



Work Package 3

Cultivating: Re-/Co-Design, Co-Creation, and Co-Ownership

Deliverable 3.4

Co-Creation in the making: Introducing and Co-Planning seedbed interventions ¹

¹ Actual title according to grant agreement No. 869764 is: Report summarizing the planning intervention workshops in the Cultivating Cities and proposed intervention ideas and detailing the interventions to be implemented, however it is currently in the process of being amended to :Report summarizing the Planning Intervention Workshop s in the Cultivating Cities and detailing proposed ideas for the seedbed interventions



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 869764. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the GoGreenRoutes project and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.

Deliverable No.	3.4
Work Package	Work Package 3
Dissemination Level	Public
Author(s)	<p>Julia Gäckle, RWTH Aachen University Shreya Utkarsh, ICLEI ES Miryam Bah, RWTH Aachen University Jole Lutz, ICLEI ES</p>
Co-Author(s)	<p>Franck Remy, City of Versailles Eva Maaherra Lövheim, City of Umea Ivaylo Trendafilov, City of Burgas Aado Altmets, City of Tallinn Maria Derlos, City of Tallinn Irma Remma, City Tallinn Sarah O'Malley, City of Limerick Jenni Simkin, City of Lahti Jonathan Müller, Helix Pflanzen GmbH</p>
Date	31.03.22
File name	GoGreenRoutes_WP3_D3_4_Report summarizing the Planning Intervention Workshop s
Status	Final
Revision	--
Reviewed by (if applicable)	<p>Prof. Karen Foley, UCD Mari Carmen Garcia Mateo, MCG Prof. Ilkka Väänänen, LAB</p>

Contents

- Executive summary..... 6**
- 1. Introduction..... 8**
 - 1.1. Project Background..... 8
 - 1.2. Structure of this report..... 9
 - 1.3. Objectives and target audience..... 9
 - 1.4. Understanding co-creation processes in WP3 10
- 2. Creating dialogue space for intervention..... 12**
 - 2.1. Focus in WP3 12
 - 2.1.1. Seedbed interventions 13
 - 2.1.2. NBS interventions - what is different in GGR..... 17
 - 2.2. Temporary Urbanism as a framework for seedbed interventions..... 18
- 3. How to prepare cities to apply Co-creation in practice..... 24**
 - 3.1. Guidance to the cities..... 24
 - 3.2. Internal flexibility to new approaches 26
 - 3.2.1. Lahti 26
 - 3.2.2. Umea 27
 - 3.2.3. Limerick 28
 - 3.2.4. Tallinn..... 29
 - 3.2.5. Burgas 30
 - 3.2.6. Versailles 31
 - 3.3. Communication local taskforce 31
 - 3.3.1. Lahti 31
 - 3.3.2. Umea 32
 - 3.3.3. Limerick 33
 - 3.3.4. Tallinn..... 34
 - 3.3.5. Burgas 34
 - 3.3.6. Versailles 35
- 4. Planning Intervention Workshops..... 36**
 - 4.1 Lahti 37
 - 4.1.1. Summary 37

4.1.2. Key outcomes	38
4.1.3. Next steps	39
4.2. Umea	39
4.2.1. Summary	39
4.2.2. Key outcomes	42
4.2.3. Concept for seedbed intervention	43
4.2.4. Next steps.....	44
4.3. Limerick	44
4.3.1. Summary	44
4.3.2. Key outcomes	47
4.3.3. Concept for seedbed intervention	48
4.3.4. Next steps	50
4.4. Tallinn.....	50
4.4.1. Summary	50
4.4.2. Key outcomes	50
4.4.3. Concept for seedbed intervention	51
4.4.4 Next steps	56
4.5. Burgas.....	56
4.5.1. Summary	56
4.5.2. Key outcomes	57
4.5.3. Concept for seedbed intervention	57
4.5.4. Next steps	62
4.6. Versailles	62
4.6.1. Summary	62
4.6.2. Key outcomes	67
4.6.3. Concept for seedbed intervention	70
4.6.4. Next steps	70
5. Ideas for the seedbed interventions: Reflection on first results.....	71
5.1.Lahti	71
5.2.Umea	71
5.3.Limerick	72
5.4.Tallinn.....	72

5.5. Burgas.....	73
5.6. Versailles	73
6. Lessons Learnt on Co-Creation in practice	74
7. Conclusion	75
8. References	76
9. Annexes	79
9.1. Annex A: Check-list to further detail the seedbed intervention	79
9.1.1. Lahti: Check-list for seedbed intervention.....	81
9.1.2. Umea: Check-list for seedbed intervention.....	83
9.1.3. Limerick: Check-list for seedbed intervention.....	85
9.1.4. Tallinn: Check-list for seedbed intervention	87
9.1.5. Burgas: Check-list for seedbed intervention	89
9.1.6. Versailles: Check-list for seedbed intervention	91
9.2. Annex B: Planning Intervention Workshop Agendas	93
9.2.1. Lahti: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda.....	93
9.2.2. Umea: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda	95
9.2.3. Limerick: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda	96
9.2.4. Tallinn: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda	98
9.2.5. Burgas: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda.....	99
9.2.6. Versailles: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda.....	100
9.3. Annex C: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard	102
9.3.1 Template provided to the Cultivating Cities partners.....	102
9.3.2 Lahti: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard	104
9.3.3 Limerick: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard	105
9.3.4 Burgas: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard	106

Executive summary

This report was developed as a part of task 3.4: “Prepare, Design and Implement a ‘seedbed’ Intervention in each of the Cultivating Cities” in the research project “GO GREEN: Resilient Optimal Urban natural, Technological and Environmental Solutions (GoGreenRoutes)”, funded by the European Commission’s Horizon 2020 programme. The project is funded until August 2024 and includes diverse actions to broaden the understanding and concept of Nature-based Solutions (NBS)¹ to develop new approaches to design modern cities that actively promote the health of urban residents. As part of GoGreenRoutes’ work package 3 (WP3), “Cultivating: Re-/Co-Design, Co-Creation, and Co-Ownership,” six seedbed interventions² are being developed in six participating Cultivating Cities³. The cities are: Burgas (Bulgaria), Lahti (Finland), Limerick (Ireland), Tallinn (Estonia), Umea (Sweden), and Versailles (France).

This report provides an overview of the work of WP3 partners, city partners and their stakeholders since the challenge workshops⁴ were implemented in each of the six Cultivating Cities in October and November 2021 and January 2022. This report also introduces the concept of seedbed interventions by framing it in a scientific context and reflecting on how WP3 partners approach this new concept through the GoGreenRoutes project by describing the process of co-designing and then co-planning seedbed interventions. The results of the seedbed interventions are expected to influence and improve the planned NBS interventions in 2023. Readers will find a comprehensive description of all preparations necessary for the co-design and co-planning of the Planning Intervention Workshops⁵ and strategies to guarantee co-creation in practice in the most effective way possible. The ideas for the seedbed interventions in the cities are in a preliminary state and will be further developed in spring 2022.

This report is intended to continue to promote co-creation within the consortium to encourage and stimulate a collaborative development and implementation of seedbed and NBS interventions in the coming months, by providing all necessary information of applied methods to guarantee a comprehensive co-creation process in development of the interventions and urban well-being labs in WP3.

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 Concept will be explained in chapter 2.1.1

3 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.

4 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. (Bruen et al., 2021).

5 During the Planning Intervention Workshops held by each city partner concepts and ideas for the seedbed intervention were developed in collaboration with local stakeholders

A core focus of developing the seedbed interventions was to ensure that initial ideas for the interventions are further developed co-creatively by the city partners and stakeholders during the workshops. This was accomplished by preparing the workshops in a timely manner and as thoroughly and as detailed as possible. The workshops were intended to catalyse ideas within each stakeholder group in each city and to provide time and space for them to agree upon one action for the seedbed intervention.

Chapter 1 contextualises the scope and target audience of this report within the GoGreenRoutes project. Chapter 2 explains the main terms and concepts and articulates the theoretical framework underpinning the report, while Chapter 3 describes the practical approaches taken to support cities in utilising co-creation. Chapter 4 goes into details of the Planning Intervention Workshops, detailing each city's plans, actions and next steps. All subsequent chapters synthesize these pieces of information by with a reflection on each city's progress towards defining and arranging a seedbed intervention, identifying lessons learned, and concluding with recommendations for moving forward.

One main takeaway from this process of planning the seedbed interventions, organizing the Planning Intervention Workshops and report writing is the importance of maintaining an ongoing dialogue with all stakeholders, to keep them informed and especially to keep them motivated. An important aspect of this, and to ensure co-creation, is transparent and regular reporting on ideas and their status – among the partners in WP3 and throughout the GoGreenRoutes consortium. The city partners will continue to refine the ideas for the seedbed interventions until the end of April 2022. Using the “Check-lists” (see annex p.79), they have already started to to further develop their ideas and started assigning responsibilities for implementing the interventions. Further preparations regarding personnel and equipment planning will take place in 2022. The first seedbed interventions in the cities are expected to be implemented in June 2022.

1. Introduction

This report was developed as part of the research project GoGreenRoutes funded under the European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme under grant agreement ID⁶: 869764.

As described in the grant agreement, this report fulfills the requirements of deliverable 3.4, which is part of task 3.4 in WP3. The overall focus of task 3.4 is the development and implementation of seedbed interventions in all six Cultivating Cities. The task is divided into two parts. Part one, (D. 3.4) supports cities to develop an idea and detail the concept for a seedbed intervention. Part two, will involve the implementation of the intervention and a report on the results. This report covers part one and will be supplemented with a subsequent report on part two (D. 3.5)⁷, which will present and analyse the results of the seedbed interventions. D.3.5 will be submitted according to the timeline in the grant agreement.

This report describes the process of how the city partners approached the task to develop an idea for a seedbed intervention. How they continue to strengthen and define the group of stakeholders involved. This report is not only about defining the concept for seedbed interventions, but also about the obstacles and further opportunities of applying methods of co-creation in everyday planning procedures. The intention is that the Cultivating Cities will be a role-model and facilitate the up-scaling of co-creation and NBS interventions in other cities.

1.1. Project Background

A primary focus of GoGreenRoutes is the development and identification of successful, innovative approaches for NBS and how to implement them in a truly co-creative manner. Providing access to urban green spaces and improving the overall conditions for developing more vibrant, healthy and sustainable communities is a focus of the GoGreenRoutes co-creation framework, which can be found in the GoGreenRoutes report on Co-Creation (Noppenberger et al, 2021, p. 6-8). GoGreenRoutes acknowledges that the understanding and experience of urban green space on a local level should be broadened by expanding the perception of it through different actions, like temporary urban interventions. In this way, the added value of well-designed and accessible urban green space can be better understood and made visible to its citizens.

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

7 full title: Report (or other medium) presenting results of the seedbed interventions and the public opinions collected in each Cultivating City (amended)

1.2. Structure of this report

This report is composed of seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the main topic of the report, the Planning Intervention Workshops, and describes the approach to the subject in the context of the overall project. The second chapter embeds the project's goals and objectives in a theoretical context, putting important theories, such as temporary urbanism, into context of the different types of proposed seedbed and NBS interventions. The third chapter explains all the activities and work steps of, as well as further communication processes with, stakeholders in the cities that lead to the successful implementation of the Planning Intervention Workshops. Chapter 3 also shows how these steps were necessary to implement the workshops and to outline a concept for the seedbed interventions, in the six cities. The workshops and their outcomes are described in detail in chapter four. As an intermediate conclusion, Chapter five highlights and further explains the initial concepts developed for the seedbed interventions in the cities, which the cities will continue to refine until the end of April 2022. Chapter 6 contains reflections by WP3 partners on the workshops. Finally, chapter seven summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for the use of the results for the GoGreenRoutes consortium, as well as for the city partners and the local taskforce⁸.

1.3. Objectives and target audience

This report seeks:

- To describe the initial concept for seedbed interventions
- To identify and detail which forms of seedbed interventions will be developed by city partners in GoGreenRoutes
- To contextualize the definition, concepts and formats of seedbed interventions, NBS interventions, urban well-being labs and relevant urban planning theories
- To give in-depth insight into the preparatory processes that were used to support the city partners in generating ideas for their interventions together with the local taskforces and interested citizens
- To highlight the advantages, disadvantages, limitations and obstacles when it comes to co-creating a plan for preparing for NBS interventions with emerging processes such as seedbed interventions

⁸ 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.

- To report on the developmental processes within the cities that contributed to the co-creation of multiple ideas for the seedbed interventions
- To provide recommendations for further steps for the city partners as well as for the local taskforces to foster the co-creation approach for implementing an NBS intervention which meets the needs of all stakeholders and delivers on the co-benefits and multi-functionality of NBS interventions over time

The target audiences for this report are:

- **The Cultivating Cities.** By reading and understanding this report, each city partner can understand and follow-up on what the other city partners are developing and use information contained in the report in discussions with their local stakeholders. The concept for seedbed interventions is not yet an established concept. It has been and will continue to be defined in close collaboration with the city partners.
- **Local stakeholders** (especially the local taskforces). This report provides process transparency and helps local stakeholders⁹ follow the co-creation approach. The local stakeholders are important contributors for the implementation of the interventions and should participate equally in the development and implementation of the interventions.
- **Other partners in the GoGreenRoutes consortium.** The information contained in this report feeds into the activities of other work packages (for example WP4, WP8) and the work of other partners in GoGreenRoutes. Additionally, discussions and analysis about this report with consortium partners could generate further advancement in the understanding of terms and processes described

1.4. Understanding co-creation processes in WP3

In WP3, the ambition is to ensure diverse voices are heard, which implies that various stakeholders are invited to have a say in the processes of the intervention planning. Similarly, the cities have taken a very co-creative approach together with ICLEI¹⁰ and RWTH¹¹ to develop the Planning Intervention Workshops, which forms the basis of this report. The workshops were intended to be used to set goals, discuss potential challenges and opportunities, and to think together about feasible concepts for seedbed interventions. For more information about the overall co-creation process, please, refer to [D3.1: Review of existing approaches to collaboration in research](#) and the document [Action guide on co-creation](#). In order to organise workshops

⁹ Local stakeholders should reflect the diversity of people living in the city and can be any individual or group sharing a common interest or stake in the project.

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ RWTH – RWTH Aachen University, of which the institute of landscape architecture is one of the GGR consortium partners

on planning a seedbed intervention in cities, ICLEI and RWTH with the support of other WP3 partners, completed many pre-planning activities, including:

- 1) Regular WP3 City partners meetings - to discuss the way forward for cities to engage its relevant stakeholders to plan for the seedbed interventions.
- 2) Regular ICLEI-RWTH meetings - to align on the needs and requests from cities for ensuring good guidance to the cities.
- 3) Individual calls (as needed) - to clarify any questions arising from the cities' work in planning the intervention workshop.
- 4) Local taskforce Communication tracker- providing cities with a tool to record all exchanges happening with the Local taskforce to be able to revert to relevant points as per the need.
- 5) A dedicated webinar on potential methods to apply in cities to implement seedbed interventions.

2. Creating dialogue space for intervention

Space and time for dialogue is needed too ascertain whether or not an intervention completed in a city is of interest and meets the needs of citizens while ensuring enhancement of urban nature to provide for improved health and well-being. A dialogue space can be understood as a set mode of regular meetings / interactions between city officials and the residents from the area under consideration for an intervention. Dialogue space should help prepare the area for a suitable intervention and include discussions about and development of a common vision which stakeholders resonate with and support. For more details on what a seedbed intervention is, please refer to section 2.1.1.

2.1. Focus in WP3

This process of defining and conceptualising the seedbed interventions through workshops described in this report was necessary, because in WP3 the focus lies on co-creation and therefore collaborative development with a broad team of city partners, local taskforces, WP3 partners and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it was still necessary that the concept of seedbed intervention is further refined, as it is an emerging concept with still no clear definition in place. Task 3.4, the subject of this report, focuses besides reporting on the Planning Intervention Workshops, on the concept of seedbed interventions. In order to understand the goal and context of seedbed interventions, section 2.1.2 also addresses the NBS intervention as a concept in GoGreenRoutes.

The seedbed interventions are described in the grant agreement as follows: “The ‘seedbed’ interventions will draw on the principles of interventionist art to raise local community awareness of urban health and well-being issues, challenges and potential solutions that will be co-created as part of the GOGREEN ROUTES project.”(Grant agreement p.11)

The preparations for the development of the seedbed interventions started immediately after the challenge workshops (for more information on the challenge workshops [see Bruen et al., 2021](#)) in November 2021. The aim was to follow up with conducting Planning Intervention Workshops in all cities in January/February 2022, as foreseen in the grant agreement, leading to the development of ideas for the seedbed interventions.

The next step in WP3 is to further detail the NBS interventions based on the results of the seedbed interventions, to better understand the connections between different tasks in WP3 see fig 1. The planned GoGreenRoutes NBS interventions in the cities are described in the grant agreement as follows: “... an agreed NBS framework will be applied, including green infrastructure, additional street trees, provision of quality green space for recreation and psychological recovery” (Grant agreement, page 110). The seedbed and NBS interventions will be located in the Urban well-being lab areas.

More information on the concepts of NBS interventions and Urban well-being labs is already available in a previous report ([see Bruen et al., 2021](#)).

The following sections (2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.2) attempt to approach the concept of seedbed intervention and to establish initial parameters for it.

2.1.1. Seedbed interventions

Desk research shows that the term seedbed intervention is not yet defined. WP3 partners agree that seedbed interventions could and should significantly influence the NBS interventions. Several partners of WP3 in cooperation with the city partners have defined the following parameters for the seedbed interventions:

- interventions include an on-site event (or online due to the Covid-19 restrictions)
- the interventions foster connections between different user groups
- the interventions are temporary

Figure 2 illustrates both intervention formats in WP3 (seedbed interventions and NBS interventions) in order to create a common understanding throughout the consortium about the questions of what seedbed interventions could be. The WP leads had the opportunity to comment on the Figure 2 to add information on when WP leads plans which actions in the cities. The final graphic was presented and explained in more detail to the city partners during a webinar. Input on that information will be added later on to the graphic (after submission of this report)

In the course of the above mentioned webinar also other projects, concepts and methods were discussed and presented to help approach the concept of seedbed interventions:

Asphalt Art

The simple idea of using Art on roads in cities can make a point without being a large and costly intervention. The idea behind it is to reclaim city roadways and public infrastructure for people not cars, art works in various ways, whether it is written words or a picturesque mural. Art makes people stop and reconsider the way space is being used in the city.

Asphalt Art can be a great way of combining different stages including but not limiting to planning, designing and implementation, the practise is very much people based and can bring a sense of community throughout the implementation. It is very cost efficient but needs proper maintenance and stewardship during the project time. Multiple examples of Asphalt Art from all over the world can be found online.

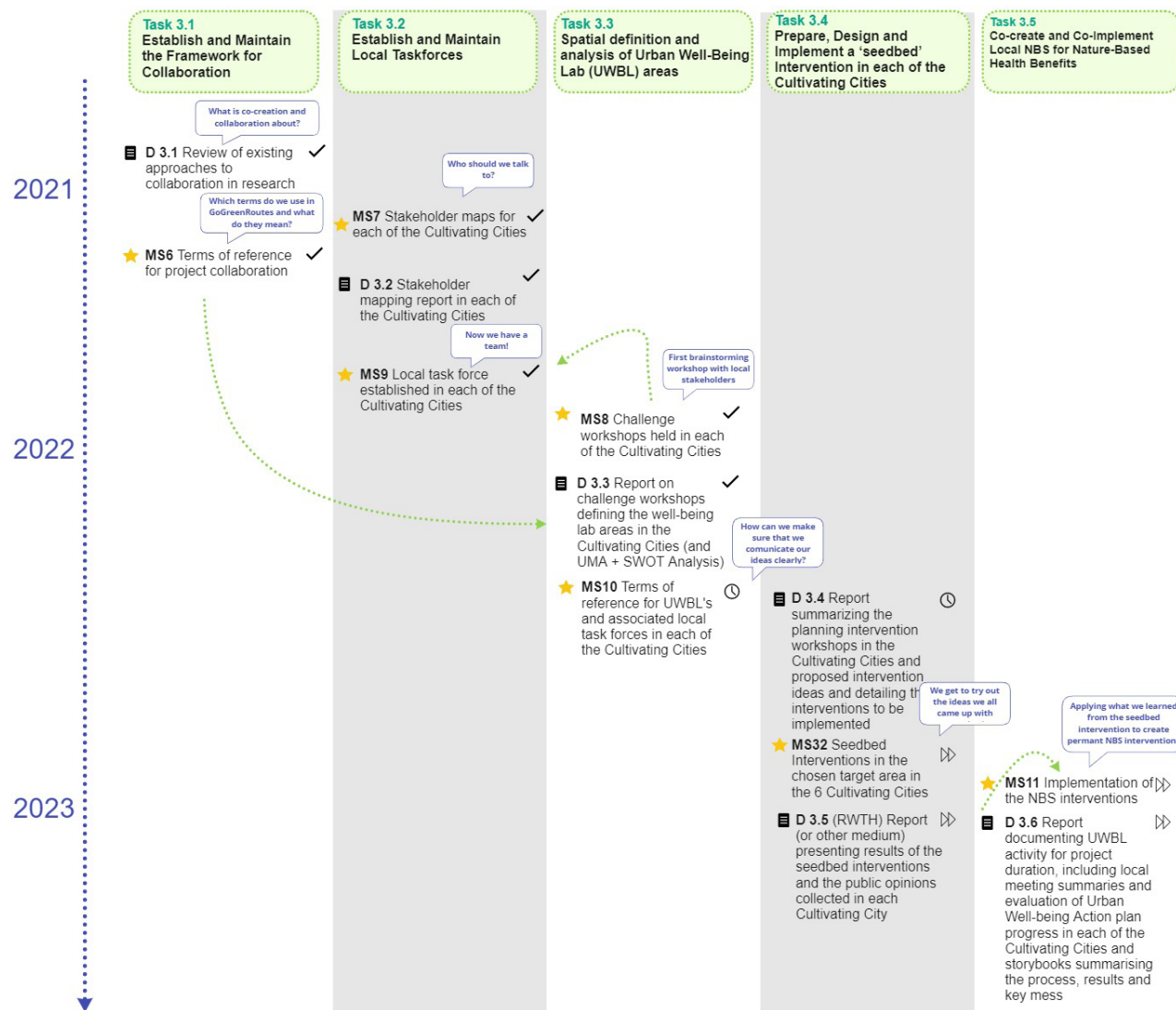
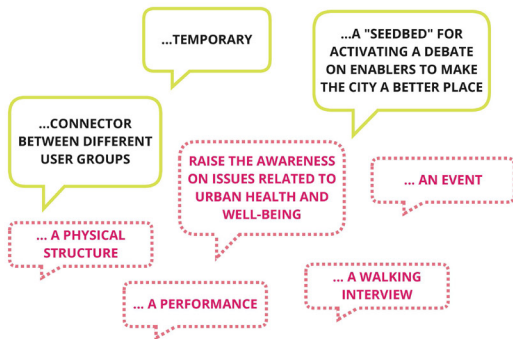
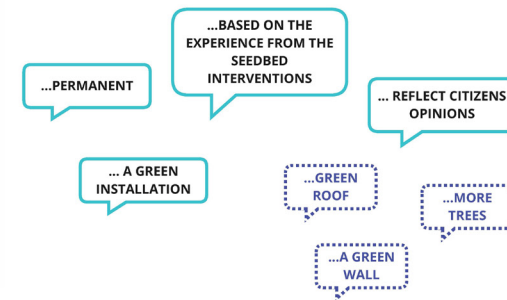


Fig. 1. Task and concept overview WP3 in ©GoGreenRoutes

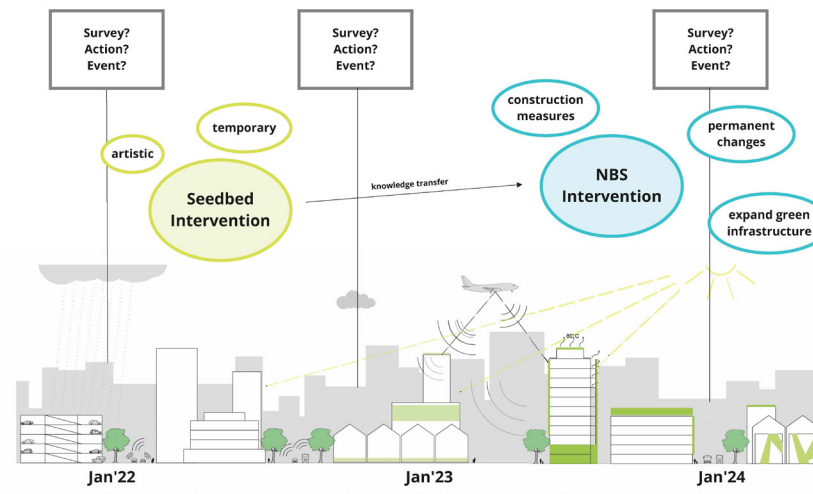
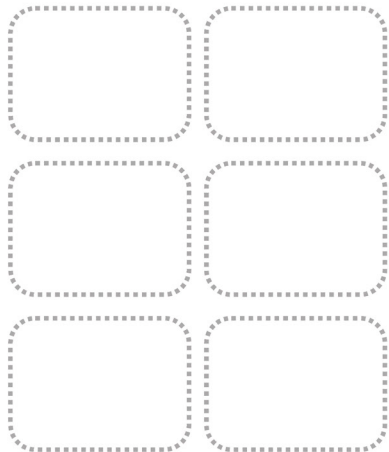
**IMPLEMENTATION SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS
BETWEEN 01/05/22 AND 01/09/22**



**IMPLEMENTATION NBS INTERVENTIONS
APPROX. BETWEEN 01/02/23 AND 01/07/23**



LINKAGES TO OTHER WP'S



- UWL= URBAN WELL-BEING LAB
- will be established in each city
- space for experimentation
- steered by the local taskforce
- both the seedbed and NBS interventions will be located in this area
- Cultivating city partners have already begun to brainstorm their UWL ingredients using a Miro whiteboard template.

...and what are the UWL's about?



Fig. 2. seedbed intervention graphic, ©GoGreenRoutes

Temporary and mobile greenery

In a lot of cases, the lack of greenery and nature can spark the need for a seedbed intervention. For healthier, liveable and happier cities, urban nature is a boon. Using nature as part of a temporary intervention can prove the point that bringing plants, trees, shrubs and flowers to a concrete/asphalt space in an urban environment affects people in a very positive manner – both physically and mentally.

A good example of such a method is “traveling trees” (Wanderbaumallee) which have popped up in multiple German cities in the last couple of years. The idea is simple yet effective: planting small trees in planters on wheels that lead a march/parade for greener city centers (Wanderbaumallee, 2022). The carts full of nature are pushed through streets and attract the looks and thoughts of bystanders. The method is very flexible, tangible and gets people to participate, to follow the green march to a determined destination. Because the trees are planted on wheels, usually no permits are required to walk on the sidewalks.

Another great example is the mobile green living room (MGLR), a large green container that functions as an eye-catching green intervention to prove that green spaces don’t necessarily have to be on the ground but can also grow vertically (Wang, 2016). The MGLR combines seating with green walls and a green roof. It appeals to all the senses as it is covered with herbs, perennials and flowers, providing shade and evaporating water that cools those seeking a cool spot in a city full of heat-reflecting concrete spaces. It’s a conversation starter for more nature in cities.

Temporary reusing and repurposing spaces in cities

Conversation is needed to get people involved, excited and committed to contribute changing their urban environment. Reusing or repurposing used and unused spaces in cities is a great way of showcasing possibilities. Size doesn’t really play a role in this, it can start with repurposing a single parking space to an outdoor seating area (Gehl, 2022), or be as big as a public park that was meant to be torn down for new buildings and is now given back to the citizens (Parkfiction 2013).

Spaces or streets that are car-focused work the best to make change visible. A great example of that can be found in Barcelona where a so-called ‘superblock’ (Leku Studio, 2020) was reclaimed from cars to give people a public space to spend time, hang out and escape from the noisy streets. Where previously thousands of cars occupied the streets there are now children playing and adults enjoying the Catalan sun. It’s a great example of an urban transformation in Barcelona through people-centered planning. It has now become a role model intervention that is to be followed by multiple additional superblocks given back to the people and nature.

Discussing the projects, concepts and methods listed above served city partners as first base

for their seedbed interventions ideas and helped the partners RWTH and ICLEI to identify temporary urbanism as a framework for seedbed interventions and further develop the concept with this understanding (see section 2.2). Now a brief look at NBS interventions in GoGreenRoutes will be given to further contextualize the seedbed interventions.

2.1.2. NBS interventions - what is different in GGR

In GoGreenRoutes, unlike some H2020 projects such as CLEVER Cities and Connecting Nature, the NBS interventions are not defined and set from the start in the participating (cultivating) cities. Instead, with the help of co-creation methods and processes, the cities gradually come to a specific plan or even set of plans for implementation of the NBS interventions in the area identified. In other words, GoGreenRoutes oversees that the co-creation process does not happen only mid-way or at the end of the implementation of NBS interventions but right from the beginning as has been our understanding to be an effective and inclusive way to proceed towards successful co-planning, co-design and thus also co-implementation of NBS interventions.

GoGreenRoutes is conscious of the fact that reaching a consensus on what the need of citizens and the utility of a NBS interventions is takes precedent over counting and 'exploiting' the benefits and promises of NBS interventions. The project approach takes into consideration that to make NBS interventions available, there needs to be a clear focus on accessibility and attractiveness of the NBS intervention. Otherwise how would citizens be able to realise the benefits of the NBS intervention, when that intervention was not co-created with them together, keeping in mind their needs and interests? Hence, the idea in GoGreenRoutes is that the WP3 partners, with RWTH as lead supported closely by ICLEI, provide appropriate and reliable guidance to the cultivating cities who understand their local contexts best to then work with citizens (the end users and co-creators) to implement a NBS intervention that allows people and nature to thrive.

The next section puts the concept of seedbed interventions in the context of research. This puts the term in the context of research and practice that exist related to temporary and short-lived interventions that are intended to spark the discussion, curiosity and interest of citizens to participate in the greening of their cities, in comparison to fixed and long-term interventions.

2.2. Temporary Urbanism as a framework for seedbed interventions

Introduction to Temporary Urbanism

There are a few reasons why it makes sense to delve a little bit into the theory and origins of Temporary Urbanism (TU) and how they relate to GoGreenRoutes seedbed interventions. As mentioned in section 2.1.1., seedbed interventions have not yet been defined in the scientific context. In order to increase the usage and relevance of the concept of seedbed interventions, a theoretical base or framework is needed. The parameters identified in 2.1.1 for seedbed interventions represent the crucial difference between seedbed interventions and NBS interventions. Initial debate as well as activities proposed by the city partners for the seedbed interventions, soon showed parallels to TU. Since GoGreenRoutes operates mostly in an urban setting and involves the local community, TU is a good theoretical fit, because it also incorporates these factors. Additionally, the seedbed interventions will rely on principles of interventionist art, which is often mentioned in conjunction with TU.

TU refers to the “increased frequency of short-term events, in particular the temporary construction and use of space” (Madanipour, 2017, p. 3), including brief installations, ephemeral spaces, and various other interventions of the urban sphere. TU developed out of a need for solutions to urban challenges that local institutions largely failed to meet. Whichever places and areas “left aside and neglected by the state, the private sector and planning” (Oswalt et al., 2013, p. 11) now offered the opportunity to create space on their own terms for artists, grassroots organizations, and other marginalized groups. Rarely were they given authority to do so, instead operating informally and on the verge of illegality. Having less resources than formal planning, their efforts were of a more organic, creative, DIY- inspired and temporary nature. Instead of being a drawback, this proved to be highly effective in creating vibrant and welcoming new places. They soon multiplied and inspired both planning practitioners and academics, who called them by different terms such as, “guerilla”, “insurgent” (Hou, 2010),” pop-up”, “DIY” (Finn 2014, Iveson 2013) and “tactical” (Lydon 2012, Tonkiss 2013), which all fit under the umbrella of TU.

Within the many terms related to TU, tactical deserves some more consideration. Proponents of tactical urbanism believe that the previously mentioned benefits of TU provide a better chance to advocate for underserved communities. Therefore, they see Tactical Urbanism as a chance for a more effective, sensitive approach to planning (Lydon & Garcia, 2015) Generally speaking Tactical Urbanism has a slightly more political bent than concepts of TU.

When closely examined, several qualities of TU stand out. One being the inherent situatedness of TU, which is deeply embedded in both local contexts and everyday life. TU is a result “of processes and practices contributing to spatial and social adaptability, allowing places to be purposely used and activated responding to specific economic and social needs,” (Andres et al., 2021), something that formal planning cannot always achieve to the same degree. Ali

Madinapour furthermore links the ‘creative potential’ of TU, to the ability to raise questions, as well as changing perspectives in order to transform practices and enact change (Madanipour, 2017). Another aspect of TU is its unique ability to cope with uncertainty and transitions. In contrast to formal planning, TU is more flexible and can adapt to “forms of reuse, the ‘unfinished’, and ‘inbetween’ or ‘meanwhile’ stages within processes of creative urban (re)construction” (Andres & Kraftl, 2021, p. 1238).

Temporary Urbanism Now

Within GoGreenRoutes the intervention areas in the cultivating cities have not been abandoned per se, rather they are awaiting renewal and activation. GoGreenRoutes intends to do so by implementing seedbed interventions using some of the principles of TU. Therefore, TU in action must be examined. Municipalities grappling with lower budgets and looking for alternative, cost-effective ways to shape the urban environment, quickly began to adopt the temporary strategies pioneered by grassroots organizations. Private development was not far behind, sensing a profitable way to engage in placemaking¹². This has led to a rapid proliferation of temporary and (semi) informal spaces. However, not all spaces are created equal. Ideally, they are creative and vital places that make sense for their specific location and community. But a worst case also exists –spaces that are less the result of organic growth and more of private development, for example ‘copy-paste places’ that may have DIY-aesthetics, but are not the result of actual engagement, instead they are often highly commercial. Critics complain, that the movement is shifting from activists and community organizers to design consultancies and collectives. Proponents and critics of TU both fear that is too easily incorporated and co-opted by more mainstream development (Webb, 2018). These recent developments also show that there are different types of TU. Andres & Zhang define them as bottom-up, top-down and hybrid TU (Andres & Zhang, 2020). Bottom-up TU is closest to its origins, sits outside of formal planning and is led by members of the civic sector. Whereas the top-down version mostly reflects neoliberal principles and is enacted by those already owning decision-making power. But it is the last, hybrid type, where the complexity of TU shows, sometimes local empowerment in the process of making space and questions of viability, intersect, creating a “win-win situation for all” (Andres & Zhang, 2020, pp. 3–4). Perhaps this explains the ongoing popularity of TU best. Hybrid TU is perhaps the best background for GoGreenRoutes, as both the seedbed and the NBS interventions, will probably be a mix of process and infrastructure intervention. As GoGreenRoutes focuses on co-creation and wishes to explore ways to foster new processes that lead to better, tailored NBS.

12 Placemaking inspires people to collectively reimagine and reinvent public spaces as the heart of every community. Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value. More than just promoting better urban design, placemaking facilitates creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution (Smart.Niua,2016)

Temporary Urbanism comes in all sorts of shapes and scales. A prominent example is ‘Tempelhofer Feld’ in Berlin, Germany. The former airport was under consideration for housing development; however, the area was opened for public participation in the meantime. People could apply with ideas, concepts and activities, some of which were upvoted and chosen. Soon the enormous open space, turned urban wilderness, became very popular and in 2014 the citizens of Berlin voted to keep it free from development in a public referendum (Grün Berlin 2022).

Another example is Precollinear Park, a public space that developed during the Covid-19 pandemic. The new park covers an abandoned tramline strip of about 800 meters in the center of Corso Gabetti and Ponte Regina Margherita in Turin, Italy. To make use of the under-used area and give residents an extra space outdoors during Italy’s severe pandemic repercussions, non-profit cultural association Torino Stratosferica has transformed the tree-lined strip into Precollinear Park, a temporary public space fit for socially-distanced leisure. The park, named after Precollina, the neighborhood in which it is sited, has now become a permanent fixture due to its popularity. Activities there range from recreation to classroom and exhibition purposes. Maintenance is shared between local volunteers.

The case of Face 2 Face illustrates how art can powerfully intervene in the urban sphere. The artist known as ‘JR’ illegally installed portraits of different Palestinians and Israelis facing each other across eight different cities in the two countries of Israel and Palestine (JR 2007).

Nature can also be used to create Art; such is the case for “The Tree Memorial of a Concentration Camp” by Sebastian Errazuriz. He transformed a football stadium in a temporary public park, in an installation that stood for peace. Another example is Chile’s National Stadium was once the site of horrific genocide, a place where former dictator Augusto Pinochet imprisoned and killed thousands of political prisoners in 1973. To honor those lives lost, Errazuriz took over the playing field and planted a tall magnolia in its center.

Strategies of Temporary Urbanism

When examining the strategies of TU, different ways of experimenting can be observed in almost any form of TU. Experimentation “forms a common thread running through otherwise disparate contemporary urban trends, from corporatised attempts to create smart, low carbon cities to grassroots civic movements to make neighborhoods more socially cohesive (Evans et al., 2016, p. 2). While the perception of the city as an “immense laboratory” (Jacobs, 1961, p.6) is nothing new, there are now more urban experiments than ever (Evans 2011). Several reasons account for this rise: Firstly, time limits reduce risks and impacts of the experiment while also lowering costs Secondly their innovative nature allow urban experiments to respond more quickly to specific needs in the urban environment, offering a viable way to test out change (Andres & Zhang, 2020; Webb, 2018). Contrary to formal planning, “TU not only provides a chance to experiment, but critically the right to fail and the opportunity to succeed.” (Andres & Zhang, 2020, p. 116) Experimentation also provides a unique intersection between



Fig. 4. Tempelhofer Feld ©Konstantin Börner



Fig. 3. Torinostratoferica, Precollinear Park ©Torinostratoferica



Fig. 5. Photograph of Faces Installation © JR



Fig. 6. Tree Memorial of a Concentration Camp ©Sebastian Errazuriz

theory and practice. Urban experiments are used by cities looking to transform themselves and appeal to scholars wanting to understand that process (Evans et al., 2016). Many urban experiments are the results of cooperation between cities or companies and research institutions, their focus is the production of knowledge and eventually scaling up that knowledge to expand from small experiment to system. One common variation of these kind of experiments is the urban laboratory, which can be defined as: “a space designed for interactions between an urban context and a research process to create the conditions for this experimentation, creating new forms of urbanisation through testing, developing or applying social practices or a technology to a building or wider infrastructure system.” (Evans et al., 2016, p. 48) GoGreenRoutes follows a similar approach with the development of seedbed and NBS interventions, as well as Urban well-being labs (UWBL’s).

Interventionist tactics follow a slightly different logic. For them the production of knowledge matters less, the main goal is impact and the experience itself, leading to change. A key tool in their arsenal is disruption. By disrupting “habitual public experience” (Richardson, 2010, p. 18) with events and activities that may seem random and outside of normal routines of society, they can “cut across the prescribed order pre-written into urban space” (Jordan & Lindner, 2016, p. 26). Interventionist tactics often express themselves in a visual, artistic manner, therefore interventionist art is now a recognized field. It refers to “art that establishes its purpose and form through the social exchanges and altered behaviours that arise as a result of its disruption of quotidian patterns of social experience in public spaces” (Richardson, 2010). Contrary to conventional art “Interventionist artwork is characterized by its tactical rather than aesthetic qualities. That is, it can be understood as an application of a set of tools for “building and deconstructing a given situation” (Thompson, 2004 p. 14).” (Richardson, 2010) Instead of being only for private consumption the full potential of interventionist art lies in its public nature through which art can become “a form of social critique, collaborative learning, public pedagogy, and research (Richardson, 2010). It is this potential that GoGreenRoutes wishes to harvest for the seedbed and NBS intervention and which fits in well with the value of co-creation which runs through the whole project.

3. How to prepare cities to apply Co-creation in practice

As stated in the previous chapter, collaborative approaches and co-creation sit at the heart of GoGreenRoutes, embedded through the planning and decision-making process, in order to involve not only the different departments within the city administration in the Cultivating Cities, but also external groups, to ensure that the future interventions effectively address a diverse range of needs and interests.

In the very early stage of the project, co-creation was still a new and quite fuzzy concept to the Cultivating Cities, only 3 or 4 people from all six public administrations were actively involved in such processes. The process each city partner has been through of conducting their analysis and mapping the diverse group of potential stakeholders to connect with – even if carried out with a bit of skepticism at first - was an important step towards mobilising their ‘local taskforce’, which ultimately ended up with more than 12 to 15 participants per taskforce, allowing everyone to recognise the added value of connection.

Through active participation, co-creation contributes to breaking down hierarchies between local government, business sector, universities, citizens and other stakeholders. Information and ideas can flow and the process is neither top- down nor bottom-up. This can increase everybody’s motivation which leads to a higher participation rate, since everybody is welcome to ‘speak up’. Compared to conventional engagement processes, co-creation accounts for engagement with stakeholders who are often left out (due to time constraints, location restrictions, or accessibility issues), but key to providing solutions which are innovative and in line with end-user needs, improving the credibility of the results and the chance that they will be adopted in practice. It can also further empower local communities by sharing responsibilities within the framework of co-ownership. Through this exercise, city partners soon realised that there is often already a strong linkage among the different departments, which is a strength that can be drawn on.

3.1. Guidance to the cities

The following preparatory materials have been collated (i.e. documents, visuals, videos) and were provided to the cities, together with further guidance and feedback about the process of preparing the and defining concepts for their seedbed interventions:

- **Concept note:** This gives a starting point in understanding what we would like to achieve with a seedbed intervention in the first place. Why do we need it? What purpose would it fulfil and many such questions are covered in the concept note for laying the foundation for the work done by cities towards the seedbed interventions.

- **Seedbed intervention webinar:** The webinar was designed in a manner to support cities in selecting or even thinking of their own choice of method to implement a seedbed intervention. Many interesting examples were presented to encourage cities to follow suit in co-developing some ideas which fit best to their city needs.
- **Template for first ideas for seedbed intervention:** A first brainstorming space was provided to the Cultivating City partners to gather some first ideas as to what might be of interest in their area for a seedbed intervention.
- **Template script Planning Intervention workshop:** In preparation for the workshop, the cities were provided with a template script with ideas of what their objectives could be, how to be prepared as organisers, what to expect as outcomes and how to run the workshop with all relevant details. However, the idea was just to provide a 'template' and thus cities could freely decide if they like to use that and work directly along with the provided template or modify it as per their needs. Some cities followed it precisely while others made some required adjustments based on their cultural and political context.
- **Local taskforce communication tracker:** The tracker supports cities in recording each collaboration moment with the local taskforce members which in turn is helpful to revert back to in case there are some decisions to be made over time and a reflection on the past discussions might provide a way forward.
- **Matrix of activities:** ICLEI conducted internet research to gather all available sources related to NBS in each of the Cultivating Cities – all relevant activities the city has been engaged with regarding NBS in the past, as well as forthcoming activities. This collection will be uploaded on the GoGreenRoutes website to provide an overview of the many connections the cities have had with greening their urban spaces over time. This helps align GoGreenRoutes actions in each city with existing work, and can also supports researchers in their work on the city's long history of NBS actions, as applicable.
- **Flyer template:** A flyer template was made available to the city partners. This flyer template could be significantly adapted or directly used with minor alterations for inviting the interested and relevant parties to the table for the discussion on the seedbed interventions at the Planning intervention Workshop.
- **Graphic intervention in GoGreenRoutes:** RWTH together with the partner Helix Pflanzen GmbH developed a graphic showing the interlinkages, definitions and purposes of the two types of interventions, seedbed interventions and the NBS interventions. This graphic will be further updated to include the linkages with the work other WPs are doing within the project to have a coherent storyline.

- **Overall miroboard¹³ for the workshop:** A comprehensive collection of all relevant information the cities could need, based on previous discussions, for the Planning Intervention Workshops was developed and shared with the cities. This included all the guidance documents so far and the option of using miro for even running the workshop and recording the outputs to be able to deliver a solid and sound concept for seedbed intervention developed in a co-creative and inclusive manner.

Besides that, various templates for presentations, template for news or drafts for emails for the stakeholders were provided.

3.2. Internal flexibility to new approaches

The Cultivating Cities showed different levels of knowledge in applying co-creative processes in real projects and as already explained in the context of WP3 in report 3.1 Review of existing approaches to collaboration in research (Noppenberger et al, 2021) and in the document [Milestone 06](#) “An Action Guide for successful Co-Creation in GoGreenRoutes”, co-creation is in principle a good idea, but not always easy to implement in practice. In the following section, the city partners will report on the hurdles they had to overcome or the new processes they had to adapt to in order to successfully apply co-creation in practice. They will also describe in which cases co-creation has reached its limits in practice and how they might adapt their and our planned approach.

3.2.1. Lahti

While planning the workshop thoughts diverged at times. On the one hand the challenge workshop in 2021 revealed that there was a need for so-called “real” research. This meant that a study should be conducted that clearly looks at the potential of the forest for recovery, for example. Some partners in the team of Lahti have a background in research, so there was clarity around this approach. But on the other hand, there was concern that a scientific approach would not be the most engaging for the local taskforce. The workshop was attended by a lot of people and the discussion was lively, proving the deep interest of attendees.

A new colleague helped compile the group work on the miroboard. Her different ways of posing research questions brought great new insights. It was important to the whole team to ask questions via miroboard in a way that everyone could understand, in the process this was seen as a helpful exercise that can be interesting for others as well. It also proved that having people from different backgrounds on the team can be interesting and add value to the task. In addition, working with miro (Fig. 7) in advance helped to structure thoughts on what we really wanted to explore.

¹³ referring to digital tool [miro](#) used frequently during GGR activities



Fig. 7. An empty work base for one groupwork on the miroboard, ©city of Lahti

3.2.2. Umea

The miroboards provided for preparing the workshop, were a useful tool in this phase, especially for the organisers who have been using this tool since the beginning of GoGreenRoutes, and it is now quite easy for them to navigate. Since this would have not been the case for the invited participants to the workshop, who would have had to familiarize themselves with miro for the first time, we decided not to use it during the workshop.

The municipality of Umeå is not completely new to participatory planning processes: back in 2019, we held an extensive citizen’s dialogue. In that occasion, officers of the municipality visited different districts to meet with the local community. Citizens had the chance to share their thoughts on what they liked or disliked of their residential area and how they would have liked to see it in the near future. The area of Bölevägen (Västteg/Böleäng) was also visited, and it is now established into the Swedish city planning processes that residents should have a say in what is planned in their immediate area. To involve the citizens this early in a certain planning process is not common in the municipality of Umeå, though. It is also very new to them the engagement of local businesses and civil society to this extent.

An important lesson for city administration officers was that since they would need to procure the actual renovation of the street, they of course would also need to procure a design consultant much earlier. Since a lot needs to be decided already to be included the tender documents for the design consultant, the citizen dialogue will need to take place well in advance.

3.2.3. Limerick

The WP3 team is open to learn from the cities and listen to their experiences of delivering workshops, communication with stakeholders, and their understanding of the theoretical concepts underpinning GoGreenRoutes overall. For example, city feedback from the challenge workshop led to shortening the internal agenda scripts, and the creation of one overall resource (Setting up one miroboard) for the Planning Intervention Workshop . The webinar on 'How to do a seedbed intervention' provided by the partners RWTH, ICLEI and Helix Pflanzen GmbH explained the concept and provided colourful images or examples of temporary interventions. The breakdown of different approaches to data collection in particular was also useful.

To prepare for the Planning Intervention Workshop there were a number of helpful resources provided by the team of work package 3. They provided a miroboard detailing information of the workshop and its timeline, guidance notes, links to key documents, and workshop promotion. The miroboard also gave sample activities and discussion ideas for participants in the workshop, and information on reporting and feedback. Having all of the information on one link/ sheet was useful so as to 'tick' boxes as you go.

The WP3 team made themselves available to answer questions outside of the regular monthly meetings. The team in Limerick worked with the GoGreenRoutes partner Connect the Dots and had a guest speaker for the Planning Intervention Workshop . The benefits of external expertise for the workshop, for example, landscape architect Esther Gerrard, brought a new perspective, practical examples, and how to deliver a seedbed intervention along the greenway. Connect the Dots brought a fun and colourful approach to drawing information out of people. Most participants 'felt safe' to contribute and not be judged or critiqued. It was beneficial to be able to ask questions or seek clarification (and support) from the work package team throughout the process. It was also great for the team to join the workshop. As we have not met in person or visited each partner city – joining the workshop to hear from participants is invaluable.

In terms of feedback going forward access to a paid version of miroboard would be helpful. Printing parts or all of the more complex miroboards would be good for in-person meetings.

Hearing from the other cities (challenges, opportunities and solutions) and their organisations would be valuable for cross pollination of knowledge and experiences.

The team in Limerick has leveraged and worked with other partner resources, for example with work package 9 of GoGreenRoutes (Communications) for poster templates, corkboard signs and for providing news at the GoGreenRoutes webpage. Furthermore, the team in Limerick worked with the University of Limerick partners, GoGreenRoutes PhD candidates, and the partner Connect the Dots. If there are resources and tools for practical delivery of the next task found in other work packages it would be good to be aware of them. That way we are learning from one another and building mutually beneficial working relationships too.

3.2.4. Tallinn

In general, the preparation phase of the workshop went well without any major obstacles. Although co-creation processes in planning with the involvement of citizens are becoming increasingly common in Tallinn, they are generally not done as elaborately as in GoGreenRoutes. Usually, a co-creation process consists of a preliminary phase of gathering input from citizens in form of suggestions, expectations and other comments through a public meeting or a web-based platform (questionnaire, mapping tool). In some cases (but not necessarily) this is followed by a public presentation and discussion of the results. Gathered information is then analysed by experts to work out a final solution.

In our case, in GoGreenRoutes, there are several phases of co-creative preparation activities and input gathering, which is rather uncommon for both citizens and city officials. We already had an understanding of the possible seedbed and NBS interventions, since during the challenge workshop we already managed to both map challenges as well as gather specific suggestions for interventions, therefore we felt that it might be difficult to frame the intervention planning workshop in a way that participants would feel motivated to participate again and share their thoughts on the topics they have already contributed to. To address this challenge, we decided to focus the workshop around three main possible proposals that were previously voiced and foster more in-depth discussions to plan these initial ideas in greater detail.

It is also rather uncommon to organize planning meetings where both citizens and experts from very different backgrounds are jointly participating. Usually, the input is gathered separately from citizens and experts from departments or institutions. First of all, it is generally difficult to find a common time slot that would be suitable for everyone. Especially considering that experts prefer working hours while it is more convenient for citizens to participate after work. Additionally, at all times we have to consider communication in two languages (Estonian and Russian) as some Russian-speaking citizens don't feel comfortable enough to express themselves freely in a language that is not native to them. Since people also have different levels of digital skills, we also felt that hosting the workshop online would create a possible barrier for citizen participation. Even considering that using online platforms for communication has become more common for the city, they have been used primarily for presentation and Q&A formats rather than group discussions. We addressed these challenges by organizing the workshop fully as a physical outdoor meeting (heated outdoor event tents) hosted at the pilot area. Regarding time, we planned the workshop in two parts (one starting from 4pm and other at 5.30pm) so that people could choose to join the discussion during the working hours or after. We also made sure that group discussion moderators are fluent in both Russian and Estonian, and gathered Russian-speaking participants in one group for their convenience (while also paying attention to the diversity and representation of different interest groups).

Although we had our doubts if our chosen format would bring expected results, at the end we were glad to see about 40 participants joining the workshop. Among them were both familiar

faces as well as new contacts. Through the Planning Intervention Workshop , we were able to gather more insights, jointly plan activities for the coming year and expand our network of Local taskforce members. In conclusion we could say that a more elaborate and longer process of co-creation brings more depth and helps to involve more people. Also, we want to point out that the provided miroboard offered valuable guidance and was helpful to prepare for the workshop in every detail.

3.2.5. Burgas

For the implementation of the Planning Intervention Workshop , the organisers first had take a decision for its format, whether it would have taken place in presence or as an on-line/hybrid event. Considering the complicated epidemiology situation (Covid-19 pandemic) in the country and restrictions, a decision for online event was taken.

RWTH and ICLEI prepared detailed and easy to understand guidelines for the organisation and implementation of the seedbed intervention planning workshop. Particularly useful were the instructions regarding the topics to cover during the workshop.

The city administration has been applying the principles of co-creation for a while now, since it was first introduced within the Connecting Nature project, where the city of Burgas is also a partner. Although the co-creation process is not fully integrated in city's policies yet, the approach is being applied for specific projects, especially the ones related to applying NBS in the urban environment.

The main difficulties encountered with applying the co-creation process in a larger scale is that within the city administration, there are no specific employees responsible for communicating projects with local stakeholders who will be directly affected by the implementation. There is a public relations unit, which is responsible for the overall communication policy of the city, but because of employee shortages, it is not possible for them to be deeply involved in each individual project. That is why the main responsibility for involving and communicating with stakeholders, including applying the co-creation process lies on the project managers/ coordinators, individuals with different education and professional backgrounds (engineers, architects, economists, sociologists, etc.). Sometimes this could represent a constraint because of the lack of time, or specific knowledge and skills.

On the other side, applying the co-creation process from the very beginning (planning phase) has its unquestionable advantages: studying different point of views, receiving comments and ideas from people with different expertise, taking into considerations the concrete needs and desires of stakeholders who will be most affected by the project implementation, and finding the right balance between these many different concepts is beneficial to all the parties involved in the whole process.

3.2.6. Versailles

The greatest difficulty encountered by the city of Versailles and its project manager is related to meeting fixed deadlines.. Due to internal organizational delays – including the recent project manager change in progress - the city of Versailles has fallen behind in carrying out various expected actions. The initial schedule left a good amount of time that made it possible to still carry out all them, although having to organize these consultation processes fairly quickly was not an easy task.

In addition, the language barrier is a definite obstacle encountered. Indeed, the materials provided by the WP3 coordination team were very comprehensive, but in order to be able to reuse them with the local working group, systematic translation is required. Luckily, the team of the city of Versailles already benefits from first experiences on these new approaches showed during previous steps of GoGreenRoutes.

Furthermore, the application of co-creation methods requires the availability and involvement of members of the local working group. After participating in the first challenge workshop at the beginning of January, most of them thought they had expressed their points of view concerning the development of the square and did not really understand the purpose of these new solicitations. The concept of co-creation had most probably not been sufficiently digested during the first workshop, and the GoGreenRoutes team from the city of Versailles came back to its principles. The result was very positive since a large number of people wanted to participate in the organization of the seedbed intervention.

3.3. Communication local taskforce

It is essential to consider reflexive and regular communication with the local taskforce within each city to ensure the diverse perspectives are brought to the fore and integrated in planning the interventions. Hence, here the cities elaborate on their modes, frequencies, main discussion points and outcomes of such communications which lends an insider view into the functioning of the local taskforce collaborations.

3.3.1. Lahti

The local taskforce of Lahti is composed of local stakeholders who were also considered to be important people in establishing a health forest. As the health forest is located next to the central hospital of Lahti, one of the aims is that it would be utilized especially among the hospital's customers and staff, therefore the welfare sector is well represented in the taskforce. Equally important are the various entrepreneurs who already work in the area and are utilizing different kinds of NBS in their work. In addition, the taskforce has representatives from residents, various community organizations, and several researchers from different research institutes. The group currently has a total of 33 experts, but it is open to adding additional members as the project continues.

The information about the health forest-project was shared on the website of city of Lahti. In addition, blog posts were written on the pages of the 'cooperation actors' dealing with the topic (Fig. 8) and the city partner team participated in several conferences and webinars where they talked about the health forest-concept as well as the ongoing seedbed intervention research. The social media platforms of the city have also shared information about the project whenever needed.

The local taskforce will be informed about the design of the study once the plans have become more concrete. Some of the members of the expert team are hospital staff, with whom it has been agreed to hold separate meetings when needed. For example, there is cooperation on the topic of staff recruitment for the seedbed intervention.

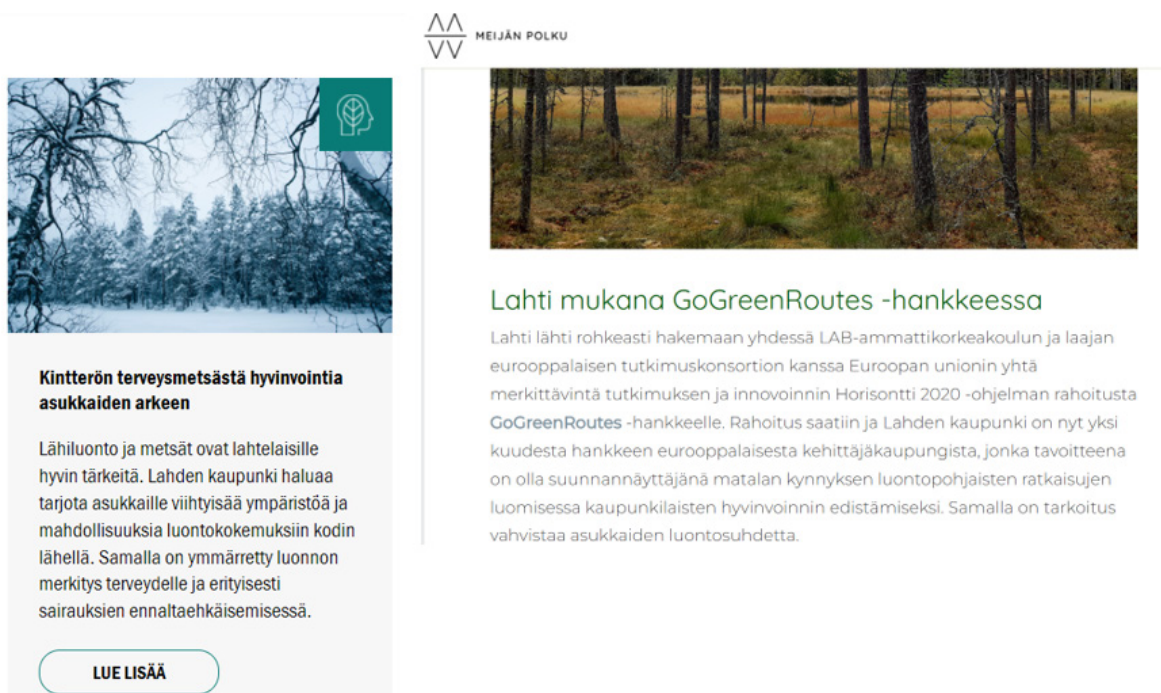


Fig. 8. two blog posts of the health forest and local taskforce on cooperation partners websites © city of Lahti

3.3.2. Umea

Since the challenge workshop held in 2021, there have been further activities engaging with the local taskforce in Umeå. Here are some examples:

- **Visit at Böle Pre-school in November 2021:** Dialogue with 5-year-old pupils. They drew their ideas of what they would like to see in the parklet close to the Pre-school. Due to Covid we haven't got the drawings yet, but we expect them to arrive any day.

- Collaboration with the International English School during the autumn semester 2021:** An Intern of RISE, Tjeu van Bussel, took the children for a walk to help them explore and familiarise with the surroundings. This way, when the street will be closed, they would be confident enough in finding new ways to go to school. For encouraging the children to discover what the area may offer, Tjeu made a mock-up called Serea (Fig. 9): Serea is a DIY cardboard kit with accompanying web-app that guides you to your destination using a soundscape, while you wander in the moment and get lost in your surroundings. Using GPS and your phones' compass, Serea makes sure you will never truly be adrift.



Fig. 9. App-Mockup used during engagement with schoolchildren © Tjeu van Bussel

3.3.3. Limerick

There are 23 local taskforce members in Limerick. They include local residents, Councillors, sport organisations, local businesses and community interest groups. With Limerick City and County Council, the local taskforce will help design and implement a seedbed intervention to take place on the greenway in summer 2022. All communications with the local taskforce members are primarily done via email.

Maintaining engagement with the taskforce is a challenge. Approximately four participants from the challenge workshop attended the Planning Intervention Workshop as well. As the GoGreenRoutes project progresses 'buy in' from the taskforce is key and the seedbed intervention provides a great opportunity to harness the taskforce skillset and drive implementation of the project forward.

3.3.4. Tallinn

Members of our local taskforce (referred locally also as ‘network of cooperation’) were recruited based on the main goals and needs of the project, which can be grouped into three topics:

- 1) environment (to raise environmental awareness and experimentation with NBS)
- 2) well-being (to support both mentally and physically healthy lifestyles)
- 3) community (involving local residents and organizations, taking into consideration location-specific interests and needs).

As of February 2022, we have involved about 65 contacts, including experts from about 20 different organisations from different sectors.

For a wider audience we share information on Tallinn Competence Centre of International Projects’ webpage and Facebook page, while our main direct communication channel is a mailing list. In addition, we have created a Facebook group for more informal communication within the project.

Through these channels we are planning to inform our local taskforce members about any new updates on the planning process and encourage them to share their comments. Considering the activities that were discussed and planned during the workshop, we will send updates in mailing lists at least once or twice per month. At the same time communication in the Facebook group would be more frequent as we will share smaller bits of both indirectly related information (e.g., examples of NBS solutions in other countries, spontaneous interactive questions to boost discussion).

To further prepare the organization of seedbed interventions we are planning to host several smaller meetings with different local taskforce members based on the specific topic and seedbed intervention that is under discussion (e.g., meeting with Lasnamäe District Administration to discuss development of seasonal sitting area or meeting with youth workers to discuss workshop for building huts).

3.3.5. Burgas

The project coordinator on behalf of the Burgas Municipality is the main contact person communicating with the local taskforce members. Each organization participating in the local taskforce also selected a contact person. Communication is usually made mainly via e-mail. When organizing meetings and workshops, phone calls are used to receive confirmation for participation from the invited participants.

3.3.6. Versailles

The exchanges between the team of the city of Versailles and the members of the local taskforce were carried out mainly by email. First of all, detailed emails were sent internally to our elected official in charge of consultation and to the president of the Montreuil district council in order to clarify the approach.

Concerning the activity carried out face-to-face, the members of the local taskforce were invited by email and the director of the Versailles Vauban neighborhood center orally proposed to some of these users to participate (two mothers with their three children joined).

Regarding the activity carried out online, it was agreed to involve only members of our local taskforce. Thus, they received a first email specifying the objective of the workshop and containing a link to a microsoft form allowing them both to register for the workshop and to give their consent for the use of their identity and use of teams meeting screenshots. A second reminder email was sent to them, followed by an outlook invitation containing the link to the teams meeting. During the workshop, it was agreed to later share information through the Facebook group "Quartier Montreuil - Versailles".

4. Planning Intervention Workshops

The Cultivating Cities were guided with all necessary tools, methods and approaches to conduct their Planning Intervention Workshops by RWTH and ICLEI. The timeframe was also agreed upon at the start, given the short period before the need to move on into actual implementation of the seedbed interventions. Most cities easily found a date and time that included space for the RWTH/ICLEI team to join the workshop and hear about the status, major lessons learned, issue arising or impressions of what is to come next regarding the seedbed intervention. This chapter details each Cultivating City’s Planning Intervention Workshop in brief sections - summary, key outcomes, and next steps. The overviews describe what happened, and what is to come, and provides readers an opportunity to learn from each Cultivating City.

In the table below are listed the target areas selected by the Cultivating Cities and the according seedbed intervention concepts developed.

City	Target Area	Seedbed intervention concepts
Lahti	Kintterö health forest	Walks in the Health Forest
Umea	Aspgärdan.green area	Co-design with citizen the DIY green area
Limerick	Castletroy Greenway	Various ideas condensed in 4 thematic areas: 1) Adopt a tree/A tree per family 2) Wild garden and/or natural play space 3) Breakout space for youth/young people 4) Education space – outdoor classroom
Tallinn	Vormsi green area	A series of smaller activities organized as public events that stretch from spring until late autumn to address 3 key areas: 1) historical heritage preservation 2) nature conservation and rejuvenation 3) education and awareness raising about urban nature and its benefits
Burgas	Two open green areas	Planning workshops with children and young students to draw up and discuss proposal for the green area renovation
Versailles	Square Blaise Pascal	1) on site observation and interviews to collect needs and main uses 2) event (festival) co-organised with local stakeholders to collect ideas for the area

Fig. 10. Overview of target areas and seedbed intervention concepts developed ©GoGreenRoutes

4.1 Lahti

4.1.1. Summary

The Planning Intervention Workshop of Lahti was held on the 7th of February 2022 and due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic it was carried out virtually with Microsoft Teams. The entire local taskforce was invited to the workshop. The meeting was attended by a delightful number of members, a total of 12 members of the group plus four members of the organizing team.

To begin with, the project manager first held an imaginary exercise where the route through the health forest was walked. This was an effective exercise to give everyone time to calm down and focus. After that the content of the workshop and the idea of the seedbed was explained after which the first group work was conducted with the help of miro (Fig. 11) The discussion among the participants was lively and merged lots of ideas for how to implement the seedbed interventions. Each group was asked to select the two best options for possible implementation. After a break and joint discussion with the coordination team of WP3, the workshop was continued into the second group session, where the different questions and tasks to be asked during the intervention were discussed. Both sessions were successful, although some problems occurred with miro, which seemingly was overloaded by several people working there at the same time. Some participants had difficulties moving their mouse and with typing. This was solved by the group work leaders, who wrote down the thoughts of those participants.



Fig. 11. the overview of miroboards before groupwork © city of Lahti

4.1.2. Key outcomes

The seedbed intervention in the Kintterö health forest will consist of two different walks, the results of which will be compared. In this way, valuable information, e.g., about how just walking vs. functionality helps a person recover from a potential work stress or other stressful situation at the moment, will be gained. Both walks will be carried out in small groups of about five people. Different attendees (staff of the hospital) would join different walks. On both walks the following questions would be asked:

- **Well-being: the situation before and after the intervention** “How stressed do you feel now?”.
- **Personal background information:** age, gender, education, childhood living environment, etc.
- **Expectations** towards the forest before the walk and after the walk. Plus, whether the expectations were realized.
- **The “favorite place”:** Asking for a favorite place in the health forest and the reason behind it, both before and after the walks. The feedback from these questions will influence the criteria shaping the health forest
- **Relationship** with nature/ nature connectedness.
- **Forest experience:** short interview in small groups about how the forest was experienced.
- **Restoration value:** Measure restoration (in the sense of environmental psychology) from perceived stress with a few short, Likert scale questions before and after the walks.

Participants in the meditation walk will also be asked how the exercises were experienced. The workshop highlighted how important it would be for hospital/health management to trial a visit to the health forest in order to see for themselves whether or not it can have a restorative (or regenerative) element. At the same time, they would find out which patients they can “prescribe” to visit the forest in the future. As the health forest path is partly quite demanding, by participating, the staff would also realize what it requires physically.

Another outcome of the workshop was the proposal of an art-based intervention. This idea can be taken forward by the Lahti Artists’ Association, which participated in the workshop. The accessible part of the health forest has had an art installation by the association for a few years, where artists have made various pieces of art by using the nature as an element. Although these installations are too far away from the intervention area considered within GoGreenRoutes, it can still serve as an inspiration.

Furthermore, the idea of a virtual intervention emerged. The discussion about this idea can

be utilized in the cooperation with another work package of GoGreenRoutes, where bringing various virtual nature opportunities into places, where they could be most useful, was already discussed. The local taskforce includes a company that produces various virtual walks and they have already videotaped the area of the health forest. In the future, this recording may be used perhaps even to compare the potential well-being effects of watching the video to the results of experiencing the seedbed intervention in person.

4.1.3. Next steps

Coordination with other tasks related to the seedbed interventions, e.g getting approval for the planned actions by an ethic board will be the next steps. Also up next, a recruitment process for getting a trainee to help with the seedbed intervention and other tasks during the spring and summer¹⁴. Recruitment for additional hospital staff will begin in April. Since the study is a pilot, about 20 participants joining in for the seedbed intervention should suffice. More will be allowed, but the aim is to get around 10 people into both intervention groups. The project manager will prepare a bulletin for the hospital's HR to help recruit the health care staff to take a part in the seedbed intervention. The aim, besides the seedbed intervention, is supporting the well-being of the hospital staff. The staff has been busy and new well-being opportunities are welcome. The planning and preparation work will be conducted in close collaboration with GoGreenRoutes members, The LAB University of Applied Sciences.

4.2. Umea

4.2.1. Summary

The Planning Intervention Workshop in Umeå was held on the 26th January 2022 and due to the ongoing pandemic, it was carried out virtually with Microsoft Teams (Fig. 12). There were in total 12 participants from their local taskforce and different representatives from many departments of the municipality, dealing with Equality, Public Health and Accessibility to public space. A moderator guided the group through the workshop activities.

The other organizations represented were:

- **Volvo Lastvagnar factory**
- **International English School**
- **Pop & Rock Radio station**
- **Böle Pre school**
- **Umeå School of Architecture (Umeå University)**
- **Research Institutes of Sweden (RISE)**

14 In general the exact timing of the seedbed interventions is yet to be determined, pending ethical approval

Since the cases of Covid-19 are now at their highest level in Umeå since the measuring started, we were happy that we didn't have to postpone or cancel the workshop. Everyone attended besides three people absent due to illness.

Since 9th of February the Swedish national restrictions of how many people can be together in a public space at the same time are lifted. Even if the cases were still at a high rate when the workshop took place, there was also a decreasing tendency occurring especially in the south of Sweden. That makes the city hopeful that the seedbed intervention could be arranged on site, and not in a digital mode.

In preparation to the workshop, both miro templates on 1) how to brainstorm for the seedbed intervention and on 2) tips for how to structure the session were used as a basis for the organizers to develop the activities to be conducted with the participants (see Fig. 12) on brainstorming sessions before the workshop. A modified version of the agenda, that was prepared for cultivating cities at the end of 2021, was then translated and shared together with the invitation.

The team invited each of the stakeholders that attended the challenge workshop, this time also reaching out to them by telephone. Only the officers of Umeå municipality were invited via E-mail. Two local researchers, Alejandro Haiek from Umeå school of Architecture, and Jeroen Peeters from RISE¹⁵, who are used to working with citizens' dialogues and have been part of co-creation activities together with communities in other cities, were also invited to join the workshop.

As during the workshop, the group started by agreeing on some 'well-being rules.' For example: in order to keep minds open and to not shut down innovative ideas, they agreed that no matter how weird an idea the group member came up with, they would start with a "yes, and...", rather than say "no, but...".

The well-being rules made the group mood positive and all participants were involved in the conversation. There were many ideas, and together they carved out the result.

Instead of the suggested miroboard, they used Mentimeter¹⁶ to collect the thoughts of the participants. As a warm up to getting used to the digital tools, participants were asked for their favourite park in the world (Fig. 13) and then explained their choice.

During this workshop, they did not use the Mentimeter tool as much as expected, finding it to be more useful for quick and short answers. As an alternative, they got the documentation of the groups as word documents or as photos of pages in a notebook.

15 RISE Research Institutes of Sweden is Sweden's research institute and innovation partner

16 [Mentimeter](#) is a digital interactive tool used during the workshop



Fig. 12. A „square group picture” of the workshop participants, ©city of Umea

Word Cloud

Mentimeter



Fig. 13. Example of brainstorming before the workshop, © city of Umea

Group work 1 focused on the aim of the seedbed intervention: participants discussed why their respective organizations should be a part of this and how they could contribute.

Group work 2 included brainstorming activities for the seedbed intervention. The starting point was that the activities should encourage being outside, physical literacy and sustainable travelling in a green environment.

Vilken är din favoritpark i världen?



Fig. 14. Example of brainstorming before the workshop (conducted in Swedish), city of Umeå

4.2.2. Key outcomes

The workshop’s main key outcome was that stakeholders in the area are very interested in taking part in the project and have many ideas they want to realize together.

At this stage of the pandemic, it was never a question of doing the workshop digital or not, it would not have been feasible to organize an in-person meeting. It is, of course, always more difficult to get to know new people online, having few opportunities for casual conversations during coffee breaks. However, more people are able to attend a meeting online, finding it easier to fit alongside other scheduled meetings. It was possible for people to attend the workshop from home or even from another city and people would have not needed to disclose (and potentially decline the invitation) if they were in a high-corona risk group, i.e., pregnant.

All participants were convinced that the seedbed intervention should be an in-person meeting, not digital. When ideas for the NBS Intervention will be gathered, it will have to be clear what will be possible to influence and what will already be decided. There will also be the opportunity to inform about GoGreenRoutes and other projects going on in the area – i.e., the houses that will be built in the same exact area the seedbed Intervention will take place.

Another main outcome, which at first sight can seem only a small detail, is the importance of places for rest. Not only people with disabilities, children and old people could use a place to sit down and have a rest when they have been walking or standing up for a while. Seating encourages conversation in general, but could also foster dialogue with residents when the Umeå team are there to collect ideas.

4.2.3. Concept for seedbed intervention

Already during the challenge workshop in 2021, the group had identified the best place for the seedbed intervention in the currently "empty" area close to the English school (Fig. 15), 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 there. It has been decided to arrange the seedbed intervention as a one-day event at this property, called Aspgården.



Fig. 15. 1 is the area where the NBS is planned. The grey area in the middle is the property of Aspgården, the area of the seedbed intervention, ©city of Umeå

The aim of the seedbed intervention is to collect ideas of the citizens regarding how to design the largest of the small green areas at Bölevägen and to raise awareness of the surroundings and the possibilities to re-design them

On the day of the seedbed intervention, there will be children of the school doing music concerts, local associations arranging activities and coffee. Since the aim is for citizens to have time to visit the seedbed intervention, it will be arranged on a Saturday. The children of the pre-school will also be involved, but since they are not at Pre-School on weekends, they will prepare something in advance and can hopefully visit the seedbed intervention with their parents. The plans are to arrange this already on 21th of May¹⁷, in order to collect input from the citizens as early as possible if the goal is to do an intervention already next year. Another reason is that in the summer schools will be closed for the summer holidays (mid-June to mid-August), as well as many people taking leave from work in the same period.

When Bölevägen and the four green areas will be reconstructed, the idea is to give something back to the citizens of the area who will have to face the inconvenience of a two-year long road closure. During the road construction time, citizens could use the Aspgården as a "DIY-space".

17 The dates for the seedbed interventions are tentative and not yet fixed. The aim is to start in June.

If they want, the local stakeholders and master students of Umeå School of Architecture will support them. The plan is to use the seedbed intervention day as a kick-off for Aspgården and the citizen driven development of it.

4.2.4. Next steps

The next step is to participate at an “Umecom pitch”, a gathering where citizens who want to “change the world for the better” can meet. The aim is to circulate the idea of the DIY-space and the first step would be to find ways on “how to involve people with ideas who want to participate” than “what to do” in this area. The local taskforce will also apply for all the permits that are needed for the seedbed intervention: from the police for gathering many people in one area, and from the municipality, stating that the construction works are safe enough.

It will also be the time to invite local associations. Since the plan is not to collect address information or data about people’s health, the estimate is that there will be no need to apply for ethical approval, but this will of course be addressed, if necessary.

4.3. Limerick

4.3.1. Summary

The City of Limerick’s Planning Intervention Workshop took place via Zoom online on 7th February, 2022, 6 - 8:15 PM. The target area (See Fig.19) for our interventions within the context of GoGreenRoutes 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.

Preparation for the Planning Intervention 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. We agreed that a guest speaker with examples of naturebased initiatives and their implementation from a community perspective, would be useful for the workshop. The expertise of Esther Gerrard, Landscape Architect, in place making, sustainability, and community engagement aligned with the seedbed intervention concept. Discussions on the workshop content with Connect the Dots and engaging with Esther as guest speaker began week commencing 6th December, 2021.

The Castletroy Greenway opened in the summer of 2021 with little vegetation or planting along its edges. It is a blank “canvas” and the team of Limerick was keen to hear participants’ experiences so far of the greenway. It was important to clarify that the seedbed intervention in 2022 is a way or piloting or trialling a NBS which will be a permanent fixture on the greenway in 2023. The concept of a seedbed intervention is also a way for the community to come together, experience the greenway in a slightly different way (not just walking through it).

To ensure the online event was interactive and inclusive, the team used the detailed Planning Intervention Workshop format suggestions from RWTH and ICLEI as a framework. For example, we looked into what should be the goals of our seedbed intervention? What are our assets/skills as a group that we should leverage in designing our seedbed intervention? Who is willing to work/volunteer to mobilise people locally? Challenges and opportunities for the intervention on the greenway?

The preparation process was two-fold. First, we designed two flyers for the workshop. The template was provided by partners from work package 9 in GoGreenRoutes, and 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 where to register for the workshop (QR code and webpage). Secondly, we drafted the Eventbrite invitation for the workshop which was linked with the QR code. The event page described the GoGreenRoutes project and purpose of the workshop to plan for green improvements along Limerick's Castletroy Greenway. All respondents received the workshop Zoom link once registration was complete. Registration for the workshop was available on the Council's GoGreenRoutes webpage and social media. Flyers were displayed along the Greenway, in the primary school, secondary school and local playground (Fig. 16)

A total of 70 people registered for the workshop with 37 people attending. The number of attendees decreased after the short break, with fewer completing the feedback form. This could be to do with the time of the workshop. 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 partners (PhD candidate, WP leads, Project Coordinator). The workshop began with welcomes and introductions from the two members of Limerick City and County Council staff, the partner Connect the Dots and the computer technician. General housekeeping and the agenda for the workshop was also introduced.

Following the welcomes and introductions, aims and goals of GoGreenRoutes were presented using Powerpoint. How, and in what way, GoGreenRoutes aligns with ongoing programmes across Limerick City and County Council was also presented. Following this a brief summary of the challenge workshop and the purpose Planning Workshop was explained. This gave the opportunity to put into context the overall goals and timeline of the project. A small number of people (approx. four) attended both the challenge workshop and the Planning Intervention Workshop. The presentation on GoGreenRoutes combined a description of the Castletroy Greenway and definition of a seedbed intervention, the surrounding development plans, biodiversity areas, history/archaeology with key findings from the challenge workshop. A visual map of the area highlighting council land, the greenway, and planted Greenway edges was once again presented to emphasise key points.

Three breakout rooms over two sessions were facilitated by Connect the Dots. There were approximately eight people in each session giving ample time and opportunity for discussion. Before entering the breakout rooms, Connect the Dots gave a summary of challenge workshop, the ideas that emerged and plan for breakout sessions. In the breakout rooms the facilitators guided participants through the following broad question areas:

- 1) Introduction: Name & Background / group membership?
- 2) Questions / Comments on what was presented
- 3) What should be the goals of our Seedbed intervention?
- 4) What are our assets / skills as a group that we should leverage in designing our seedbed intervention? Who is willing to work/volunteer to mobilise people locally?

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 online whiteboards (Mural) while guiding the discussions.



Fig. 16. Planning intervention Poster, ©GoGreenRoutes and City of Limerick



Fig. 17. Map of the project area, ©City of Limerick

4.3.2. Key outcomes

The key outcome is that the participants decided what the seedbed intervention(s) will be on the greenway. They discussed what an intervention might look like on the greenway, why it is important to the community overall, and voted as a group on their favourite(s). The community took the lead on what intervention will take place.

A public walk along the greenway to designate areas for the intervention(s) was also decided. This public ‘Nature Connection Greenway Walk’, will be held on the 5th March, 2 – 4PM and led by Esther Gerrard, Landscape Architect and Limerick City and County Council. With the community and passers-by this event will confirm areas for the seedbed intervention(s), and gives the opportunity to meet with one another.

There is scope for areas of the greenway to be themed as workshop participants discussed the verges, flat areas and hedgerows. Their focus on biodiversity, wildlife but also recreational space suggests supporting a series of ‘pods’ along the greenway that are a focal point for the senses, chatting, and conservation. These too will be refined and confirmed on the nature walk.

A number of participants suggested engaging with the local primary and secondary schools,

for their green ideas, plans and observations. This could involve presenting the project to the schools and/or link seedbed interventions with their studies. The students could lead on aspects of the intervention(s) which would be a fantastic opportunity for both student and the GoGreenRoutes partner.

4.3.3. Concept for seedbed intervention

The concept of a seedbed intervention was explained at the beginning of the workshop. Particularly, in relation to a) what is a seedbed intervention and who is it for, and b) practical examples of what a seedbed intervention could look like. Using a graphic (see Fig.18) the underpinning concepts (nature, active, connection and sustainability) were described in detail. For example, the residents could view the seedbed intervention as monitoring biodiversity (nature), a planting workshop/event (active), getting to know one another (connections) or a framework for a NBS approach (sustainability). Each concept is intertwined but it was felt that this analogy (breaking it into smaller components) would encourage dialogue and questions from participants in the breakout sessions. A key outcome for the workshop was to clarify what participants would like to see/have/use on the greenway.



Fig. 18. Seedbed intervention © City of Limerick

The seedbed intervention ideas were discussed and developed by participants in both of the breakout sessions. The first session focused on two headings namely; what are the assets and goals of the group and what are participant's ideas for seedbed intervention. In the second session more detailed sub-headings emerged including; community involvement, and the assets/skills of the group to create a seedbed intervention. The images below (See Fig. 19, 20) show ideas from participants.

The initial ideas were grouped together and themed. For example, natural play, biodiversity, recreation and education. After the second session a poll for the 'top 4' seedbed intervention

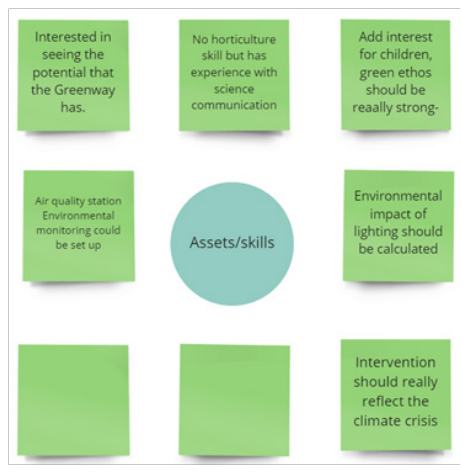


Fig. 19. miroboard © City of Limerick

themes was completed by all participants (Fig. 21).

The most popular seedbed intervention themes were;

- 1) Adopt a tree/A tree per family
- 2) Wild garden and/or natural play space
- 3) Breakout space for youth/young people
- 4) Education space – outdoor classroom



Fig. 20. miroboard © City of Limerick

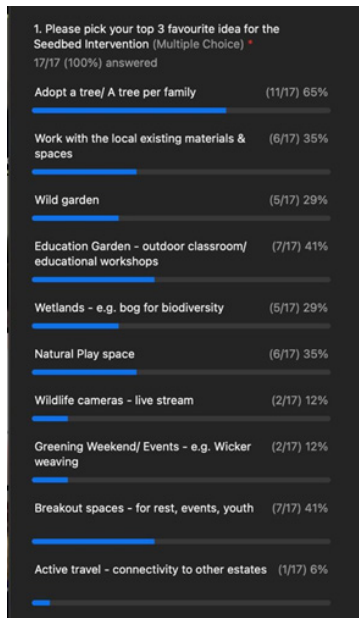


Fig. 21. poll © City of Limerick

4.3.4. Next steps

The next step the 'Nature Connection Greenway Walk', on the 5th March, 14:00-16:00 and led by Esther Gerrard, Landscape Architect and Limerick City and County Council. Walking around the local area generates the best insights into a place and allows young people to open up about what they know.

The outcome of this walk will be confirming sites along the greenway for the seedbed interventions, getting to know and meet with the local community, liaise with GoGreenRoutes PhD candidates regarding data collection, and allocating responsibilities to the taskforce. Preparation for the event includes creating online registration for the event, flyers and signage, liaising with guest speaker, and fingers crossed for good weather!

On 16th February there was a meeting with the student 'Green Team' in the local secondary school, Castletroy College. Here we discussed with their teachers' greening ideas, plans and observations of the greenway so far. It is hoped that some of the students will join the public walk on 5th March. The students could lead on aspects of the intervention(s) which would be a fantastic opportunity for both student and the GoGreenRoutes team.

4.4. Tallinn

4.4.1. Summary

In Tallinn the Planning Intervention Workshop took place on the 3rd of February 2022 and was organized as a physical outdoor event at the location of the pilot area (Vormsi green area). In total about 40 people participated, including local residents, representatives of Tallinn University as well as neighborhood organizations and city officials from fields of youth work, city planning and environment. Roughly half of the people also took part during the challenge workshop organized in September, while others (mainly local residents) joined the discussion for the first time.

The workshop was framed around three main topics that developed during previous discussion with members of the Local taskforce: (1) preservation of historical heritage and development of space for leisure; (2) preservation and development of the existing orchard and vegetation; (3) raising awareness and environmental education activities. Discussion took place in which groups of participants analysed possible approaches and as a result proposed initial activities within each of the topics to be organized during 2022.

4.4.2. Key outcomes

Importance of historical heritage as the starting point for further development of the pilot area was emphasized by different stakeholders already during the challenge workshop discussions. On the one hand it includes preservation of Nehatu school ruins and maintenance of the orchard that was part of the school grounds. On the other hand, it incorporates development of the currently unmaintained area into a more accessible and active space for recreation,

which would also raise locals' awareness regarding the districts' history. At the same time preservation of the existing natural diversity and developed urban nature is seen as an equally fundamental value. Therefore, one of the biggest challenges regarding any intervention lies in finding balance between these two goals.

It is also important to note that the nature and approach of discussed interventions are based on the interests and capacity of the Local taskforce members. As there are many educational institutions as well as active youth organizations in the neighborhood, many solutions are approached through youth work and the involvement of children. Participation of youth and children is seen as important for several reasons. Firstly, the pilot area is already used as a popular playground of urban wilderness. Secondly, a bigger official playground is located in close vicinity and already attracts many families and children. Thirdly, unlike in the case of smaller children, there is a general lack of spaces and activities for youth and teenagers. Lastly, involvement of children and youth into the realization process of interventions nurtures a feeling of ownership and reduces risk of possible vandalism. Nevertheless, the general agreed vision for the area is to develop a natural recreational area for relaxed leisure activities where both older generation as well as youth would feel invited.

Involvement of local residents during each step of the development process was repeatedly emphasized. In addition, participants expressed strong interest to participate in the realisation of proposed seedbed interventions. Therefore, proposed seedbed interventions will be organized as open workshop activities for any interested citizens or realised through involvement of other local taskforce members. For instance, instead of commissioning outdoor furniture as a ready-made product, the approach is to build it on the spot as an open workshop of woodwork.

Concerning research and collection of input, the approach is to integrate any questionnaires, observations or other methods into planned events and activities.

Although it was not the goal of the current workshop, possible NBS solutions were also discussed. Preliminary, possible interventions include development of different green wall solutions and development of existing season wetland into a possible rain garden for instance.

4.4.3. Concept for seedbed intervention

As a result of the workshop, the concept for seedbed intervention can be understood and planned as a series of smaller activities organized as public events that stretch from spring until late autumn (and possibly even winter).

To address preservation of historical heritage, increase accessibility and give the area new meaning, it was decided to develop the location of one of the ruins into a picnic area. As soon as the snow melts, the location will be inspected in more detail with landscape construction specialists. After which together with district administration an open workshop will be organized in spring to build seasonal outdoor furniture. AMong other recreational activities, the developed

sitting area could be used by local schools and kindergartens as an educational space and in this way would pass on the heritage and spirit of the former school. Preliminary, it was also agreed to set up a pop-up cafe as an entrepreneurship project for local youth.

Maintenance of the orchard is among the earliest possible activities that could take place already in the early spring. It was agreed that existing fruit trees will be examined together with specialists from Tallinn Botanical Garden, after which the first open pruning workshop will take place. Participating locals can help determine, share their opinion and knowledge on which apples taste better or have a more historical value. To involve more professionals into pruning we plan to reach out to vocational schools to involve gardening students. For the diversification of the existing orchard, there is also an interest to plant fruit bushes such as gooseberries. As there is a similar tradition with planting trees, local kindergartens and elementary school children would be gladly involved in the process. In addition, it was determined that some locals could be possibly interested in growing other edible plants as well. To map this interest the approach would be to build a few raised beds with herbs and other undemanding plants as a showcase of a possible community garden development.

Distinctive character of the pilot area lies also in its network of self-developed footpaths that locals use mainly for taking shortcuts. The approach is to map accessibility and usability of these paths and use them to develop study trails and interactive environmental quests. The main goal is to raise awareness regarding values of the area and environment in general. Information boards with facts about urban nature and history will be added along the paths. It was preliminarily agreed that such a process could be developed as part of an urban study or environment course for youth where they could decide themselves which aspects of the area seem more interesting and thus worth including into the study trails. Footpaths that will be determined as most usable will be covered with natural mulch as a feasible low-cost solution to increase accessibility of the area. In addition, it was agreed that during summer in collaboration with youth workers, a workshop for youth and children will be organized to build huts from natural materials. This activity will encourage interest towards the natural surroundings of the area, introduce alternative ways to experience urban nature as well as raise awareness regarding environmental values.

In collaboration with Tallinn University an initial approach of research is also developed. In order to be able to assess the impact of both seedbed and NBS interventions, it is crucial to collect data that could serve as a research base line. This includes locally collecting measurements of temperature and air quality, establishing current soil quality, mapping the state of vegetation and determining the hydrogeological situation. It was also agreed that a better understanding regarding current usability of the area is needed. Therefore, methods such as observations, questionnaires and technical solutions to count users will be applied. In addition, sociological study of locals' perception and place-attachment towards the area will be analysed. Herewith we plan to facilitate discussions or storytelling sessions with adults to encourage them to share their stories and memories. For children and youth our approach would be to use met-

aphor-cards (e.g., Dixit) to stimulate discussions regarding their views of the area. Both would be integrated into activities described above, e.g., after pruning workshop participants will be invited for a coffee break in which a discussion session will be facilitated.



Fig. 22. Event tent put up for the workshop at the pilot area © Irma Remma



Fig. 23. GGR poster at the workshop. © Irma Remma

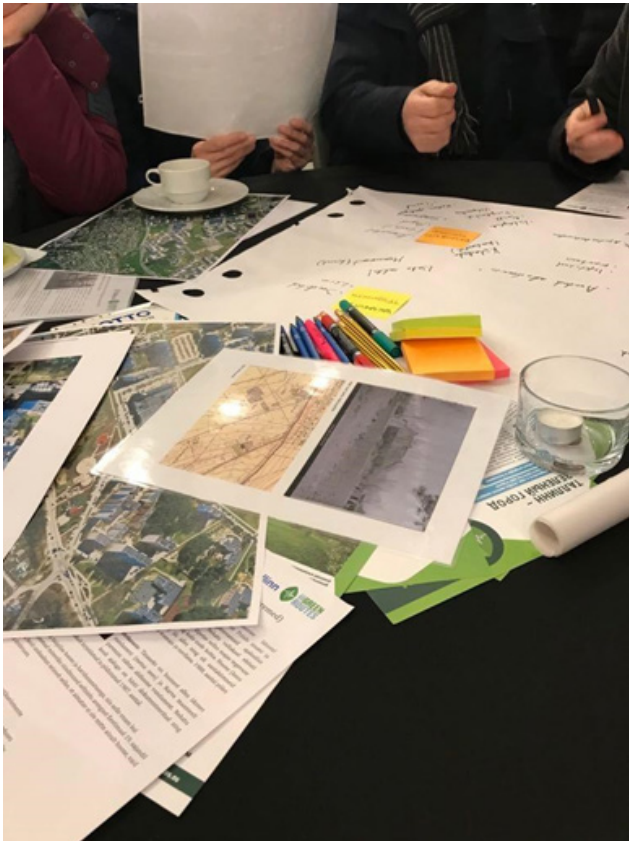


Fig. 24. Materials used during discussions. © Irma Remma



Fig. 25. Beginning of the workshop with some ice-breakers – participants share their favorite winter activities in urban space. © Irma Remma



Fig. 26. Discussion took place in three groups. © Irma Remma

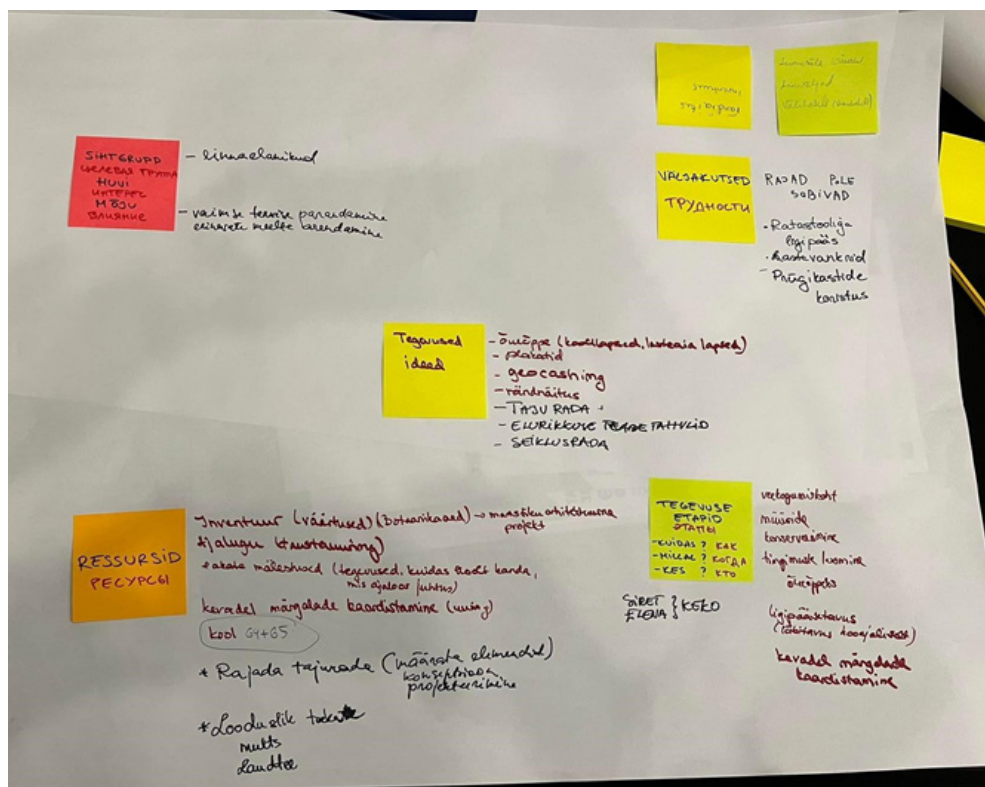


Fig. 27. Sheet with results of the discussion from the group focusing on environmental awareness. © Irma Remma



Fig. 28. Group photo at the end of the workshop (some participants had to leave earlier). © Mihhail Solovjev

4.4.4 Next steps

The seedbed intervention will be further developed together with Tallinn University focusing on topics such as, focusing on topics such as the accessibility of Vormsi green area to vulnerable groups, or the perception of the area by children, the youth (utilising perception maps) and the elderly (organizing narration afternoons/evenings). The different events during the seedbed interventions (e.g., hut building workshop, the joint construction of city furniture, and community care activities in the form of tree cutting) will provide a valuable framework to discuss these topics with the different target groups and help collect research data. The results of these research activities will then be used to further fine-tune the proposed nature-based solution for Vormsi green area. At the same time, they also function as further engagement activities raising awareness of the GoGreenRoutes project and its objectives. The research activities will be completed with visitor studies conducted in collaboration with TLU students throughout the year.

To further prepare the organization of seedbed interventions we are planning to host several smaller meetings with different local taskforce members based on the specific topic and seedbed intervention that is under discussion (e.g. with Tallinn Botanical Garden to organize pruning workshop in the orchard, with Lasnamäe District Administration to develop seasonal sitting area or with youth workers to discuss workshop for building huts). Specific dates for these meetings are not yet determined, but a more precise action plan for all three topics will be formed by the end of March.

4.5. Burgas

4.5.1. Summary

The workshop was implemented online on the 27th of January from 9:00 to 12:00 AM. 11 people participated among them representatives of city administration, the non-governmental sector, architects and citizens. The event was divided in two modules. The first module was dedicated to good practices and approaches for attracting stakeholders, volunteering and educational activities. Participants presented events and activities regularly happening in Burgas, e.g:

- **Conservation Camp Atanasovsko Lake organized every year by the Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds and Bulgarian Foundation of Biodiversity**
- **symBiotic, a place managed by Bulgarian Foundation Biodiversity for interaction, education, non-formal activities, etc.;**
- **public advisory board for Atanasovsko Lake – an informal structure with an advisory role for decision-making on the sustainable management of Atanasovsko Lake and the surrounding area.**
- **Educational activities of protected area Poda, Burgas**

- **European Mobility Week – VeloTour organised every year in Burgas**

Participants agreed that specific components of the initiatives above could be used for the seedbed intervention workshop, e.g., art and craft workshops, educational activities related to biodiversity, environmental protection, greening of cities.

The second part was dedicated to the two areas in the city targeted by the GoGreenRoutes project. Participants were introduced once again to the GoGreenRoutes project and what is expected to happen in these areas. Participants worked were able to contribute their ideas and discuss them, this was documented simultaneously on miro. At the end of the workshop, results were summarised and next steps were planned.

4.5.2. Key outcomes

During the session several things were accomplished. For one sufficient information about the project and the target areas was provided, so that the members of the local taskforce gained a good understanding of the expected results of the project. A raising interest in strengthening future collaboration was noted. Additionally appropriate activities to be implemented during the seedbed interventions were identified. Finally an agreement was reached to organise another meeting in April or May.

4.5.3. Concept for seedbed intervention

Listed below are participants answers concerning the seedbed intervention concept, which were asked of them during the workshop. The answers were documented on miro.

1. Who do we want to involve?

- **Patients and staff of the oncology center**
- **People using the parking lots on the territories**
- **People living nearby, businesses operating nearby, Home owners association**
- **Student councils, associations of young people**
- **Municipal administration, and other state/ city administrations related to the target areas**
- **Families, children, young people**
- **Urban planning specialists**
- **Artists**

2. What type of information we want to learn?

- How do you imagine the development of the area?
- What is the story/ history of the place?
- What innovations do you want to see?
- What would stop you to use/ visit the area?
- How do you use it now?
- What is missing?
- What problems do you see?
- When do you plan to visit the territory?

3. Ideas for the seedbed intervention—How to organise them?

- Examples of placemaking, further strategies and results
- Presenting a concept for development of the target areas and discussion with the visitors: 1. Analys, 2. Discussions 3. Workshop for creating of the model of the place 4. Securing financing, 5. Implementation of best ideas;
- Workshop for creation of street furniture (benches, planting trees)
- Parking day
- Art activities for children from nearby schools
- Most participants will come if we attract children and then their parents will come as well.
- All walls to be used as canvas for providing/ expressing ideas;
- Make a presentation for the concept. Workshop, involving general public and students, for creating art installation which will be situated in the target areas. The process will be guided by mentors. Involving private companies to donate materials for the art installations.

4. What difficulties could we face? How can we tackle them?

- In the discussion could participate „haters” who can compromise the constructive discussions
- Both target areas may remain isolated from the green system of city
- Incomplete use of the capacity in case the needs of small children are not taken into consideration, safe enough and separated from the traffic
- If the workshop is successful, the model could be used for future discussions
- Pollution from cars, could make the territories unattractive for visitors.

5. Ideas for joint events?

- Wellness gardens – peaceful close to nature territory with attention to the patients of the oncology centre

Participants agreed that the seed bed interventions could be a one-day event organized at the target areas. Information about time and activities will be distributed in the area (flyer, poster) at least two weeks earlier. Information will be provided to schools and kindergartens in the area, so that children and their parents can participate.

First ideas for activities during the seedbed intervention:

- **Art studios** – children will make drawing of how they imagine the place where they live
- **Craft workshop** – children will make bird houses, pottery, etc.
- **Open classroom** – discussion on city greening, protection of biodiversity and biodiversity of Burgas
- **A large canvas with** project idea for renovation of the place on one side and a place to write/ draw ideas proposals, etc. on the other.

Additional meetings will be organised in April/ May to finalise the concept and distribute tasks and responsibilities among local taskforce members.

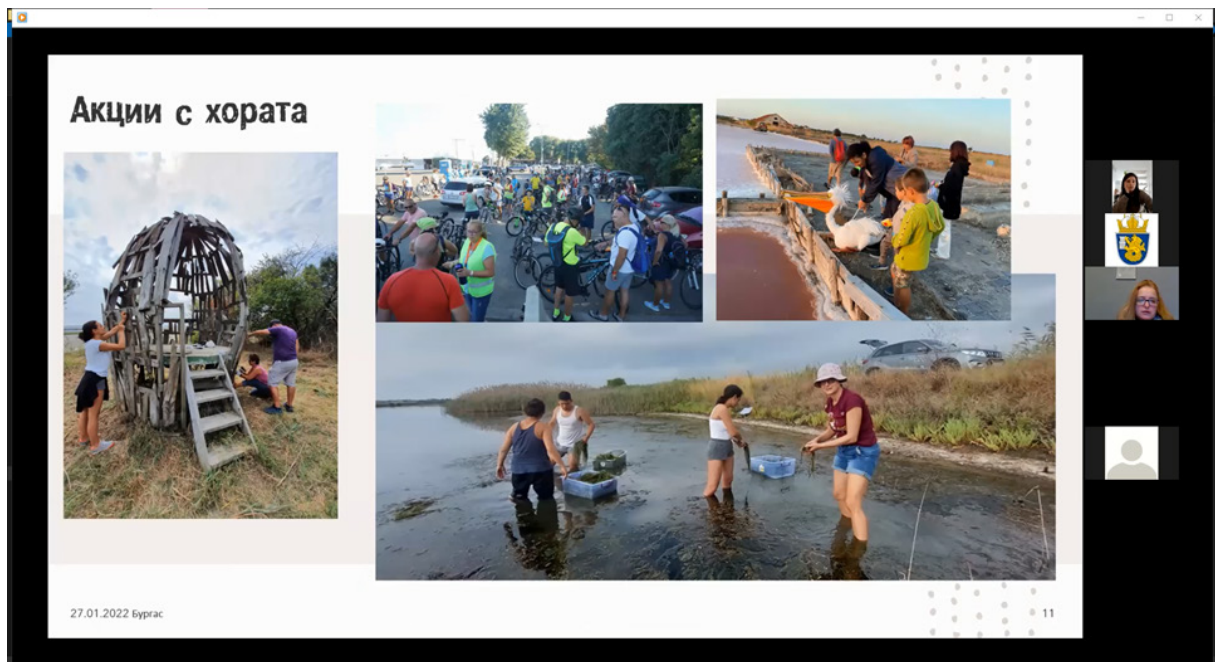


Fig. 29. Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation/ Presentation on implementing campaigns with volunteers/ Planning intervention workshop 27.01.2022 © Radostina Tsenova

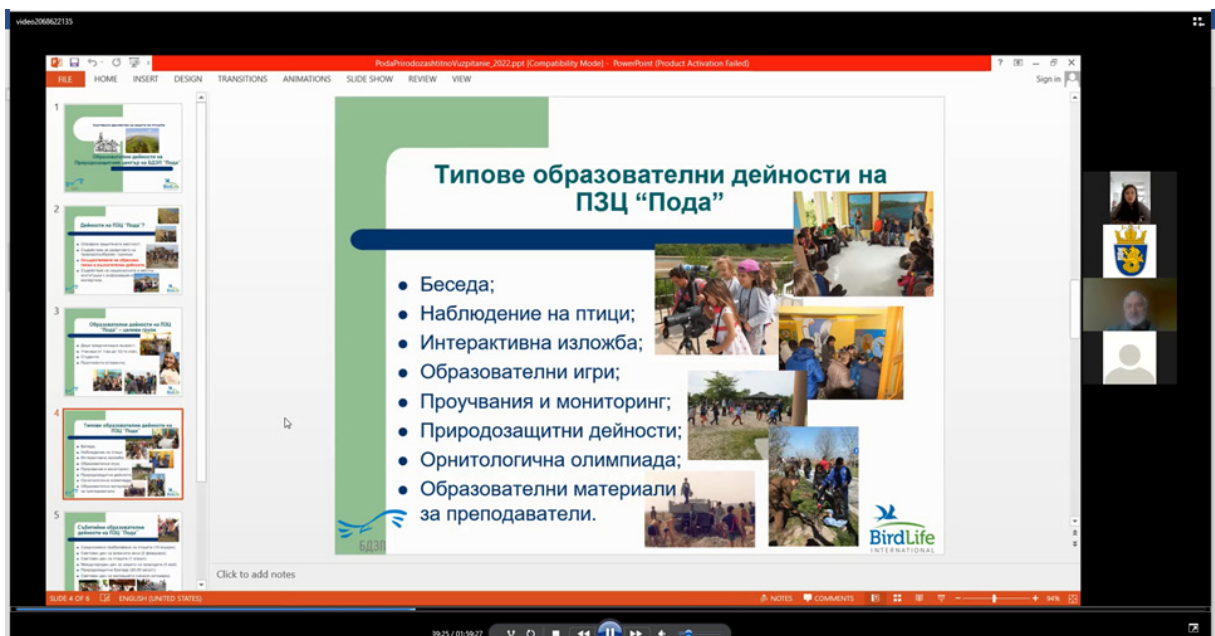


Fig. 30. Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds/ Presentation on educational activities done by the organisation/ Planning intervention workshop 27.01.2022 © Petar Yankov

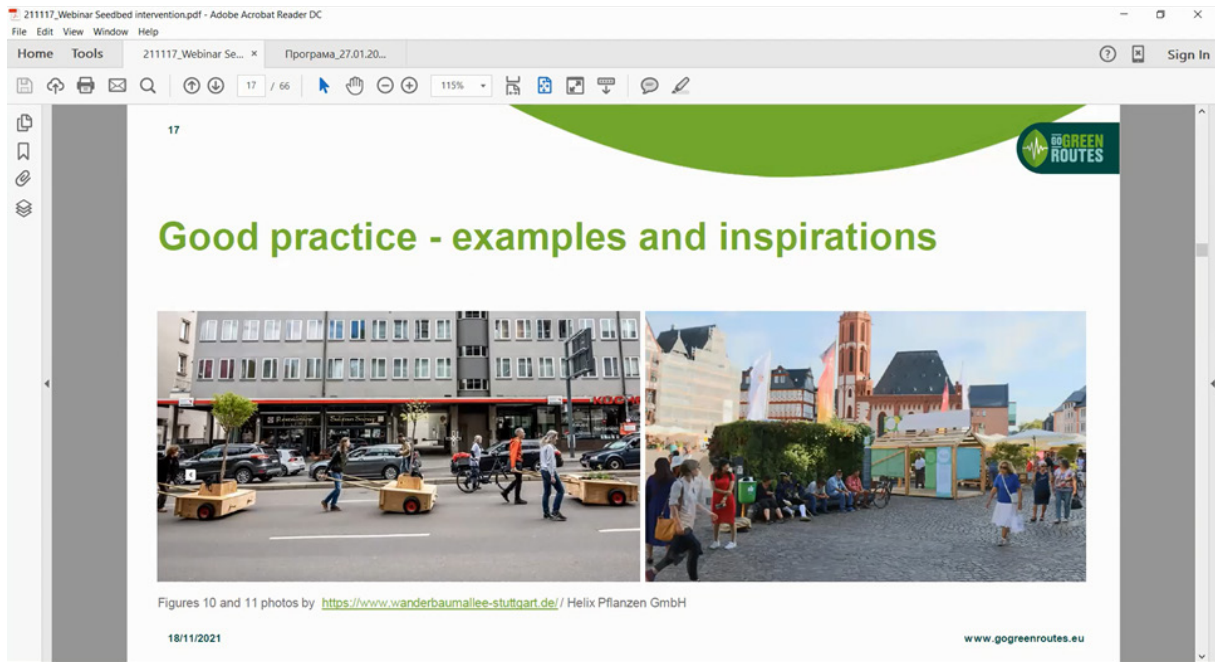


Fig. 31. Burgas Municipality/ Presentation on good practices of campaigns organized in Ewurope/ Planning intervention workshop 27.01.2022 © Ivaylo Trendafilov

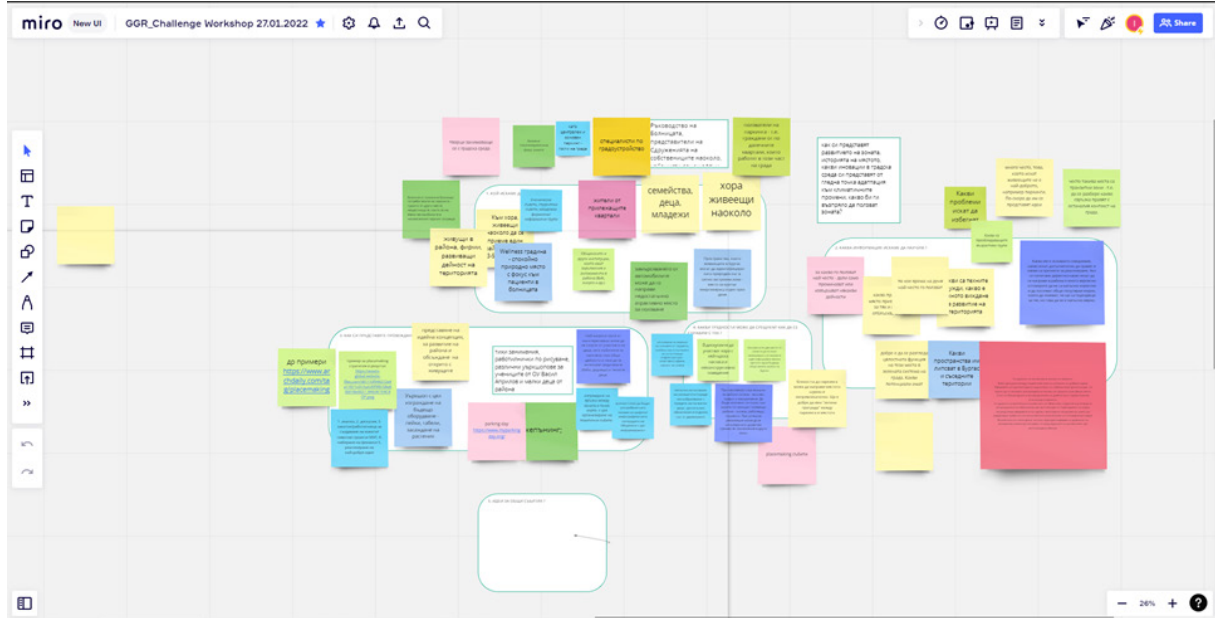


Fig. 32. Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds/ Presentation on educational activities done by the organisation/ Planning intervention workshop 27.01.2022 © Petar Yankov

4.5.4. Next steps

As next steps, participants agreed that:

1. Architects present during the meeting will prepare a general concept for the restoration of the two green areas, so that participants can express ideas, comments, and proposals in reaction.
2. Further meeting(s) needed to plan in details the upcoming seedbed intervention workshop, incl. dates, duration, activities/ events, communication with stakeholders and responsibilities.

The activities planned for both GoGreenRoutes target areas are financed through different financial programmes in Burgas. There are different requirements when it comes to participation or procurements. Those preparations are under way. So far, the plan is to start the implementation of the main activities of the seedbed intervention by May 2022 (including leveling the terrain, replacement of old pavement, installment of street lightning, etc.). Additional activities related to NBS intervention will be made after further consultations and receiving recommendations by the project consortium.

4.6. Versailles

4.6.1. Summary

The Planning Intervention Workshop for the city of Versailles took place on 16/03/2022. The project team from the city of Versailles encountered difficulties in translating the notion of seedbed intervention, so the project manager decided to split the workshop in two parts:

- **A walking session in the morning, from 10 AM. to 12:30 PM, for the local working group**
- **Later in the evening, from 6 PM to 8 PM, a reflection session in order to imagine and organize a seedbed intervention workshop aimed to involve a broader group of citizens**

The first part was prepared by the team from the Green spaces Department, in particular by the landscaper Cécile Algis, who is used to organizing this kind of workshops. It was carried out as a “diagnosis while walking” inside the square Blaise Pascal which is the targeted area for the city of Versailles within the framework of the GoGreenRoutes project. The objective of this diagnosis while walking was twofold:

- **Allow our green space team to discuss needs with our local actors**
- **Allow our local taskforce to understand the concept of seed bed intervention in order to be able to imagine and participate in the organization of the following intervention**

All members of our local taskforce group were invited on 16/03/22 at 10 AM in the middle of the square, where a tent was set up and a breakfast prepared to welcome them.

Our deputy mayor, in charge of consultation in particular, gave an introduction and then Cécile Algis, our landscaper, explained the principle of this “Diagnosis while walking” workshop, aiming at:

- **Collect information on the experience of the site**
- **Compare points of view on the territory**
- **Build a common vision for the area**

The group of participants, around 20 people, thus carried out an exploratory walk until 12:15 PM, strolling through the square and making three stops, following the three different spaces of which the square is composed: children’s games, alley crossing, and football field.

A conclusion was made by Cécile Algis stating that this was a first step in terms of planning workshop and that:

- **The restitution of all consultation actions would be presented to the Montreuil district council**
- **The end-of-day workshop would be an opportunity to co-design together other consultation actions**



Fig. 33. booklet for participants



Fig. 34. Centralization of exchanges by our landscape architect © Pierrick Daul



Fig. 35. B Reception of participants in the square Blaise Pascal © Pierrick Daul



Fig. 36. Exchange between the participants and our director of green spaces © Pierrick Daul

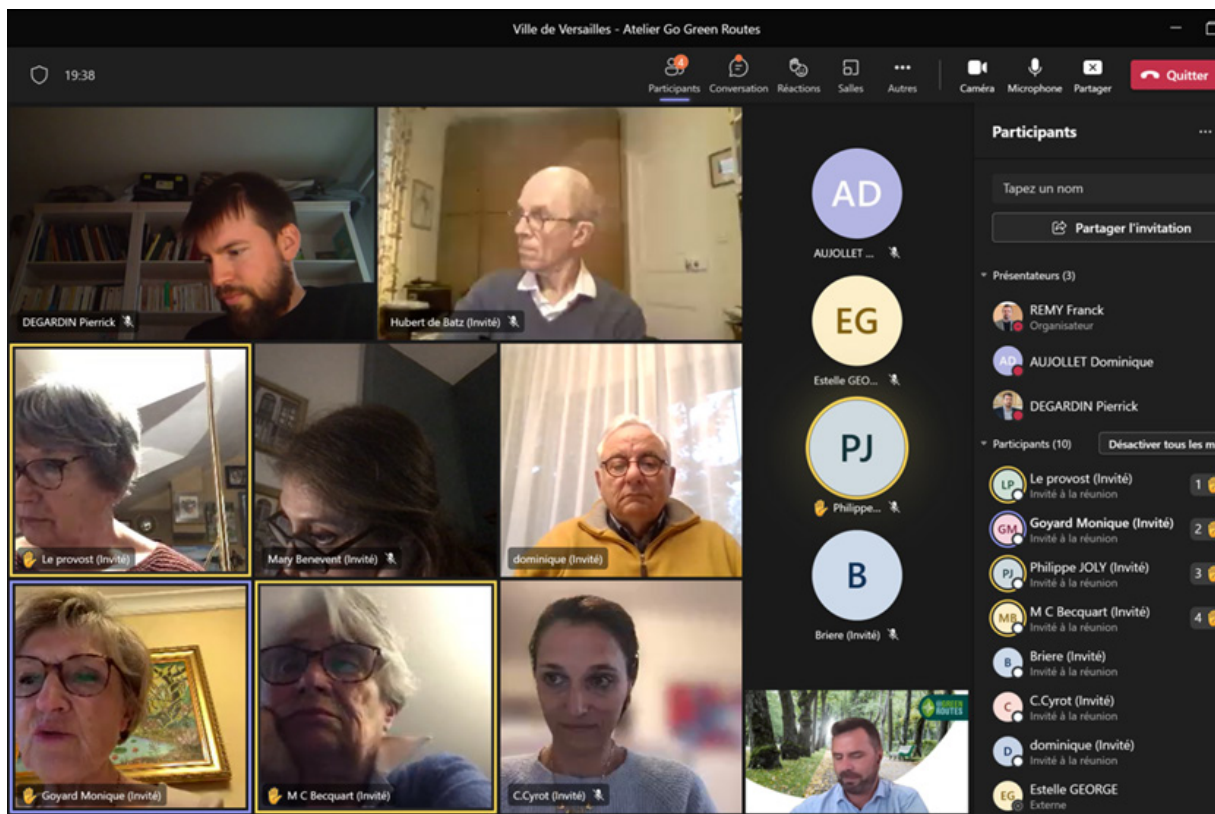


Fig. 38. Chinese portrait exercise (held in french) © City of Versailles

Portrait chinois :

Un sport, ce serait :

.....

Un lieu de nature, ce serait :

Si le quartier de Montreuil était :

Un évènement culturel, ce serait :

Fig. 37. Centralization of exchanges by our landscape architect © Pierrick Daul

The second part was organized by Franck Remy and Pierrick Degardin, agents of the Innovative Projects Unit of the Municipality of Versailles, as well as Dominique Aujollet, head of the observatory of the Urban Community of Versailles Grand Parc, with large experience in methods of consultation.

Since the members of our local taskforce had already physically visited the site in the morning, it was decided to organize this second part of the workshop online, via Microsoft Teams. In total, there were 14 participants, 10 members of the local working group, 1 student from the Higher Institute of the Environment and 3 people in charge of the workshop organization (most of them having participated in the first part in the morning).

The agenda included:

- **Presentation of the organizers**
- **Warm-up activity**
- **Introduction on the GoGreenRoutes project**
- **Objective of the workshop**
- **Activity 1**
- **Activity 2**
- **Closing**

The warm-up activity consisted of a Chinese portrait game where participants were asked, in 3 words, to present their neighborhood from 3 angles:

- **Sport**
- **Cultural event**
- **Nature area**

The brief introduction of the project made it possible to redefine the key notions (NBS and seedbed intervention). Due to the participation of the actors in the morning session, it was very easy to specify the objectives of this workshop, which consisted of co-designing a different workshop for a wider audience to encourage people to propose, explore and discuss solutions to improve this space and interact with local residents, visitors and passers-by.

Activities 1 and 2 were carried out in 2 groups with a restitution of the outcomes to the whole group.

Activity 1 consisted of thinking about the expected objectives relating to the intervention to be organised.

Activity 2 consisted in listing and sharing the types of possible interventions to be organised, also on the notion of active participation of the members of the working group.

A conclusion was made by Franck Remy around 8:10 PM

4.6.2. Key outcomes

The “diagnosis while walking” (1st part) was a success since it made it possible to meet the two objectives:

- **Allow our landscaper to have a first exchange with the locals**
- **Allow our local working group to understand the concept of seed-bed intervention**

Beyond the proposals that were made by our participants - and which will be the subject of a synthesis by our landscape architect after the summer holidays - the participants appreciated this walk and confirmed that such an activity was conducive to useful exchanges. In addition, it was very appreciated to be able to have technical advice from our Director of Green Spaces concerning the maintenance of the different species of trees. It was also concluded that an intervention of the “walking diagnosis” type could not be carried out with too many participants, if we wish to allow everyone to express themselves.

The reflection workshop (2nd part) was very interactive, and the exchanges flow was not disrupted by some minor difficulties encountered in using Teams with the option of different rooms for carrying out the activities.

The warm-up activity made it possible to relax the atmosphere but above all made it possible to identify that:

- **ball sports came first among the sports mentioned during the exercise**
- **the participants expected the town hall to organize cultural events in the square (play)**
- **the participants were attached to natural spaces (trees and flowers)**

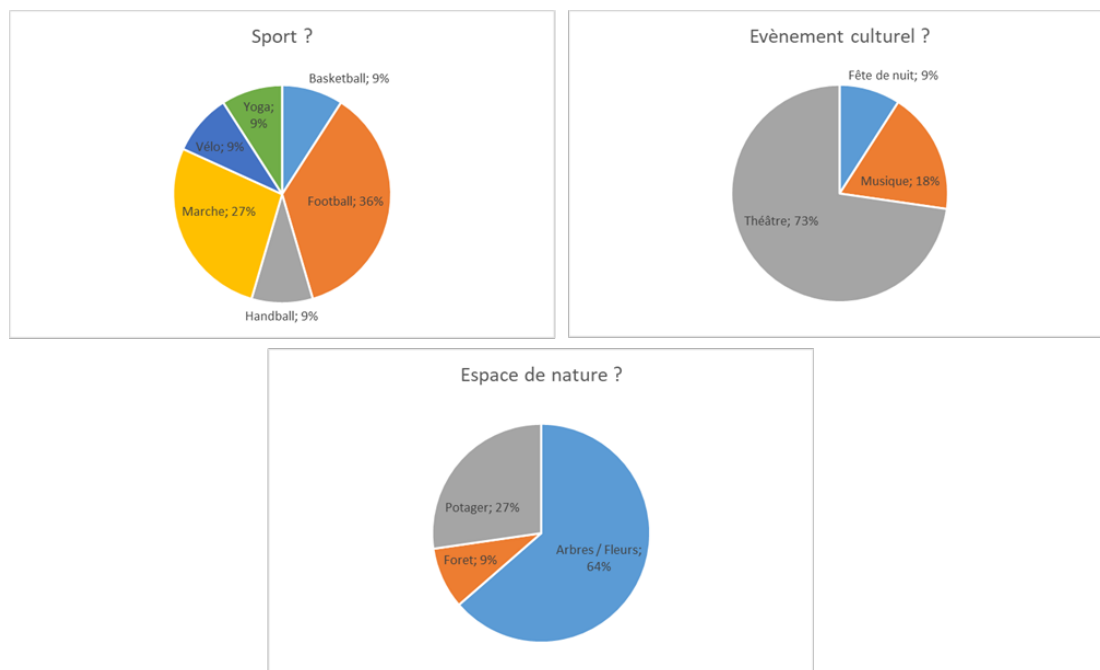


Fig. 39. Result of the Chinese portrait © City of Versailles

The fact that most of the group members participated in the morning activity facilitated the process of reflection and the understanding of the objectives of this workshop. After presenting different workshop methods, with the support of the “How to do a seedbed intervention” webinar, the participants, divided into 2 groups, reflected on the expected objectives. The result of the discussions showed that the space was visibly unknown to the general public and that we had very little feedback on the use of the equipment.

The objectives of the next intervention will therefore be:

- To know why this space is not known or not frequented
- To know more about the uses made in this space

Regarding the second exercise, which consisted in determining the type of intervention that it was possible to organize in order to meet the objectives set, there was a consensus on the following interventions:

- Carry out on-site observation in order to know the use of the equipment
- Organize interviews in the square to know the needs of users
- Organize surveys outside the site (Montreuil station, other residences)

- Organize an event on site to publicize the space and take the opportunity to put an idea box

Versailles city’s team therefore plans to carry out two different types of interventions. The first will consist in using the methods of on-foot interviews and urban planning observation. Several types of interviews will be organised:

- On-site interviews to exchange with users on the advantages / disadvantages of the site
- Interviews around the site (Montreuil station) for example to find out the level of knowledge about this area
- Observation of urban planning on site to obtain information on the use and practice in the square

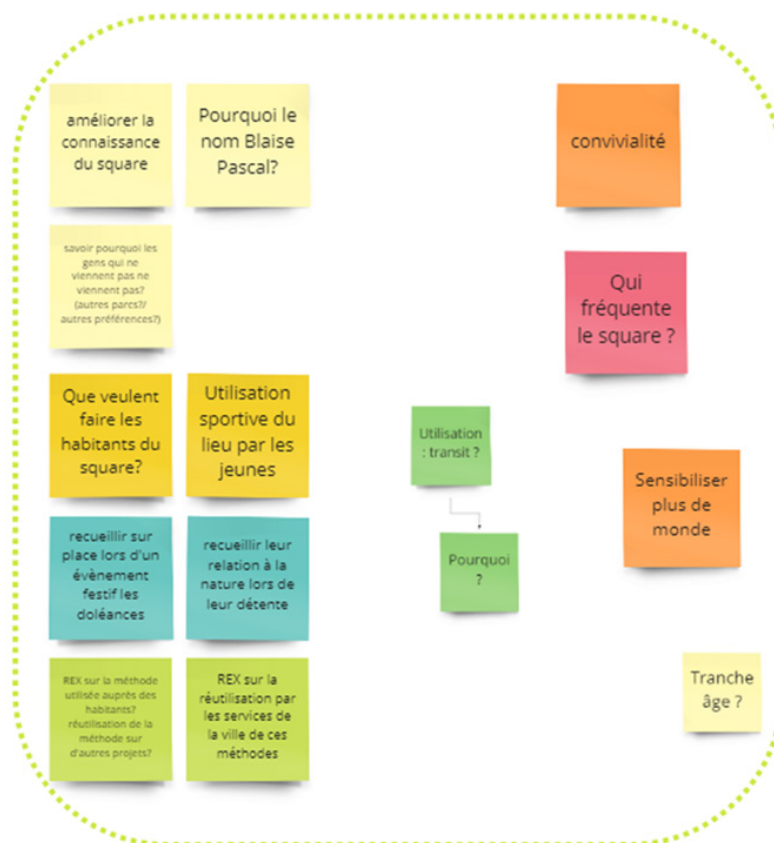


Fig. 40. Summary of objectives © City of Versailles

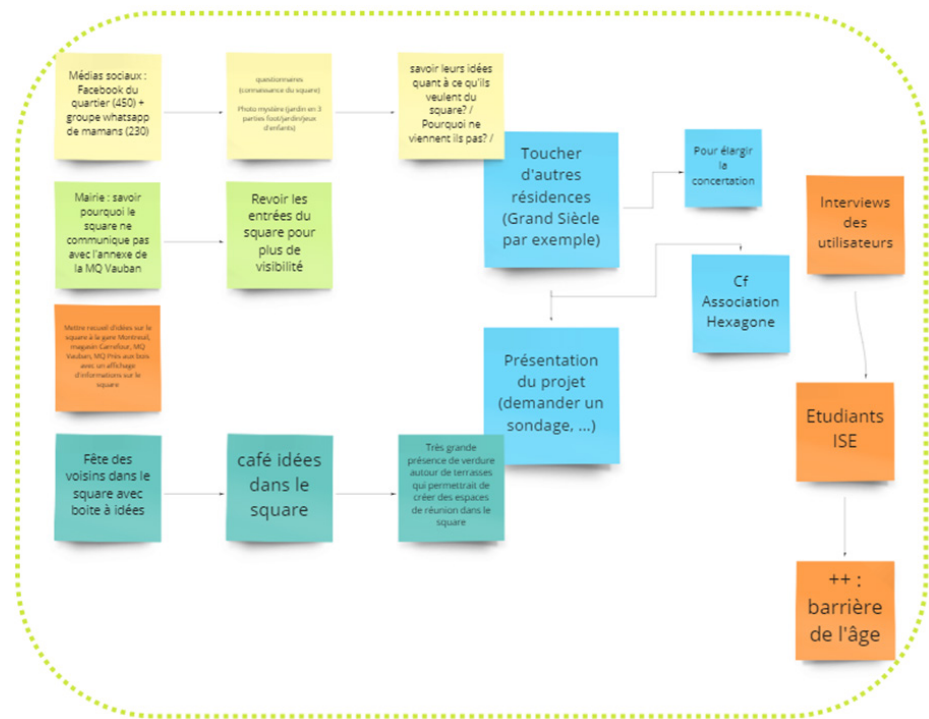


Fig. 41. Summary of ideas of seed bed intervention, © City of Versailles

4.6.3. Concept for seedbed intervention

Questionnaires and other observation forms can be created in digital format and be produced using Microsoft Forms or ArcGIS Survey type tools.

In addition to that there will be a festive event of the “Neighbors’ party” type in the square with the provision of a suggestion box, allowing everyone to express themselves freely on the future of the square.

Most of the members of the local taskforce expressed the wish to participate in both the organization and the animation of these interventions. We will also have the contribution of four students from the Higher Institute of the Environment who can help us, particularly in carrying out the various interviews.

4.6.4. Next steps

The organization of the first part of the seedbed interventions will be done as follows: First, an online form will be sent to the local taskforce to validate the participation of its members with a proposed date to set a first working time. At the same time, this approach will be presented to the elected officials of the city of Versailles by the project team to validate the overall approach.

5. Ideas for the seedbed interventions: Reflection on first results

Based on previous conversations about what seedbed interventions can be, a webinar on seedbed interventions and the template for a first collection of ideas for seedbed interventions, the participants developed their concepts for seedbed interventions during the Planning Intervention Workshop as detailed in the previous chapter. During the workshop, the participants then discussed in different steps (breakout sessions) how they envisioned the interventions, and which proposed ideas they found most suitable for their locations. In the following, all results are briefly summarised and reflected upon.

5.1.Lahti

Even though Lahti held their workshop online, they had good participation. An exercise asking people to imagine a walk through the health forest, was especially useful for setting a calm and focused tone right from the start. Although there were some difficulties working with miro, many new ideas still emerged from the group work. It seems that the workshop deepened previously discovered synergies with the local hospital and health sector staff, as well as opened up new avenues for cooperation with local artists and entrepreneurs. The workshop also established a working concept for the seedbed interventions that can now be improved upon in the coming months. The basic idea is to let different people and stakeholders experience two different walks and afterwards interview them on their experience and perception. Their feedback will ultimately shape the health forest NBS intervention. Special emphasis will be placed on whether restorative effects can be found as there is much interest in providing well-being opportunities for both patients and staff of the local health sector.

5.2.Umea

The city partner understands how the online/on-site workshop modes might have yielded different results. However, in the end due to Covid, the selected online mode was also not less successful as it facilitated more people to join virtually who wouldn't have managed otherwise due to restrictions and several other factors to meet in person. In the virtual realm, the need and utilisation of virtual tools to keep the engagement lively was understood and the workshop did include use of miro and Menti-meter for icebreakers but also for serious discussions and idea gathering exercises. One very interesting thing that was indicated was the 'Well-being' rules to make all feel welcomed. This was to set the scene with informing people of the workshop as a safe space where all voices would be heard. In relation to the ideas generated, the design for the largest of the small green areas at Bölevägen where the NBS intervention might be suitable, was elaborated upon during the workshop. This in turn, led to ideas for places for rest where intergenerational meet-ups and quick chats might be spurred leading to better harmony and social cohesion in the city, while of course improving health and well-being.

5.3.Limerick

The team in Limerick sees the seedbed intervention as a great chance to simply talk more about the place together, to experience it in a different way than just walking through it. The city partner Limerick expects from that approach to draw insights from the intervention which will help to implement an NBS intervention in summer 2023 that is locally appropriate, has been developed co-creatively from the beginning and thus also includes the wishes of the stakeholders in particular.

It was also decided during the workshop that a public Nature Connection Greenway Walk will be organised, during which the exact areas for the interventions will be discussed and defined with passers-by. Furthermore, responsibilities will be distributed within the local taskforce to develop and plan ideas in line with the greenway. During the workshop, various ideas for seedbed interventions were collected in several discussion rounds, from which the top 4 thematic areas were finally determined by voting:

1. Adopt a tree/A tree per family
2. Wild garden and/or natural play space
3. Breakout space for youth/young people
4. Education space – outdoor classroom

The team in Limerick, with the support of other partners from WP3, achieved their goal for the workshop to jointly develop and select ideas for seedbed interventions with stakeholders. After the workshop, the selected ideas have been rough concepts / thematic areas for now, but will be further defined in the course of the next event (Nature Connection Greenway Walk), which has already been organised independently. In detailing the currently selected concepts, it is important to determine at the beginning which methods and structural infrastructure they want to use in implementing the seedbed intervention. For example, can there be a temporary event for theme area 1, where passers-by and guests are informed about the Adopt a Tree action and, for example, are asked questions about the site and the experience using guided interviews? Using the “check-list” document (see Annex, p. 79), the city partners will further develop their interventions in more detail in the coming weeks.

5.4.Tallinn

Tallinn city partners has had an interesting part to play in the development of the concept around seedbed intervention especially owing to the many co-creation phases involved in this project. A few innovative formats were used especially where experts and citizens would be able to interact with one another in place. Additionally, since Tallinn city partners could host the workshop on site, they had a different perception of engagement as compared to the other cities, which is obvious. Strong interest and commitment to be a part of the seedbed intervention

by the participants is one such outcome of an onsite workshop.

The discussion circled 3 key areas of historical heritage preservation, nature conservation and rejuvenation as well as education and awareness raising about urban nature and its benefits. With a wide variety of participants, such discussions seem to be appropriate and helpful to gather everyone's expectations when it comes to bringing nature back into cities for the benefit of the citizens and of course, the nature as well. The discussion spanned not only along these key areas, but also expanded to potential NBS interventions, which is a good start to begin envisioning what the area could look like and who would benefit from it.

5.5. Burgas

Burgas was able to conduct their workshop online, It was very successful in the sense that participants ideas and desires for the target areas, were able to be collected. Interestingly the response from the audience was both abstract and very concrete. As many examples of real-life activities and projects were provided as well as possible strategies for dealing with detractors were discussed. It also became clear that a strong component of the seedbed interventions should be working with children and young students. A tentative concept of the seedbed interventions includes art & craft workshops, as well as other educational activities. Since further detailing is needed, Burgas is planning to organise additional planning workshops in May, while simultaneously architects will begin to draw up a proposal for the green area renovation that citizens will be able to discuss.

5.6. Versailles

Despite the slight delay in the organization of the workshop, Versailles was able to reach a good level of participation to both activities organized. The walk with the local taskforce in the morning ensured that all the members could better interiorize the seedbed intervention concept, as well as familiarize with the selected area for the interventions. Everything was then further discussed in the evening online session, where all the participant could reflect and shape together the concept for the seedbed intervention, which will unfold into a series of activities: i) on site observation and interviews rounds with the community in order to collect baseline information on needs and main uses; ii) event (festival) co-organised with local stakeholders in order to attract diverse groups of neighbors to share ideas and take the lead in shaping the future of the square.

6. Lessons Learnt on Co-Creation in practice

It is relevant to gather some Lessons Learnt from the activities undertaken by the cultivating cities with the support and guidance from the partners ICLEI and RWTH and other WP3 partners. This will help the reader understand how co-creation in practice can be sought and what challenges and opportunities arise from undergoing such an elaborate co-creation process before settling for NBS interventions in cities. Lessons learned include:

- If co-creation is to succeed, always stay in communication and allow plenty of time for the iterative process of questions, brainstorming ideas etc.
- Inviting external experts to the planning rounds can be very helpful and support in additional input but also bring about added value from participants (for example Landscape architect Esther Gerrard (Limerick) and Lahti expert).
- The online and on-site dichotomy is real when it comes to getting optimal input but also ensuring commitment in the long term. No real evaluation can be done until further steps are taken but it seems clear that on-site discussions yield higher level of engagement although online can facilitate the possibility of participants to join virtually from a distance.
- It is essential to be prepared in advance with appropriate tools and approaches to lead a workshop to support co-creation. In the case of online workshop, miro/menti/teams and such virtual tools enable a smooth discussion while on-site preparation keeping in mind the weather, possibility of getting a small snack etc, seem essential.
- Setting the scene right from the start with a warm welcome and icebreaker techniques to ensure everyone feels empowered to speak out is essential. A discussion without judgments is very helpful and ensures participants wishes are understood and taken into account, in turn making the participants feel motivated to stay in the co-creation process.
- It would be helpful for city partners to have access to paid versions of online collaboration tools - for example miro.
- Build up a network of knowledge between the city partners themselves so that they know better what other cities are doing and can transfer and share knowledge among themselves even better and it would be good to foster even more networking within GoGreen-Routes, among the other WP's, creating an overview for the cities of what they need to do/ provide and when etc.

7. Conclusion

As described in this report, not all cities understand the concept of seedbed interventions in the same way and there is of course room for interpretation about the concept, as it is emerging. This flexibility of the concept is seen as a merit rather than an issue for the GoGreenRoutes project. All perspectives are unique and welcomed and there is no 'one solutions fits all' narrative in GoGreenRoutes. As is evident, the planning of seedbed interventions is a complex process and each city approached it differently, yielding different yet locally adapted and optimal results. Hence, it is clear that innovation has been a centerpiece in co-designing and co-planning the process. This has led to expanding the perceptions around urban green spaces, how to make them available, accessible and attractive as well as how to ensure it can benefit all, taking into account diverse voices into consideration.

This report also covered the topic of co-creation by eliciting what the many advantages, limitations and obstacles cities face in the process of ultimately implementing both seedbed and NBS using temporary urbanism approaches. This is well elaborated in the reflections and lessons learned sections which not only can help Cultivating Cities to understand various ways of co-creation, by having to organize a new format of interventions, the seedbed interventions, in advance. Sharing knowledge of how the Cultivating Cities underwent the journey of co-defining the concept of seedbed intervention and exploring ways in which such seedbed interventions can be organised to ascertain a co-creative approach, is beneficial for cities across Europe and worldwide to learn from and replicate the processes.

Throughout the process, synergies and feedback loops to discuss and integrate novel ideas were important. So were the direct inputs from experts on methods to organise a suitable and impactful seedbed intervention. The involvement of external support and maintenance of solid communication lines with stakeholders/local taskforces as well as setting a common vision to understand expectations are necessary for such a process to be successful. Furthermore, strengthening the networking between cities to ensure cross-pollination of practical and experiential knowledge seem to be at the core of determining a way forward, of course contextualising it to local needs and interests.

Thus, it becomes clear that co-creation, although a complex process, in fact helps to un-complicate and smooth out processes to ensure the selection of the most feasible and adaptable solutions that are most viable over time. Lastly, it can be said that temporary and experimental envisioning of an urban green space together with diverse group of stakeholders would help build a greener future which supports well-being and health while encouraging social inclusion and cohesion.

8. References

Alinsky, S. D. ((1946)). *Reveille for Radicals*.

Andres, L., Bakare, H., Bryson, J. R., Khaemba, W., Melgaço, L., & Mwaniki, G. R. (2021). *Planning, temporary urbanism and citizen-led alternative-substitute place-making in the Global South*. *Regional Studies*, 55(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2019.1665645>

Andres, L., & Kraftl, P. (2021). *New directions in the theorisation of temporary urbanisms: Adaptability, activation and trajectory*. *Progress in Human Geography*, 45(5), 1237–1253. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132520985321>

Andres, L., & Zhang, A. Y. (2020). *Transforming Cities Through Temporary Urbanism*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-61753-0>

Brenner, N. (2015). *Is tactical urbanism an alternative to neoliberalism?* <http://www.urbantheorylab.net/publications/is-tactical-urbanism-an-alternative-to-neoliberal-urbanism/>

Bruen, A.; Utkarsh, S.; Gäckle, J.; Bah, M. (2021). *Report on Cultivating Cities' challenge workshops, Urban Morphology and SWOT analyses* <https://rwth-aachen.sciebo.de/s/ul26MJ3eGdS-MKdv>

Evans, J. P. (2011). *Resilience, ecology and adaptation in the experimental city*. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 36(2), 223–237. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-5661.2010.00420.x>

Evans, J., Karvonen, A., & Raven, R. (Eds.). (2016). *Routledge research in sustainable urbanism. The experimental city*. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

Finn, D. (2014). *DIY urbanism: implications for cities*. *Journal of Urbanism: International Research on Placemaking and Urban Sustainability*, 7(4), 381–398. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17549175.2014.891149>

Gehl (2022). *From parking spaces to people places*. <https://gehlpeople.com/projects/parklets/>

Grün Berlin (2022). *Tempelhofer Feld*. <https://gruen-berlin.de/en/projects/parks/tempelhofer-feld/about-the-park>

Hou, J. (Ed.). (2010). *Insurgent Public Space: Guerrilla Urbanism and the Remaking of Contemporary Cities (1. Edition)*. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

Iveson, K. (2013). *Cities within the City: Do-It-Yourself Urbanism and the Right to the City*. Inter-

national Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 37(3), 941–956. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12053>

Jacobs, J. (1992). *The death and life of great AMERICAN cities* (Vintage books ed.). Vintage Books. <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/bios/random051/92050082.html>

Jordan, S., & Lindner, C. (Eds.). (2016). *Cities interrupted: Visual culture and urban space*. Bloomsbury Academic.

JR (2022) *Israel, Palestine 2007* <https://www.jr-art.net/projects/israel-palestine>

Leku Studio (2020, April 27). *Superblock of Sant Antoni*. ArchDaily. <https://www.archdaily.com/938244/superblock-of-sant-antoni-leku-studio>

Lydon, M. (2012). *Tactical urbanism, short-term action, long-term change*. Volumes 1 & 2. https://issuu.com/streetplanscollaborative/docs/tactical_urbanismvol.1

Lydon, M., & Garcia, A. (2015). *Tactical Urbanism: Short-term Action for Long-term Change*. Island Press.

Madanipour, A. (2017). *Cities in time: Temporary urbanism and the future of the city*. Bloomsbury Academic an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Pic.

Noppenberger, V., Chapman, E., Gäckle, J.; Garcia, M.C., & Koff, T. (2021). *GoGreenRoutes _Report_on_co-creation_D3_1*. Retrieved from <https://gogreenroutes.eu/publication?t=Go-GreenRoutes%20Report%20on%20Co-creation>

Parkficion (2013, December 10). *Park Fiction- Introduction in English*. <https://park-fiction.net/park-fiction-introduction-in-english/>

Phillip Oswald, Klaus Overmeyer, & Phillip Misselwitz. (2013). *Urban catalyst: The power of temporary use*. DOM.

PLACEMAKING What if we built our cities around places? (2016, Oct) Smartnet.Niua <https://smartnet.niua.org/sites/default/files/resources/Oct-2016-placemaking-booklet.pdf>

Richardson, J. (2010). *Interventionist Art Education: Contingent Communities, Social Dialogue, and Public Collaboration*. *Studies in Art Education*, 52(1), 18–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00393541.2010.11518821>

Tonkiss, F. (2013). *Austerity urbanism and the makeshift city*. *City*, 17(3), 312–324. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2013.795332>

Wanderbaumallee (2022) <https://www.wanderbaumallee-stuttgart.de/>

Wang, L (2016, September 7). *Plant-covered Mobile Green Living Room travels through Europe*. *Inhabitat*. <https://inhabitat.com/plant-covered-mobile-green-living-room-travels-through-europe/>

Webb, D. (2018). *Tactical Urbanism: Delineating a Critical Praxis*. *Planning Theory & Practice*, 19(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649357.2017.1406130>

9. Annexes

9.1. Annex A: Check-list to further detail the seedbed intervention

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

The seedbed intervention in *NAME OF YOUR CITY* will be...

<div style="background-color: #80cbc4; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> June <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> July <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> August <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> September <input type="checkbox"/></div>	<div style="background-color: #80cbc4; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> max. 1 day <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 3 days <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 1 week <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 2 weeks or longer <input type="checkbox"/></div>	<div style="background-color: #80cbc4; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Who will implement the intervention?</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Members of local taskforce and city partner <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> other <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="background-color: #ffc107; border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div>
<div style="background-color: #80cbc4; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.)?</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Yes <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> No <input type="checkbox"/></div>	<div style="background-color: #80cbc4; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Photovoice <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Observational Urbanism <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Walking interview <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> other <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="background-color: #ffc107; border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div>	

PAGE 1

Fig. 42. Check-list Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention, © GoGreenRoutes

GO GREEN ROUTES CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

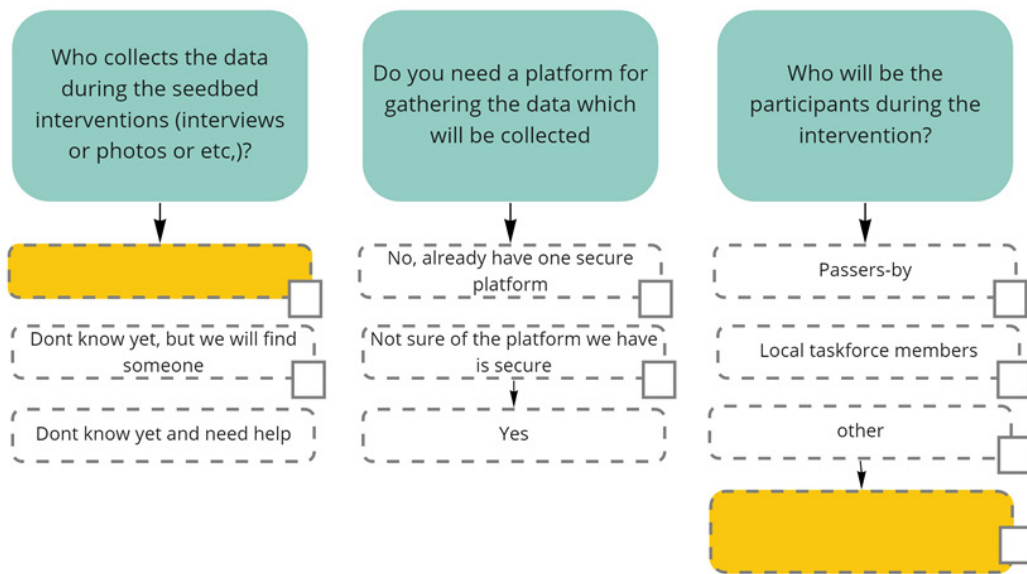


Fig. 43. Page 2 Check-list Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.1.1. Lahti: Check-list for seedbed intervention

GO GREEN ROUTES CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

The seedbed intervention in Lahti will be conducted in the Kintterö forest, next to the Central Hospital. The potential of health promoting effect of the forest will be tested with the seedbed intervention.

<p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p>	<p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p>	<p>Who will implement the intervention?</p>
<p>June <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>August <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>September <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>max. 1 day <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 week <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 weeks or longer <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Members of local taskforce and city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The city of Lahti will be responsible but the LAB will probably help us. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.,) ?</p>	<p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p>	
<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Photovoice <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Observational Urbanism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Walking interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p>Some small questionnaires will be also asked.</p>

PAGE 1

Fig. 44. Lahti Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention © GoGreenRoutes

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

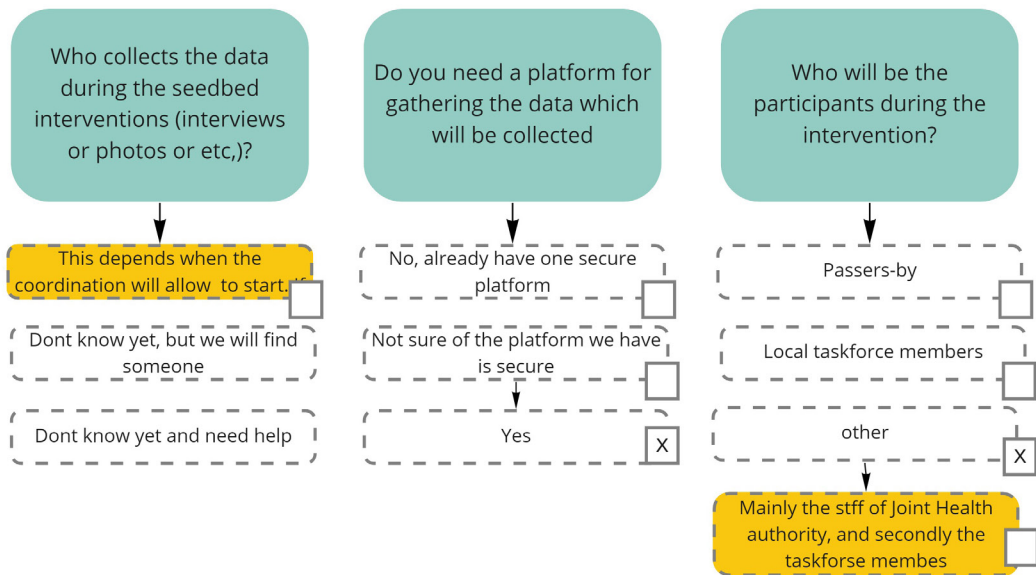


Fig. 45. Lahti Check-list Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.1.2. Umea: Check-list for seedbed intervention

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

The seedbed intervention in Umeå will be...

<p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>June <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>August <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>September <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>max. 1 day <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 week <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 weeks or longer <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Who will implement the intervention?</p> <p>Members of local taskforce and city partner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Surveys for passers-by and personal conversations</p>
<p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.,) ?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p> <p>Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Photovoice <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Observational Urbanism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Walking interview <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Surveys for passers-by and personal conversations</p>	

PAGE 1

Fig. 46. Umea Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention © GoGreenRoutes

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

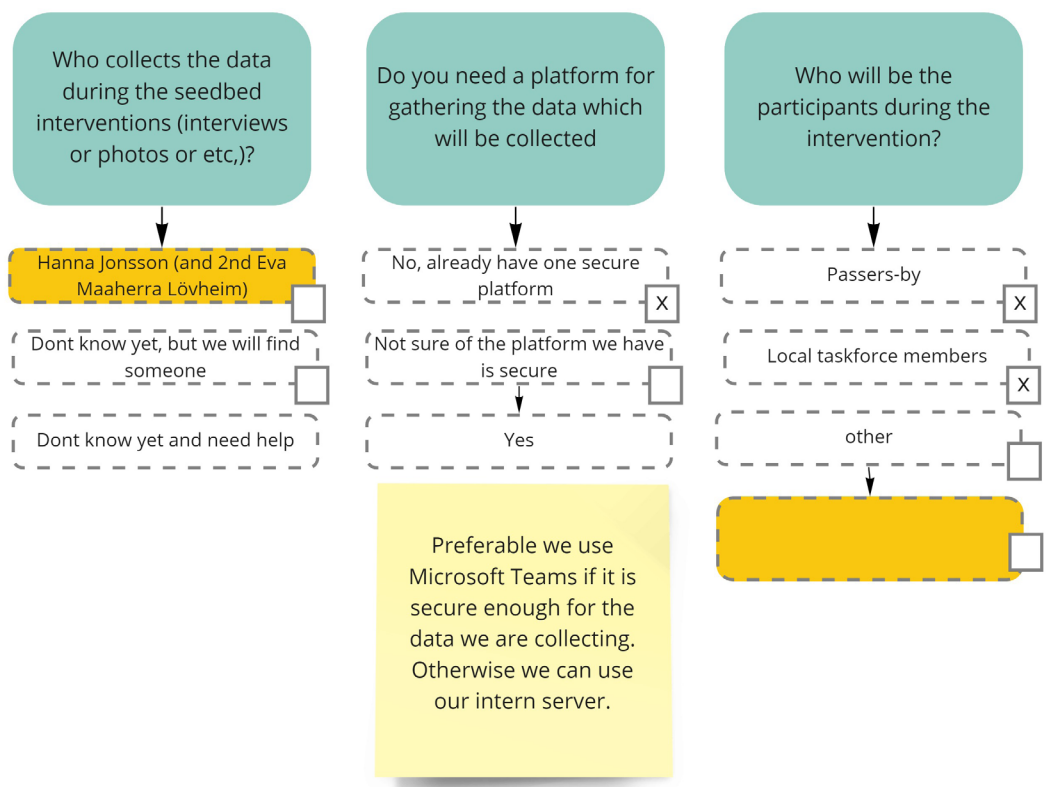


Fig. 47. Umea Page 2 Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.1.3. Limerick: Check-list for seedbed intervention

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

The seedbed intervention in Limerick will be 2 or 3 workshops/events in June/July focusing on planting for biodiversity, creating a recreational area, and animating with signage areas along the route

<p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>June <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>August <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>September <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>max. 1 day <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 week <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 or 3 events over two months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Who will implement the intervention?</p> <p>Members of local taskforce and city partner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Likely to be a public event so cannot name/advise of specific groups attending</p>
<p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.,) ?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p> <p>Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Photovoice <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>method(s) provided by GGR PhD candidates a and scale of questions from GGR WP team, generic feedback for council (method tbc)</p>	

Fig. 48. Limerick Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention © GoGreenRoutes

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

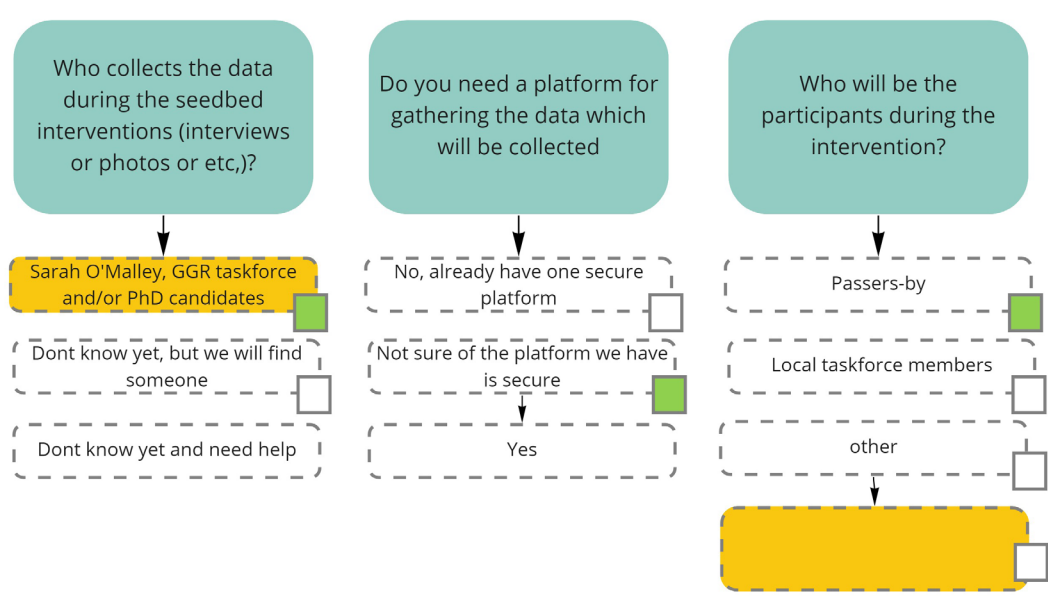


Fig. 49. Limerick Page 2 Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.1.4. Tallinn: Check-list for seedbed intervention

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

TALLINN
 Seedbed intervention is a series of on-site community events targeting local residents of different ages and background. Observations, interviews and other methods will be integrated into organisation of these events and implemented throughout the series.

<p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>May <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>June <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>August <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>September <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>max. 1 day <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 week <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 weeks or longer <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Who will implement the intervention?</p> <p>Members of local taskforce and city partner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.,)?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p> <p>Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Photovoice <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Observations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On-site interviews <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>perception mapping, informal focus groups, video monitoring (under discussion)</p>	

Fig. 50. Tallinn Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention © GoGreenRoutes

GO GREEN ROUTES CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

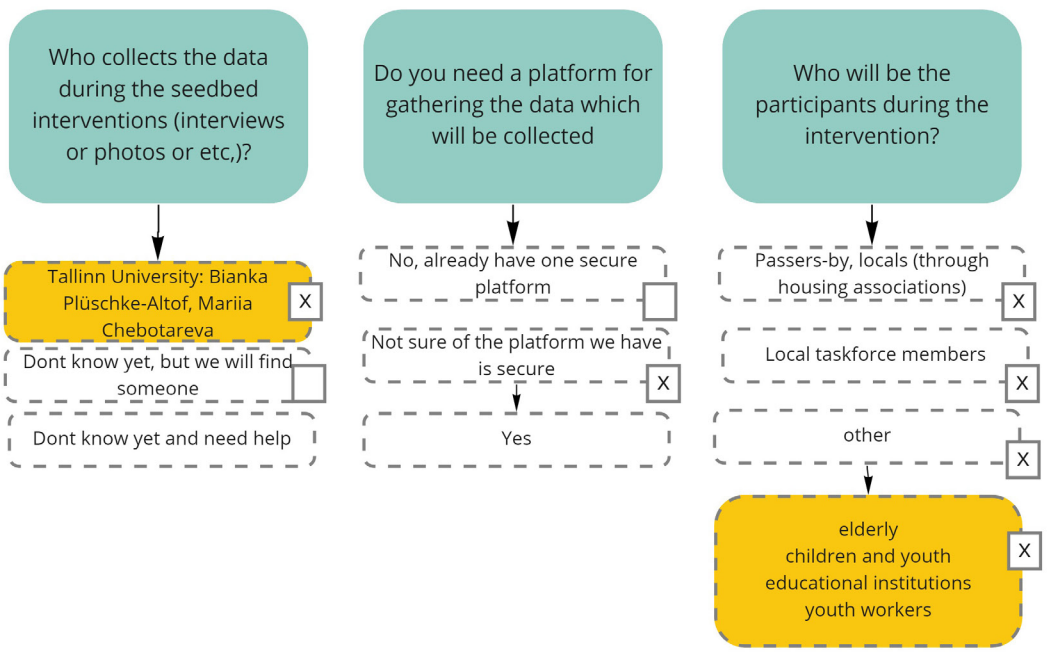


Fig. 51. Tallinn Page 2 Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.1.5. Burgas: Check-list for seedbed intervention

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

The seedbed intervention in *BURGAS* will be...

<p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>June <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>August <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>September <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>max. 1 day <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 week <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 weeks or longer <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Who will implement the intervention?</p> <p>Members of local taskforce and city partner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Organise workshop for kids to attract their parents and ask for their opinion.</p>
<p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.)?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p> <p>Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Photovoice <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Observational Urbanism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Walking interview <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

Fig. 52. Burgas Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention © GoGreenRoutes

GO GREEN ROUTES CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

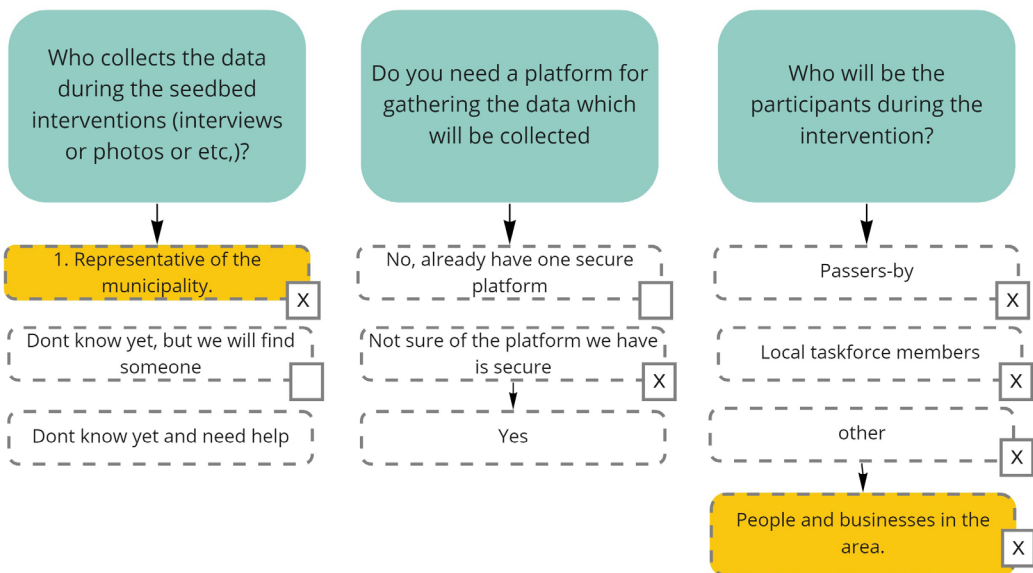


Fig. 53. Burgas Page 2 Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.1.6. Versailles: Check-list for seedbed intervention

CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS

The seedbed intervention in *VERSAILLES* will be a series of interviews and other questionnaires coupled with a festive event in the Square Blaise Pascal

<p>What is your preferred date (month) in 2022 for the start of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>June <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>August <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>September <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>What is your preferred approx. duration of the seedbed intervention?</p> <p>max. 1 day <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 week <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 weeks or longer <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Who will implement the intervention?</p> <p>Members of local taskforce and city partner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Only the city partner <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>we will also be accompanied by 4 students from the higher institute of the environment</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Will there be a constructive set-up on site (pavilion/ tent/ temporary benches etc.,)?</p> <p><i>we imagine setting up a tent</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Which methods will be used for the seedbed intervention (more information here and here)</p> <p>Cultural Probes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Photovoice <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
		<p>Observational Urbanism <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Walking interview <input type="checkbox"/></p>

PAGE 1

Fig. 54. Versailles Page 1 detailing seedbed intervention © GoGreenRoutes

 **CHECK-LIST 1 - DETAILING SEEDBED INTERVENTIONS**

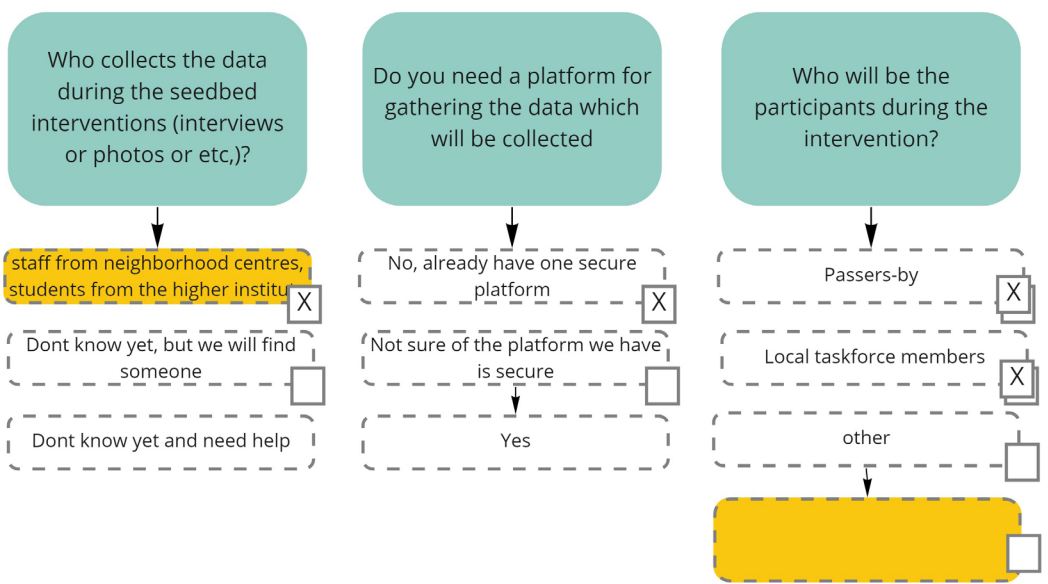


Fig. 55. Versailles Page 2 Seedbed intervention detailing © GoGreenRoutes

9.2. Annex B: Planning Intervention Workshop Agendas

9.2.1. Lahti: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda

Time	Duration	Topic	Details	Tools	Links	Leads
12.00	5'	Welcome and introduction	Welcomes participants, introduce the host team, present the agenda			Jenni Simkin
12.05	5'	Warm-up activity 1	Warm-up activity / Ice-breaker	Mentimeter		Jenni Simkin
10.10	10'	General summary of webinar for seedbed interventions	Why are we here, the results from previous challenge stakeholder meeting	ppt		Jenni Simkin
12.20	10'	Presentation of template for seedbed interventions	What is this about, what intervention?	miro		Jenni Simkin
12.30	15'	Discussion / Questions				
12.45	30'	Working in groups (4-6 persons): Activity 1 - Finding common goal for seedbed intervention.	Brainstorming: two kinds of walks or what?			Jenni/Päivi/Ilkka/Trainee
13:15	10'	Summary of Activity 1: Feedback from group to group and decision for goals	Results of group work 1			Jenni Simkin
13:25	20'	Break	coffee break during which Julia/Shreya joins us. We present the results of group work 1 and get feedback			Jenni(Päivi/Ilkka/Trainee)

13:45	5 + 30'	Feedback from coordination Working in groups: Activity 2: Finding the best combination of methods and defining resources	Feedback from coordination The actual content of the walks			Jenni/ feedback Jenni/ Päivi/ Ilkka/ Trainee
14:20	10'	Summary of Activity 2: Feedback from group to group and decision for methods				
14:30	10'	Break	Jenni, Päivi, Ilkka, Trainee prepare the conclusions			Jenni, Päivi, Ilkka, Trainee
14.40	25'	Activity 3: Bringing everything together based on template miro - build up the concept for seedbed	How to proceed, Conclusions for concept			Jenni/ Päivi/ Ilkka/ Trainee
15.05	10'	Conclusion, Next steps, next workshop?	Recruitment process, etc			Jenni Simkin

9.2.2. Umea: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda

Agenda	Ansvarig	Tid
09:00-09:05	<u>Välkommen</u>	Eva 5
09:05-09:10	<u>Mentiövning/Isbrytare</u>	Hanna 5
09:10-09:20	<u>Presentation av seedbed intervention</u>	Eva 10
09:20-09:30	<u>Syfte och förväntat resultat av dagens workshop</u>	Eva 10
09:30-09:40	<u>Nuläge Ombyggnad av Bölevägen</u>	Lina 10
09:40-09:45	Paus	5
09:45-10:05	<u>Grupparbete 1: Gemensamma mål för seedbed intervention</u>	Eva 20
10:05-10:35	Lång paus	30
10:40-10:50	<u>Summera grupparbete 1 i helgrupp</u>	Hanna 10
10:50-11:05	<u>Grupparbete 2: Förslag till aktiviteter på eventdagen</u>	Eva 25
11:05-11:15	<u>Summering av grupparbete 2 i helgrupp</u>	Hanna 10
11:15-11:20	Paus	5
11:20-11:50	<u>Helgruppsaktivitet: Ta fram koncept för seedbed intervention</u>	Eva 30
11:50-12:00	<u>Sammanfattning och avslutning</u>	Eva 10

9.2.3. Limerick: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda

Time	Du - r a - tion	Topic	Details	Tools	Links	Leads
18:00	5'	Welcome and introduction	Welcomes participants, introduce the host team, present the agenda			Sarah O'Malley Terry Connolly
18:05	5'	Warm-up activity 1	Warm-up activity / Icebreaker			Sarah O'Malley Sarah O'Malley
18:15	10'	Presentation: Re-Introducing GoGreenRoutes & the seedbed intervention	Summary of project objectives and activities (in case new people are attending), outcomes for the workshop, introduction of what a seedbed intervention is and why it is relevant for the greenway. Opportunity of data collection, different methods that can be used and how this is helpful to capture people's experiences, through the GoGreenRoutes network.	Presentation		Sarah O'Malley
18:25	20'	Presentation of template for seedbed interventions	Present to local stakeholders of the Castletroy Greenway examples of seedbed interventions, activities and programmes in relation to the greenway	Presentation		Esther Gerrard
18:45	35'	Group Discussion 1 Goals and Assets	Facilitators will guide participants through the following question areas: 1.What should be the goals of our seedbed intervention? : example answers to help clarify - the seedbed intervention is one way or piloting or trialling a nature based solution which will be a permanent fixture on the greenway in 2023. The seedbed intervention is also a way for the community to come together, experience the greenway in a slightly different way (not just walking through it). 2.What are our assets / skills as a group that we should leverage in designing our seedbed Intervention? Who is willing to work/volunteer to mobilise people locally? 3.Challenges and opportunities for the intervention on the greenway	via miroboard		Connect the dots

19:20	5'	Share Back	A representative of each group shares back the assets identified in their group and the goals they identified for the seedbed intervention.			Attendee or facilitator (CtD)
19:25	5'	Break				
19:30	10'	Taskforce members	Thoughts and experiences of two taskforce members			
19:40	30'	Group Activity 2 "Cross Pollination" / Favourite Ideas / Vote	Facilitators will guide participants through the following question areas: 1. Brief review of assets and goals identified in discussion activity 2. Bringing it together → Discussion of seedbed intervention ideas 3. Identify top 2 ideas to propose to the larger group			Connect the dots
20:10	5'	Share back	Review pre-identified goals: • For this workshop • For the seedbed intervention design Zoom poll (or show of hands) to decide favourite seedbed intervention ideas. Confirm members of the taskforce and allocate responsibilities. Poll availability for follow up walk.			
20:15	20'	Next steps	Sarah O'Malley presents briefly on the next steps for the project. & the outdoor walk follow up event (5th March 2022, 14:00-16:00) Opportunity for announcements from participants	via miroboard		Connect the dots, Sarah O'Malley, Terry Connolly

9.2.4. Tallinn: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda

Time	Duration	Topic	Details	Leads
16.00	10'	Welcome and introduction	Welcomes participants, introduce the host team, present the agenda	Mihhail
16.10	10'	Warm-up activity	Icebreaker	Mihhail
16.20	10'	General summary of previous discussions and overview of proposed seedbed interventions	Presenting briefly each potential seedbed intervention that will be discussed in each group as well as method of group work	Maria / Mihhail
16.30	45' 3 x 15min	Working in groups (3 thematic groups)	Develop a more precise concept and action plan for three main possible seedbed interventions (when? how? what? who? incl. allocation of roles) Done in three sets of 15 minutes. Each group can give input to each of the three topics. (world cafe method)	group moderators
17.15	20'	Break	coffee break during which initial results of group discussions are presented to Julia/Shreya to get their feedback	Mihhail / Maria
17.25	5'	Feedback summary	Present summary of feedback from Julia/Shreya	Maria
17.30	20'	Working in groups	Complete concept and action plan of seedbed intervention taking feedback into account	group moderators
17.50	30'	Presentation and discussion	Each group moderator presents results of the group work following with questions and discussions from other groups	group moderators
18.20	10'	Conclusion, next steps and meetings	Presentation of conclusion and further activities in 2022, decisions regarding how and when to meet again	Maria / Mihhail

9.2.5. Burgas: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda

Dura - tion	Topic	Details	Tools
5'	Welcome and introduction	Welcomes participants, introduce the host team, present the agenda	
5'	Warm-up activity 1	Warm-up activity / Icebreaker	
10'	General summary of webinar for seed-bed interventions	Present work done so far and what is next for 2022.	
10'	Presentation of template for seedbed interventions	Go through the miroboard template.	
15'	Discussion / Questions	via miroboard	
15'	Break		
20'	Working in groups (4-6 persons): Activity 1 - Finding common goal for seedbed interv.	Discussion why we should do it, what it would bring for us, people, environment. Define goal.	
10'	Summary of Activity 1: Feedback from group to group and decision for goals		
20'	Working in groups: Activity 2: Finding the best combination of methods and defining resources	Propose different methods to achieve our goal and define/ plan resources needed.	
10'	Summary of Activity 2: Feedback from group to group and decision for methods		
30'	Break		
30'	Activity 3: Bringing everything together based on template miro - build up the concept for seedbed	Present the results: goals, tools, resources, expected re- sults.	
10'	Conclusion, Next steps, next work- shop?		

9.2.6. Versailles: Planning Intervention Workshop Agenda

Slot	Topic	Details	Tools	Leads
5'	Bienvenue et présentation	Accueillir les participants, présenter l'équipe d'accueil, présenter l'ordre du jour		Franck
5'	Activité d'échauffement	Activité d'échauffement / Brise-glace	Portrait chinois : Description du quartier Montreuil en trois mots Thèmes : - Evènement culturel - Sport - Lieu de nature	Franck
10'	Présentation du projet Objectifs de l'atelier		Support de présentation	Franck
20'	Présentation de différentes méthodes		Support de présentation	Franck
10'	Questions / Discussion			
10'	Pause			
15'	Travail en groupes (4-6 personnes) : Activité 1 - Trouver un objectif commun pour l'intervention.			Franck / Pierrick
10'	Résumé de l'activité 1 : Rétroaction de groupe à groupe et décision concernant les objectifs			
15'	Travail en groupe : Activité 2 : Trouver la meilleure combinaison de méthodes et définir les ressources			Franck / Pierrick

10'	Résumé de l'activité 2 : retour d'information de groupe à groupe et décision concernant les méthodes			
10'	Choix collectif de la méthode à mettre en œuvre			

9.3. Annex C: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard

9.3.1 Template provided to the Cultivating Cities partners



Fig. 56. miro template for Planning Intervention Workshop provided to city partners © GoGreenRoutes

Not all city partners used the template during their workshop depending on their individual set-up

YOUR WORKSPACE	
<p>Roles:</p> <p>Timekeepers</p> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <p>Speakers</p> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <p>Note-takers</p> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 1 Finding common goal for seedbed intervention and the desired results which will be used for conceptualization of NBS interventions afterwards</p>
<p>List of Participants</p>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 2 Finding the best combination of methods and defining resources</p>
	<p>Working in groups: Activity 3: Bringing everything together based on template Miro - build up the concept for seedbed</p>
<p>Discussion / Questions</p>	<p>Concept for Seedbed Intervention</p>

Fig. 57. miro template for Planning Intervention Workshop provided to city partners © GoGreenRoutes

9.3.2 Lahti: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard

YOUR WORKSPACE

Roles:

Timekeepers

Speakers

Note-takers

Trainee

Working in groups: Activity 1
 Finding common goal for seedbed and results which will be used for NBS interventions

-Brainstorming on what would be the actual best practices how to find out what the health forest needs and how can we target the needs in such, that they fulfill everyone's needs
 ----> Goal is to find out the best practices to launch the best health promoting forest to everyone

List of Participants

The names are not listed here because we do not have the consent from everyone.

- Joint Authority for Health and Wellbeing
- City staff from municipality of Hollola and Lahti
- University of Helsinki and LAB University of Applied Sciences
- Residents
- Educational sector
- Small-scale NBS entrepreneur
- NGO's

Working in groups: Activity 2
 Finding the best combination of methods and defining resources

- Which would be the best intervention method to test the forest
- Intervention among the Health authority staff or whom?
- Intervention walks with some functional operations
- Intervention walks without functional operations
- Questionnaires and interviews
 - interviews with small groups or individually?
- Something else that we have not thought about yet?

Discussion / Questions

- Who to invite to intervention?
- How to get people to join?
- Shall we have two kind of walks: with and without exercises?
- What should we know - what we want to measure?

Working in groups: Activity 3:
 Bringing everything together based on template Miro - build up the concept for seedbed

-In this section we should be able to define how we are going to conduct the interventions, who are leading them and what are we testing during the interventions. Also we know whom we need to recruit into the interventions.

Concept for Seedbed Intervention

We will make an intervention walk in the health forest among small groups with group sizes of 1-6

The health staff and the experts of experience will be invited to the intervention as well as the expert group.

Trainee and project manager will lead the walks.

We start the walks immediately in the spring when the ice and snow has melted BUT the trees are already getting green.

We are testing restoration with a small validated questionnaire (six items) pre and post the walks. We will also conduct small interviews in groups and also some open-ended

Fig. 58. Lahti miro Board © GoGreenRoutes

9.3.3 Limerick: Planning Intervention Workshop Mirobard

YOUR WORKSPACE

<p>Roles:</p> <p>Timekeepers</p> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Terry Connolly</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Sarah O'Malley</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">IT Technician</div> </div> <p>Speakers</p> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Sarah O'Malley</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Connect the Dots</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Greenedge, PhD candidate (both)</div> </div> <p>Note- takers</p> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Terry Connolly</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Connect the Dots</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;"></div> </div>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 1 Finding common goal for seedbed and results which will be used for NBS interventions TBC with Connect the Dots mid Jan '22</p>
<p>List of Participants Local taskforce General public LCCC 'in house' steering group</p>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 2 Finding the best combination of methods and defining resources TBC with Connect the Dots mid Jan '22</p>
<p>Discussion / Questions Feedback from stakeholders key</p>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 3: Bringing everything together based on template Miro - build up the concept for seedbed TBC with Connect the Dots mid Jan '22</p>
	<p>Concept for Seedbed Intervention Music, market stall, community planting, programme of events/workshop related to education, biodiversity and nature connection (TBC)</p>

Fig. 59. Limerick miro Board © GoGreenRoutes

9.3.4 Burgas: Planning Intervention Workshop Miroboard

<p>Roles:</p> <p>Timekeepers Colleague from Strategic <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Speakers Ivaylo Trendafilov Specialist in urban development or landscaping <input type="text"/></p> <p>Note-takers Colleague from Strategic Development department <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 1 Finding common goal for seedbed and results which will be used for NBS interventions</p>
<p>List of Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greening department in Burgas Municipality; - Strategic Development department; - Urban planning department; - Environmental protection department; - Municipal enterprise Transport; - Biodiversity Foundation; - Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds; - Architectural bureau Think Forward; - Maria Ruseva, local architect; - Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water; - Professional high school "Construction, Architecture and Geodesy" - Burgas Likes Youth platform - Local artists (I will write their names later) - An external lecturer presenting good practices from other cities for renovating public spaces through 	<p>Working in groups: Activity 2 Finding the best combination of methods and defining resources</p>
<p>Discussion / Questions</p> <p>What types of activities on site will be of greatest interest to children? How children can show us how they imagine the 2 sites after their renovation? How to make their parents be constructive in their opinions shared with us? What resources do we need to implement the activities? How long will it take? What is the best day/ time?</p>	<p>Working in groups: Activity 3: Bringing everything together based on template Miro - build up the concept for seedbed</p>
	<p>Concept for Seedbed Intervention</p>

Fig. 60. Limerick miro Board © GoGreenRoutes