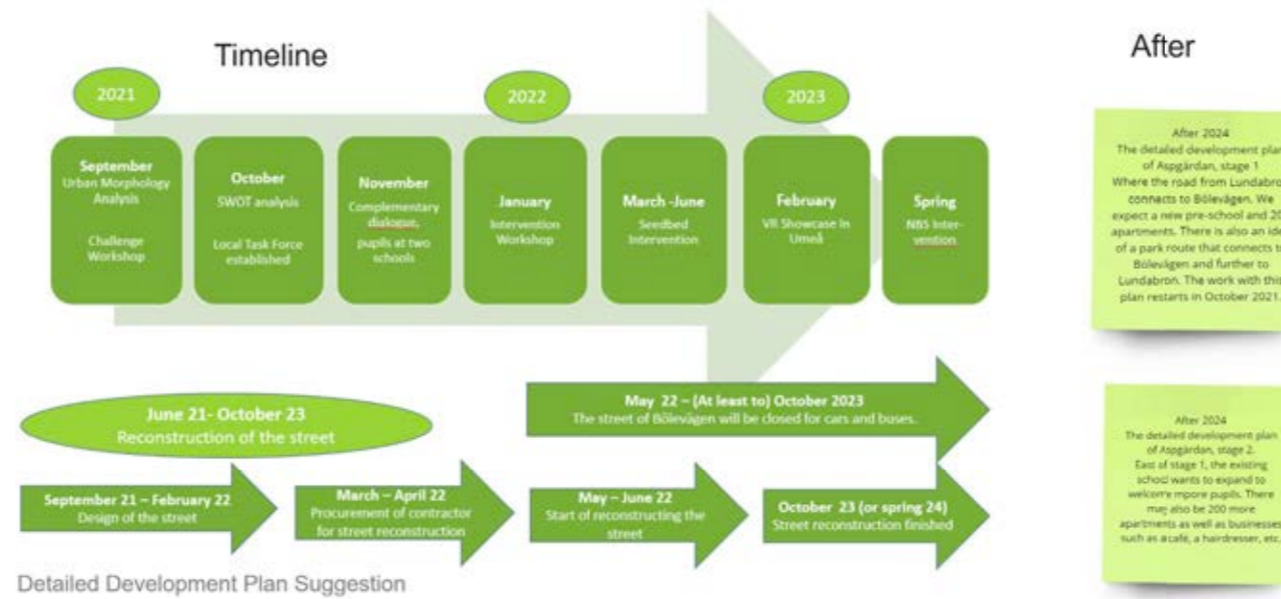


One of the new houses at Melonen, photo Carola Rubinsson, 2021, 2018

December 2019
Lundabron was inaugurated. A bridge for cyclists and pedestrians that connects the northern river bank via the islands Bölesholmarna to the southern river bank and Bölevägen.



The new bridge, Lundabron. Photo Olov Hjærtström Åaudin 2021

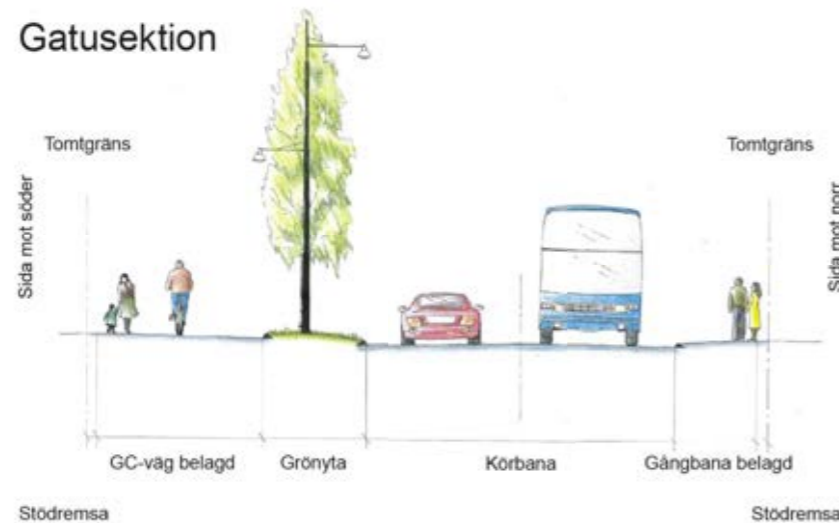


After

After 2024
The detailed development plan of Aspgränd, stage 1
Where the road from Lundabron connects to Bölevägen. We expect a new pre-school and 200 apartments. There is also an idea of a park route that connects to Bölevägen and further to Lundabron. The work with this plan restarts in October 2021.

After 2024
The detailed development plan of Aspgränd, stage 2.
East of stage 1, the existing school wants to expand to welcome more pupils. There may also be 200 more apartments as well as businesses such as a cafe, a hairdresser, etc.

Gatusektion



Previous planning of the street. Donald Näs, 2016

This street was planned to be rebuilt already ten years ago. In the picture above you can see a suggestion from back then how a section could look like. Though it is narrow, and there will not be room for trees at the entire stretch.



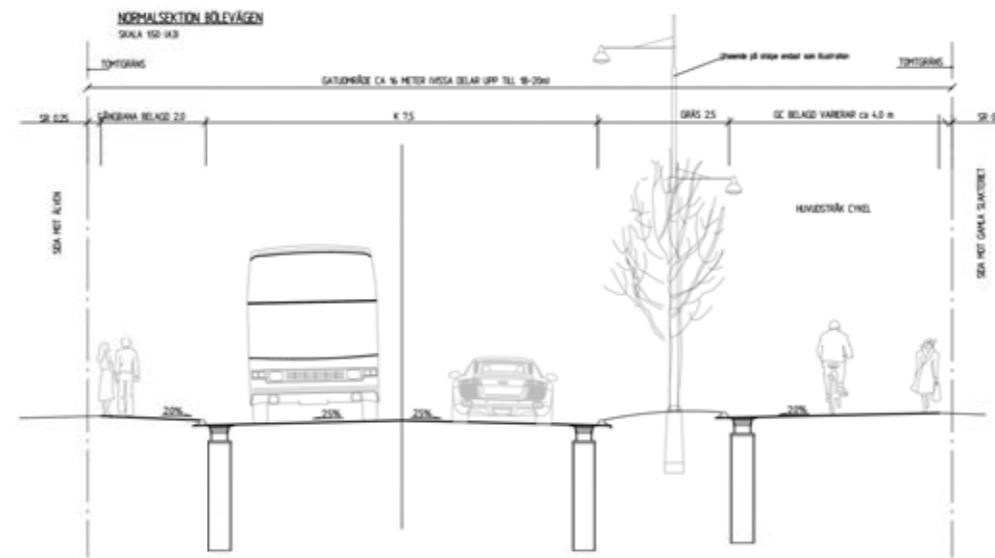
Key Stakeholders, Ebba Sundström and Eva Maaherra Lövheim, 2021

Figure 61: Umeå History, future development and stakeholders

Umeå is a growing city and the surroundings of Bölevägens is no exception. Combined with GoGreenRoutes at Bölevägen and its surroundings, also the street will be rebuilt to promote sustainable travel and to renovate and lay new pipes and tubes underground. The rebuilding starts in 2022 and will be finished in 2024. Recently 180 new apartments were built, and 400 more are planned. Because much are planned here, the Streets and parks division decided to put the "Stadsdelsåtgärder" (approximately translation " District measurements) in this area 2022. So the whole area will get a refresh.



Inspiration from Backenvägen. Photo September 2021: Eva Maaherra Lövheim



Inspiration for the new Bölevägen (Donald Näs, 2016)

Västra Länken ("The west link") A bypass is currently being built around Umeå. The last link is close to Bölevägen. When the missing link is completed, we hope that private car owners that not start to bicycle or go by bus to work, at least use the bypass instead of Bölevägen.

"Stadsdelsåtgärder" 2022
Västteg/Böleäng
(The neighbourhood of Bölevägen)
Many small measures in one and the same district to improve for pedestrians and cyclists. Park measures may also be relevant.



Plans for Bölesholmarna, a stone's throw north of Bölevägen. Anna Flatholm, 2016

North of Bölevägen, there are a green area both at a system of islands and at the mainland. Because of the new bridge, also this area has been improved. Plenty of citizens walks here lunchtime, sunny days, weekends etc.

Figure 62: Umea Bölevagen street

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

- It is already a strong route for bicyclists and public transport.
- People use the street not only during peak hours because of the schools (with different starting times) and the industry where activities take place around the clock.
- 200 meters from the target area there is
 - the river and a new recreational loop at both river sides due to a new bridge
 - a green quiet area
- 300 m from the target area
 - there is a public park with playground, place for sports and winter activities etc.

Opportunities

- The street has been high on the list of renovating for many years. Power lines and drain pipes must be changed. We have the opportunity to do something now, when both the municipality and the municipal companies are ready - at the same time!
- Many committed people working or living at Bölevägen who want to contribute with ideas for the green areas.
- New ways of citizen dialogues will give a clearer picture of the current situation and new perspectives on how it should be in the future.
- Being a part of GoGreenRoutes means we can learn from Universities, other cities and other partners and together try new innovative measures.

Weaknesses

- The public green areas in the neighborhood are small, many of them contain also stations for electricity, water and sewerage and are used for snow storage during the winter
- No suitable streets to redirect traffic to during the construction period
- The street section is narrow and it is difficult to fit enough space for all modes of transport and healthy trees.
- The street is long and straight forward, almost without curves, which makes it boring and only used as a transport route, not as a nice relaxing green route.

Threats

- Risk that the street redevelopment project and GGR interfere with each other instead of collaborating.
- Long construction time with diversion risks that those with destination points in the area get used to traveling without using this street.
- A new plan of residential houses and a pre-school is under progress, and because of an acute shortage of pre-schools in the area this plan is prioritized. Therefore there is a risk that the road will be closed because of rebuilding, the green areas will be refurbished and the houses will be built at the same time. That can lead to an extra complicated construction traffic situation.

Figure 63: Umea SWOT

5.2.4. Burgas UMA and SWOT Analysis

1 Urban character

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN SPACE



Area of intervention 2, Google Earth, Architectural bureau "Think Forward", 2021



Current condition of the area, Ivaylo Trendafilov, 2021

Figure 64: Burgas Urban Character



URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING ISSUES OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN SPACE



URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING ISSUES OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN SPACE



Architectural bureau "I hink Forward",



Area of intervention 1, cadastre.bg, 2021



Entrance to green area from public parking and abandoned buildings (Ivaylo Trendafilov, 2021)



Present condition of green area (Ivaylo Trendafilov, 2021)

2 Building structure and transport

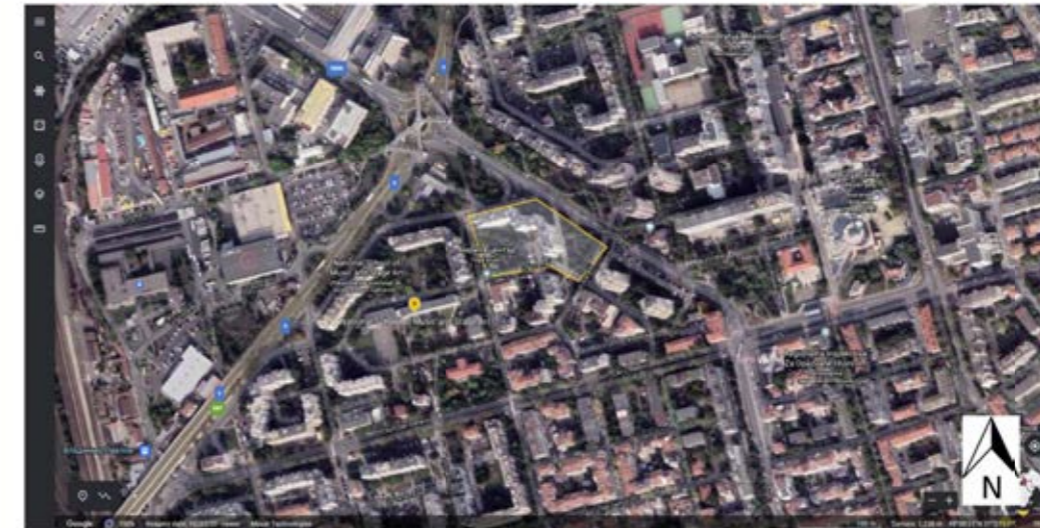
Areas of intervention are located in heavily populated areas, lacking quality green spaces. The vision for these areas is to become green oasis in this heavily urbanised residential complexes and place where people can "escape" and find a place to relax, socialise, exercise.



Area of intervention 1 is a green area in city centre. It is surrounded by large multifamily buildings, 3 hospitals and big public parking. The present condition of the green area is extremely unsatisfactory and needs urgent intervention. The area has the potential to become a "green oasis" in this heavily built up part of the city and contribute for the physical and mental health of people living there and patients of nearby hospitals. In close proximity are 2 transport boulevards bul. San Stafano and bul. Demokratiya (бул. Демокрация). A great number of small residential streets pass along the area.

Bus Lanes on the territory of the city of Burgas. Lanes are served by municipal transport company Burgas Bus.

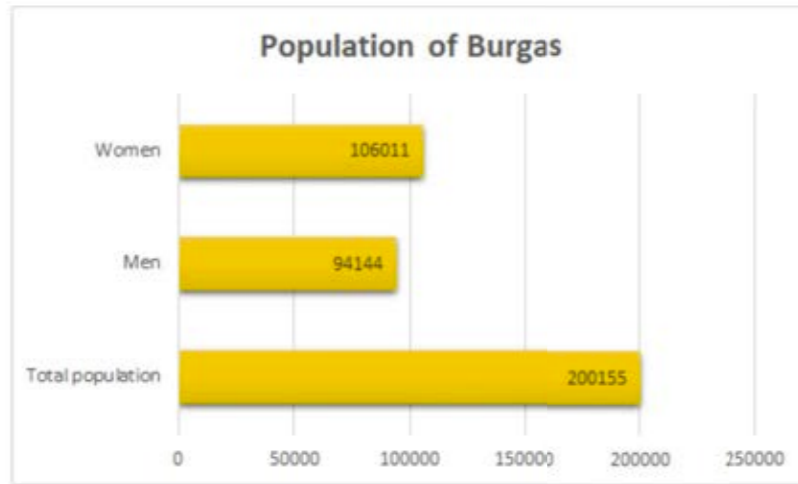
Up to date information about bicycle lanes and stands can be found in the smart city platform of Burgas - <https://map.smartburgas.eu/?app=velo>



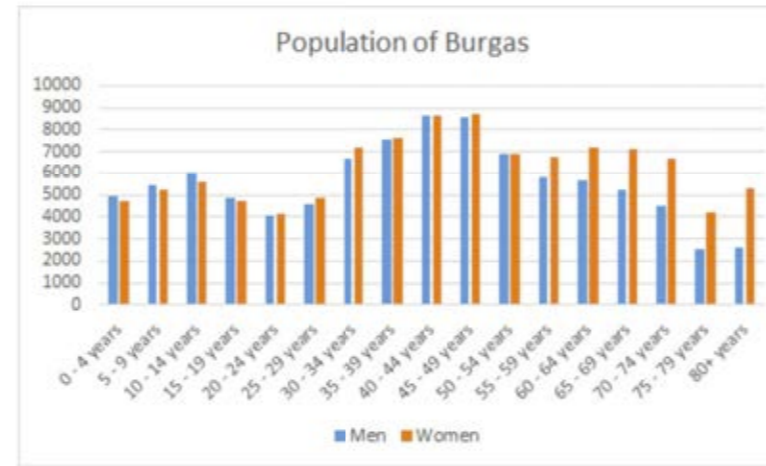
Area of intervention 2 is a green area in residential complex Bratya Miladinovi. The complex is heavily built up, as it is very attractive for people and investors, because of the close proximity to city centre, the presence of schools and kindergartens, shopping malls, good transport connections etc. Because if that the number of green spaces and especially quality ones is very little. Selected green area is surrounded by large multifamily buildings. In close proximity there are high school and a shopping mall. 2 big transport roads (bul. Todor Alexandrov and Odrin str.) are passing nearby. A great number of small residential streets pass along the area.

Figure 65: Burgas Building Structure

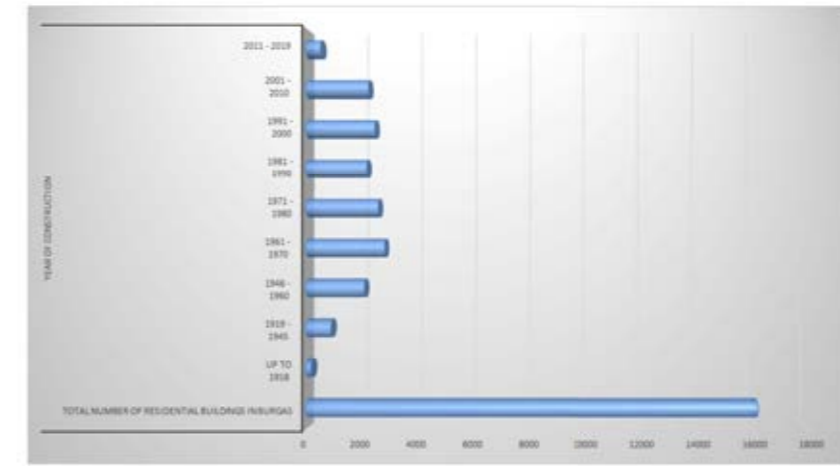
3 Statistics



National Statistic Institute, 2020)



National Statistic Institute, 2020)



National Statistic Institute, 2020)

Figure 66: Burgas Statistics

5 History, future development and stakeholders



Project timeline, Burgas Municipality 2021.



Stakeholders, Burgas Municipality 2021.

Figure 67: Burgas History, further development and stakeholders

CONCEPT FOR RENOVATION OF AREA OF INTERVANTION 2

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING
Green parking

THINK *ORWARD

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING

THINK *ORWARD

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING
Health - „A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing“

Over the next 30 years, senior citizens over fifty will be, for the first time in human history, the most populous age group.

While outdoors, many elderly encounter simple but insurmountable safety risks within the urban environment: lack of seating spaces, uneven walking routes, instability for solo commuting. Life-friendly can counteract the likelihood of loss of balance, physical confidence and agility.

Time spent in well-developed environments contributes to a longer and a healthier life at late age.

THINK *ORWARD

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING
Health - „A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing“

THINK *ORWARD

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING
Health - „A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing“

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THINK *ORWARD

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING
Health - „A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing“

THINK *ORWARD

URBAN SPACE FOR WELLBEING
Dog park

THINK *ORWARD

Architectural bureau "Think Forward", 2021

Figure 68: Burgas Development concepts

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths:

- Favourable geographic location (sea and lakes);
- Rich biodiversity;
- Good geographic characteristics for walking, running, cycling, etc.;
- Well maintained broad green areas (Burgas Sea Park);
- Constructed many sport playground around the city;
- Outdoor education.

Weaknesses:

- Not good enough maintenance of the green areas in the neighbourhoods;
- Lack of enough employees in the administration with the appropriate knowledge and qualification;
- Implementation of investment projects (mainly residential and office buildings) on green areas;
- Citizens are not active to maintain by themselves the green areas around their homes;
- Insufficient budget for a detailed study of the green system;
- The relationship between the local administration and citizens should be strengthened in order to implement joint initiatives;
- More campaigns encouraging physical activity and spending time outside should be organised.

Threats:

- Very high investment interest, threatening the green areas in the city;
- Private investments are more concerned with profit, than climate resilience;
- Lack of detailed analyses of the climate vulnerability of the city.

Opportunities:

- More people become aware of the importance being physically active and spend more time outside;
- Recognise the importance of taking urgent measures related to climate change;
- Increased financial resources to invest in green measures (energy efficiency, green areas and parks, NBS, sustainable business, etc.

Figure 69: Burgas SWOT

5.2.5. Limerick UMA and SWOT

1 Urban character



Limerick City and County Council, 2021

Castletroy has experienced significant house building activity since 1997. That said, one of a pair of 'International Style' houses constructed on adjacent plots in the 1930's. They were designed by the architectural practice of Clifford-Smith & Newenham
[National Inventory of Architectural Heritage](#), [Castletroy Local Development Plan, 2015-2020](#)

Up until June 2014 Castletroy and neighbouring suburbs were not within the city boundary despite being part of Limerick city's overall urban fabric. The amalgamation of Limerick city and county council local authorities saw all areas of Limerick (city and county) come under one united and single authority for the first time. The merger of the authorities saw the city area expanded to include all urban areas (including Castletroy) within the Limerick urban area into the Limerick Metropolitan District within the merged Limerick authority.



[Limerick Leader, 2021.](#)



[LCCC twitter](#)

Figure 70: Limerick Urban Character

2 Building structure and transport

The Greenway ([virtual tour](#)) provides connectivity between Castletroy College and Castletroy Gaelscoil, linking Castletroy College Road to the R445 Dublin Road at the Gaelscoil (teaching through Gaelic/Irish) in a north-south direction. The Greenway also provides an east/west link from Castletroy Town Centre to the residential area of Walker's Road, Newtown.

The Greenway consists of a 3.5m wide cycleway alongside a 2.5m wide footpath, enclosed by 1m grass verges, with the main spine extending for approx. 820m linking Castletroy College Road with the access road to the Gaelscoil.

Secondary spines will link to the future residential development to the east (approx. 170m in length) and Castletroy Shopping Centre (Town Centre) to the west (approx. 260m).

Appropriate access points to the Greenway are provided along its length. There are LED public lighting, security fencing where appropriate, tree and shrub planting areas as well as surface water drainage. Accommodation works are complete and include improvement works such as car park alterations as necessitated for Castletroy Gaelscoil.

The surrounding large housing estates were built between 15-20 years ago. The majority of houses are two-story, detached or semi-detached. There are a further 400+ houses under development.

Bus connections to the city are regular and efficient. The bus journey time between Castletroy and Limerick city is around 7 min and covers a distance of 3 km with bus lanes for much of the journey. There are also cycle lanes *en route* to the city - though fragmented. Cycle lanes and pedestrian routes in Castletroy are plentiful and well connected to the new Greenway.



Castletroy Urban Greenway, 2017



Launch of Castletroy Greenway (L-R) Noel Fennelly, NTA, Minister of State at the Dept of Transport, Hildegard Naughton, Mayor of the City and County of Limerick, Cllr Daniel Butler & Brian Kennedy, Limerick City and Council with Gaelscoil Chaladh an Treoigh pupils. (LCCC)

Figure 71: Limerick Building Structure and transport

3 Statistics



Age Profile, Myhome.ie

The [Limerick Metropolitan Cycle Network Study](#) sets out the envisaged cycle network for the Metropolitan Area to 2025. This will inform the forthcoming Limerick and Shannon Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy which is currently being developed.

The cycle map (right) outlines the the further development of the cycling infrastructure in Castletroy. The new new 'active travel unit' in Limerick City and County Council seek to increase networks throughout the city and county by way of investment in sustainable transport projects.

Proposed cycle networks for Castletroy. Red is primary route and blue is a secondary route and turquoise is a feeder route ([Limerick Metropolitan Cycle Network Study, 2016](#))

Castletroy is located in the Limerick city east electoral area. It is physically defined by the River Maigue to the east, the city bounds to the west, the River Shannon to the north and the M7 motorway to the south.

According to the 2016 census the population of Castletroy was 14,733. The total population residing in the Castletroy area in 2006 was 12,440, which made up 8.06% of the total population of County Limerick. There has been a significant population increase in Castletroy (20.5%) between 2002 and 2016.

At nearly 19% of the total population, the 20-24 year old age group accounts for a significant proportion of the overall population and is reflective of the presence of the University of Limerick. Further, a total of 71% of the population in the area are under the age of 40. This is significant in terms of service provision and has implications for housing provision, the size of the workforce and demand for education, recreation amenities and health services.

The greatest number of people are employed in professional occupations, which account for 29% of the total employed and shows an even divide between males and females. This is followed by associate professionals and technical occupations. The presence of the University of Limerick and the National Technology Park is an obvious factor in the local employment profile.



Castletroy Local Area Plan, 2019-2025

Figure 72: Limerick Statistics

4 Green Areas



Castletroy is largely urban in nature and has experienced significant population growth and is envisaged to continue to do so.

The area contains a wide selection of pubs and shops, as well as primary schools (Gaelscoil Chaladh an Treoigh), and secondary school (Castletroy College).

Castletroy Town Centre includes 24 shops and an eight-screen cinema. Newtown Centre includes a number of shops, restaurants and bars.

Castletroy Park includes a children's playground, skatepark, cycle track, pond and green area for recreation. The playground will be extended in 2022.

The Castletroy Greenway opened July 2021.

The Greenway is 820mts long with two paths linking to Castletroy Town Centre (behind Woodhaven housing estate) and the other path to a housing estate under development (Castlebrook Manor). There are approx. 450 housing units under development beside the Greenway overall.

Construction of the Greenway is now complete. Top soil and the effects of construction occupy the 'green areas'.

Though the verges have already been planted with wildflower seed there is scope for an edible trail, the planting of native species and community led sculptures using natural materials along the Greenway.



(Limerick City and County Council, 2021)

Figure 73: Limerick Green Areas

5 History, future development and stakeholders

Most of Castletroy is in the medieval civil parish of Kilmurry, whilst the eastern parts are in some of the city parishes. The medieval past is represented through such buildings as New Castle and Castle Troy, which gives its name to the area. In the 18th and 19th centuries the rolling farmland of the area formed the parkland for the houses of landed gentry and merchant families.

Rivers and streams running through the terrain provided power for various milling industries. Other aspects of life, such as religious practice, saw expression in buildings such as Kilmurry Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church dedicated to Mary Magdalene and places such as the Jewish Burial Ground.

In the 20th century many innovations in the practice of architecture found expression here with Modern Movement and some of the earliest timber frame houses built in Ireland in modern times were constructed here in the 1970's.



New Castle is a medieval castle [Castletroy Local Area Plan, 2019-2025](#)

It is the long term vision for Castletroy to facilitate and encourage the restoration, consolidation and improvement of the built and natural environment of Castletroy.

The [Local Area Plan \(2019-2025\)](#) seeks to promote the creation of sustainable, high quality living and working environments which provide attractive, vibrant and safe places which function effectively while ensuring that the residential, employment, educational and amenity needs of its current and future population are met.

PROJECT TIMELINE

Castletroy Greenway

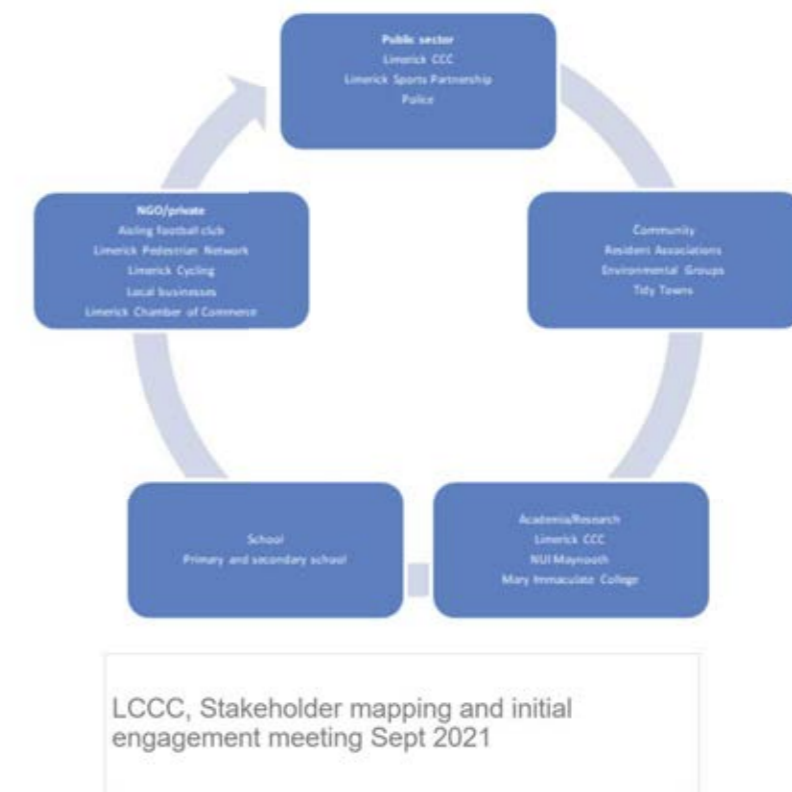


Figure 74: Limerick History, future development and stakeholders

SWOT ANALYSIS

S

Well established Regional employment centres including the Technology Park, the University and Northern Trust as well as the Eastway Business Park
 Proximity to Limerick City
 Wide range of regional and local services (shops, pubs, bank, post office, supermarkets, boutiques)
 Rich riverine bio - system, three water courses in Local Area Plan area – Mulkear, Groody and Shannon, to the east, north and west
 Cycle lanes and footpath connecting to the greenway.

W

Little passive surveillance, so perceived safety issue
 Antisocial behaviour
 Trees overgrown in places and need removal
 Further development could remove native hedgerows
 Existing development right beside greenway. Additional housing being built.

O

Space to develop additional facilities to for the local community
 Enhance outdoor classroom opportunities for primary and secondary school
 Bird watching
 Recreational area for sitting/eating
 Improve access/ open up main entrance

T

Population growth placing pressure on environmental quality
 Perceptions, and fears regarding anti -social behaviour
 Development pressure
 Potential for invasive species
 Intermittent community and resident engagement.

Figure 75: Limerick SWOT

5.2.6. Versailles UMA and SWOT

1 Urban character



The square Blaise Pascal, located in the heart of the Montreuil district, near the Montreuil neighbourhood house, has different spaces: a playground for children, a basketball court, a football field and several pingpong tables. It is also possible to relax under the trees that line the path that connects these two activity areas.

Panorama of the sports area (Mélina Baronian 2021.07.09)



Map, Source : InseeVGP (Dominique Aujollet 2021.10.01)



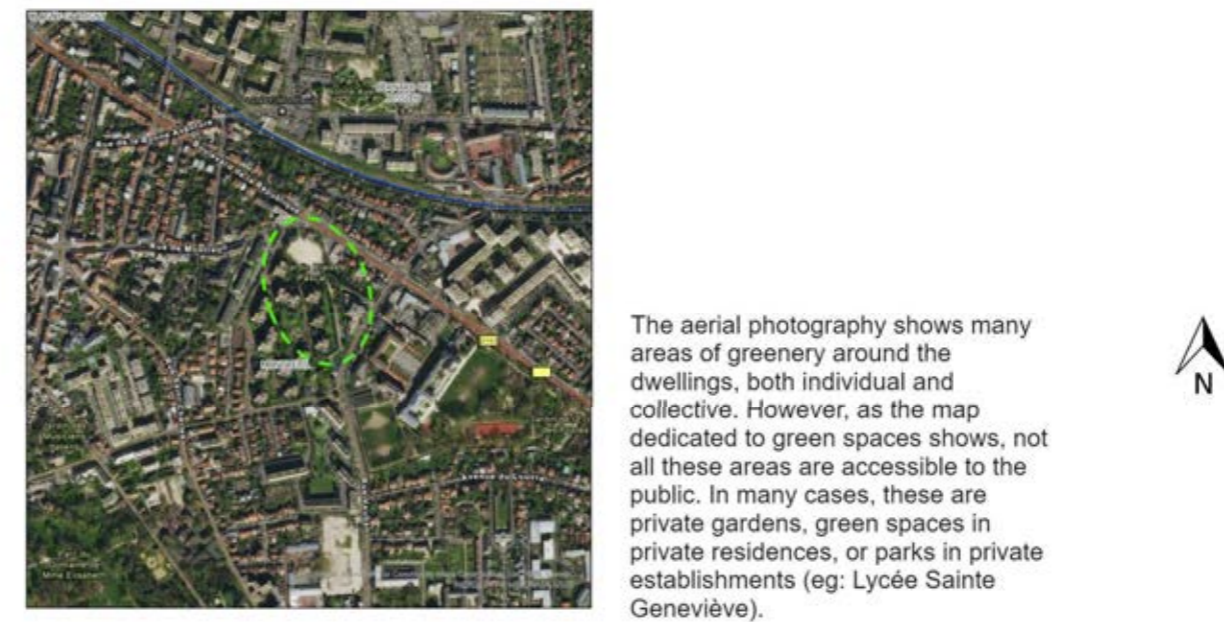
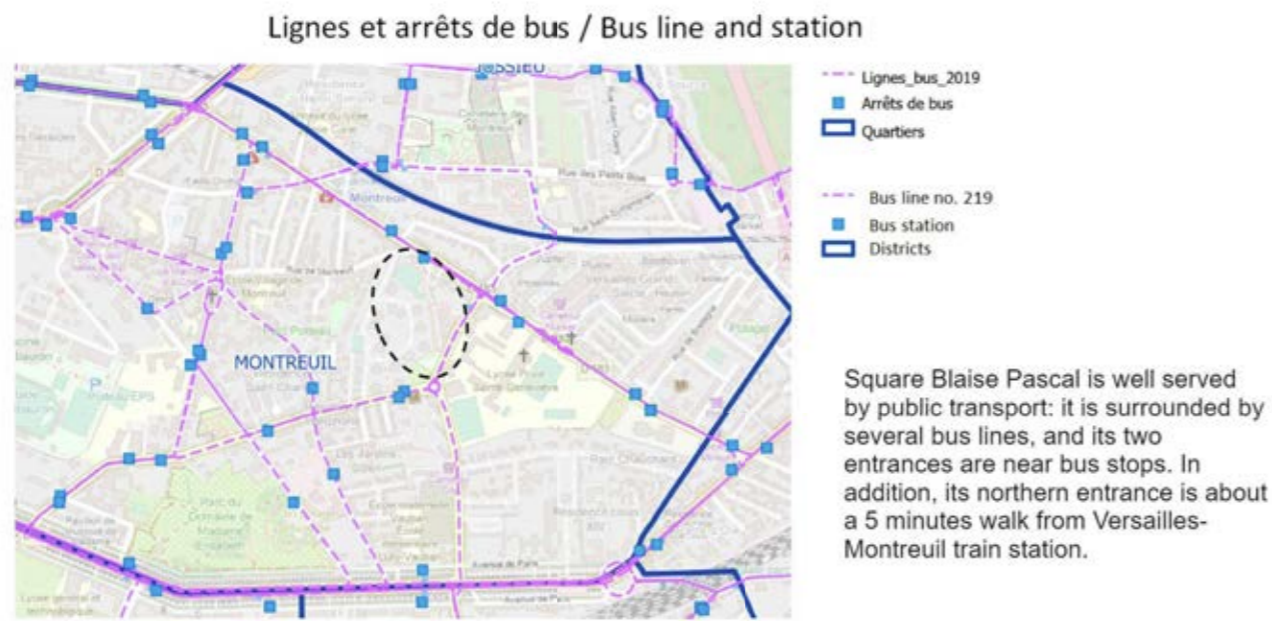
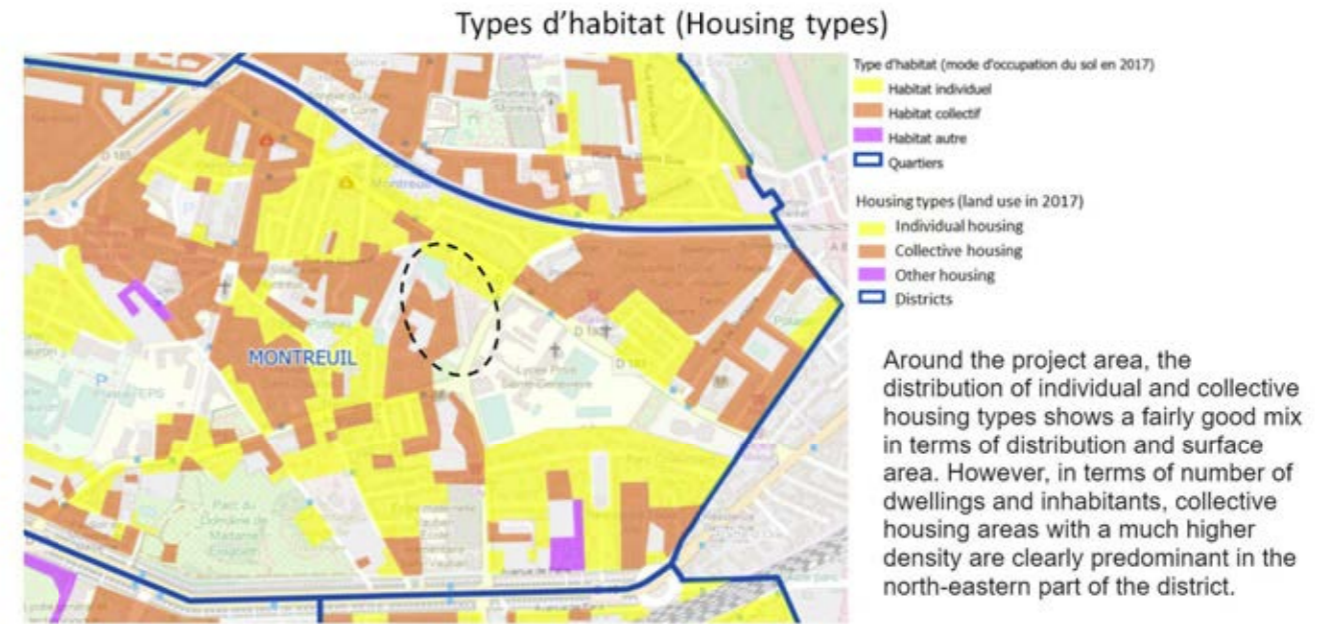
Sports facilities: fitness, pingpong, basketball, football (Mélina Baronian 2021.07.07)



Misting machine, bicycle parking, bench (Mélina Baronian 2021.07.07)

Figure 76: Versailles Urban Character

2 Building structure and transport

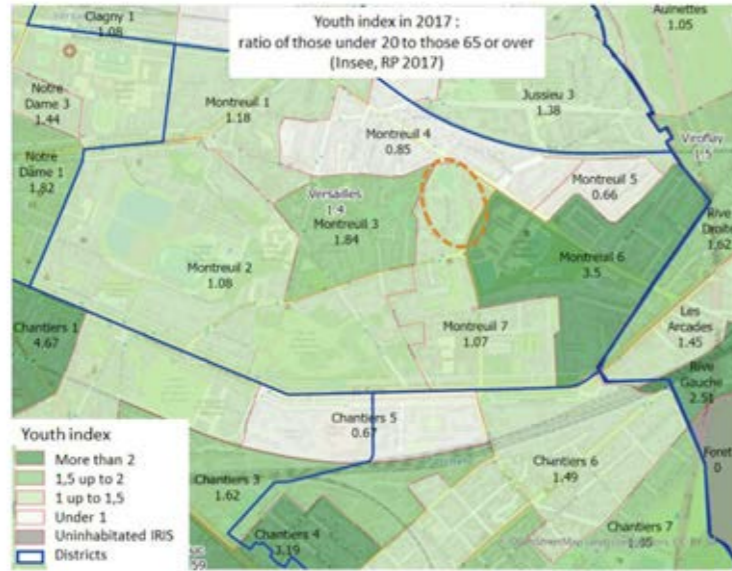


Maps of bus infrastructure, cycling facilities and habitat types, source insee, VGP (Dominique Aujollet, Sept 2021)

Figure 77: Versailles Building structure and transport

3 Statistics

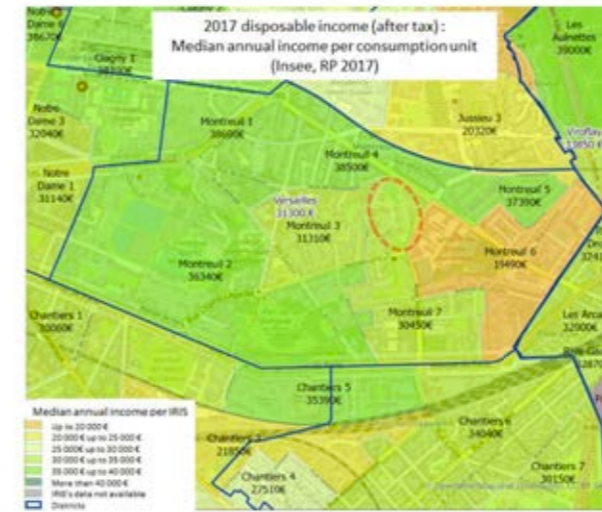
Youth index in 2017



Map of youth index, Source : Insee/VGP (Dominique Aujollet 2021.10.01)

Around square Blaise Pascal, the IRIS (islets grouped together for statistical information) show a very disparate index of youth. It should be noted in particular that the two IRIS on the northern edge of the district have a proportion of seniors (aged 65 or over) which is clearly higher than that of young people (aged under 20). Conversely, the IRIS of the eastern part of the district has an atypical youth index, as it is very high (3.5). This index is induced by the presence, on this IRIS, of more than 800 boarding students under the age of 20, who are in preparatory classes at the Lycée Sainte-Geneviève.

Median annual income per consumption unit



Map of Median annual income per IRIS, Source : Insee/VGP (Dominique Aujollet 2021.10.01)

The Montreuil district has relatively homogeneous IRIS in terms of their median annual income per consumption unit (disposable income, after taxes and compulsory deductions). However, IRIS Montreuil 6, which adjoins the east of Square Blaise Pascal and has a large stock of social housing, has a much lower median annual income, at € 19,490. This peaks at just over half that of other IRIS in the district, including IRIS Montreuil 4 which adjoins the square to the north,

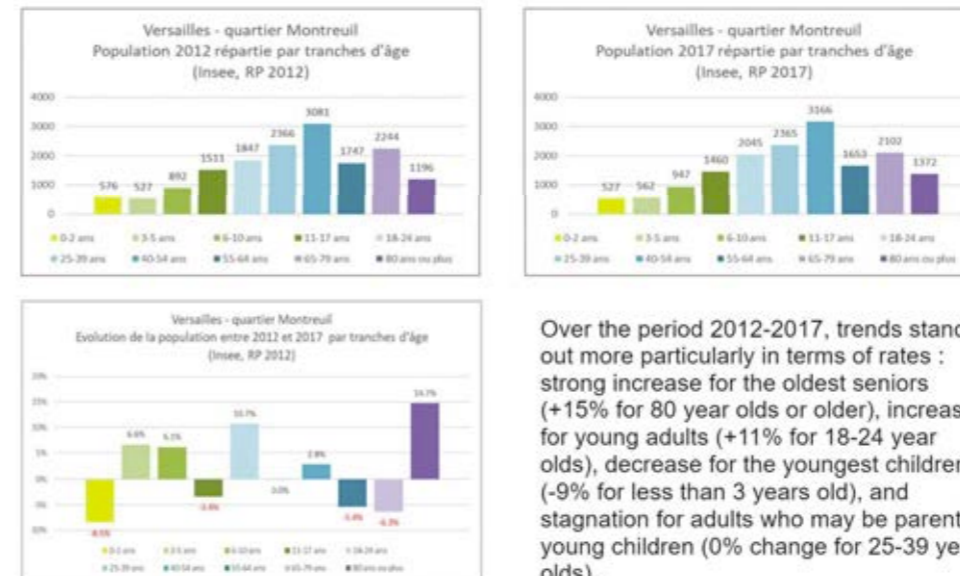
Shops and facilities



Map of shops and facilities, Source : Insee/VGP (Dominique Aujollet 2021.10.01)

The shops and facilities in the Montreuil district are not evenly distributed. If the rue de Montreuil, known as shopping street, concentrates in the north-west of many shops and services, these are however widely dispersed over the rest of the district. Apart from this rue de Montreuil and two sectors, Montbauron in the west and Grand Siècle in the east, respectively concentrating sports facilities and health professionals, the rest of the district is relatively poorly served by these shops and facilities. Square Blaise Pascal has 2 sports facilities, and has virtually no shops or other facilities nearby, with the notable exception of the Vauban neighborhood house, near its southern entrance.

Population du quartier Montreuil (détail en 10 tranches d'âge)



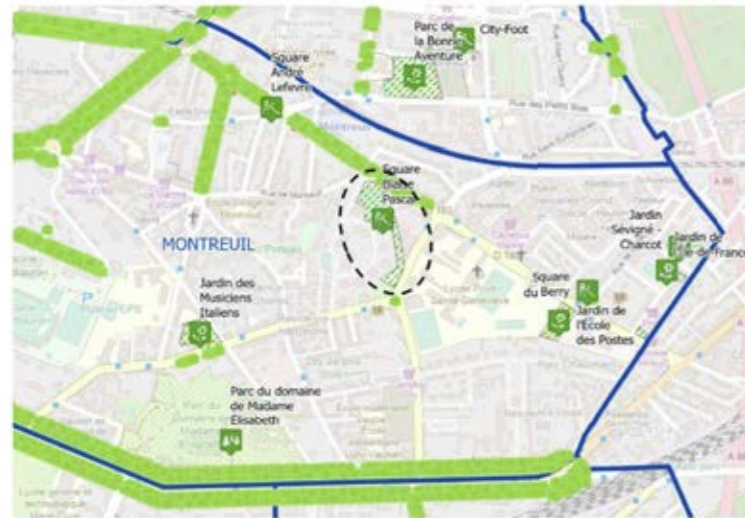
Map of district population by age, Source : Insee/VGP (Dominique Aujollet 2021.10.01)

Over the period 2012-2017, trends stand out more particularly in terms of rates : strong increase for the oldest seniors (+15% for 80 year olds or older), increase for young adults (+11% for 18-24 year olds), decrease for the youngest children (-9% for less than 3 years old), and stagnation for adults who may be parents of young children (0% change for 25-39 year olds)..

Figure 78: Versailles Statistics

4 Green Areas

Espaces verts (Green areas)



Map of green areas, Source : Insee/VGP (Dominique Aujollet 2021.10.01)

The Montreuil district has several public green spaces and tree-lined paths, but these are less present in the part to the south of Square Blaise Pascal, which therefore constitutes an attractive public park.

- Parks et jardins**
- SQUARE
 - JARDIN
 - PARC FORESTIER
 - PARC
 - Parcs publics
 - Arbres d'alignements
 - Quartiers
- Parks and gardens**
- SQUARE
 - GARDEN
 - FOREST PARK
 - PARK

Urban Heat Island



© INTERATLAS 2012 | © L'INSTITUT PARIS REGION

Local climate zones (LCZ)



© INTERATLAS 2012 | © L'INSTITUT PARIS REGION

- legende_lmu**
- Local Climate Zones (LCZ)
- A - Dense trees
 - B - Scattered trees
 - C - Bushes, scrub
 - D - Lawns, grasslands, crops
 - E - Bare rock, paving stones, tarmac
 - E.B - Wooded cemetery
 - F - Bare ground or sand
 - G - Water
 - 1 - Compact tower set
 - 2 - Compact building complex
 - 3 - Compact house complex
 - 4 - Spaced tower block
 - 5 - Spaced buildings
 - 6 - Spaced house complex
 - 7 - Lightweight buildings
 - 8 - Large tertiary spaces Low-rise buildings
 - 9 - Scattered houses, isolated buildings
 - 10 - Heavy industry



Existing green spaces and trees (Mélina Baronian 2021.07.07)

Figure 79: Versailles Green Areas

5 History, future development and stakeholders

The site was occupied by the greenhouses of the Truffaut family specialising in horticulture from 1919 to 1965. This site was reused for the construction of several apartment buildings still present around the square.



Truffaut Greenhouse Square (Greenhouse Square 718, SERGE DE FRANCE Collection, date)



Aerial view of the former Truffaut greenhouse site (Google Maps, 2021.09.07)



comparison of aerial photos of Blaise Pascal Square (2018 - 1950/1965) source : <https://remonterletemps.ign.fr/> (oct 2021)



comparison of aerial photos of Blaise Pascal Square (2018 - 2000/2005) source : <https://remonterletemps.ign.fr/> (oct 2021)



comparison of aerial photos of Blaise Pascal Square (2018 - 2006/2010) source : <https://remonterletemps.ign.fr/> (oct 2021)



Figure 80: Versailles History, future development and stakeholders

« SWOT » analysis of Square Blaise Pascal

Challenges: Isolation, sedentary lifestyle, resilience of the territory

Objectives: Biodiversity, sports activity, social and cultural activities

<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of Bvd République - Vauban Neighborhood House Annex (Garden), - Large area in the stadium - Misting set up - Central location in the neighborhood 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Place closed - Large perimeter - Visibility deficit
<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of nuisance for local residents - Degradation of the premises 	<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redevelopment of a space that requires it - Elderly people appreciate the place - Ginette private high school - New uses to be found - great potential for new sports activities - Soft mobility - Social link to be created and sharing of uses - Biodiversity to be improved - Montreuil Vauban and Prés aux Bois districts

www.gogreenroutes.eu

Figure 81: Versailles SWOT