

InterRevita – A better life in small and mid-sized cities: from Interregional actions to improved Revitalisation strategies

CORE PHASE: Semester 2

2.2. Collection of practices on revitalisation and integrated urban development – conclusions and recommendations for small and mid-sized cities

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Introduction

The revitalisation of small and mid-sized cities is not a one-size-fits-all project. Each city has its unique set of challenges, from economic stagnation, deterioration of infrastructure, and demographic shifts to environmental degradation and social inequality. Moreover, the process of revitalisation itself is multifaceted, encompassing aspects such as urban planning, community engagement, economic development, and environmental sustainability.

By shedding light on the complexities of revitalising small and mid-sized cities, this document seeks to provide valuable insights and practical recommendations to policymakers, urban planners and other stakeholders. Ultimately, the aim is to contribute to the development of effective and inclusive strategies that can pave the way for the sustainable revitalisation of urban areas.

The following document provides a comprehensive collection and analysis of past and ongoing practices and revitalisation projects on integrated urban development assembled by the InterRevita project. The document is the result of extensive research and collaborative efforts aimed at fostering sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life in small and mid-sized cities. The collected practices were identified through stakeholder consultations conducted by project partners. Leveraging a dual approach, encompassing both online and on-site consultations, the partnership engaged with diverse stakeholders, including local authorities, community members, NGOs and experts in the field of integrated urban development. It ensured a comprehensive and well-rounded identification process, ultimately resulting in a holistic representation of effective practices for urban development.

In order to identify and analyse practices, consultations were conducted on the basis of a template developed by the Foundation for Landscape Protection (FOK) who is responsible for the substantive activities of the InterRevita project. The template is divided into three sections:

1. General information about practice
 - a. Title of the practice
 - b. Thematic objective of the practice
 - c. Geographical scope of the practice
 - d. Location of the practice
 - e. Image of the practice
2. Detailed information about practice
 - a. Short summary of the practice
 - b. Description of the practice
 - c. Resources needed
 - d. Timescale (start/end date)
 - e. Evidence of success (results achieved)
 - f. Challenges encountered
 - g. Potential for learning or transfer

3. Conformity of practice with New European Bauhaus values
 - a. Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality)
 - b. Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity)
 - c. Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability)

The following document consists of six chapters accompanied by an introduction and a conclusion with recommendations. The identified practices were divided according to the following six themes:

1. **Revitalisation practices of public building and space for cultural purposes:** Within this category, the document presents adaptive reuse of infrastructure for cultural and tourism purposes. These practices aim to breathe new life into neglected areas, fostering a sense of community.
2. **Revitalisation practices of public building and space for entrepreneurship purposes:** This chapter focuses on the revitalisation practices centred on public buildings and spaces with a strategic emphasis on fostering entrepreneurship. The document explores how repurposing and renovating public structures can serve as catalysts for economic growth. The chapter delves into successful initiatives that transform underutilized spaces into vibrant hubs, promoting innovation, collaboration, and sustainable business development within the community.
3. **Social dimension of revitalisation/regeneration practices:** Within this category, the document emphasizes the human impact and community dynamics within urban development. From fostering social integration to promoting community engagement, the chapter unveils strategies that prioritise the well-being and inclusivity of residents in the revitalisation process. Through case studies and insights, it highlights the transformative potential of projects that go beyond physical changes, creating vibrant, socially connected environments in revitalised urban spaces.
4. **Overall regional/local development practices:** This section explores practices that contribute to the holistic development of regions and localities. These practices offer a roadmap for sustainable revival, enhancing the overall well-being of the communities involved.
5. **Climate change adaptation practices:** Recognizing the pressing need for climate resilience, this category highlights practices that address the impacts of climate change on small and mid-sized cities. From green infrastructure development to community-based adaptation measures, these practices provide valuable insights for creating more resilient and environmentally conscious urban environments.
6. **Entrepreneurship and business development practices:** Small and mid-sized cities often face unique challenges in fostering economic growth. This section explores successful

entrepreneurship and business development practices, offering ideas on how to stimulate local economies, attract investment, and create a vibrant business ecosystem.

The goal of this document is to serve as a reference point for policymakers, urban planners, and community leaders seeking inspiration and practical guidance in the pursuit of sustainable and thriving urban environments. The InterRevita project envisions a future where these practices inspire and inform revitalisation efforts across regions, ultimately contributing to the creation of more sustainable, resilient, and prosperous small and mid-sized cities.

The document was prepared with the involvement of all InterRevita project partners (City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, Foundation for Landscape Protection (FOK), Lazio Region, Land and Housing of Navarre (NASUVINSA), City of Roeselare, Administration of Silute District Municipality and Jelgava Local Municipality).

1. Revitalisation practices of public building and space for cultural purposes

1.1. Revitalisation of the historic Officers' Casino for cultural and tourism purposes, Poland

Good practice general information

Project partner:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Title of the practice:	Revitalisation of the historic Officers' Casino for cultural and tourism purposes
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Revitalisation of a degraded area
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, district Modlin Fortress

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Restoration of cultural and tourist functions in the degraded part of the city, by saving the historic building of the former Officers' Casino.

Detailed information on the practice:

The city has degraded areas, among others, due to the military abandonment of the Modlin Fortress – a settlement of 4.5 thousand inhabitants. The palace building is located here. Originally the object of the former officers' casino due to its poor technical condition was taken out of use. In order to save the building from collapse and restore cultural activity, it was purchased by the city of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. The obtained EU funds from 4 projects allowed to restore the building for residents and tourists and to preserve the cultural heritage, due to the preservation of the building and the preservation of its original interior design.

The building is mainly intended for business activities, for its maintenance, but also to develop culture and tourism, and thus further economic development of this part of the city, but also of the whole region.

The first goal was achieved – the object and its surroundings were revitalized. It was handed over to the city's cultural institution, which carries out cultural activities there and has started renting the premises to external entities on a short-term basis (e. g. as a film set) and on a long-term basis (entrepreneurs and social organisations). In the near future, restaurants and cafes will start operating, which will strengthen the tourist potential of the place and the functionality of the facility for conducting weddings, trainings and conferences. This will affect, among other things, the increase of employment and the development of additional services within the facility.

The main stakeholders are residents (culture and economic development of the region), external entities (operating business on premises to make a profit, renting space for social activities in appropriate local conditions) and tourists (object as a tourist attraction, Tourist Information Centre, development of tourist and tourism services – e. g. gastronomy).

Resources needed:

The total value of the investment is approx. PLN 30 million (6,9 million Euro)

The value of co-financing from EU funds approx. PLN 12 million (2,7 million Euro)

Own resources of the city of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – approx. PLN 18 million (4,1 million Euro)

Timescale (start/end date):

Investment: 2017 – August 2023/ operation of the facility – ongoing from September 2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

Proofs of success:

1. Reconstruction of cultural heritage: Preserving and restoring a historic object allows the preservation of cultural heritage for future generations. Also, it enables to revive the history of the place and its cultural significance.
2. Tourism development: Rebuilt monuments often become tourist attractions, attracting visitors, which can generate economic growth in the region. Increased tourist traffic contributes to the development of local infrastructure, shops, restaurants and other services.
3. Increasing cultural activity: The restoration of cultural facilities can promote cultural diversity through the organisation of events, concerts, exhibitions and artistic workshops, which in turn stimulates social activity.
4. Contributing to the regeneration of degraded areas: The reconstruction of the monument has become a key element in the regeneration of the neglected part of the city, contributing to the improvement of its image and the living conditions of its inhabitants.

The success of this type of practice can be measured by different indicators:

- Increase in the number of visitors: Increase the number of tourists visiting the restored facility. Previously it was inaccessible – closed, among other things, due to the threat of a construction disaster. Since its opening, the facility has been visited by hundreds of people per week.
- Growth of tourism revenues: Measuring the growth of tourism revenues. It will be possible to verify this condition after the full tourist period. The facility was opened at the end of this period (autumn 2023).
- Increased social activity: The increased number of cultural and social events organised in the renovated building is already visible. At the moment, tickets are completely sold out– full rooms, maximum groups during guided tours, etc.
- Improving the image and attractiveness of the region: Assessing public opinion on the change in the image and attractiveness of the area after its revitalisation. We can already see positive opinions (in the media, applications) about the facility, the services offered and its functioning. However, more extensive research in this area will be possible after a longer period of operation.

Although it is not always possible to measure all these effects in such a short time, there are examples of individual projects that suggest the success of this approach to the decision to save the monument

and its current purpose. It is noted that the restored monument has become an important cultural and tourist point on the map of the region, generating revenue and developing the local community. However, we are aware that a planned success usually requires the involvement of many parties - local authorities, communities, cultural institutions and actions for sustainable development and long-term maintenance of the facility.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The challenges concerned individual problems in the process of construction work related to the object being under conservation protection and negative surprises in the technical condition of individual elements. Also, the regulations on public buildings imposed a lot of additional equipment that had not been previously estimated. All this generated additional costs. At this stage – the start of the operation of the facility we did not meet any major challenges, except for the proper preparation of the competition for the selection of the manager of the restaurant and cafe (the process is ongoing). However, it cannot be ruled out that such challenges will arise over time and as services evolve.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The practice of restoring historic sites for cultural and tourist purposes has significant learning potential for other regions. It is not only about saving heritage, but also about attracting tourists, revitalising degraded areas and strengthening social ties. It can be a role model for other locations, showing how to use funds effectively, engage the community and partners to revitalize not only the facilities, but also entire communities. It is an inspiring model of how to use cultural heritage for local development and promotion of culture on a large scale.

Further information:

[Kasyno oficerskie | Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki \(nowydwormaz.pl\)](#)[Kasyno w Twierdzy Modlin nagrodzone za renowację \(whitemad.pl\)](#)

Keywords about your practice:

Revitalisation, cultural heritage, tourism, social commitment, sustainability

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The practice of restoring historic cultural sites is in line with the values of the New European Bauhaus, in particular we can divide them into three different aspects:

1. **Aesthetics and cultural inspiration:** The restoration of the historic building from the outside, but also the beautiful interiors, was based on art, tradition and local culture, which contributed to its aesthetic revival and cultural heritage inspiration.
2. **Satisfying needs beyond functionality:** The restoration of the historic premises and surroundings of the facility not only restored their functionality, but also responded to social and cultural needs, becoming the center of social, cultural and tourist activities.
3. **Sustainability:** Incorporated by using as many original elements as possible available in the facility, using a local heat supplier, which eliminates the need to rebuild your own boiler room. Modern, environmentally friendly building solutions (materials, equipment, systems) have been used to reduce energy consumption and heat loss in the facility. This influences the promotion of environmental awareness in local communities, particularly in the context of the use of the facility.

However, in order to fully implement the principles of the New European Bauhaus, we will promote the active involvement of the local community in the process of creating the facility's offer and using the restored space.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The practice is in line with the principle of sustainable development. The applied aspects correspond to the principles of the New European Bauhaus.

The restoration of the historic building was carried out in a way that respects and uses natural resources, as well as promotes the use of environmentally friendly technologies and materials (harmony with nature). Climate objectives have been taken into account by saving energy, reducing carbon dioxide emissions (connection to the district heating network) and adapting to climate change through the use of energy-efficient solutions (e.g. window and door joinery). Many of the materials in the building have undergone conservation work, without the need to replace them with new ones, thus they have been reused, which is part of the idea of a circular economy. Appropriate design of the facility's surroundings ensured biodiversity. Supported the conservation of local biodiversity

through the preservation of natural ecosystems. The sustainable use of restored areas shall be promoted.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The project is part of the idea of participation and integration, which is in line with the assumptions of the New European Bauhaus.

Intercultural dialogue has been applied - the revitalization of the historic casino has created a space for diverse cultures through the organisation of cultural events, exhibitions and workshops, which promotes dialogue between different environments and traditions. The restoration of the monument has combined different disciplines, from architecture to art, history, science and engineering, promoting interdisciplinarity and cooperation between different industries and professionals (discipline integration). The mission of the cultural institution, which took over the facility for management, is accessibility and affordability. The facility has been made available to a wide range of audiences, both locals and tourists, often with affordable ticket prices or free access. The investment assumptions took into account social needs. Social participation consisted in the fact that the local community participated in the decision-making process regarding the restoration of the facility. The events and activities organised in the restored casino are adapted to different age groups and genders, which promotes inclusion and equal access to culture.

1.2. Adaptation of the Public Library to promote the city’s history and cultural heritage, Poland

Good practice general information

Project partner:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Title of the practice:	Adaptation of the Public Library to promote the city’s history and cultural heritage thus strengthening educational potential and tourist attractiveness
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Revitalisation place for culture
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – city center

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

The modernization project of the Public Library in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki aims to increase accessibility to the history of the city and its cultural heritage. By modernizing and adapting the rooms for the History of the City Exhibition, the project supports educational functions, development of the city's potential and strengthens its tourist and economic attractiveness.

Detailed information on the practice:

Insufficient development of cultural resources and limited access to the history and culture of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. There was a need to improve the use of the historical object of the Public Library by giving it new cultural and educational functions. In addition, there was a need to use innovative methods of communicating knowledge about the history of the region and to make it more accessible to residents and tourists. There was also a lack of a place that could become the centre of cultural life, as well as support the development of the tourist and economic potential of the Polish region - Mazovia.

The modernization and adaptation of the Public Library for the Exhibition of the History of the City made it possible to create a space that meets cultural and educational goals. This place becomes a centre where innovative methods of transferring knowledge about the history of the region are used. Improving the accessibility of the cultural resources of the city is achieved by modernising the media and strengthening the educational functions of the library.

The main stakeholders of this practice are:

1. Residents of the city and region: Through access to a modern, educational cultural space, residents gain the opportunity to learn more about the history of their city and participate in cultural life.
2. Cultural Institutions: The Public Library, as the main institution with a role in the field of culture and education, acquires new opportunities and functions, which allow it to better fulfill its mission.
3. Tourists: The History of the City Exhibition can attract new tourists, increasing the attractiveness of the region and stimulating the development of the local tourism business.

Resources needed:

The total value of the investment is approx. PLN 2 million (0,46 million Euro)

The value of co-financing from EU funds approx. PLN 0,8 million (0,18 million Euro)

Own resources of the city of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – approx. PLN 1,2 million (0,27 million Euro)

Timescale (start/end date):

2022-2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

This practice is considered good for several reasons:

1. Increasing accessibility to culture and history (which supports education and local awareness);
2. Development of educational potential;
3. Increasing tourist attractiveness;
4. Increasing social engagement (creating a cultural space stimulates the participation of residents in the cultural life of the city, which fosters the building of communities and local ties).

An evaluation after a certain period of time of operation of such an initiative can provide data on the impact on the education of residents, community development and sustainable development of the city.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The challenge was to agree on the content of the exhibition with the local community, and a special council was created.

Potential for learning or transfer:

This practice may be of interest to other regions for several reasons:

1. Flexibility of adaptation: The possibility of adapting this practice to different regional or urban contexts, taking into account the cultural, historical and educational specificities of other places, including which cultural institution (library) undertakes this task.
2. A model for the development of local culture: The success of this practice can serve as a model for other regions wishing to develop their cultural resources, promote local history and heritage.
3. Transfer of knowledge and experience: The exchange of experience related to the harmonisation of different social needs, the adaptation of space for cultural and educational purposes can be a valuable source of knowledge for other regions.

4. Challenges of transfer: However, the transfer of this practice may face challenges related to cultural and historical differences, which will require flexibility and adaptation to local needs.

Further information:

[Miejska i Powiatowa Biblioteka Publiczna w Nowym Dworze Mazowieckim \(nowydwormaz.pl\)](http://nowydwormaz.pl)

Keywords about your practice:

Adaptation of historical space, cultural education, multiculturalism, innovative methods of education, local community.

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

A modern interactive exhibition with often surprising aesthetic and functional impressions is part of this principle.

By adapting the historical space of the Public Library into an interactive exhibition, the practice integrates art, history and culture, creating an attractive and inspiring space.

The search for harmony between functionality and aesthetics, taking into account local culture and art, coincides with the concept of the New European Bauhaus.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Promoting local history, culture and natural heritage by adapting space for an exhibition of the history of the city, can increase public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and environmental protection.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Emphasis was placed on social participation by creating a space where diverse communities can participate in cultural life, reflecting community involvement in decision-making on the shape and function of public spaces.

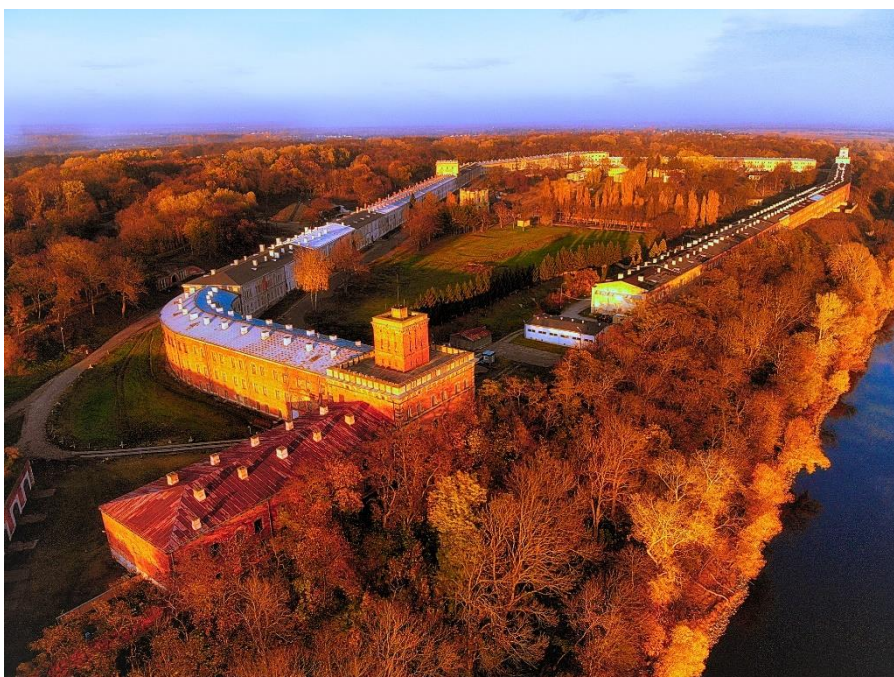
This practice is in keeping with the spirit of the principle, as it has created spaces and initiatives that are open, inclusive and accessible to diverse social groups, promoting participation, intercultural dialogue and equal access to culture and education.

1.3. Revitalisation of historical military facilities - heritage protection and economic growth, Poland

Good practice general information

Project partner:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Title of the practice:	Revitalisation of historical military facilities - heritage protection and economic growth
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Revitalisation of a degraded area
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, district Modlin Fortress

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Revitalization of historical sites: Sustainable development and economic growth through the preservation of cultural heritage and the creation of attractive tourist and business spaces.

Detailed information on the practice:

Historical military facilities, including military barracks and powder mills, are being revitalised to turn them into attractive tourist, educational and social centres. The problem was that after the army had left, these areas fell into ruin and were looted. This posed a threat to the cultural heritage of the region (the building had been built since the Napoleonic era, then the tsarist rule and played a major role in the history of Poland during the 1939 war) and made it difficult to exploit the potential for social and economic development. In addition, the lack of action to preserve and use these facilities could lead to the loss of the historical identity of the site and the opportunity to generate income for the local community.

Through the involvement of the entrepreneur who bought this part of the Modlin Fortress and cooperation with public institutions, such as the city conservator of monuments, it was possible to secure their status and contribute to the protection of cultural heritage. The introduction of the practice of revitalization of these facilities allowed to counteract their degradation and use their potential. An EU project has already transformed an abandoned powder house, which is an excellent example of the use of external funds for tourism and education (tourist centre and museum). In the future, the renewal of further spaces will have an impact on economic and social activities.

Thanks to this approach, these facilities have become not only a place reminiscent of the history and military heritage of the region, but also a platform for education, tourism and cultural and social events. A complete change of approach to these facilities – from abandoned and neglected spaces to vibrant spaces – is an assumption adopted for the good of the community and is a key aspect of this good practice.

The first goal was achieved – the powder house was revitalized and the whole complex was made available for tourist purposes, but also for economic purposes (as a film plan for film productions). Good practice will further achieve its objectives through a sustainable approach, which includes several key elements:

1. **Planning and Strategy:** It is essential to develop a clear strategy and action plan that sets out objectives, priorities and concrete steps to be taken.

2. Partnership and cooperation: Implementing good practice requires the involvement of different stakeholders, including businesses, public institutions, local communities and experts.
3. Sustainable development: Good practice will be based on a sustainable approach that takes into account social, economic and environmental aspects. The measures implemented should contribute to improving the quality of life of the local community, generating income and protecting the environment.
4. Use of external resources: It is planned to use financial and technical support. The use of external resources, such as EU funds or foreign capital, can significantly accelerate the revitalisation process and achieve its objectives.
5. Education and social participation: An important element is the involvement of the local community in the decision-making process and the implementation of actions. Education about the importance of protecting cultural heritage and social participation foster community acceptance and involvement in the project.

Good practice can bring social, economic and cultural benefits to a wide range of beneficiaries:

1. The local community: living in the vicinity of the Modlin Fortress is a key stakeholder and beneficiary of this practice.
2. Entrepreneurs: Entrepreneurs who engage in revitalization projects can benefit from new business opportunities resulting from developing tourist and cultural infrastructure. Investments in historic sites can contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the region and generating profits for entrepreneurs.
3. Property owner: Property owners who engage in revitalization activities can benefit from increasing the value of their property and generating income from renting space for various types of tourism, cultural and business services.
4. Public institutions: Public institutions such as local governments are important stakeholders in the revitalisation process. These actions can contribute to enhancing the attractiveness of the region, improving infrastructure and protecting cultural heritage.
5. Tourists and other visitors/users: attractive places to visit and spend time will be created for tourists and other interested parties. By making historical and cultural facilities available to visitors, they contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the region as a tourist destination.

Resources needed:

The total value of the investment is approx. PLN 30 million (6,9 million Euro)
The value of financing from EU funds approx. PLN 12 million (2,7 million Euro)
Own resources of the city of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – approx. PLN 18 million (4,1 million Euro)

Timescale (start/end date):

Investment: 2017 – August 2023/ operation of the facility – ongoing from September 2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

This practice is considered good because:

1. Protection of cultural heritage: The revitalization of historical military facilities allows for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the region.
2. Socio-economic development: By transforming abandoned facilities into attractive tourist, educational, residential, economic and cultural centers, this practice will contribute to the generation of new jobs, housing, growth of economic activity and improvement of the quality of life of the local community.
3. Increasing the attractiveness of the region: Revitalisation measures make the region more attractive for residents, tourists and businesses, which can contribute to an increase in the number of visitors and generate revenue related to the functions of these sites.

Evidence that confirms and will confirm the success of this practice in the future:

- Increased number of visitors, residents, entrepreneurs.
- Increase in income from the business.
- Improving the image of the region.

Challenges encountered (optional):

When implementing this practice, there may be a variety of challenges, such as:

1. Financing: One of the main challenges is to secure sufficient funding to carry out revitalisation activities, especially for large and complex projects.
2. Social acceptance: Some revitalization activities may encounter resistance from the local community, especially if they involve major changes in the environment or a violation of traditional values.
3. Sustainable development: There is a need to maintain a balance between economic objectives and the protection of the environment and cultural heritage, which can be a challenge for large-scale investments.
4. Law and regulations: The need to comply with the laws on the protection of monuments and the environment can be an additional challenge, especially for objects subject to legal conservation protection.
5. Diverse Stakeholder Interests: In the process of implementing the practice, there may be conflicts of interest between different stakeholder groups, which require finding trade-offs.

6. Variable external conditions: External factors, such as changes in the political, economic or climatic environment, may affect the course and effectiveness of revitalisation measures.

Potential for learning or transfer:

This practice may be of interest to other regions of the country and Europe due to several key factors:

1. Based the practice on a partnership between entrepreneurs, public institutions, the local community and experts in the field of cultural heritage. Such interdisciplinary cooperation could serve as a model for other regions.
2. Implemented and planned use of external funds. They can inspire other regions to look for similar funding opportunities for regeneration projects.
3. Demonstrating how cultural heritage can be effectively protected and used for socio-economic development. It may be of interest to other regions with a rich historical heritage.

An example of the transfer of this practice may be to other regions of the country or Europe where there are similar historical sites in need of revitalization, such as other fortresses, military fortifications or other military monuments. For example, similar practices can be used in regions of Central and Eastern Europe, which have a rich military heritage, both of a similar age and of the Cold War.

Further information:

[Link to more information on good practice](#)

Keywords about your practice:

Revitalisation, cultural heritage, historical tourism, conservation of monuments, sustainability, external resources, social acceptance

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

This practice is consistent with the values of the New European Bauhaus:

1. Aesthetics and Art Inspiration: This practice places great emphasis on aesthetics by restoring former military facilities to their original architectural beauty. Through the revitalization and restoration of these buildings, their original aesthetics and art are recreated and exhibited, inspiring locals and tourists alike.

2. Satisfying needs over functionality: While functionality is an important aspect of revitalization, the practice goes one step further, caring not only for the functionality of objects, but also for their aesthetics and historical character. It takes into account the needs of the local community and tourists who seek not only practical amenities, but also aesthetic and cultural experiences.
3. Culture and heritage: Through the restoration of historical military facilities, this practice contributes to the preservation and promotion of the region's culture and heritage. This not only reflects the value of beauty in the context of Bauhaus, but also underlines the importance of culture and history in shaping the community's identity.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The practice of revitalizing historical military facilities is in line with the sustainability value of the New European Bauhaus, as it will take into account the environmental impact:

- When restoring abandoned military facilities to life, efforts are planned to minimize negative environmental impacts (e.g. through the use of sustainable materials, environmentally friendly technologies and environmentally friendly construction practices).
- Revitalization of military facilities may include modernization of infrastructure towards sustainable energy, renewable energy systems and energy efficiency, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The project may fit into this idea because it is planned that:

1. This practice involves different stakeholder groups, including the local community, businesses, public institutions and experts, in the decision-making and implementation process. It encourages dialogue between cultures, disciplines, gender and age, promoting social and cultural integration and cross-sectoral cooperation.
2. Ensuring accessibility and affordability: Revitalization activities shall be undertaken with a view to ensuring accessibility for all social groups, regardless of age, gender or socio-economic status. In addition, by promoting various forms of activity and education, the practice seeks to be accessible to a wide range of audiences.
3. Integration of different disciplines: This practice integrates different disciplines in the revitalization process, combining architectural, historical, cultural, social and economic

aspects. This allows you to create end-to-end solutions that take into account diverse perspectives and needs.

1.4. Modernisation of Šilutė Culture and Entertainment Center, Lithuania

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Administration of Silute district municipality
Title of the practice:	Modernisation of Šilutė culture and entertainment center in order to increase the accessibility of cultural services
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Development of cultural services
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Silutes municipal territory

Good practice image





Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

The project was aimed at significantly improving the conditions for the provision of cultural services in Šilutė district municipality. During the implementation of the project, the halls of the Šilutė Culture and Entertainment Center and the Šilutė Cultural Drama Theater, which meet the quality requirements, were reconstructed. The material base of these halls was renovated: internal finishing works, replacement of communications, purchase of furniture and equipment were carried out.

reconstruction of auxiliary premises was carried out (by sliding the walls), internal finishing works were carried out. After the implementation of these activities, it was possible to provide high-quality services of professional theater and stage, cultural community events. These activities contributed to the cultural development and increase of quality cultural event services, the increase in visitor flows in Šilutė district municipality. Target groups have the opportunity to choose from a larger supply of quality professional arts and cultural events – the flow of visitors has increased, and more alternatives to leisure time have appeared. After the implementation of the project, Šilutė district.sav improved. competitiveness, increased the attractiveness of Šilutė city for households and businesses, which were manifested in rising real estate prices (contributed to the economic development of Šilutė district); cultural development was implemented and contributed to the development of cultural tourism in Šilutė district municipality. After the implementation of the project, during which 1 object was modernized, the number of professional visitors to theater, music and dance events and the number of visitors to local community events increased by about 30 per cent.

Detailed information on the practice:

What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice?

The project is designed to solve problems: the lack of activities of non-formal education services aimed at increasing employment of residents of all ages and promoting social integration, as well as the quality and diversity of cultural services, do not meet the need of Šilutė district municipality. The problems are caused by the absence of adequate infrastructure and the lack of equipment. In order to meet the needs of the society of Šilutė district municipality, it is appropriate to establish the "Library Sociality" – interactive non-formal education classes for all age groups, providing a center and the first "Science Cognition Center" operating on the basis of modern technologies in Lithuania, as well as to create conditions for the development of the activities of communities, NGOs and vulnerable groups. In view of this and taking into account the unsatisfactory state of cultural infrastructure and material base in Šilutė city (Šilutė Culture and Entertainment Center and Šilutė Chamber Drama Theater Hall), which leads to deteriorating cultural services, it is necessary to update the city's public infrastructure, creating conditions for the provision of more diverse non-formal education services, community activities and improving the conditions for the provision of cultural services.

How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented?

After the implementation of the project, the main goal was achieved: a modern cultural infrastructure that meets the needs of modern society was created, the quality of higher cultural services was achieved, the availability and interactivity of cultural services was increased, and the creation of added value and demand was made, stimulating additional visitor flows, forming demand for local

businesses, increasing attractiveness for investment, business development, creating new jobs in the target territories.

Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice?

Stakeholders: Šilutė cultural institutions, tourism sector, school administrations, local business.

Beneficiaries: visitors to professional art events (local, regional, national, from abroad), visitors to cultural events (local, regional), children of preschool / school age, young people, seniors, unemployed persons, families, Gentiles and non-native speakers, persons with disabilities, members of Šilutė communities.

Resources needed:

The total amount of funds for the reconstruction of the building of the Šilutė Culture and Entertainment Center is EUR 8,110,280.82, of which contract works – EUR 6,962,558.45, equipment – EUR 1,147,722.37.

Timescale (start/end date):

Program started 2018 – 2022

Evidence of success (results achieved):

The project ensured the quality, attractiveness and accessibility of the cultural services provided, thus involving a larger part of society in cultural life and increasing the flow of visitors, as well as the object of the Šilutė Entertainment and Cultural Center and the services provided created economic value for society by improving the living environment of Šilutė city for local residents and attracting more tourists. In the activities of the Šilutė entertainment center, modern technologies (modern theatrical equipment) are used, and the services began to be advertised with the help of social networks. Theatrical educations started in the center, strengthening the creative skills of art creators, as well as cooperating with each other, the institutions of Šilutė cultural institution implement joint cultural activities, the network of the object will be ensured, because after the renovation of the premises, the possibilities to invite other cultural institutions or artists from all over Lithuania to cooperate were increased, and non-formal education cultural activities for children and adults – circles, educational activities began to be implemented.

After the renovation of the premises, silutė entertainment and cultural center is a cultural center of the highest category, which ensures the accessibility of professional art scene events to local residents, as well as carries out non-formal education activities for children and adults, as well as educational

activities aimed at the development of ethnic communities in Šilutė city, and conditions have been created to increase the accessibility of cultural services for vulnerable groups.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The administration of Šilutė district municipality, having started the repair works of the Šilutė entertainment and cultural center and the increase of cultural activities in the district, faced the following turns:

1. The cost of design services deviates from the planned one.
2. The quality of contract work is not guaranteed due to non-compliance with the actions and deadlines of subcontractors.
3. The quality of the provision of services is not guaranteed due to the quality and availability of human resources, large workloads.
4. Rising inflation changes The need for project financing.
5. Delays in the start of the provision of services due to lack of human resources.

Potential for learning or transfer:

One Culture and Entertainment Center was modernized, improved the employment of the residents of Šilutė municipality, increased the availability of cultural services for residents of all ages, regardless of gender, race or disability. The created scientific base allowed the development of innovative business in the center, the creation of start-ups that make Šilutė municipality famous. The attractiveness of the city has been increased, good conditions have been created for the expansion of business and etc.

Keywords about your practice:

Cultural services, development of cultural services, art, modernization

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The main idea of the reconstruction of the building of the Šilutė House of Culture is to sensitively adapt to the expressive natural / historical context of the area. Historical analysis revealed that the plot on which the House of Culture is built was previously the territory of the manor park, which stretches along the Šyša River. The organic "shell" of the building - a winding shape - reacts to the surrounding natural elements (groups of trees, water bodies) and strengthens them with a glass

façade that reflects the semi-reflective environment. In the building of the House of Culture, the history of the Šilutė city manor park, the signs of the last century and the modern approach are combined.

At the heart of the building renovation program is the preservation of the universal rectangular hall and the creation of a set of premises of new quality and purpose around it. The program of the multifunctional building consists of several groups of premises: general premises of visitors (lobby, exhibition space, great hall, café, etc.), premises of the Šilutė Chamber Drama Theater, premises of various classes, auxiliary (service) premises and technical premises. According to the area, the Šilutė Cultural Center is mainly occupied by general (representative) internal spaces, as well as an important role for groups of chamber theater and activity rooms.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Šilutė Culture and Entertainment Center, which uses all the energy from renewable energy sources, after the reconstruction, the building was modernized in such a way that it needs as little energy resources as possible and its maintenance and operation becomes efficient. Energy-saving luminaires and so on are installed throughout the building.

The building was modernized, and not a new one was being built, which made it possible to use the already available resources, and not to use new ones. Full modernization (repair works were focused on making the building more energy efficient), renovation of the heating and ventilation system, insulation of external barriers (walls, plinth, foundations, roof, windows), renovation of the electrical engineering system, replacement of old pipelines, and installation of renewable energy sources.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The modernised Šilutė Culture and Entertainment Centre has expanded the range of cultural services on offer, bringing the Šilutė community closer together. The activities of the centre are adapted to all age groups, and the services are offered regardless of gender, age, race or disability. All activities are accessible to people with reduced mobility, with ramps, lifts and widened doors, and the main and theatre halls are accessible to people with disabilities.

The project has brought the whole community together, both the public sector as a service provider, improved the conditions for artists' self-expression, provided children and young people with facilities for extracurricular and after-school activities, offered a variety of educational activities, and brought together under one roof more than 15 cultural, artistic, innovation and robotics representatives.

1.5. Improvement of Šilutė City Stadium infrastructure, Lithuania

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Administration of Silute district municipality
Title of the practice:	Improvement of Šilutė city stadium infrastructure
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Development of sport and leisure services
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Silutes municipal territory

Good practice image

Before the work is undertaken



After the intervention



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

During the implementation of the project, it was planned to install a part of the stadium with artificial grass cover air all engineering infrastructure, to upgrade the treadmill, the athletics sector (ball pushing / discus throwing, long jump / high / with bitterness, spear throwing), installing a new tribune for spectators. After the renovation of the infrastructure of the city's stadium, it was easier to play sports for children, young people, the entire community of Šilutė city. The implementation of the project contributed to the popularization of a healthy lifestyle, the availability of sports activities, active leisure time.

The stadium of Šilutė city is surrounded by a historical park, where the existing ones were reconstructed and new bicycle-pedestrian paths with elements of small architecture and lighting were installed, the access road was tidied up, bridges were reconstructed and built, and the culvert to the island of the Senvage of the Šyša River was reconstructed and built. In addition, it is equipped with a dog walking area, a wellness track with two fitness grounds, an outdoor tennis court, a universal sports ground, two children's playgrounds, and a public toilet. In the zone of the passive recreation park there is a ground walking path, a reflexotherapeutic path, two observation-recreation areas near the existing bicycle path on the embankment. The territory of the bathing area has been arranged, other necessary infrastructure for the leisure area has been installed. A system of surveillance cameras is installed throughout the park area. Equipped with a skate park.

This infrastructure is important to ensure an active lifestyle among the residents of the city and members of the surrounding communities.

Detailed information on the practice:

- What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice?

There was no functioning infrastructure in Šilutė where football matches could take place, the city stadium was worn out and the accredited commission of the Lithuanian Football Federation, which visited it, made a decision to ban matches of any level here. The decision was made due to the fact that the stadium tribunes do not meet the essential safety requirements.

The totality of the circumstances was alarming for the district government, so it was decided to look for financial sources and focus investments on the renovation of the stadium and its surrounding infrastructure.

- How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented?

The goal of the project was achieved, the entire infrastructure for taking place competitions was created, as well as the sports base for the implementation of other sports activities was improved, the entire surrounding stadium aplibnka was arranged, creating play spaces for children, basketball, tennis, volleyball, etc.

- Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice?

Stakeholders: Šilutė Sports School, NGO Šilutė Sport, Lithuanian Football Federation, etc..

Beneficiaries: visitors of professional sport events (local, regional, national, from abroad), visitors to local sports events (local, regional), children of preschool / school age, young people, seniors, unemployed persons, families, Gentiles and non-native speakers, persons with disabilities, members of Šilutė communities and etc.

Resources needed:

The total amount of funds for these reconstruction of stadium and surroundings areas 4 million Eur.

Timescale (start/end date):

Program started 2020-2022 and lasting now with new stages.

Evidence of success (results achieved):

The leisure employment of city residents was increased, the opportunity to spend more time in the open air was given actively, sports competitions began to be organized.

Challenges encountered (optional):

During the implementation of the Project, the municipal administration faced the main challenges such as:

1. Lack of finances and their search
2. The cost of work has increased due to the unstable geopolitical situation.
3. The quality of the work did not satisfy the administration and defects had to be corrected
4. There was a lack of human resources to coordinate the project.

Potential for learning or transfer:

One Culture and Entertainment Center was modernized, improved the employment of the residents of Šilutė municipality, increased the availability of cultural services for residents of all ages, regardless of gender, race or disability. The created scientific base allowed the development of innovative business in the center, the creation of start-ups that make Šilutė municipality famous. The attractiveness of the city has been increased, good conditions have been created for the expansion of business and etc.

Keywords about your practice:

Sports services, development of sport services, stadium reconstruction.

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The stadium and the surrounding area are tidied up, taking into account the visual view, the tracks are paved, lighting is installed, architectural elements are adapted to the landscape, security cameras are installed for public safety reasons, children's playgrounds are equipped with a view to the color gamut, arranged in segments by age group.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The artificial coating used for the stadium is made of recycled material, as well as the coating of rain children's playgrounds and sports base areas from recycled tires (secondary raw material), LED lighting is put together throughout the park and thus reduced energy consumption to a minimum, during the purchases it was supplied to ensure that the cranks meet the green requirements, all the

presented equipment was delivered to recyclable or reusable boxes, the transport on which the equipment delivered had valid certificates for reducing air pollution.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The renovated stadium and the creation of sports spaces (zones) for other sports attract city residents to one place, where they spend their active free time together. The entire project is tailored for people with disabilities, the tracks and the entire infrastructure are designed so that it can be used by everyone regardless of their age, gender, physical condition, race or belief.

1.6. Reconstruction of Sport and Leisure Centre, Lithuania

Good practice general information

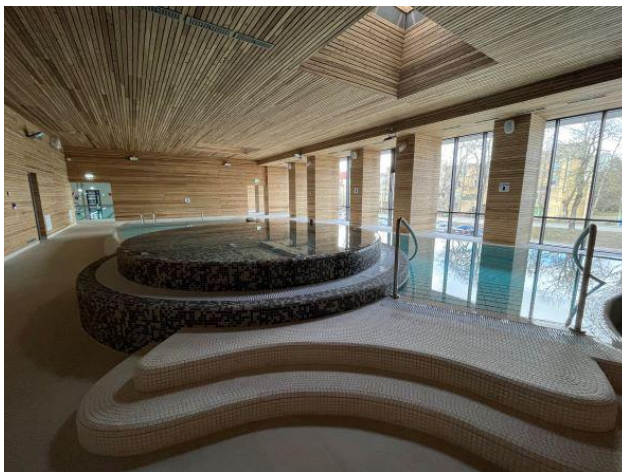
Project partner:	Administration of Silute district municipality
Title of the practice:	Reconstruction of Sport and Leisure Centre
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Development of sport and leisure centre
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Silutes municipal territory

Good practice image

Before the work is undertaken



After the intervention



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

During the project, rusnės str. 8A, which is now out of service, was reconstructed building, equipping it with a swimming pool, spa, etc. therapeutic areas, sports activities halls (for light athletics, weightlifting, boxing, judo, table tennis), providing for the possibility of watching these sports in them branch competitions, auxiliary premises. A parking lot was installed next to the new building.

Detailed information on the practice:

- What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice? Although the number of inhabitants in the municipality is decreasing, Šilutė r. sav. so far, it remains among the 15 largest municipalities in Lithuania in terms of population. However, taking into account the general demographic trends in Lithuania, it is necessary to increase the attractiveness of the municipality both in terms of living and business development in it. Šilutė district municipality is an active, sporting municipality, where there is a sports school, sports clubs and other institutions engaged in sports activities. However, all activities were scattered in different institutions, the

infrastructure was not created to prepare professional athletes. . For this reason, it was decided to renovate the sports and leisure house in Šilutė. The main sports practiced in the municipality are: basketball, football, judo, boxing, rowing, athletics. Taking into account the needs and the general situation of occupancy of the premises, a technical project was prepared in the municipality, providing all the necessary sports spaces, spaces for competitions, etc. events, premises for rehabilitation, massages.

- How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented?

The result is the creation of a multifunctional attraction for active recreation and sports the center for the whole family, using the existing natural resources and the city's sports and entertainment infrastructure, promotes inbound tourism by creating high-quality infrastructure for the development of active tourism. After the implementation of the Project, 5,700 additional tourists are attracted annually, and 15 new jobs have been created. the building of Rusnė str. 8 A was reconstructed.

- Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice?

The project focuses on the following target groups:

- Tourists (mainly to foreign countries) – The project aims to promote the growth of tourism flows, as a result of which the created object must be attractive specifically to tourists. This means that high-quality, attractive services must be provided, and opportunities must be created for tourists to engage in interesting sports activities. The variety of services offered is also important, focusing on individuals of different interests. As a result, tourists would be offered water-related services (swimming pool, spa, massages), as well as additional services / infrastructure directly related to these services (changing rooms, san. nodes, etc.). Also, the complex would become a tourist attraction during various competitions or other events.
- Families – After the implementation of the project, the services provided by the complex can be used and families. However, the scope of services provided to them is limited – during classes and during training, the use of the premises is preferred to the Šilutė r. sav. For schoolchildren, members of sports schools, etc. sports institutions. For families, the complex is open on weekends. It is also open to the public during various competitions and events. In the complex, services are provided taking into account the fact that it is visited by persons of different ages, in order to meet the needs of each visitor.
- Representatives of learning / educational institutions. This group consists of Šilutė r. sav. Initial pupils of basic, secondary, special schools, gymnasiums, as well as pupils of sports schools and other sports institutions. Focusing on them, the bump created the right conditions for playing sports in the pool, etc. in the gyms of sports during classes. All premises also meet the standards applicable to professional sports facilities, thus developing not only the general physical condition of students, but also creating conditions for playing sports for professional results. In addition, the gym and swimming pool are suitable for organizing competitions.

- Patients of Šilutė hospital. Taking into account the fact that during the implementation of the Project, not only a swimming pool was installed, but also related services – spa, massage – were provided – it was planned to assign rehabilitation procedures (as needed – massages, water procedures, etc.) to a part of the patients of Šilutė Hospital. As a result, when equipping the pool, spa and massage facilities, the needs of this group were taken into account, the object was also adapted for persons with disabilities.

Resources needed:

The total amount of funds for the reconstruction of the Sport and leisure centre - 8,000,000 mil. Eur.

Timescale (start/end date):

Program started 2020 – 2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

The renovation of the sports and leisure house has increased the choice of the city's residents due to the wider swamp sports, the space for boxing training has been created, because Šilutė is famous for boxers who participate in the Olympic Games and are world champions, created conditions for fostering boxing traditions in our city, striving for high achievements. The growing number of visitors allows us to assume that the complex is competitive not only in the district and local significance, but also in the regional mindset, it attracts tourists from all over Lithuania.

The administration has created conditions for the functioning of highly qualified sports coaches who can train high-performance athletes.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The administration of Šilutė district municipality, having started the works of the Sport and leisure centre faced the following challenges:

1. The building was difficult to reconstruct, but it was accepted not to build a new one, but to carry out reconstruction due to the use of resources.
2. Lack of finances, due to high inflation, the cost of construction work on the complex saves.
3. The technical project had a shortage and not all solutions could be physically implemented, adjustments to the technical design were required.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The project achieved all the expected results:

A multifunctional center of attraction for active recreation and sports for the whole family was created, thus creating a r. sav of Šilutė. an attractive environment for residents of all ages, offering active leisure activities and promoting inbound tourism, the multifunctional sports complex is also a center of attraction for lovers of active leisure.

Economic benefits are created. The benefits of sport for society. After the implementation of the Project, additional areas of sports activities, sports have become more accessible to the public. During the implementation of the Project there was a swimming pool. It can be used by students of all schools of the city during physical education classes, students of a sports school. In the free time from classes and on weekends, it is also available to townspeople and guests of the city. A new sport has appeared in Šilutė, the services of which we have not been able to offer until now, swimming is one of the most suitable sports for strengthening health, fatigue and nervous to reduce stress. When swimming, disorders of the movable apparatus (bones, muscles, joints, ligaments, tendons) are eliminated, its functions improve – flexibility, muscle strength and endurance. When swimming, the heart is less loaded, more work falls on the respiratory system, almost all the muscles of the body work very intensively. Even after a one-time swim, the work of the heart, blood circulation improves. In comparison with other sports, swimming is the best way to have a metabolism. Swimming is also the basis of hardening. The body becomes more resistant to diseases and other unfavourable external factors. The reconstructed building at Rusnė str. 8A was also equipped with premises, etc. Sports for branches: weightlifting, training with simulators, boxing, judo, table tennis. They are used by students of a sports school. In the new building near Rusnė str. 8 A, a universal gym has been created, where sports competitions and trainings are held. These facilities can also be used for sports schools, etc. Šilutė r. sav. members of functioning sports institutions for training. These benefits of sports activities can also be seen as economic benefit – as a decrease in the cost of treatment services due to the positive impact of sports on the state of health. It is assumed that the cost of treatment has decreased by at least 7 percent.

Tourist income. Tourist flows to Šilutė r. sav. quite volatile because of this it is difficult also assess future prospects. It is clear that without taking measures to promote tourism, these flows will not increase (the main points of attraction for tourists going to Western Lithuania are Klaipėda, Palanga due to the geographical location of these cities (cities located by the sea). As a result, other cities of Western Lithuania need exclusive attractions in order to compete and attract tourists. It was such a tourist attraction that the multifunctional sports complex created by the project became. Possible tourist flows were evaluated, and this is taken into account in the scope of the object under construction, after the implementation of the Project, annually to the Šilutė r. sav. more and more tourists come about (5700 more).

Further information:

Of the 3851.72 sq. ft. m of the area of the leisure and sports house pool and spa area occupies 1153.54 square meters. m.

The technological equipment of the pool is fully automated, all data is transferred directly to the computer. For disinfection and destruction of chlorine compounds, the latest UV filtration system is installed.

The pool is equipped with four tracks 25 m long. The depth of the pool is from 1.28 m to 1.82 m.

In the spa area there are three saunas, a jacuzzi, a recreational pool for babies, children and adults with massage systems. Two baths are steam rooms, and the third is with a natural Himalayan salt wall.

Many sports under one roof: basketball, football, judo, boxing, rowing, athletics.

The opened space of the 373 sq. gym is equipped with modern cardio trainers (treadmills, bicycles, elliptical), free-weight trainers for strengthening the shoulders, arms, legs, back and other muscles, a zone of free weights, there is also a platform for functional training and additional sports equipment (balls, rugs, jump platforms, rubbers, etc.).

Keywords about your practice:

Sport, sport and leisure centre, pool

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The projected sports and leisure building will blend into the urban medium of Šilutė city with its scale with a bright accent as a phenomenon that will have to expand not only the framework of the harmonious quality of life of society in the urban environment, but will definitely form a new architectural environment. Therefore, when designing the volume of a building, the function of which defines its scale, it reacts to natural and cultural aspects.

The functional scheme of the building was dictated by the existing gym building. Available resources were reused.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

In swimming pools, as a rule, it is warmer and more humid, so ventilation devices for special purposes are required for ventilation of these rooms. Excess relative humidity of the air and condensation in the pools can adversely affect the well-being of visitors and damage the building structures. Dantherm's corrosion-resistant ventilation / dehumidification systems ensure the recovery of a large amount of heat and high-quality management of the indoor microclimate according to real needs. As a result, the use of excess energy and thus the overlapping of resources, as well as all the electricity used in the building comes from green sources.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The sports and leisure center offers services to the entire Šilutė community regardless of age, gender, physical condition (the building is adapted for the disabled, as well as to the building all the infrastructure is adapted for the blind to come (the track from the city center to the pool)) race or faith.

In the pool, 2 times a week with an instructor, wellness classes for adults are held. Individual swimming lessons are also carried out.

In the hall, functional training is held 2 times a week. It is also possible to order a personal workout and the formation of an individual program.

In the building there are: judo, boxing, light athletics, karate classes.

2. Revitalisation practices of public and private building and space for entrepreneurial purposes

2.1. Revitalisation of Salt Square for social, tourist and economic activities, Poland

Good practice general information

Project partner:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Title of the practice:	Revitalization of Salt Square for social, tourist and economic activities
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Revitalisation of a degraded area
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – city center

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Social and economic development of the currently degraded square in the historic part of the city, by creating a friendly place for social integration, while maintaining the functionality of the car park.

Detailed information on the practice:

The city centre is listed in the Register of Monuments, due to its urban layout. Its part is Salt Square (Plac Solny) - a place with rich history but also diverse issues. Originally, Salt Square was a traditional centre for the trade of salt and other goods - it played an important role in the social and commercial life of the city. Over time, however, its role diminished and it became a parking space. At the same time, the environment was also degraded – depopulated because of the technical condition of the buildings, collapsing trade in the facilities at the square.

It is important to involve the local community through prior consultations to understand exactly what they would like to see in the square and what their needs are. Communication and cooperation with residents will also continue with regard to ideas for revitalising the site after the investment works, which is key to the success of such an initiative.

The previous comments have been taken into account, thus creating a balance between the function of intergenerational integration, economic activity and parking.

Intergenerational integration zone:

Creating a place that will be attractive to both young and old residents. The infrastructure will provide a place for meetings in a larger group, but also a relaxation zone.

Economic activity:

1. Food trucks and market: there will be regular days when food trucks will be on the square, offering a variety of dishes. It will also be possible to create space for local producers to sell their products.
2. Culinary and cultural events: space will be provided for food festivals, culinary workshops for young people and adults and a wide range of cultural events.

Infrastructure and environment:

1. Seating and resting areas: well thought out infrastructure will encourage locals and tourists to spend time in the square.
2. Green areas: Increased amount of greenery in the square by planting trees and lower plants. It will create a more friendly environment.

3. Promoting local businesses: will encourage local entrepreneurs to run their business around the square.

Resources needed:

The total value of the investment is approx. PLN 3,1 million (0,7 million Euro)

The value of co-financing from state budget funds approx. PLN 3,1 million (0,7 million Euro)

Timescale (start/end date):

October 2022/ December 2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

Transforming public spaces, such as Salt Square, is considered a good practice for many reasons.

1. Social integration: It has been observed that when squares or parks were converted into social meeting places, there was increased interpersonal interaction, a greater sense of community and social integration.
2. Growth of economic activity: Places such as organized parking, food truck markets or zones for local businesses can increase economic activity in the area. Increasing popularity and income of local entrepreneurs are usually visible results.
3. Attracting tourists and locals: The converted sites become attractive for tourists and locals (also in terms of parking function), which leads to increased tourist traffic and greater interest in the village.
4. Improving the image of the city: Aesthetic and functional transformations of urban squares enhance the image of the city and its functionality, which can have a positive impact on its reputation and attract new residents and investment.

Assessing the success of such a transformation will require long-term studies that cover different aspects of social and economic life in the area.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The challenge was to design the urban space in such a way as to reconcile the assumptions of all parties involved in revitalization. The car park layout was chosen to accommodate the maximum number of cars.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The practice of restoring historic sites for social, tourist and economic purposes has significant learning potential for other regions. Especially in the context of meeting the requirements of leaving the functionality of the parking lot. It can be an inspirational model for other places, showing how to use funds effectively, engage the community and partners to enliven not only the space, but also entire communities.

Further information:

[Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki - Plac Solny - zdjęcia, mapa \(fotopolska.eu\)](#)

Keywords about your practice:

Urban revitalization, social integration, activation of public spaces, economic activity, social participation in spatial planning, strengthening the local community

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The practice of transforming public spaces has been applied, aiming to combine design, culture, ecology and society to create spaces and solutions that are aesthetic, functional and sustainable. The key is how these values are implemented in practice:

1. **Aesthetics and beauty:** The transformation of a ruined square into a place of social integration takes into account aesthetics and beauty. Taking care of the architectural detail (shape referring to lumps of salt - from the name of the square), striking greenery, rest areas and special lighting, they try to create a space that is not only functional, but also aesthetically pleasing for residents and visitors.
2. **Inspired by art and culture:** The value of Bauhaus is to be inspired by art and culture. Transforming a public space can be an opportunity to use local art, cultural heritage and traditions in the design of the space, which can create a link with the history and identity of the community.
3. **Satisfying needs beyond functionality:** This practice not only focuses on the functional aspect of public space, but also on social and cultural aspects. It creates a space that not only meets practical needs, but also integrates the community, which responds to other, intangible needs of the inhabitants.

The design of these places took into account not only functionality, but also aesthetics, inspiration from history and culture, and the needs of the local community.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The transformation of public spaces can be sustainable for several reasons:

1. Ecological approach to design: This practice incorporates the principles of eco-design. Proper green management, the use of environmentally friendly materials and eco-friendly lighting are all elements that support sustainable development.
2. Biodiversity: Design according to the principles of the New European Bauhaus to promote biodiversity in urban space by creating green spaces.

In conclusion, the design of these sites takes into account not only social but also ecological aspects and is based on sustainable technological and ecological solutions.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The transformation of public spaces in line with the value of "Together" of the New European Bauhaus for several reasons:

1. Participatory design process: The design of public space was carried out according to the principle of "Together". This initiative is part of the action - it involves the involvement of the local community in the joint planning and design of this urban space, which has increased the involvement and sense of co-creation of society.
2. Accessibility and affordability: The creation of an inclusive space has taken into account accessibility for all social groups, regardless of age, gender, social or economic status. Space will be provided for different activities and exclusions due to the cost of using these sites will be avoided.
3. Intergenerational dialogue: A public space designed for social inclusion fosters intergenerational dialogue, which is in line with the idea of "Together" of the New European Bauhaus. Designed spaces can encourage joint activities that integrate different age groups.

2.2. Renovation of Brūveru klēts (Brūveru Barn), Latvia

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Jelgava Local Municipality
Title of the practice:	Brūveru klēts (Brūveru Barn)
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	NO "Brūveru klēts" Ltd.
Thematic objective of the practice:	Relaxation and leisure time, celebrations, weddings
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	National
Location of the practice:	Brūveri, Ziedkalne, Vilce parish, Jelgava Local Municipality

Good practice image



Photo: Viesturs Radovics

Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Through the centuries from greatness to slam, and rebirth again. Bringing history and nowadays together to celebrate the life!

Detailed information on the practice:

It all started with a dream! Elita (wife of the owner) has always dreamt to organize events and celebrations. Pēteris (husband) has inherited “Brūveru klēts” from ancestors, but it was in abandoned and in bad condition.

The aim was to develop tourist site and start their own business. They got the property in 2017, in 2018 – 2019 started with planning and technical project. In 2019 they attracted one EAFRD project and also put their own finances in the development of the barn. Construction works took place during 2020 – 2021. In 2021 the house was ready and equipment could be bought.

It took so long due to the fact that the idea of the owners to combine old and new, as well as save old details as much as possible. They also get involved in construction works. All the works were split into sections, each section there was the most appropriate constructor chosen.

For party events the place is suitable for 60 people, for concerts – up to 150. Mostly weddings (99%) are organized here, also birthday parties, corporative events.

There are also glamping tents available for those willing to stay overnight).

Resources needed:

There is one project of the European Agricultural fund for Rural development implemented in the premises with a total value of ~ 35 000 EUR. The rest of finances devoted to the renovation are personal means.

Timescale (start/end date):

2017. - ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

In 2022 “Brūveru klēts” was awarded in the competition “Entrepreneur of the Year” organized by Jelgava Local Municipality as a winner in a category “The most susceptible Entrepreneur”.

In 2023 "Brūveru klēts" was recognized as best renovated site/ object in the municipality in the voting organized by Jelgava Local Municipality.

Since its opening 38 events have taken place here with ~2000 visitors.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The main challenge was to prove and show the idea what the place will look like in the future so other would believe. The main admit – everything is possible you just have to believe in yourself!

Potential for learning or transfer:

Yes, the example is transferable. The advice is not to be afraid to combine new and old (in this case one of walls are fully remade in glass instead of bricks).

Further information:

www.bruveruklets.lv

<https://www.facebook.com/bruveruklets>

<https://www.instagram.com/biedribatuvu?igsh=bHo5and1ejl5OGpm>

Keywords about your practice:

To celebrate the life! Relaxation and entertainment, marriages

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Definitely! Visually beautiful and attractive. There is a unique glass wall which matches with old constructions. Old is related with new in a great manner!

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

No plastic used in construction. Stone walls renovated with historical plaster. Arcuated wooden constructions. Original beams. Polished concrete floor. Max saved everything what could be saved of old original details.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Accessibility to everyone, including wheelchairs, no thresholds, adjusted width of doors. No discrimination regarding age and sex. People come together to celebrate the life!

2.3. Renovation of Berķenes muiža (Berķene Manor), Latvia

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Jelgava Local Municipality
Title of the practice:	Berķenes muiža (Berķene Manor)
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	NO "Berķenes muiža" Ltd.
Thematic objective of the practice:	Relaxation and leisure time, hotel, SPA
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	National
Location of the practice:	Berķenes muiža, Ziedkalne, Vilce parish, Jelgava Local Municipality

Good practice image



Photo: "Berķenes muiža" Ltd.

Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

A place for relaxation for those who tastes and enjoys life. A peaceful environment with details, made with love and care, where one can escape from the hustle and bustle of the city. It's a place where history mixes with the present.

Detailed information on the practice:

The history of the manor complex dates back to 15th century. Lord`s house was built in 1819, barn could be older. The owners consider construction as a valuable process for discovery and exploration of history. During Soviet times post office and many small flats were established here.

All the ancient elements are max preserved, but at the same time also modern utilities and comfort is needed as people are going to live here, so for example ventilation with recuperation is constructed here.

The manor premises was bought in 2004 with an aim to build senior village. First the development of technical projects started, and renovation works begun in 2006. Works were done step by step with no project funds. In 2015 seminar for potential clients were organized to get their opinion and find out needs. Although not all the complex was renovated in 2017 they started to welcome first guests (tourists not seniors, as they change the first idea of establishing senior houses due to the lack of finances). Alongside they participated in first promotion activity organized by Manor`s and Castle`s association of Latvia of traveling to manors in castles in Latvia. In the beginning they offered excursions in the premises and also accommodation services. Starting from 2019 they also offer SPA experience (stopping excursions) as individual and relaxed leisure was offered to families, couples, groups of close friends. During the COVID times also dinners were offered as nearby public catering places were closed.

Resources needed:

Up to 2017 there were no projects attracted and all the renovation works were done by family`s own resources.

Afterwards there were 3 projects implemented – for SPA development, sauna and paths infrastructure with a total amount of 95 000 EUR. There are 2 people working in the manor with gusts (the family – husband and wife).

Timescale (start/end date):

2004. - ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

There are around 2000 guests each year. 50% of them return that proves the high quality of services and pleasant environment.

Challenges encountered (optional):

Challenges are always present. The world is constantly changing, and one should adapt to those changes. As the main challenge and advice to others is that the understanding and vision needed what to do with a property. If there is a vision, there is a clear way how to get to the target.

Potential for learning or transfer:

By fact, everyone can transfer the idea to everywhere. But the human/ person is the basis. Every person adds its own experience, attitude, values, so the result won't be the same anyway.

Further information:

www.berkenesmuiza.lv

<https://www.facebook.com/berkenesmuiza>

<https://www.instagram.com/berkenesmuiza?igsh=Z2kwOTIIN2t1MWZu>

Keywords about your practice:

Manor, SPA, individual leisure

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Visually definitely beautiful. Owners like by themselves to be there and live there both inside and outside, as well as guests. Beautiful to eyes, proportional. Well kept, tidy

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The manor has Green certificate (certificate of sustainability that shows respect to environment, recognized in Latvia). It has waste sorting, nature-friendly heating system. Buildings itself are renovated with sustainable material. Construction materials nature-friendly, high quality.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Yes, no discrimination, all are welcome (except pets due to the fact, that other guests can have allergies).

2.4. Restoration of Eleja Manor ensemble, Latvia

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Jelgava Local Municipality
Title of the practice:	Restoration of Eleja Manor ensemble
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Tourism, relaxation, creativity, culture, traditions
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	Eleja Parish, Jelgava Local Municipality

Good practice image



Photo: 1. Jānis Deinats; 2. JLM

Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

One of the most significant cultural – historical items in Jelgava Local Municipality can be found in spacious park surroundings, 30 km from Jelgava, not far from the border with Lithuania. The Eleja Manor ensemble, a classicist gem of its time and an outstanding example of the European art of building has been an architectural monument of national significance since 1967. Jelgava Local Municipality has taken purposeful steps towards creating the Eleja Manor Park as a venue for summer cultural events in the open air. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to preserve the historical cultural heritage while modernizing it to meet contemporary life requirements turning it into attractive touristic site to be used all year round.

Detailed information on the practice:

Since its establishment in 2009, Jelgava Local Municipality has taken purposeful steps towards creating the Eleja Manor Park as a venue for summer cultural events in the open air. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to preserve the historical cultural heritage while modernizing it to meet contemporary life requirements and thus turn it into attractive touristic site. The journey began with the Baltic Sea region programme's project **Trans in Form** project in 2009, **aiming to transform rural regions** by creating new development scenarios, narratives, and attractive environmental designs. Secondary school students from the region were invited to participate in a **drawing competition for the creation of an interactive public space**. The winning idea, based on the ancient legend of Countess Dagmāra, included the development of interactive sculpture, and came from students at Eleja Secondary School. Also, a technical project for the restoration of the Tea House and the fence was developed, and the first inventory of park trees was conducted.

The next project implemented in 2015 for the development of Eleja Manor Park was the EEA project "**Restoration of Eleja Manor Premises**," during which the municipality **restored the park's stone fence and renovated the park's gem – Tea House**. This marked a significant turning point in the park's restoration.

In 2017 the **historical pond** in the park was cleaned.

The next project for park improvement was Latvia-Lithuania Cross-Border Cooperation Program's (LAT LIT) project "**Four Seasons Exciting Journey in Manor Parks**" (2018-2020). This project included the development of a **park management plan**, restoration of some of Eleja Manor Park's **historical paths** with the installation of benches and trash bins, the construction of a bridge, information stands, and the **interactive object "Conversation"**, as well as the installation of

interactive sculpture "For Love". Additionally, tables and benches were purchased, visitor counters were installed, and historical costume was tailored for the Eleja Tea House and park guide.

Recently, in the LAT LIT project "**Sustainable Integration of Novel Solutions into Cultural Heritage Sites**" (2020-2022), **new exhibition hall was constructed**, ensuring an active flow of tourism throughout the year and the ability to organize events not only outdoors but also indoors during the winter. The Eleja Manor ensemble has become a venue for the municipality's celebrations, a popular location for wedding ceremonies, and a wonderful place for locals and tourists to engage in walks and sports activities such as Nordic walking and running. In addition to its basic functions, the establishment of an exhibition hall provides cultural education functions, exhibits the cultural heritage values, and offers environmental education about the park's natural treasures (bat nights, ancient trees, protected plants).

New LAT LIT project "**Exploit Your Senses to Discover the Green Secrets of Zemgale and Žemaitija!**" is approved in 2023 aiming to improve the northwestern part of the park to complete the network of historical paths and set up a recreation (sensory) area.

The construction of a parking lot is also under consideration. Looking to the future, the municipality aims to restore the Soviet-era stage. With consistent and purposeful steps each year, the municipality is revitalizing the territory by recognizing the value of the park.

Resources needed:

1 873 100 EUR is the amount attracted to the park via projects mentioned in the previous section.

As regards human resources (tourism), there is 1 person employed in Eleja Tea house and exhibition hall. Also the cleaning person/ maintenance staff (external agreement) belong to the park

Timescale (start/end date):

2009 - ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

The number of visitors is increasing despite that fact that during the Covid period it was not allowed to organize big events

2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2022.	2023.
3 116	6 034	6 500	8 969	4 634	9 913	13 371

Challenges encountered (optional):

Taking into account that there are several projects implemented it took time (and still takes) and step by step approach to achieve the results. Also changes in political management of the municipality makes it more difficult to follow the plans and apply for funding.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The purposeful steps and approach of project implementation to manage the territory is fully transferable. Of course, each place will require its own solutions, but principles of work arrangement are everywhere the same.

Further information:

Information for tourists: <https://www.visit.jelgava.lv/en/sightseeing/castles-and-manors/item/149-elejas-muizas-parks-un-tejas-namins>
<https://www.visit.jelgava.lv/lv/apskates-objekti/pilis-un-muizas/item/149-elejas-muizas-parks-un-tejas-namins>

Keywords about your practice:

Historic monument, environmental gem, restoration, modern

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Definitely! Eleja Manor ensemble is beautiful during all four seasons we have in Latvia, its beloved place of locals and tourists.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The park is nature itself. The physical appearance of the new exhibition hall is adjusted to the nature (metal details symbolize trees) to set it in the surrounding environments.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

It's a place where nature, history, art and creativity meet. Also many projects were implemented there to improve the place and its functionality and beauty. And all started with the idea of students of Eleja Secondary school in 2009.

3. Social dimension of revitalisation/regeneration practices

3.1. Renovation of ERP housing (Public residential construction), Italy

Good practice general information

Project partners:	LAZIO REGION
Title of the practice:	Extraordinary maintenance, energy and system efficiency of an ERP building located in the Municipality of Pescorocchiano (Rieti)
Is your organization the main institution responsible for this good practice? (YES NO) If you select NO, indicate the main responsible institution	No. ATER Territorial Public Residential Building Company of the Province of Rieti
Thematic objective of the practice:	Redevelopment of public residential buildings - Housing
Geographic scope of practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Municipality of Pescorocchiano (RI)
Location of practice:	ATER Province of Rieti

Good practices image

Before interventions



During interventions



After the interventions



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Extraordinary maintenance and energy requalification of 12 public housing units and 8 cellars/garages distributed over two separate entrances. The beneficiaries are low-income people who are part of a public classification.

Detailed information on the practice:

The housing is intended for people who cannot meet their decent and affordable housing needs on the free market. The Lazio Region and ATER, a regional company, offer social housing to those who are defined as "eligible" and included in municipal lists. Rents are based on family income. The fee ranges from a minimum of €7/month. In this case the building is located in the municipality of Pescorocchiano, in the province of Rieti and consists of 12 accommodations with the following characteristics:

- Number of 2 apartments of approximately 62.00 m²
- Number of 5 apartments of approximately 70.00 m²
- Number of 3 apartments of approximately 80.00 m²
- Number of 2 apartments of approximately 95.00 m²

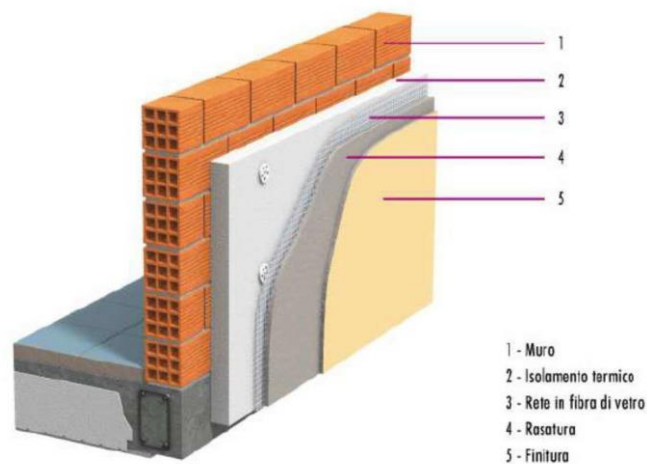
The area where the construction is located, owned by the municipality of Pescorocchiano, granted superficial ownership pursuant to art. 35 of law 865/1971 to the ATER of the province of Rieti (formerly IACP) is located at the entrance to the capital of the municipality, in the immediate vicinity of the town centre, in zone B of the General Town Plan and flanks the provincial road. The area is equipped with all infrastructures. It is a single-body in-line building (two structurally autonomous buildings, separated by a seismic joint) served by two stairwells which disengage two apartments per floor, for a total development on 3 residential floors plus a ground floor intended entirely for cellars and garages.

The building has a reinforced concrete framed structure with beams and pillars, set according to traditional patterns, with a traditional roof covering and a large cornice perimeter band. The infills are made with perforated bricks and an interposed air chamber, the internal divisions are also made of perforated bricks and the inter-storey floors are made of brick-concrete (joists and pinatas). The facades are plastered, the balconies are recessed into the body of the building with a reinforced concrete structure and all the other finishes are traditional classic without any particular luxury finishes.

The extraordinary maintenance intervention on the casing involved the replacement of the windows, the replacement of the heat generators and the installation of renewable source elements and served

to improve the energy characteristics of the building, increasing its energy class described by the Certification of Energy Performance. In particular, the interventions concerned:

The thermal insulation of all walls through the revision of existing plasters and the application of external insulating panels to form a thermal coat. An insulating panel made of high energy performance material was applied externally to ensure correct thermal transmittance of the dispersing surfaces. The thermal insulation of the building was carried out on the external vertical walls, with the use of a thermal and sound-insulating panel in EPS, produced from high-quality raw materials in compliance with the UNI EN 13162 standard. The system guarantees performance of high level and at the same time constitutes a solution that contributes to respect for the environment:



The thermal insulation of the roof covering was achieved through the application of insulating panels and the reconstruction of the overlying waterproofing sheath and the tile roofing. An insulating panel made of high energy performance material was applied externally to guarantee correct thermal transmittance. The existing roof has a pitched roof finished in tiles. This geometric conformation has allowed the creation of insulation similar to that of vertical surfaces with the sole precaution of using a material that has greater consistency to resist different pressures and loads. The existing sheaths were used as a vapor barrier and an insulation consisting of a closed-cell graphitized EPS element compliant with the UNI EN13163, Euroclass E standard was fixed above this layer, coupled on the extrados to a bitumen-polymer waterproofing membrane with reinforced glass fiber armor. Above this layer, a second waterproof covering was provided with a total thickness of 4 mm consisting of a prefabricated membrane made of bitumen polymerelastomers and cold flexibility - 20 °C and reinforced glass fiber reinforcement;

The replacement of the windows and doors of all window openings (windows, French windows, skylights, etc.) with new PVC frame fixtures, multi-chamber windows. The current thermal bridges present have been resolved, solving the problems related to heat dispersion in the most critical points

of the casing in contact with the outside. New insulated boxes and shutters have been installed. Windows and doors were chosen that require little maintenance, resist atmospheric agents and are particularly suitable for large windows. Modern models are thermally broken, that is, equipped with a bar that guarantees valid insulation and with an open joint feature that blocks drafts and increases waterproofing;

Replacing the heating system with a new condensing boiler;

Installation of photovoltaic panels serving electricity consumption. Due to the considerable surface area of the roof and its excellent exposure to solar radiation, photovoltaic panels were also installed to serve electricity production.

Resources needed:

€ 817,818.85.00

Timescale (start/end date):

Completed in December 2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

12 homes + 9 appurtenances renovated and incorporated into the social housing system.

Useful surface area: 998.82 m²

Appurtenance surface area: 286.75 m²

Appurtenance surface area: 286.75 m²

60% of the appurtenance surface: 172.05 m²

Opaque vertical surfaces: 1,134.40 m²

Glass surfaces: 205.80 m²

Opaque horizontal/inclined surfaces: 520.40 m²

Initial CO₂ emissions: 689.90 kg/m² year or 689,085.92 kg/year

Final CO₂ emissions: 260.04 kg/m² year or 259,733.15 kg/year

CO₂ reduction:

429.86 kg/m² year

429,352.77 kg/year

The project's non-renewable primary energy saving is equal to 87,010.65 kWh/year (for opaque vertical and horizontal surfaces) + 27,726.49 kWh/year (for transparent surfaces) = 114,737.14 kWh/year

Potential for learning or transfer:

Redevelopment of public building heritage through European, national and regional funding. In this case the intervention was financed with funds from the PNRR - Complementary Fund DL 59/2021.

Short timeline: Design start 2022 and work completion December 2023.

Social housing that allows you to improve the quality of life

Keywords about your practice:

Social Housing

Energy and heating system requalification

Revitalization of the neighborhood

Regeneration of social fabric

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful in our eyes; aesthetic; inspired by art and culture; meet needs beyond functionality):

Beauty must regardless of the type of home. The "beautiful" environment guarantees safety for the entire urban fabric. In fact, the renovation of buildings also promotes the regeneration of the surrounding area, making cities more welcoming and inclusive.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to the circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Sustainability regarding climate change, pollution and liveability. Reduction in consumption and consequently in energy costs. Easier maintenance and resistant material.

Resilience of buildings.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Accessibility, beauty, sustainability and affordability are four key words for inclusiveness. The citizens assigned to the homes collaborated in defining the needs for the design.

3.2. Social public housing renovation in rural areas, Spain

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Nasuvinsa
Title of the practice:	Social public housing renovation in rural areas
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Thematic objective of the practice:	Housing
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	Ornoz Mugaire (Spain)

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Energy renovation of public housing in rural areas of Navarra region. In this case, 5 dwellings for social rental housing have been provided. The beneficiaries will be people with low incomes.

Detailed information on the practice:

With the aim of providing affordable and high-quality housing to Navarra's inhabitants, the regional government has implemented diverse formulas. One of them is the collaboration agreement between municipalities, Nasuvinsa and Navarra's government with the objective of renovating public housing, which are in disuse. The institutional collaboration agreement responds to the preferential objective of facilitating access to decent housing at affordable prices, by extending the public rental offer aimed especially at people registered in this region who are not in a position to satisfy their housing needs in the free market, or through the Census of Applicants for Subsidised Housing.

In this case, 5 dwellings have been renovated. The dwellings are located in Oronoz Mugaire in public buildings which were built back in the 60s to provide to families which were constructing general infrastructures, such as road, a place to live during this time. Because of that, those dwellings are called in Spanish "Viviendas de camineros", and there are manifold among the region.

The dwellings have been refurbished with a high quality standard of energy efficiency: thermal envelope and aérothermal system.

Resources needed:

300,000 € investment

Timescale (start/end date):

August 2023 - Ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

5 dwellings renovated and incorporated to social housing system

Potential for learning or transfer:

As previously mentioned this kind of residential buildings are located not only in the diverse municipalities of the region, but also at national level. Consequently, the renovation and also the

interinstitutional agreement could be replicated in manifold municipalities. Emphasis must be dropped to increase the number of affordable and high quality standard social housing units.

Navarra has a plan which will provide citizens at risk of exclusion with affordable dwellings in different locations.

Further information:

<https://www.nasuvinsa.es/index.php/es/actualidad/ampliada-la-oferta-publica-de-alquiler-protegido-con-5-viviendas-en-oroz-mugairi>

Keywords about your practice:

Social Housing

Energy renovation

Revitalization

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

This practice meets needs beyond functionality. The lack of affordable housing units in rural areas, but, on the contrary, the disuse of former residential buildings, has made the Navarra Government, municipalities and Nasuvinsa work together in order to facilitate dwellings under certain conditions, namely rental social housing.

Moreover, the building renovation fosters an urban regeneration of the area, becoming more beautiful and friendly to wander around.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

High standard quality required to these renovations carries out sustainability in construction and fulfill climate change goals.

These buildings will see a reduction in their energy bills due to the insulation adhered and new windows collocated.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Ensuring accessibility and affordability in housing is the aim of this renovation which could be spread along the region and more. The dwellings are thought to be occupied by people at risk of exclusion, who otherwise will be living in poor conditions.

3.3. Association Tuvu (Close) – to be close to those who need it!, Latvia

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Jelgava Local Municipality
Title of the practice:	Association Tuvu (Close) – to be close to those who need it!
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	NO Association “Tuvu” & “Mājas Tuvu” (close home) with the established place “Branku Brančotava”
Thematic objective of the practice:	Place for culture, charity, social entrepreneurship
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	National
Location of the practice:	Saules street 2b, Brankas, Cenu parish, Jelgava Local Municipality

Good practice image

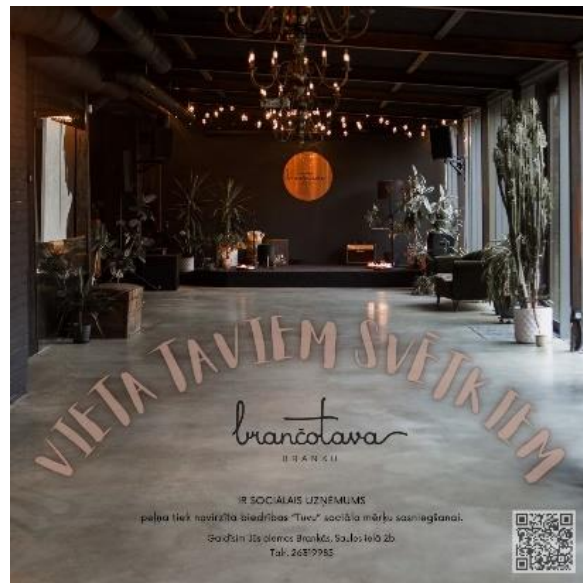


Photo: Ralfs Cimermanis

Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Support to those who are in hardship in order to solve social issues via established place and space for culture

Detailed information on the practice:

Association “Tuvu” was established in 2013. Its aim is to help families and people in general in crises situations. For both ladies – Zane and Lāsma – who established the association it was especially important to work and serve people close to the place they live – in Brankas village of Jelgava Local Municipality. They created the space outside the city where people can meet. This place was established in old car Soviet time garage, so the space as it is now clearly shows the efforts put to create this place as cozy gathering place in vintage style with stage, café, large gathering room, space for play and creative activities. Also children playground, park and beach volleyball ground is established here.

In order to generate income which can be diverted to people in need, in 2022 they established social enterprise “Mājas Tuvu”, Ltd. which runs the profit part of the charity organization. Now the organization runs two charity shops – in Jelgava and in Riga, where everyone can donate unnecessary things, culture place “Branku Brančotava” which can be rented for small and big cultural events and where the concerts, meetings and brunches are organized. Also small ship is purchased to swim on the river. All the income is converted into means for charity. The association also cooperates with large charity organization in Germany (Gain Germany) providing a lot of things for charity. Once a week doors open and everyone can get needed help. Therefore, so many volunteers is needed to help sharing the goods. Once a year also big charity project is carried out when home of one family in need is completely reconstructed. By doing this there is also always a hope that the family will change their mindset and start living on their own and believe in their-selves.

Association cooperates with Jelgava Local Municipality providing room for local youth club where local youngsters can gather. Twice a month interesting and inspiring events are organized with invited speakers, board games, cinema where around 40 – 70 young people participate; once a year big camp for youngsters is organized here.

Resources needed:

15 staff + ~20 volunteers each month

Timescale (start/end date):

2013. - ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

The organization has the status of public benefit organization which is strictly controlled and should be proved every year. Many events are taking place in renovated space "Branku Brančotava", especially for youngsters, also charity events during Christmas for seniors, families. Every week up to 10 families appear here for help. It means that the space brings new and new people here – those who appreciate the charity aspect and therefore are ready to donate, rent rooms, participate in events, and also those who need those donations. In 2022 there were 28 500 people who received the help and the amount spend on charity was 1 303 079 EUR.

Challenges encountered (optional):

Work with people is the hardest, so its one of the biggest challenges. You have to be ready for that. Another challenge or wish is to have more close collaboration with municipality as the work and functions they do are partly the once which are under the power of municipality (social assistance).

Potential for learning or transfer:

The association is open for talks and consultations for others who are ready and willing to transfer this best practice. They owners remember the time when they started to work with charity and it was quite tough as charity is not so well developed, therefore they are willing to encourage others. Nicely renovated premises serves as the support point for social entrepreneurship.

Further information:

<http://www.biedribatuvu.lv/home/>

<https://www.facebook.com/biedribatuvu/?fref=ts>

<https://www.instagram.com/biedribatuvu?igsh=bHo5and1ejl5OGpm>

Keywords about your practice:

CLOSE, Branku Brančotava, Tuvu youngsters, charity shop

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Visually beautiful, there is a wish to return to both – charity shops and “Branku Brančotava”, the buyer is part of a charity. Space with an added value.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The aim and mission of the association is to give the second chance to donated things. Not to buy but use for one more time. Also teaching to youngsters about sort of waste and environment protection is sustainable action.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Together with youngsters – dialogues, youth evenings, together with families and seniors, together with those in need.

Participatory and inclusive – for all who need.

International – German partners once a year come to Latvia (around 30 people) and visit families to whom have helped.

Intercultural – every second year there is a camp organized in Latvia where volunteers from the whole world come and are trained to places hit by catastrophes or disasters.

3.4. Youth initiatives – promoting youth employment, Lithuania

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Administration of Silute district municipality
Title of the practice:	Youth initiatives
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Promoting youth employment
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Silutes municipal territory.

Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

The Šilutė district municipality's youth employment in the summer and integration into the labour market program aims to increase youth employment outside the educational process (July–August) and to provide assistance to young people in acquiring the necessary practical skills.

For residents of Šilutė district municipality up to and including 36 years of age (inclusive), studying in Lithuanian higher education institutions, in full-time, part-time or retraining and medical residency studies of the first (bachelor' degree, professional bachelor's), second (master's) stages, according to the program of necessary specialties of Šilutė district municipality.

The aim is to increase the number of specialties in demand in the district, so that young district residents have a job and receive the education they need.

Detailed information on the practice:

What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice?

To activate young people in the shortest possible time, either by keeping in touch with the labour market or by ensuring access to further education. The aim is to reduce youth unemployment and improve the situation of young people who are not in employment, education or training.

Youth unemployment can have a negative long-term impact, increasing the risk of not having a job in the future, having a lower income, reducing motivation to start a family, thereby promoting negative demographic trends.

Young people are more vulnerable due to the fact that the stages of their lives are changing, they do not have enough professional experience, they sometimes have too little education, their social protection is often limited, they find it difficult to access financial resources, and their working conditions are not always safe. Therefore, appropriate support measures are needed, while recognising the personal responsibility of young people.

The programme targets young people with fewer opportunities - young people who do not have the same conditions as their peers to develop their competences and activities, because they live in disadvantaged conditions or experience social, economic, educational, cultural, geographical difficulties, disability and /or health problems.

How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented?

The administration of Šilutė district municipality has approved the descriptions of the procedure, which are regulated by the Youth Employment Program. Its launch, its possibilities and what it is intended for is publicly available on the Administration's website. Data is collected from employers about employees of the required professions, as well as employers are informed about subsidies for the employment of persons.

Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice?

Stakeholders: Youth work centers, Employment Service, Ministry of Social Security and Labor, medical institutions of Šilutė district municipality.

Beneficiaries: The program is intended for young people from 14 to 19 years old, studying and declaring their place of residence in the territory of Šilutė district municipality and residents of Šilutė district municipality up to and including 36 years of age (inclusive), studying in Lithuanian higher education institutions in full-time, part-time or retraining and medical residency studies of the first (bachelor, professional bachelor), second (master's) stages

Resources needed:

The program is funded by the budget of the Šilutė district municipality administration.

Timescale (start/end date):

Program started 2019 – lasting now

Evidence of success (results achieved):

Every year, more and more young people and students applied for initiatives in the program. In 2021, the list of reimbursable studies was expanded to include funding and postgraduate studies for those who already have an education, but who want to retrain. The program ensures that a person who has received compensation for his studies, after their completion will have a job for 5 years in the Šilutė district and will receive a competitive salary.

The administration of Šilutė district municipality supported:

2019 year. – 7 students

2020 year. – 4 students

2021 year. – 14 students

2022 year. – 23 students.

The growing number of new sponsored students confirms that this program is an excellent pampers as small and medium-sized cities, able to attract young individuals to settle down, giving them access to education. The city also receives a representative of the required profession. This situation is an excellent example of the achievement of both parties.

Since its inception, the youth employment program has been used by 88 young people who had full employment during the summer period, the business had a busy workforce.

Challenges encountered (optional):

The programme targets young people with fewer opportunities - young people who do not have the same conditions as their peers to develop their competences and activities, because they live in disadvantaged conditions or experience social, economic, educational, cultural, geographical difficulties, disability and /or health problems.

Since the main (target) group of the Project is more vulnerable individuals, it is more difficult to convince them to use the Program and that they will benefit.

However, it was noticed that the Program was used by more and more residents from year to year, and the list of necessary professions was expanded, thus attracting young families and persons to live and work in Šilutė.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The program works in a straightforward way and attracts to smaller and medium-sized cities the shortage of labour, individuals with support undertake to work for 5 years in the municipality, so the full amount paid for the scholarship is returned to the benefits due to the increased range of necessary and missing services. Every year in Kdangi, more and more people are retiring and in smaller towns there is a strong sense of professional shortages, the program directly addresses the problem that has arisen. The district is becoming more attractive to young families due to the job opportunities offered, access to quality medicine and educational services, etc.

Keywords about your practice:

Youth programme, youth initiatives, job prospects, experience at work, professions, careers,

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The city is becoming more attractive for investment, the growing workforce brings added value to the city, increasing the employment of residents and directly receiving income from personal income tax makes it possible to renovate urban spaces, the spaces created are innovative and new. The initiative promotes the renovation of kindergartens and schools. This program directly affects the appearance of the city, it becomes more attractive for business and permanent residence.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Youth employment is contributing to the promotion of the circular economy, the purchasing power of young people is increasing, so that local businesses can expand. Young families are increasingly looking for local produce, which is significantly more expensive, so it requires greater purchasing power to buy it in. As the number of young families increases in Šilutė district municipality, there is a growing trend towards the demand for ecologic products.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The programme brings the public sector, young people, students and businesses closer together into one goal and a common goal. The purchasing power of the residents of the district is increasing, businesses can offer a wider range of services at a more affordable price, and higher-quality educational and medical services are provided. Empty jobs are filled and employment of the population is increased.

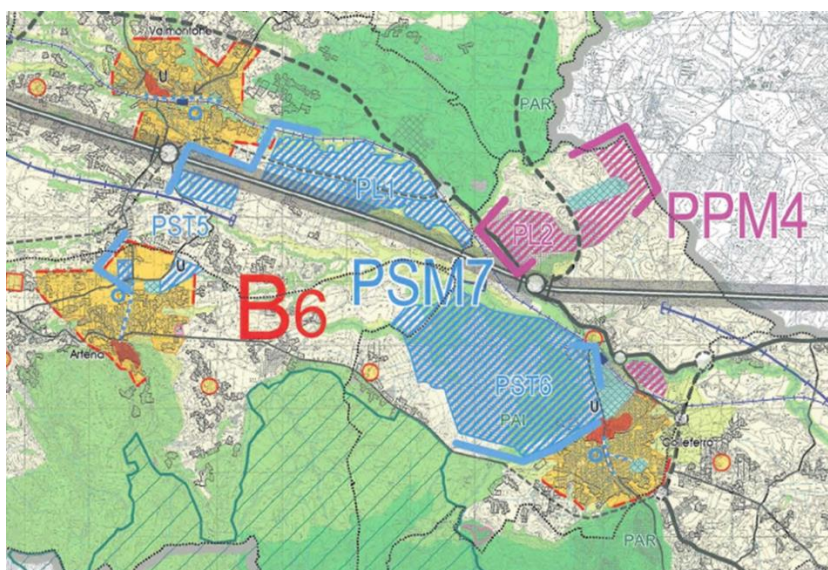
4. Overall regional/local development practices

4.1. Masterplan for municipality of Colferro, Italy

Good practice general information

Project partners:	LAZIO REGION
Title of the practice:	MUNICIPALITY OF COLLEFFERRO: Strategic lines for urban planning
Is your organization the main institution responsible for this good practice? (YES NO) If you select NO, indicate the main responsible institution	No. Municipality of Colferro
Thematic objective of the practice:	socio-economic , environmental and landscape needs and priorities , in consultation with the surrounding municipalities
Geographic scope of practice (select National/Regional/Local)	LOCAL: Municipality of Colferro (Province of Rome)
Location of practice:	MUNICIPALITY OF COLLEFFERRO

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

The Masterplan is a strategic document that develops an overall hypothesis on the planning of a territory, identifying the interested parties, the possible sources of financing, the tools and the actions necessary for its implementation. Specifically, that of the Municipality of Colleferro is an innovative planning tool, pre-ordained for the interventions envisaged by LR 7/2017, which aims to define, in addition to the urban planning and building aspects, above all its environmental, social, productive and infrastructural components. A planning, therefore, in the name of the principle of sustainability, respect for the environment and improvement of the quality of life which, contained in the strategic planning documents, allows the socio-economic development of Colleferro to be best set up in the context of activities aimed at forming the urban plan.

Since 2017, therefore, the Municipality has promoted and guided the "guarantee process between urban planning forecasts and architectural development, between implementation and implementation phase, between plan and project". It expressed and manifested in a tangible way a shared idea of the city. In the strategic lines, it has indicated among the main objectives, verifying the capacity of private operators, the need to bring the various actors of urban transformation into dialogue; obtaining the consent of the population precisely through the instrument of the master plan, constantly bringing attention back to the physical form of the city and the landscape.

The two founding ideas of this tool were: recognizing a strategic role for the PUBLIC component as a driving force for private development, and relating the choices and strategic functions concerted and agreed with the Municipalities and other interested parties (Artena, Colleferro, Valmontone)

Detailed information on the practice:

The Masterplan is divided into 8 strategic objectives:

1. **Urban regeneration and reuse of empty** spaces: recovery of abandoned industrial areas for an extension of 136 hectares, there are approximately 2,301 different artefacts, most of which are classified with cadastral category F2 or "collapsing units". The total covered area of the buildings is 102,674 m², with a floor area of 117,477 m² and a volume of 234,718 m³, of which 35,230 m² of covered surface area, 46,073 m² of floor area and a volume of 234,272 m³ are considered recoverable. Within the identified area there is a historical route called Via Romana. As an axis of re-foundation of the city and recovery of its identity, the recovery of the same and the redevelopment of the pre-existing urban centralities (S. Barbara and S. Gioacchino) are envisaged. The specific objectives of this area are:

- promote and encourage urban regeneration in an integrated form between urban planning, construction, economic and social aspects in order to activate interventions to reconnect the territorial areas most exposed to urban decay and social hardship with the consolidated city;
 - facilitate the redevelopment of degraded urban areas;
 - increase territorial facilities by increasing public spaces, services and public works as well as strengthening existing ones.
2. **Containment of land consumption and adaptation of the building stock** : forecast of a land consumption of 5% aimed at seismic, hygienic-sanitary and technological adaptation. Activation of a shared path with the owners, associations of construction and engineering companies, professional associations and the University aimed at securing the building heritage (seismic prevention) and improving performance (energy, water and sewage efficiency, as well as to an integrated system for waste recovery), also in order to optimize management costs.
 3. **Creation of the Wide Area Service Centre**: In consideration of its position in the regional territory, its position in relation to the large national and also European communication infrastructures, both road, railway and maritime as well as its vocation as the southern gateway to Rome and hinge between the Provinces of Rome and Frosinone in Lazio, the Municipality of Colferro wants to become the territorial reference point for services and productive activities intended for a vast area in a plan of rationalization of resources compatible with the economic-social realities of the moment. The specific objective is therefore the creation of the Colferro – Artena – Valmontone tripole .
 4. **Recovery and valorisation of historical-cultural peculiarities**: perimeter of the urban nuclei that gave rise to the city of foundation and drafting of the related technical implementation standards for the regulation of renovation interventions and enhancement of the architectural and urban planning peculiarities existing in the historic center itself.
 5. **Urban mending of the suburbs**: the urban fabric of the city, thanks to the first design footprints attributable to the Arch. Oddini and Eng . Morandi has had a thoughtful, harmonious urban development but, above all, expertly anchored to the morphological characteristics of the territory. However, the continuously increasing housing needs of citizens as well as the progressive exhaustion of the building availability of the current PRG (General Town Plan), approved in 1984, have in fact led to disorderly urban growth and above all lacking essential services; these limits particularly characterize the peripheral areas of the city. Hence the need to enhance peripheral urban areas, in which, among other things, there is generally a large number of urban voids, given the fragility of the landscape and the urban structure, promoting their sustainable transformation. The connection with the urban context of the city has also

served to increase the sense of cohesion, belonging and participation of a population that, very often, finds itself living in anonymous building agglomerations or, in spaces characterized mainly by single-family buildings but of poor quality environmental and insufficient provision of services.

6. **Environmental redevelopment:** The intervention areas had a unitary characteristic as they were all free for production decommissioning. The land is therefore highly polluted, so much so that it has been identified as an "environmental emergency" location. Following an in-depth study, synthesis and indication of the needs, identified in the master plan, the following were carried out: the cleaning of the white water network, the verification of the tightness of the tanks, the census and removal of artefacts containing asbestos, the removal and the disposal of portions of soil and subsoil that had high levels of contamination.
7. **Enhancement of production activities and logistics** : through the provision of creating an industrial area for the settlement of distribution logistics operators. A project called "SLOI integrated offer logistics system".
8. **Sustainable mobility** by addressing it with the following objectives:
 - reduce and mitigate the impacts of infrastructures and related equipment on the environment and settlement quality, ensuring the environmental sustainability of the interventions;
 - improve the efficiency, quality and integration of collective transport systems: railway, regional and metropolitan systems, road transport system;
 - improve the safety of the infrastructural network and create specialized city routes for cycle-pedestrian mobility;
 - improve economic efficiency and ensure the social sustainability of the transport system.

For each strategic objective, projects have been implemented and implemented. The synergy with all the players in the area, both public and private, meant that the Municipality was the true director of all the initiatives, already programmed in the master plan or foreseen at a later date.

Resources needed:

€85,000.00 per professional assignment for the drafting of the planning tool.

Both the technical office of the Municipality and the Active Spaces of the Lazio Innova company, an instrumental company of the Lazio Region, were involved. The active spaces are places of planning and production of territorial social networking which contain specific skills and partnerships. It is a meeting place, open to people and territories, to collaboration with local authorities, companies, industrial consortia, universities and research centres, where it is possible to access information and services for businesses, startups, training and orientation. Specifically, for this urban planning tool, in-depth studies were carried out on the themes of innovation, development and business culture,

through informal meetings and moments of sharing and collaboration with the municipality's master plan. A space where creativity has taken concrete form and all at zero cost for the Municipality and the Lazio Region.

Timescale (start/end date):

1st phase: drafting and approval of the master plan completed in 2019;

2nd phase: each strategic objective has materialized, in whole or in part, from 2019 to today. Below are some examples:

1. **Urban regeneration and reuse of empty spaces** : recovery of 40% of abandoned industrial areas. Redevelopment and restoration of the historical route known as Via Romana. The public interventions were all financed with the ordinary and extraordinary costs of the private interventions. (Construction cost, primary and secondary urbanization costs).
2. **Containment of land consumption and adaptation of the building stock** : identification and approval of three urban territorial areas (application of art. 3 of Regional Law no. 7 of 10 July 2017): "Via degli Abeti, Coste Vicoi and Via Fontana of the Innkeeper. Also in this case the individual owners have started the interventions and the public works are being carried out with the concession fees.
3. **Construction of the Vast Area Service Centre**: the tri-pole is under construction and is expected to be completed in 2028. The success of the operation is also linked to the carrier VEGA, industrial excellence in the sector, which has developed projects linked to innovation and technologies, strengthening the aerospace sector, characterizing the Colleferro area.
4. **Recovery and valorization of historical- cultural peculiarities: The project** has been approved and work is expected to begin by 2024.
5. **Urban mending of the suburbs**: identification, design, adoption and approval of the special variant of the building nuclei that spontaneously arose in the IV Km area and Borgo Scalo. Work has begun on the adaptation of infrastructure and urban spaces. Completion is expected in 2028.
6. **Environmental redevelopment**: The planned works are completed thanks to a series of projects and funding from the State, the Lazio Region and the Municipality. The environmental recovery path is therefore compatible with the hypothesis of development consistent with the needs of the territory. However, it is desirable to continue the reclamation process in order to transform the sites into territories to be allocated to breeders and farmers.

7. **Enhancement of production activities and logistics** : The public settlement has been created and several logistics warehouses have already been built, including the largest distribution center of Amazon Italiano. The area is expected to be saturated by 2028.
8. **Sustainable mobility** : the interventions have been identified (creation of the railway network and related intermodal exchange nodes, adaptation of the road network, etc.), some have begun (strengthening of the railway network, adaptation of state, regional and municipal road infrastructures) and some even completed (construction of the rail-public road and private road interchange hub, third lane of the Milan-Naples motorway, adaptation and safety of the Via Casilina state road).

Evidence of success (results achieved):

Knowledge of the territory and the needs of citizens, businesses and companies, insights into environmental issues;

Consultation of needs, meeting and exchange places, partnerships;

Definition and pursuit of a shared and participatory vision of sustainable development;

Experimentation with new productivity and employment models;

Regeneration and valorisation of territories;

Planning and orientation of financial resources and private initiatives, more or less directly linked to regeneration;

Public-private agreements, collaboration, experimentation, innovation and start-ups;

Reduction of primary energy consumption and CO2 emissions;

aerospace and logistics sector).

Challenges encountered (optional):

Distrust of innovative programming tools;

Times for sharing;

Multiple amounts of actors involved, management difficulties.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The complexity and completeness of this type of programming allows it to be applied for various types of transformations. The multiplicity of problems of the analyzed territory (industrial areas, instability

and pollution, degradation of the heritage, historical assets, obsolete infrastructures) allows us to extrapolate various good practices. Below are the potentially exportable types:

1. rationalization and adaptation of the existing building stock, making it safe;
2. recovery of the suburbs, regeneration of abandoned industrial areas, redevelopment of degraded urban areas and production areas with the presence of disorganized building fabrics as well as building complexes and/or individual buildings in a state of decay or abandonment or abandoned or unused or in the process of being disposal or to be relocated;
3. zero land consumption, increase in urban and territorial facilities through the increase of public areas or the creation of new public works or the strengthening of existing ones;
4. strengthening sustainable mobility (logistics platform, intermodal service center for combined road-rail transport of travellers);
5. improvement of the environmental and architectural quality of the settled space, promotion of green building, high levels of energy efficiency and encouraging the development of renewable sources;
6. promote the development of urban greenery (adoption of permeable surfaces and green roofs, implementation of interventions for the regulation and recovery of rainwater)

Keywords about your practice:

Programmatic development vision
Competitiveness and cooperation
Renewable energies
Redevelopment and regeneration
Landscape, reclamation, valorisation and use

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

BEAUTIFUL: Recover the existing with new concepts of beauty. Regenerate industrial spaces by surrounding them with green spaces. Use ideas competitions for design, where beauty and aesthetics have a high score.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

SUSTAINABLE: zero land consumption, recovery and regeneration, circular economy, energy efficiency and innovative start-ups for the use of environmental resources.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

CONCERTATION AND COOPERATION: knowledge and exchange of good practices, ideas and experiences are the foundations of "good doing". The path may appear tiring but it certainly allows you to achieve your goals.

PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS: allows you to improve competitiveness if there is corporate and institutional support. Lazio Innova's "Active Spaces" helped the start and development of the project, but above all they simplified the search for partners, companies and suppliers.

4.2. Extraordinary intermunicipal reconstruction programme, Italy

Good practice general information

Project partners:	LAZIO REGION
Title of the practice:	EXTRAORDINARY INTERMUNICIPAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME
Is your organization the main institution responsible for this good practice? (YES NO) If you select NO, indicate the main responsible institution	No. USR - LAZIO SPECIAL RECONSTRUCTION OFFICE STATE COMMISSION STRUCTURE FOR RECONSTRUCTION
Thematic objective of the practice:	Planning of the "reconstruction" concerted between several small municipalities
Geographic scope of practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Municipality of Borbona, Leonessa and Posta
Location of practice:	SPECIAL OFFICE FOR RECONSTRUCTION RIETI

Good practices image

Comune di Borbona
 Comune di Leonessa
 Comune di Posta
 Regione LAZIO

PSRI
PROGRAMMA STRAORDINARIO DI RICOSTRUZIONE INTERCOMUNALE
 Borbona Leonessa Posta
Ricostruzione per il cambiamento Pianificazione per valorizzare l'eccellenza
 Impostazione e prime attività

Architetto **NIGRO** Arch. Francesco Nigro – coordinatore | smart SL land Dott. Federico Della Puppa – consulente | 29/07/2022

Good practice detailed information

Brief summary of the practice:

The Extraordinary Reconstruction Program was introduced among the tools available to the Municipalities most affected by the seismic events of 2016 by the Ordinance of the Extraordinary Commissioner for Reconstruction n.107/2020 (now in Articles 108 and following of the Consolidated Law on Reconstruction private). The fundamental objective is to support the planning of reconstruction activities and encourage the redevelopment and regeneration of the territory and settlements, encouraging an eye on development for the future. The purposes, characteristics and contents of the PSR instrument are defined in Articles 108-109-110-111 in the Consolidated Law, but are illustrated in depth in Annex 12 of the same Consolidated Law, consisting of the Guidelines "Principles and guidelines for drafting of Extraordinary Reconstruction Programs and common planning guidelines", already the subject of Ordinance no. 107/2020.

The PSR refers to a single Municipality. The challenge (good practice) is to create a single tool for multiple municipalities (PSRi - Strategic Program for inter-municipal reconstruction) aimed at drafting a program that provides for synergistic and non-repetitive urban reconstruction and regeneration interventions in the individual municipality, to provide a greater and more diversified range of services and public places in the area.

Detailed information on the practice:

The PSR, of which the same law calls for the inter-municipal dimension, is defined as "*Organic framework of the activities relating to reconstruction, with guidelines, criteria, prescriptions and any other element deemed useful to promote the speed, effectiveness and quality of the reconstruction, taking into account the peculiarities of the territories*", the main contents of which can be summarized as follows:

1. Indication of the **priorities for the reconstruction** of public buildings and spaces and private buildings for reasons of strategic or identity relevance for the community or functionality of the context to which they belong;
2. Guidelines and regulatory provisions for **the reconstruction of building heritage** (guidelines, schedules, etc.)
3. Guidelines for **urban accessibility and mobility** , and in general all the tools useful to guarantee quality, effectiveness and innovation of the reconstruction process
4. Identification of **buildings or aggregates to be relocated** for reasons of safety and/or improvement of urban quality;
5. Identification of **interventions that require urban planning changes** : relocations; new buildings; recovery/new destinations of areas for the 2016 earthquake emergency

6. Guidelines and requirements for **construction sites**
7. **Inter-municipal level projects/actions** : works, qualification of public facilities, centralized public services
8. **Verification of the adequacy of the urban planning tools** in force and in the process of being adopted, also for the purpose of indicating any necessary variations.

The setting of the inter-municipal PSR as a tool for rationalizing and integrating reconstruction interventions and beyond, and for building the vision of sustainable development and the related strategies and actions, entailed a modulation of the activities in two successive phases:

- Phase 1, "Preliminary Document": dedicated to the construction of the Cognitive Framework, functional to bringing out critical issues, potential and intentions, and to the definition of the strategic Vision for reconstruction and sustainable development, in a shared and participatory way.
- Phase 2, "Strategic Reconstruction Programme", relating to the development of an organic framework of reconstruction activities, indications relating to policies and actions for development, and guidelines for urban planning.
- From a methodological point of view, to give consistency to the dual purpose of the PSR (reconstruction and development), the following steps were followed for Phase 1:
 - Construction of the Knowledge Framework
 - Preparation of the interpretative summary
 - Definition of the strategic vision of sustainable development (objectives, strategies, actions)

This is to give shape, in a participatory and shared way, to a functional document to motivate and illustrate the development vision which constitutes the scenario within which to orient the proactive contents of the PSRi . An Extraordinary Intermunicipal Reconstruction Program which, in addition to the purposes established in the special law (Consolidated Law, formerly Ordinance 107/2020), aims to constitute a unitary reference precisely for:

- Definition of a common vision of sustainable development
- Risk prevention and strengthening of resistance capacity (Minimum Territorial/Urban Structure)
- Methods and planning of reconstruction
- Recognition, organization and strengthening of the framework of public spaces and services, infrastructures and equipment
- Definition of territorial and urban planning guidelines, enhancing the ongoing processes for the renewal of municipal urban planning tools.

Resources needed:

€140,000.00 per professional assignment (urban planner + his collaborators);

The technical offices of the three Municipalities were involved (9 people), as well as n. 4 technicians belonging to the Special Reconstruction Office (USR)

Timescale (start/end date):

1st phase: completed;

2nd phase: by 15 February 2024 approval of the PSR proposal by the Municipal Councils of the three Municipalities involved. By the end of February 2024, sending the PSR proposal to the USR. By the end of March 2024, USR investigation and sending to the Commissioner's Structure. By the end of June 2024 approval by the commissioner structure in Permanent Conference. Subsequent final approval with USR decree

Evidence of success (results achieved):

Knowledge of the territory and the needs of citizens;

Consultation of needs – Top-down approach;

Definition and pursuit of a shared and participatory vision of sustainable development;

Experimentation with new models of productivity and attractiveness of the excellence of the territory;

Regeneration and valorisation of territories, integrating the various active national and regional policies (including the PNRR);

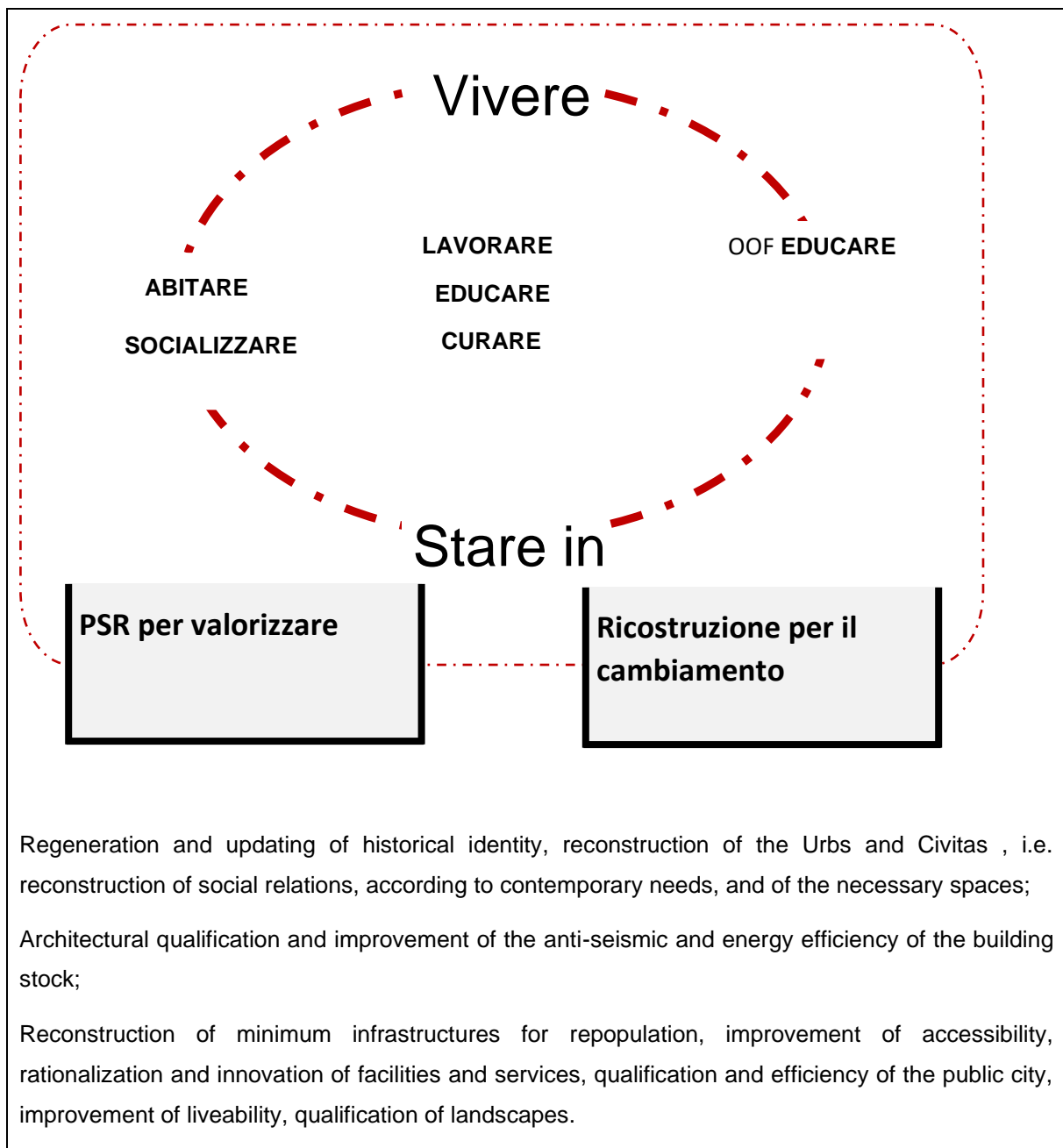
Orientation of financial and political resources and above all of private initiatives, more or less directly linked to reconstruction, which can be better channeled and used in these territories for the recovery and development phase;

Unitary monitoring of the "reconstruction", in reference to the public works included in the PSR and financed by the Extraordinary Commissioner (State), currently under construction.

Challenges encountered (optional):

Consultation with the population, public bodies and the productive fabric (artisan, commercial, agricultural and tourist).

Potential for learning or transfer:



Keywords about your practice:

Development vision
 Risk prevention
 Infrastructure and equipment
 Reconstruction, redevelopment and regeneration
 Prevention, Emergency/Response, Recovery
 Landscape, valorization and enjoyment

New European values of the Bauhaus

Beautiful (beautiful in our eyes; aesthetic; inspired by art and culture; meet needs beyond functionality):

HIGH AESTHETIC STANDARD: Guidelines for the quality of reconstruction/redevelopment interventions; recovery of ruins/collaborators for public policies and to promote regeneration; addresses for public spaces.

RECOVERY AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE: Repair and enhancement of the historical-cultural heritage. Recovery of degraded situations (quarries, etc.). Creation of routes/itineraries and tourism services.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to the circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

SECURING THE TERRITORY: hazard mitigation, vulnerability reduction, green and blue infrastructures.

EFFICIENCY AND PREVENTION : repair and strengthening of the inter-municipal mobility network and shared services and equipment; energy production.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

CONCERTED DEVELOPMENT VISION: in addition to dialogue, the objective was to rehabilitate / repopulate, develop excellent agriculture and tourism;

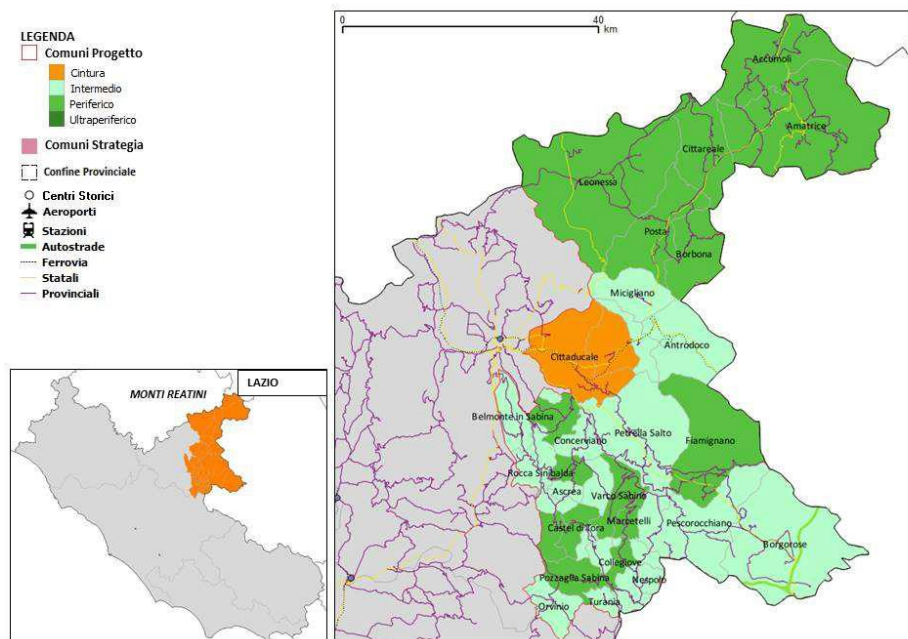
EMERGENCY PREVENTION: strengthening of inter-municipal SUM, spaces, networks and equipment for the territory in peacetime and in case of emergency.

4.3. ChiamaBus, Italy

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Lazio Region
Title of the practice:	ChiamaBus: Where you need it, when you need it
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	To diversify the local transport to facilitate mobility and interactions from and to small cities in a peripheric area.
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Monti Reatini, Cratere

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

The Lazio Region has developed the new network of municipal transport services, with a special attention to the “weak demand” areas. In the internal areas, the public transport system is often problematic, due the dispersion of population, united with orographic conditions of the territory, like the area included in the InterRevita project.

ChiamaBus is a service of local public transport on-demand, that aim to contribute to integrate urban development.

The on-demand transport service was created to diversifying the transport offer and facilitate the travel to and from the main urban, healthcare and tourist canthers in the area interested.

Detailed information on the practice:

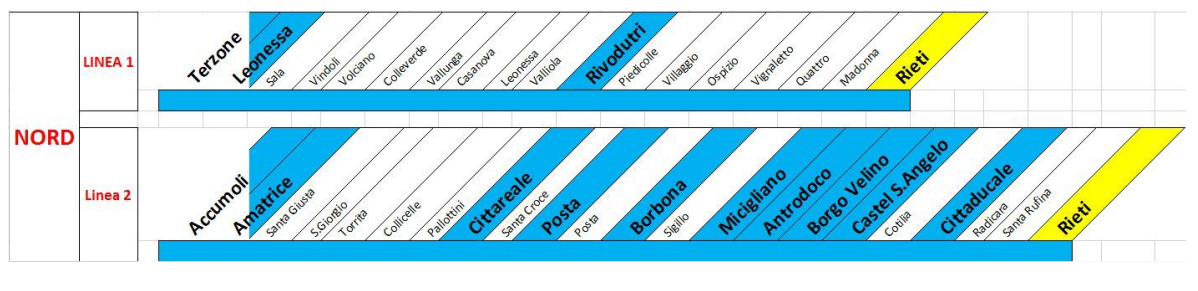
The service started on Tuesday 2 May 2023 in the territory of the Internal Monti Reatini Area.

The service is managed by Cotral spa (the regional public transport operator), from Monday to Saturday, from 8: to 19:30 (excluding public holidays). It is integrated into the already existing Cotral network.

Th service is available to all citizens and can be prebooking via call centre at dedicate toll-free number or via a dedicate app “callbus” (for Android and IOS).

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office, via the official BusCotral App and on board (electronic/cash payment). The prising is the same of the ordinary. The minibuses are equipped for disabled people.

The municipalities of Posta, Leonessa, Borbona, Rieti are linked by The Nord Line.



Resources needed:

The total value of the investment is financed by national found Internal Areas National Strategy
1,140,000.00 Euro)

Timescale (start/end date):

2 May 2023 – 31/12/2024 extendable

Evidence of success (results achieved):

Proofs of success:

1. The response of the territory: In the first three months of testing over 350 users have made more than 5 runs. Some up to 50. Almost half of the trips were booked on real time. The most popular time slots are from 10:00 to 12:00 and from 15: to 19:00. The most requested destination is Rieti (provincial capital).
2. The numbers of the service as of October 2023:
 - 181.719 km produced;
 - 13.8454 passengers*km;
 - 4.575 trips;
 - 30 trips/day;
 - 6.200 total passengers transported;
3. Type of users and reasons of travel: The users were students and workers who leave school and workplace at time no served by traditional bus line; citizens, tourists without driving license/own vehicle; people who go to the main service and healthcare centres.
4. Service success: The service was highly appreciated by the people and administrations who have requested to expand the offer in terms of quantity of vehicles of the fleet and service range. Reading the service data in terms of kilometres products and the number of average passengers carried per trip demonstrates that the service has achieved its objective respond to user needs in terms of routers and timetables, compared to traditional public transport systems.

The success of this type of practice can be measured by different indicators:

- Increase in the number of visitors visiting the small cities in “Cratere Area”.
- Growth of tourism revenues: measuring the growth of tourism revenues. It will be possible to verify this condition after the full period (autumn 2024) through the analysis of booking data.
- Increased social activity: the advantage of the users is to have a bus in flexible hours, based on them needs.
- Improving the image and attractiveness of the region: Assessing public opinion on the change in the image and attractiveness of the area now more reachable. We can already see positive opinions (in the media, applications) about the facility, the services offered and its functioning. However, more extensive research will be possible after a longer period of operation.

Although it is not always possible to measure all these effects in such a short time, there are data that suggest the success of this approach. However, we are aware that a planned success usually requires the involvement of many parties - local authorities, communities, cultural institutions and actions for sustainable development and long-term maintenance of the facility.

Potential for learning or transfer:

The practice of public transport system on-demand offered in an area sparsely populated, affected by the disaster of an earthquake and still in the process of reconstruction has significant learning potential for other regions. It is not only about saving heritage, but also about attracting tourists, revitalising degraded areas and strengthening social ties. It can be a role model for other locations, showing how to use funds effectively, engage the community and partners to revitalize not only the facilities, but also entire communities.

Further information:

<https://www.cotralspa.it/chiamabus-il-servizio-a-chiamata-nei-monti-reatini>

Keywords about your practice:

Revitalisation, social commitment, sustainability, mobility.

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

The practice of public transport system on-demand is in line with the values of the New European Bauhaus, in particular we can divide them into three different aspects:

1. Aesthetics and cultural inspiration: The public transport system on-demand reduces the number of cars in the cities.
2. Satisfying needs beyond functionality: The public transport system on-demand responds to social and cultural needs, supporting social, cultural and tourist activities.
3. Sustainability: The public transport system on-demand contributes to reduce air pollution and road congestion, promoting environmental awareness in local communities, particularly in the context of the use of the facility.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The practice is in line with the principle of sustainable development.

Climate objectives have been taken into account by saving energy, reducing carbon dioxide emissions (connection to the district heating network) and adapting to climate change through the use of energy-efficient solutions.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The project is part of the idea of participation and integration, which is in line with the assumptions of the New European Bauhaus.

Community dialogue has been applied. The investment into the reconstruction of the small cities are accompanied by investments in local public services necessary for the daily lives of citizens, both locals and tourists. Social participation consisted in the fact that the local community participated in the decision-making process regarding the range service, which promotes inclusion and equal access.

5. Climate change adaptation practices

5.1. Small budget actions to mobilize citizens in climate adaptation, Belgium

Good practice general information

Project partner:	PP05 City of Roeselare
Title of the practice:	Small budget actions to mobilize citizens in climate adaptation
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Thematic objective of the practice:	Climate actions
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	local
Location of the practice:	Roeselare, Belgium

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Citizens can help shape the city's climate objectives. To this end, the city is running various actions in which citizens/neighbourhoods can participate.

Detailed information on the practice:

The city must meet a number of climate objectives. Per inhabitant: 1m² to be desealed, plant 1 tree, provide 1m³ water infiltration and 0.5 m of hedge and/or facade garden. Provide 1 flower bed per 1000 inhabitants. To this end, the city is running various actions in which citizens/neighbourhoods can participate.

Citizens can sign up for the 'Behaag Roeselare' campaign to purchase planting material for a hedge or tree at wholesale prices.

Love tree promotion: free trees/shrubs are distributed on Valentine's Day (in collaboration with Meer Bomen In Roeselare)

If more than 8 people in a street opt for a facade garden, the city constructs and plant them and pays for the plants. Citizens are also encouraged, independently of this joint project, to create a facade garden.

Neighbourhood challenges presented challenges to districts to achieve the above objectives

1. Organize workshops for/together with 20 people each on:
 - crafting a bee hotel and earwig pot, nest boxes and feeding boards
 - planting of flower bulbs in the neighbourhood
 - the climate garden at which the garden rangers can introduce themselves
2. Participate in the actions and report your numbers of
 - Feed, watch and count birds;
 - 10 gardens participate in don't mow in May;
 - The big butterfly count.
3. Motivate the entire district/neighbourhood/street to plant hollyhocks and sunflowers in the joint between the footpath and wall/front garden

Stakeholders:

- the city complies with Flemish policy
- the citizen lives in a more climate resilient city.

Resources needed:

Staff deployment: 10 hours/week

Financial:

- Neighbourhood challenges: 500 euros/district
- Behaag Roeselare: 0 euros
- Love tree promotion: 5000 euros
- - Facade garden: 1000 euros/facade garden. When more façade gardens are implemented per action, the cost per façade garden becomes cheaper

Timescale (start/end date):

2022-2023 and ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

2022:

- 3 neighbourhoods participated in the challenges
- Valentine campaign, 2,250 bushes were distributed, in 2023 2,525 fruit trees were distributed.

2022-2023: 2 facade garden projects completed with 27 houses. Two streets have already been planned for 2024 with a total of 31 participants. In addition, another 29 people created a facade garden themselves in 2022-2023

2023: First joint purchase of hedges and trees: 26 trees and 1296 hedge plants (good for 324m of hedges)

Challenges encountered (optional):

The district challenges require a large workforce. Need to link to other city's climate objectives.

As far as facade gardens are concerned, it is not always easy to find a contractor for this type of 'smaller' work. It also turned out to be more expensive than originally thought.

Potential for learning or transfer:

We can share the different approaches taken on how to involve citizens through small scale actions. Other regions can benefit from our experience, lessons learned and the way we address encountered challenges.

Further information:

Klimaatswitch.be

Keywords about your practice:

Affordable, usable and replicable, visible, small actions that are feasible for citizens

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Yes, More green and flowers improve the look and feel of a city and increase the quality of life in neighbourhoods

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Yes, the actions are specifically designed to meet some climate goals, in particular on greening the city.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Yes these actions take place for and by citizens. Citizens work together to realize climate measures in their neighbourhoods or take actions on their own private domain.

5.2. Opening up a greener school yard for the neighbourhood, Belgium

Good practice general information

Project partner:	PP05
Title of the practice:	Opening up a greener school yard for the neighbourhood
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Climate adaptation & social cohesion
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	SBS De Brug, Roeselare, Belgium

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

The gray outdoor space of urban elementary school 'De Brug' will get a green "make over" and will be opened up to the neighbourhood.

Detailed information on the practice:

The elementary school 'De Brug' has lots of room to play, but it's a particularly gray area. The children lack green space to play, learn and sport. Even in the school's close environment, opportunities to play outside are limited. The nearest green spaces with play opportunities are situated at almost 1 km walking distance. The school dreamed of a green play area as a stimulating environment where students diverse talents can maximally flourish. This new green play area will be an added value for the school, but also for the neighbourhood in terms of play, social interaction, greenery, education, biodiversity and road safety.

When developing the green play/learning space, optimal use has been made of cocreation. The green play area is designed for and by students, teachers, local residents and parents. This consisted of different phases:

1. Collecting input from the primary stakeholders working group and brainstorm sessions: school students and teachers.
2. Collecting input from secondary stakeholders: parents, other school staff and the neighbourhood (both residents and neighbourhood associations). Through door-to-door visits and an online survey, they had the possibility to share their dreams and ideas, resistance and preferences in connection to the new green space.
3. Ideas from the surveys have been integrated in the preliminary design and stakeholders had the opportunity to give feedback for the final design.

Resources needed:

Staff time: Project coordinator, community worker

Guidance participation process: 15.000€

Timescale (start/end date):

Participation process: January 2020 – March 2021.

Evidence of success (results achieved):

A teachers working group delivered a vision statement. This was translated into actual ideas through brainstorm sessions with school staff and students.

Neighbourhood survey: 107 participants (both adults and children).

The results of the participation process have been processed and integrated in the final design hereby attributing more weight to the input of the primary users. Implementation of the design was planned following some building construction works and is now ongoing.

Challenges encountered (optional):

Due to corona, alternative methods for cocreation sessions had to be designed and applied. Door-to-door visits and an online survey ensured input could be provided by the stakeholders. The design was presented at the school gate via pancartes to give stakeholders the opportunity for final feedback.

Potential for learning or transfer:

Infrastructural works are often implemented top-down. This project has demonstrated that there is an added-value by involving the primary end users in the design process. The way the participation process was designed has potential for learning.

Further information:

<https://www.buurten.roeselare.be/een-nieuwe-groene-speelruimte>

Keywords about your practice:

Green, cocreation

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Yes, transforming the existing paved grey play area into a green area with different elements increases the aesthetic quality of the school.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Greenery in the city improves the environment and biodiversity, provides water storage, and cools during warm periods. Green is also essential for a climate-proof and sustainable environment. Desealing paved squares and transforming them into green areas helps cities to become climate resilient and future proof.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

Yes, the design was accomplished via a cocreation process including both staff and students from the school. This ensures the design meets the needs of the targeted users.

In addition, the new and green playground will not be exclusively used by the school but will be opened up to the neighbourhood outside of school hours. Therefore the neighbourhood, parents and neighbourhood organisations (secondary stakeholders) were also involved in the process giving them the opportunity to contribute to the final design.

5.3. Sint Jozef breaks out, Belgium

Good practice general information

Project partner:	PP05 City of Roeselare
Title of the practice:	Sint Jozef breaks out
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Climate adaptation
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Sint Jozef district in Roeselare, Belgium

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

A climate-adaptive design, not only to green the St. Joseph's Church area in Roeselare, but also strengthen the neighbourhood and realize a mobility shift.

Detailed information on the practice:

The project aimed to give more space to green, water, meeting spaces and road safety. The area was almost completely paved where the two center medians in Azalea Avenue were literally and figuratively the only ones to break this pattern with the little greenery present. Streets were characterized by a solid concrete pavement next to a parking strip in coloured concrete clinkers. In addition to the house line there was a raised sidewalk strip. Both lanes of Azalea Avenue each had a double concrete section with a width of over 5m. The aim was to deseal at least 1600 m².

To reverse the feel of the paved road infrastructure, a design brought in addition to greening and water, explicit place for experience, neighbourhood and mobility. The project was realized in a strong partnership with the neighbourhood within a public, private and collective partnership. Over 2 years, the neighbourhood was able to participate in a participation process. Ideas, wishes and needs were included in the design. The final design resulted in desealing 7000 m² surface area in a biodiverse planting with numerous flowers, trees and grasses. The existing concrete roadways were narrowed. The parts that were cut out were used as large stepping stones around the church. The green central areas almost doubled in surface area and as such also became interesting as a play area or meeting place while working with permeable paving benefits healthy soil and avoids pressurizing sewers during heavy rainfall.

Resources needed:

Approximately 950.000€ of which 250.000€ subsidies by the Flemish government

Timescale (start/end date):

January 2021 – July 2023

Evidence of success (results achieved):

The project was realized in a strong partnership with the neighbourhood. The desealing contributes positively to climate resilience, but also to the overall quality of life of the neighbourhood residents. Instead of the proposed 1600 m², the final design reached almost 7000 m² of desealing with a

biodiverse planting. The entire project area was converted into a 30-km zone, with opportunities to create a new mobility path and realize a change to a bicycle- and walking-oriented environment.

Challenges encountered (optional):

Very broad participation, results in very diverse inputs. This means several things can't be achieved and not everyone will be satisfied.

Don't start the participation process from a completely blank canvas.

Define a realistic scope.

Identify neighbourhood frontrunners who want to help support themes.

Potential for learning or transfer:

Infrastructural works to the public domain are often implemented top-down. This project has demonstrated that there is an added-value when implementing climate adaptation measures in co-creation with the local stakeholders. By organizing a series of participation sessions, the project did not only increase the support of the stakeholders (residents, private organizations, public organizations) for the planned measures. Through the exchange between city administration and these stakeholders and taking into account their wishes to the extent these were possible, the project was able to implement more thorough climate adaptation measures (from 1600 m² desealing originally to almost 7000 m²) and at the same time strengthened the neighbourhood.

Further information:

Link to more information on good practice

<https://www.klimaatswitch.be/sint-jozef-breekt-uit>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q53_7FZ_qao

Keywords about your practice:

Provide some keywords that can describe your practice.

Climate adaptation

Participation

Desealing

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

YES

The St. Joseph's Church is an established architectural heritage object. By implementation of the project it is now better integrated into the surrounding urban landscape which results in an increased appreciation of the church as a heritage building.

The desealed area was not planted merely with grass but with a biodiverse mixture of grass, flowers and trees which adds to the aesthetic quality of the neighbourhood.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

YES

The project started out from a climate adaptation design. Desealing of paved areas, installing green infiltration zones (wadi's) and working with permeable paving creates supports a healthy soil and prevents sewers and streets from becoming under pressure during heavy rain. The parking lanes are equipped with permeable pavements and sidewalks were also provided of pavers that allow water to pass through.

The existing concrete roadway was narrowed and the freed up space incorporated into the central area. This doubled the surface area of the green entral zones.

The desealed area was not planted merely with grass but with a biodiverse mixture of grass, flowers and trees. Trees received special attention. We invested in additional underground growing space for the valuable lime trees and American oaks. Sick trees were replaced by equivalent species and 10 extra trees were planted.

The rainwater that becomes collected from the church is maximally reused for it sanitary facilities, watering the planters with vegetable garden vegetables.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

YES

The project started between the city of Roeselare and some partners (architect office that resides in that area, local school) and was given shape together with the neighbourhood.

The participation process consisted of a series of workshops and interviews to collect ideas and input on design proposals from a range of stakeholders (residents, elementary school and a youth organisation which resulted in a final design for the area.

The new green meeting space plays an important role in the activation of the neighbourhood. The St. Joseph's Church is a deconsecrated church purchased by an architect firm. The back serves as their office space, while a multi-purpose room is provided at the front as a creative hub that will also be open to the neighbourhood for use. The shared space, physically linked to the new green outdoor space, forms the central place for the development of this new social indoor and outdoor space for the neighbourhood.

5.4. Solar panels and green infrastructure development in Šilutė district, Lithuania

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Administration of Silute district municipality
Title of the practice:	Solar panels and green infrastructure development in Silute district
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	YES
Thematic objective of the practice:	Development of green infrastructure
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Local
Location of the practice:	Silutes municipal territory

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

In order to reduce its dependence on electricity extracted from non-renewable sources, the administration of Šilutė district municipality decided to install solar power plants on the roofs of all buildings and budgetary institutions owned by the administration, which would fully satisfy the need for electricity for the functioning of that institution (schools, kindergartens, social care homes, cultural institutions, etc.).

Also, in order to reduce the amount of electricity consumed, it was decided to invest and modernize the elderships of Šilutė district, as well as the lighting of Šilutė city and the suburb, changing it to modern LED lighting.

Detailed information on the practice:

- What is the problem addressed and the context which triggered the introduction of the practice?

The electricity transmission and distribution system of Šilutė district municipality is part of the Lithuanian energy system, which consists of high-voltage transmission and distribution and a low-voltage distribution network. In 2018-2020, an average of 4170.3 MWh of electricity was consumed per year. Additional public lighting in the area consumes about 792 MWh per year. The total electricity consumption in the municipality is estimated by the number of inhabitants and the relative consumption of electricity per capita in Lithuania. At the beginning of 2020, the population of Lithuania reached 2,794,0906, and the final electricity consumption in 2019 – 10,541.1 GWh⁷, thus, the cost of electricity per capita in Lithuania in 2019 amounted to 3.77 MWh per year. It is assumed that in Šilutė district municipality, the average electricity consumption per resident corresponds to the Lithuanian average. It is estimated in proportion that in Šilutė district municipality, where 37,3518 residents were registered at the beginning of 2020, the total final electricity consumption is 140,813 MWh (12118 tne). The administration of Šilutė district municipality has taken measures to reduce the need for electricity and use it from renewable energy sources. For these reasons, measures have been taken. All public and budgetary institutions belonging to the administration have installed solar panels that respond to their electricity demand, and street lighting in the city and district has been modernized into saving LED lamps.

- How does the practice reach its objectives and how it is implemented?

On the roofs of buildings owned by the municipality, it was possible to install photomodules with a capacity of about 1302 kW. A 1 kW solar photovoltaic power plant produces 935 kWh per year, so

it is estimated that the annual potential for the production of electricity at solar power plants is 138254 MWh (11918 tne), in that number on municipal buildings -1217 MWh (105 tne).

In the field of street lighting, changes have also been made. The municipal administration is implementing an EU-supported project for the modernization of lighting systems, after which, by installing LED lighting, 340 MWh of electricity is saved per year.

- Who are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the practice?

Residents of the city of Šilutė, because reducing the cost of electricity saves taxpayers' money.

Educational institutions can allocate their share of the budget saved due to reduced electricity costs to improve the quality of education.

Resources needed:

3,000,000 mil. Eur.

Timescale (start/end date):

2020-2024

Evidence of success (results achieved):

All administrative bodies and budgetary institutions are independent, as they have their own solar panels that produce Electricity from a renewable energy source. The CO2 footprint in the area is decreasing. Modernized urban and district lighting, thus reducing the need for non-renewable lighting to a minimum.

Thus, the use, development and efficient use of renewable energy sources is one of the most important energy objectives. This is the future of the world, on which the quality of the living environment, the socio-economic environment will depend. Therefore, the involvement of institutions in the process, the creation of appropriate conditions, understanding the importance of renewable energy sources and the impact on future generations, is essential for the formation of sustainable energy infrastructure.

Challenges encountered (optional):

During the development of solar panels and green infrastructure, the municipal administration faced the main challenges such as:

1. The increase in the price of solar panels, due to the high demand throughout Lithuania, caused financial challenges.

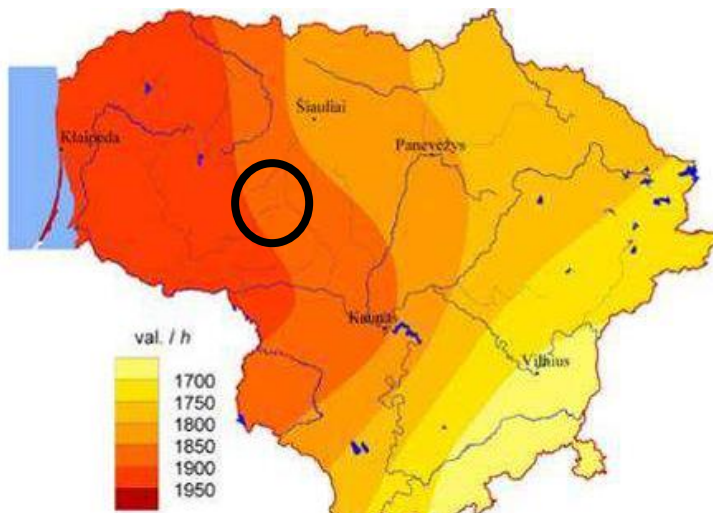
2. Insufficient development and power of the ESO network in Šilutė municipality. (in order to have a working solar power plant, you need to have sufficient power in the substation)
3. Improperly prepared technical Projects and the resulting increase in the cost of contract work.
4. Seasonality was not appreciated by the fact that in the cold season it is difficult to carry out development work on the power grid.

Potential for learning or transfer:

Municipal institutions and budgetary institutions satisfy all their need for electricity from solar power plants (renewable energy source), thereby reducing co2 in the district and dependence on gas.
Modern lighting allows you to reduce electricity costs, thereby saving the money of all taxpayers.

Further information:

Solar energy is used to install solar light power plants or solar panels, therefore, the potential for the production of electricity and heat energy from solar energy is calculated separately. The average annual duration of solar radiation in different regions of Lithuania is presented in Figure:



The sun radiates the longest to the western region of Lithuania. From central Lithuania to the west side, the entire territory of Lithuania receives an increasing portion of solar radiation, i.e. in this area the sun the duration of the radiance is from 1,850 to 1,950 hours per year. The lowest solar potential is eastern in Lithuania, the average annual duration of sun shining here is up to 1,700 hours in Šilutė district the municipality falls into the zone of 1,900 -1,950 hours of sun shining.

Keywords about your practice:

Solar panels, renewable electricity sources, modern lighting

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

Solar power panels in the district are installed on the roofs of buildings, thus not changing the natural terrain and the appearance of the city, solar power plants are installed on the shelters in parking lots in cultural heritage objects in order to preserve untouched cultural heritage objects.

All the lighting of the city and elderships has been updated with the help of modern LED lamps, electric poles have been updated, adapted to the landscape.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

The solar power plant thus significantly reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases entering the air and reduces the impact on the environment.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The administration of Šilutė district municipality saves funds that it allocates to improve the quality of life of residents, renovates sports grounds, installs new playgrounds for children, allocates funds to improve the quality of education, social care, etc. An illuminated city is a safer place to live, thereby reducing the amount of preventive crimes.

6. Entrepreneurship and business development practices

6.1. Ciudad Agroalimentaria de Tudela (CAT) – Agrifood City in Tudela, Spain

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Nasuvinsa
Title of the practice:	Ciudad Agroalimentaria de Tudela (CAT) – Agrifood City in Tudela
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	No. Ciudad Agroalimentaria de Tudela
Thematic objective of the practice:	Competitiveness in business
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	Tudela (Spain)

Good practice image



Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Pioneering business park where infrastructures and services are shared in a sustainable way in order to enhance the competitiveness of companies.

Detailed information on the practice:

The project arose with the aim of creating a critical mass within the agrifood sector, with common growth and development objectives, which would bring growth to this sector and consolidate this market, and the Agrifood City itself, as a national and international reference. It is located in Tudela and has the mission to save costs and effort for companies in the agrifood sector.

It has an economic development plan, where investments in specific agrifood industry infrastructure converge. Its goals are:

1. To improve the competitiveness of companies and strengthen industry growth
2. To promote research on and development of agroindustrial products and production processes
3. To strengthen the image of quality and differentiation
4. To promote the creation of new agrifood companies and the generation of qualified employment
5. To enable the interconnection of processes among the different players in the agrifood value chain: Raw ingredient suppliers, service companies, processors, distributors and marketers

CAT promotes innovation and training projects that help improve the competitiveness of companies in the sector. The main aspects offered to the companies which want to settle down there are:

2. Technical, personalised support at the start of your activity
3. Industrial mini-units for innovative projects
4. Joint-use laboratory for companies installed in CAT
5. Industrial kitchen for developing new products
6. Classrooms and offices

The entire value chain is concentrated in one place, who are the main stakeholders: Production companies, Service companies, Logistics companies, Infrastructure, Services and institutions supporting the industry.

Resources needed:

The project has involved an investment of over €75M.

Timescale (start/end date):

2008- ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

100% of occupation in business centre
91% industrial units occupied
New collaboration agreement and increase in Agri-food networking
-26.5% reduction in primary energy consumption
-13.8 tn reduction of CO2 emissions.
Increase the competitiveness of agri-food enterprises

Potential for learning or transfer:

The transversality of this good practice can be approached globally, as the applicability of its policy and strategy is unquestionable, and it is sufficient to observe the evolution of industrial estates or land, many of which are in decline because they are unable to offer companies a differential value that distinguishes them from the competition, forcing a price war that will never be a solution in the medium or long term.

Evidence of this is the great interest generated in recent years to be developed in other areas, even worldwide, either in an integral manner in its entirety or partially in energy use in certain processes or infrastructures separately (trigeneration, energy distribution, liquid waste evaporator, steam boiler, refrigeration compressors, absorption machines...):

- Spain: Barbastro, Valencia, Barcelona, Huelva, Totoná.
- Francia
- Mexico
- India

Further information:

[CAT website](#)

Keywords about your practice:

Energy renewables

Competitiveness

Cooperation

Enterprise

Agri-food

Revitalization

New European Bauhaus values

Beautiful (beautiful to our eyes; aesthetics; inspired by art and culture; meets needs beyond functionality):

CAT is a new concept of industrial area, where plots and industrial buildings are surrounded by green spaces. Therefore, its location is beautiful for workers' senses. In fact, it is a case of urban revitalization, not only in Tudela, but also in its influential area.

Moreover, their main buildings were constructed under a bidding procedure where beauty and aesthetic were mandatory.

Sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment and our planet; from climate goals, to circular economy, zero pollution and biodiversity):

Common Infrastructure Hub (CIC)

The plant has a trigeneration plant producing steam, hot and cold water, and electricity with an energy efficiency of over 80%.

The electricity produced is delivered to the grid and the energy services produced are supplied to the various companies on a 2 km pipe rack.

The existing plant supplies companies with:

- Hot water at 80 °C.
- Cold water at 5 °C.
- Refrigeration fluid: CO₂ (-10 °C).
- Steam at 12-bar pressure.

The purpose of the CIC is to do away with the need for companies to invest in individual facilities. This innovative system achieves significant savings in energy costs.

TRIGENERATION (STEAM – COLD – ELECTRICITY):

- Steam at 12 bar pressure and 200 °C temperature.
- Hot water at 80 °C.
- Cold water at +5.5 °C, using a BrLi absorption refrigeration system.
- Electricity.

DISTRIBUTION RACK

Energy supply is distributed to companies on a 2 km distribution rack, a unique, innovative initiative in the industry. The Agrifood City also features underground ducts for fire water, surveillance and telecommunications networks, process water, natural gas and sewage. Distributing services on the distribution rack helps fulfil our mission of saving costs and effort for companies.

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The Agrifood City allows companies to focus on higher value-added jobs while saving costs and effort. The fact of being in the same place makes it possible to develop partnership projects, generate synergies and promote training and innovation at a sectoral level. In addition, there is a corporate and institutional support meaning:

- Help in the initiation and development of the different stages of the project.
- Individualised study of energy cost savings.
- Search for partners and local suppliers.

Improving the competitiveness of companies in the sector is another added value of this good practice. It is offered to companies:

- Technical, personalised support at the start of your activity.
- Industrial mini-units for innovative projects.
- Joint-use laboratory for companies installed in CAT
- Industrial kitchen for developing new products.
- Classrooms and offices.

6.2. Training courses to unemployed people, public and private collaboration, Spain

Good practice general information

Project partner:	Nasuvinsa
Title of the practice:	Training courses to unemployed people, public and private collaboration
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	No. Navarra Government
Thematic objective of the practice:	Business
Geographical scope of the practice (select National/Regional/Local)	Regional
Location of the practice:	Alsasua (Spain)

Good practice detailed information

Short summary of the practice:

Public-private collaboration between the Government of Navarre and the Susundegui Foundation to train unemployed people so that they can later be hired as qualified professionals by Sunundegui company to attend to the new bus production project for Volvo.

Detailed information on the practice:

In May 2023, Sunundegui and Volvo companies reached a preliminary agreement that will allow the creation of 450 jobs to reach a production of close to 800 vehicles per year in 2028. Given this need for qualified personnel, the Navarrese Employment Service launched at the request of the company a series of training courses in welding, electricity, painting and assembly, with up to 220 places in total.

The General Directorate of Vocational Training has also participated in this program for the selection and training of professional profiles, financed by the Navarrese Employment Service with nearly 108,000 euros. A total of 15 training courses have been designed, with a duration of between 40 and

60 theoretical and practical hours. For its part, Sunsundegui plans to add to its staff progressively as the training actions end, with a forecast of hiring almost 60% of the trained students.

Since the end of August and until now, seven courses have been held: two on welding, with 22 people trained; two electricity, with 18 participants; and three of painting, with 32 students. According to the planned program, there are still six assembly courses to be carried out, another in electricity and one more in painting. The training is given at the Sakana integrated center in Alsasua, at the Iturrondo center in Burlada / Burlata and at the company's own facilities.

The success of this collaboration is reflected in the data: since last September 2023, the first 31 people have already joined the Navarra coachbuilder's staff, of which 25% are women, thus fulfilling the company's commitment. equality plan company. Of that total hired, specifically there are 13 people from the electricity courses, 10 from welding and 8 from painting.

Resources needed:

108,000 €

Timescale (start/end date):

August 2023 - Ongoing

Evidence of success (results achieved):

7 courses already done (8 more planned)

52 people trained

Potential for learning or transfer:

While it cannot be denied that strategic projects are complex in its definition, much more is its implementation. As the strategic project of Volvo buses which requires specific profiles, other European regions are in the same position. The collaboration agreement signed between Public Administration and a private enterprise is crucial to develop this kind of action. Hearing private voices, adjusting training courses to enterprise's necessities and fostering future employment are the tip of the iceberg on replication.

Further information:

<https://www.navarra.es/es/-/nota-prensa/220-personas-desempleadas-se-forman-con-compromiso-de-contratacion-para-el-proyecto-volvo-de-sunsundegui-a-traves-de-un-programa-del-servicio-navarro-de-empleo>

Keywords about your practice:

Training

Unemployment

Public-private collaboration

New European Bauhaus values

Together (participatory and inclusive; encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages; ensuring accessibility and affordability):

The aim of this collaboration agreement is to ensure employment for people. The courses ensure new skills for unemployed people in order to be hired. Gender gap and inclusiveness are issues tackled in those courses.

Conclusion and recommendations

In the contemporary urban environment, the revitalisation and regeneration of small and mid-sized cities have gained increasing attention due to their significant role in fostering regional development and addressing various socio-economic challenges. By highlighting the complexities of urban revitalisation, it becomes evident that these cities are characterised by diverse needs and face diverse challenges that demand tailored strategies.

Based on the collected practices, among the most important recommendations to policymakers and urban planners are the following:

1. Recognize the unique needs of each city and develop tailored strategies that consider local economic, social, and environmental conditions. One-size-fits-all approaches are often ineffective in addressing the diverse challenges faced by different cities.
2. Make use of available EU funding as a trigger for project conceptualisation.
3. Foster active community engagement in the revitalisation process. Involving local residents, businesses, and community organizations ensures that revitalisation efforts align with the needs and aspirations of the people who call these cities home.
4. Ensure a strong leadership within the local or regional public administration.
5. Encourage a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders, and ages to ensure that urban development and revitalisation efforts are participatory and inclusive. This can involve opening up spaces such as school yards for the neighbourhood, fostering a sense of community and collaboration.
6. Develop long-term revitalization plans that extend beyond short-sighted solutions. Sustainable revitalization requires a forward-looking approach that considers the long-term social, economic, and environmental impacts of development initiatives.
7. Contribute to the holistic development of regions and localities through strategic planning, collaboration between public and private sectors, and the implementation of inclusive policies. These practices offer a roadmap for sustainable growth, enhancing the overall well-being of the communities involved.
8. Incorporate innovative approaches and solutions that have effectively revitalized urban spaces. From community engagement strategies to adaptive reuse of infrastructure, these practices aim to breathe new life into neglected areas, fostering a sense of community and pride.
9. Prioritize infrastructure renewal to enhance connectivity, mobility, and accessibility within cities. Investments in transportation, utilities, and public spaces can significantly contribute to the overall liveability and attractiveness of these urban centers.
10. Encourage economic diversification by supporting small businesses, promoting entrepreneurship, and attracting diverse industries. A resilient economy can buffer cities against economic downturns and create opportunities for sustainable growth.

11. Recognize the pressing need for climate resilience and implement practices that address the impacts of climate change on small and mid-sized cities. This can include developing green infrastructure and community-based adaptation measures to create more resilient and environmentally conscious urban environments.
12. Engage citizens in climate adaptation efforts by creating opportunities for them to participate in actions aimed at climate resilience in their neighbourhoods and private domains.
13. Embrace sustainable development practices to mitigate environmental degradation and promote resilience to climate change. Green infrastructure, energy-efficient initiatives, and sustainable urban design can enhance the environmental quality of cities.
14. Promote social inclusion and equity by addressing issues of affordable housing, access to healthcare, education, and cultural amenities. A thriving city is one that fosters inclusivity and provides opportunities for all its residents.

By implementing these recommendations, small and mid-sized cities can work towards fostering sustainable development, enhancing the quality of life, and creating more resilient and prosperous urban environments.