

# הנחיה

Heritage as an integral dimension  
of NEB and Green Deal

D2.1

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# Deliverable

PROJECT ACRONYM	GRANT AGREEMENT #	PROJECT TITLE
HeritACT	101094998	Heritage Activation Through Engaging Experiences Towards Sustainable Development

A framework for heritage activation that integrates European Green Deal and NEB principles.

## D2.1 Heritage as an integral dimension of NEB and Green Deal.

Revision: v1.0

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### DISSEMINATION LEVEL

- ✓ **P Public**
- C Confidential, only for members of the consortium and the Commission Services

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## Statement of Originality

This deliverable contains original unpublished work except where clearly indicated otherwise. Acknowledgement of previously published material and of the work of others has been made through appropriate citation, quotation or both.

## Summary

### A high-level description of the report and the research approach.

This Deliverable 2.1 (D2.1) report documents work carried out on Task 2.1 (T2.1) 'Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage reactivation' from months 1 to 4 of the HeritACT project. T2.1 aligns with the first objective of Work Package 2 (WP2) Ecosystem Mapping: "Development of the basic frameworks for reaching the HeritACT project objectives." The full text for T2.1 is copied below:

T2.1 Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage reactivation (M1-M4). Leader: UCD Support: UoP, LAND, IAAC, SBA.

*This task will focus on developing the framework and strategy to ensure that the cultural and creative dimension is brought into the European Green Deal. The framework will be developed with the focus on boosting sustainable innovation, technology, and economy and on achieving an impact at the local level in the 3 case studies through tangible experiences based on the benefits of the environmental transition, then it will be generalized following the local experiences to make it exploitable in other heritage sites in the project's Countries and in the rest of Europe. The framework will also include strategies to involve local communities in participatory activities to co-develop the heritage site in their local area. The development of the strategy for the co-creation activities will focus on embedding in it three specific values: i) SUSTAINABILITY (climate goals, circularity, zero pollution, biodiversity); ii) AESTHETICS (quality of experience and style, beyond functionality); iii) INCLUSION (diversity, equality for all, accessibility, affordability). This task will result in an initial roadmap to be used in the pilot*

*heritage sites(M8) and a final generalized roadmap developed using the experience gathered during the project (M30) to be used in other heritage sites in the project's Countries and the rest of Europe.*

The description of D2.1 is as follows:

*A framework for heritage activation that integrates European Green Deal (EGD) and New European Bauhaus (NEB) principles. To include strategies for community participation. The framework and strategies will form the basis for initial roadmaps for each case study.*

*Research approach:*

The New European Bauhaus (NEB) initiative, launched in 2020, is a mechanism for realizing the European Green Deal (EGD) in a way that creates beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive places, products, and ways of life (European Urban Initiative, 2023).

In February 2023, the European Commission launched The New European Bauhaus Compass (NEBC) as a framework to guide the application of NEB values and principles. The NEBC can therefore be considered a mechanism for realizing the EGD in line with the NEB.

Rather than attempt to 'reinvent the wheel', T2.1 explores the NEBC as a new framework for heritage activation that integrates EGD and NEB principles and assesses whether it meets the requirements set out in the task described above.

The purpose for T2.1 is summarized as follows:

1. To ensure the cultural and creative dimension is brought into the EGD.
2. To provide a context for a HeritACT framework for heritage activation through a literature review and policy review.
3. To make connections between EGD, NEBC and HeritACT objectives and ambitions.
4. To test the NEBC as a framework for heritage activation that integrates European Green Deal and NEB principles.
5. To familiarize the consortium partners with the NEBC as a framework for heritage activation.
6. To assess the need for any adaptation of the NEBC in the context of heritage activation projects.
7. To suggest any required adaptation of the NEBC.

The intended outcomes can be summarized as:

1. An understanding of how the creative and cultural dimension can be brought into the EGD through a framework for heritage activation.
2. A high-level understanding of how heritage relates to climate action.
3. An understanding of the policy context for heritage activation in the European Union (EU) and at national, regional, and metropolitan scales for each pilot town or city.

4. An understanding of connections/links through a heritage lens between the NEBC and EGD, and HeritACT objectives/ambitions and EGD.
5. An understanding of how the NEBC functions as a framework for heritage activation projects.
6. Familiarity within the consortium of the NEBC and consequent adoption throughout the HeritACT project.
7. Identification of any required adaptations to the NEBC in order to capture all issues relevant to ensuring the creative and cultural dimension is brought into the EGD.

T2.1 has therefore consisted of a number of actions, as set out in this report:

1. A review of literature on the relationships between heritage and climate action.
2. A review of policy at EU, national, regional, and metropolitan scales.
3. A review of connections/links between HeritACT objectives/ambitions, NEBC and EGD with a heritage lens.
4. Development of an online survey structured by NEB values and principles.
5. Collation of heritage activation case studies using the online survey and presentation/dissemination in a StoryMap and WebMap.
6. Assessment of NEBC as a framework for heritage activation projects and identification of required/suggested adaptations.
7. Adaptations to the online survey in line with (6) above.

This report documents each action in turn.

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# Acronyms

<b>CCHWG</b>	ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECHGP</b>	European Cultural Heritage Green Paper
<b>EGD</b>	European Green Deal
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>HMSC</b>	Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports
<b>ICOMOS</b>	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IWTNA</b>	Irish Walled Towns Network
<b>LCA</b>	Life Cycle Assessment
<b>MiBACT</b>	Ministero dei Beni e della Attività Culturali de del Turismo
<b>NBS</b>	Natural Base Solutions
<b>NEB</b>	New European Bauhaus
<b>NEBC</b>	New European Bauhaus Compass
<b>NLS</b>	National Landscape Strategy
<b>NPF</b>	National Planning Framework
<b>NPO</b>	National Policy Objectives
<b>NVHRS</b>	National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy
<b>PGT</b>	Piano di Governo del Territorio



<b>PPR</b>	Piano Paesaggistico Regionale
<b>PTCP</b>	Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale
<b>PTM</b>	Piano Territoriale Metropolitano
<b>RDPs</b>	Regional Development Plans
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

# 1/ Literature review

This section explores the relationship between heritage and climate action.

## 1.1 Introduction

The HeritACT project focuses on the re-activation of heritage through engaging experiences. The project understands heritage, both cultural and natural, as a key component of the NEB and therefore for delivering the ambitions of the EGD.

As noted in the previous section, T2.1 sets out to test the NEBC as a framework for heritage activation through the collation of case studies using an online survey tool, and to identify any required/suggested adaptations.

This section sets the context for these case studies and the HeritACT projects in Elefsina, Milano and Ballina by exploring the relationship between heritage and climate action through 5 themes that emerge from the literature.

## 1.2 Heritage and climate action

The following 5 themes identify key roles for heritage in climate action and therefore relate in particular to EGD goals such as achieving climate neutrality, transition to a circular economy, and a zero-pollution Europe. The themes are not intended to be exhaustive. The primary focus is on cultural heritage.

*What is meant by cultural heritage?*

Cultural heritage has different meanings in professional practice, including tangible elements such as single monuments and sites identified as objects of art to cultural landscapes, historic cities, and serial properties, and intangible elements such as human practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills (ICOMOS, 2019). According to the European Commission (EU, 2014), Europe's cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, is our common wealth - our inheritance from previous generations of Europeans and our legacy for those to come. It is an irreplaceable repository of knowledge and a valuable resource for economic growth, employment, and social cohesion. It enriches the individual lives of hundreds of millions of people, is a source of inspiration for thinkers and artists, and a driver for our cultural and creative industries. Our cultural heritage and the way we preserve and valorise it is a major factor in defining Europe's place in the world and its attractiveness as a place to live, work, and visit.

Therefore, Cultural heritage is a shared resource and a common good. Like other such goods, it can be vulnerable to over-exploitation and under-funding, which can result in neglect, decay and, in some cases, oblivion. There is also a temporal aspect where, as societies evolve, the changing cultural values also influence their approach to heritage (Turunen, 2020). Shared cultural values are understood as a key aspect and ‘third wave’ of European integration (Lähdesmäki, 2016). EU cultural policy goals correspond to the vision of culture within the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in terms of the need to preserve heritage and traditions as well as creation and creative practices, thus preserving the right to culture and helping people make sense of their lives and experiences (Pasikowska-Schnass, 2017).

Diagram of 5 themes

**Role of Heritage in Climate Action**

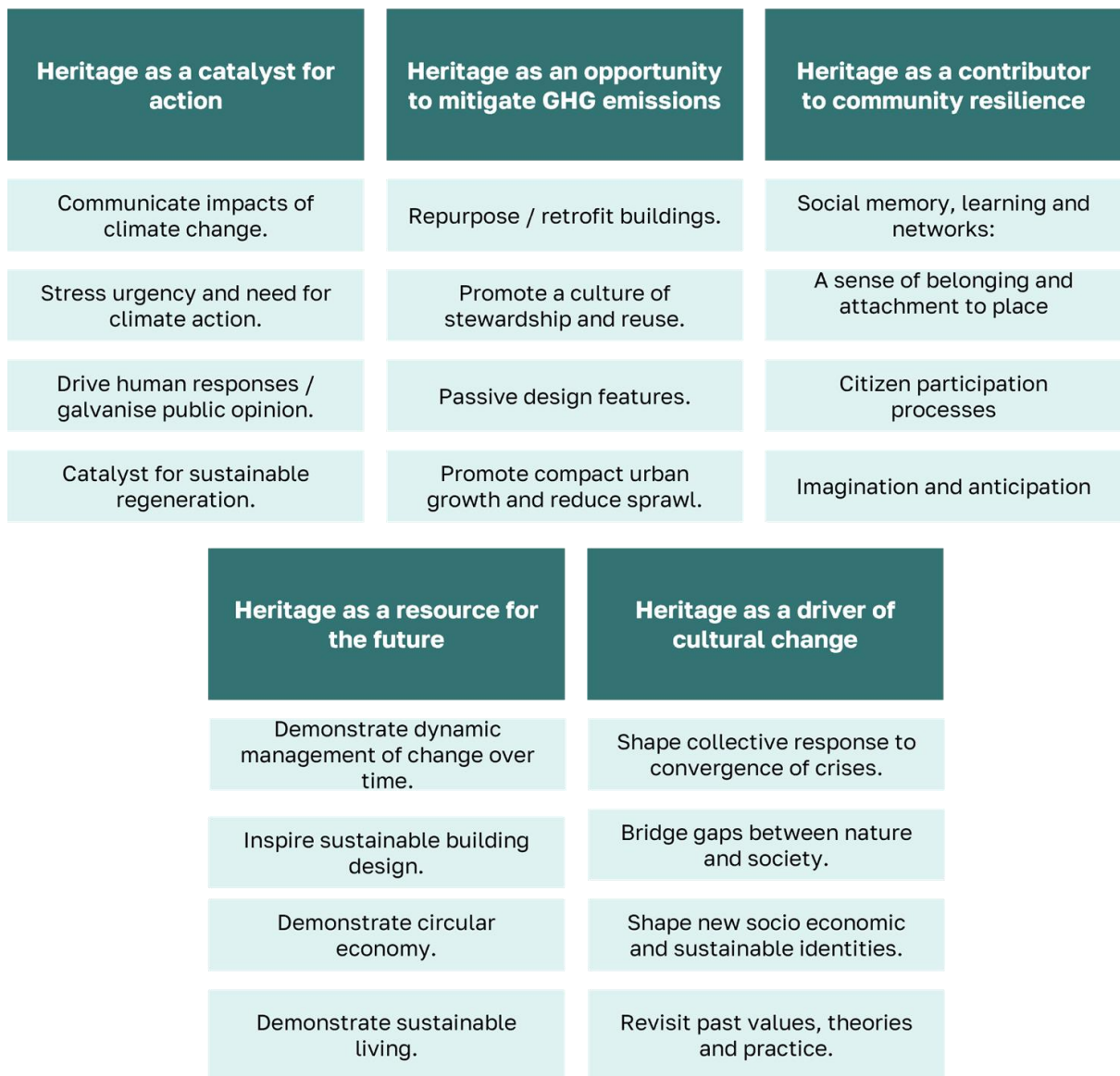


Figure 1. Diagram of 5 themes describing the role of heritage and climate action.

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## A catalyst for action

The loss of cultural heritage is one of the most obvious and visible impacts of climate change and can be a key driver in stressing the urgency and need for climate action and interventions (ICOMOS, 2019; EU, 2022). As cultural heritage is embedded in nearly all aspects of our society and is part of lives and identities at local, national, and international levels, it is uniquely situated to communicate the myriad impacts of climate change and can heighten ambitions for policy and place-based action (ICOMOS, 2019). The impacts of climate change on cultural heritage can be seen at different scales, for example in terms of buildings it might be through physical and biological degradation (ICOMOS, 2019). This can result in heightened awareness of issues faced by built heritage and increase a sense of ownership and initiative for the community, potentially heightening ambitions for policy and place-based action relatable to heritage sites, places, and communities (ICOMOS, 2019). ICOMOS (2019) notes the unique power of exceptional, iconic heritage sites “to stir people’s souls” (ICOMOS 2019, p2), drive human responses and galvanize public opinion (ICOMOS, 2019). Cultural heritage can be a catalyst for sustainable regeneration (Giraud-Labelte et al., 2015).

In effect, cultural heritage has the potential to realize the mantra of Patrick Geddes (1854-1932), “Act local, think global”, by engaging citizens in understanding the local, and via systems thinking to an understanding of the global, and therefore making local actions relevant (McDonald, 2004).

## An opportunity to mitigate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

A recent study estimated Whole Life Carbon emissions of the built environment in Ireland at 37% of national GHG emissions (O’Hegarty and Kinnane, 2022). If all proposed infrastructure in Ireland’s National Framework Plan, including housing, was built without addressing current embodied carbon intensity, the emissions will cancel out any reductions achieved by 2030 (ibid.). This is also highlighted in the IPCC Report, which states that “Established cities will achieve the largest GHG emissions savings by replacing, repurposing, or retrofitting the building stock, targeted infilling, and densifying” (IPCC AR6 WGII, 2022). The most low carbon or ‘green’ building is the one that already exists (Elefante, 2023), and the sustainable reuse of buildings, including heritage buildings and structures, is an effective way to reduce the whole-life carbon emissions of the built environment (Government of Ireland 2021). Reuse of existing buildings, including heritage buildings, can mitigate GHG emissions in the following ways:

- Existing buildings represent a store of embodied carbon and therefore their reactivation and sustainable use can reduce the need for new buildings (ICOMOS, 2019).
- Heritage buildings often demonstrate passive design features like natural lighting, insulation and ventilation strategies that can reduce operational carbon (ICOMOS, 2019).
- Heritage reactivation promotes a culture of stewardship and reuses that supports the circular economy (Potts, 2021). For example, heritage buildings often use locally sourced materials, and

their reactivation and restoration can encourage the use of recycled or reclaimed materials and support traditional industries and skills that may be energy-intensive (Potts, 2021).

- The reuse of heritage buildings in urban areas can support the New Urban Agenda, promoting regeneration and renewal and containing urban sprawl (ICOMOS, 2019; Giraud-Labelte et al., 2015).

Safeguarding and adaptation of historical buildings will require increased, stable funding, and incentives along with stakeholder engagement, as well as legal and political frameworks (IPCC AR6 WGII, 2022).

### A contributor to community resilience

Heritage reflects how for centuries, society adapted to changing climates as well as social, and political requirements (ICOMOS, 2019). The contemporary discourse on community resilience relates to this adaptive capacity of communities to respond to rapidly changing circumstances; their agency to come up with solutions; and social cohesion (Wilson, 2012). Key concepts within the community resilience literature, as set out by Wilson (2012), can relate to tangible and intangible heritage. These include:

#### *Social memory, learning and networks:*

Social memory, as knowledge of historic events, experiences and transitions distributed throughout the community, is considered a key aspect of resilience (Olsson et al., 2007). A local community can be understood as a social system with specific inherent qualities shaped by the memories contained within the system, such as those linked to individuals (personal life history) and stakeholder groups (acquired memory, communal memory) (Wilson, 2012). Social memory is therefore made up of different historic events, knowledge, experiences, and transition points (Colten and Sumpter, 2009; Ernstson et al., 2010; Gomez-Baggethun et al., 2012) and can help a community respond to change (Yorque et al., 2002). Cultural products and heritage are a reservoir of ideas and constitute collective memory (Giraud-Labelte et al., 2015).

#### *A sense of belonging and attachment to place:*

Heritage and culture, both tangible and intangible, contribute to what makes places unique and valued (Pasikowska-Schnass, 2017). People who are familiar with the characteristics of a place, its specific identity and history, can relate more to the place and experience it as a special location (Davos Declaration, 2018), therefore potentially generating a sense of place and an attachment to that place. Heritage is closely linked to identity, embodying knowledge, social bonds, and forging attachment to place (ICOMOS, 2019). Heritage has the potential to give people meaning and help them make sense of their lives and experiences (Pasikowska-Schnass, 2017; ICOMOS, 2019).

#### *Citizen participation processes:*

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Participation processes are well established within the heritage sector, for example through community mapping exercises, co-design, digital technologies like GIS and photogrammetry, or more traditional methods like oral histories and storytelling (ICOMOS, 2019).

*Imagination and anticipation:*

The import of utilizing human imagination and anticipation is also recognised in the community resilience literature (Davidson, 2010). Heritage provides insights into and an understanding of the world we live in, as it is grounded in the past and provides the tools to enable us to imagine the future (EC, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, 2022). The role of heritage in driving sustainable development is recognised and includes creativity, as well as generating social cohesion and well-being (ICOMOS, 2019).

### **A resource for the future**

Cultural heritage is both a resource in terms of knowledge about the past, and an opportunity for climate action now and in the future. For example, as noted above, heritage buildings often demonstrate passive design features and/or promote use of local, reclaimed, or recycled materials and traditional industries and skills, therefore providing inspiration for sustainable living, the circular economy and resource efficiency (EC, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, 2022; ICOMOS, 2019). ICOMOS (2019) observes that communities over time have adopted different ways to respond to local conditions, and that their knowledge combined with contemporary mitigation options can help with decarbonising buildings, protecting landscapes, disaster management and flooding strategies. ICOMOS (2019) also notes that this role of cultural heritage is under-represented in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports.

Heritage conservation is the dynamic management of change over long periods of time (Fielden, 2008). ICOMOS (2019) suggests that heritage and climate action, which both deal with change over long time periods (relative to human lives), can work together to convey not just the urgency of climate change, but also create resources and references for the future.

### **A driver of cultural change**

Potts (2021) observes that culture is embedded in how we produce and consume, and our attitudes toward conservation and environmental stewardship; that effective climate action and our collective response to the various planetary crises requires cultural change; and that it is culture that will bridge the existing gaps between nature and society to repair ecosystems, restore our relationship with the natural environment and bring people together. This is echoed by the architectural critic, Peter Buchanan, who suggests that cultural change is essential to address the convergence of crises, stating that sustainability can only be achieved by “confronting the exciting, collective challenge of applying visionary imagination to cultural transformation” (Buchanan, 2012a, online) and reversing the

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“acquired sense of separateness” from nature, the cosmos, other people, and community (Buchanan, 2012a, online).

The European Cultural Heritage Green Paper (ECHGP)(Potts, 2021) also highlights how achieving an adequately fast and effective transition will require cultural change and recognises the importance of leveraging the potential of creative industries and cultural heritage in ensuring just outcomes to help deliver a green transition along with social inclusion (Potts, 2021), reflecting ambitions of the New European Bauhaus.

The reactivation and preservation of heritage has the power to shape new socio economic and sustainable identities to existing sites (Unceta et al., 2020), and the care and protection of heritage will bring benefits to four areas of sustainable development - economy, culture, society, and the environment (ICOMOS, 2019; Dimitrova et al., 2019).

To locate ideas as to what the cultural change might entail, Buchanan (2012b) advocates for a “transcend and include” approach, where the best of past theory and practice is revisited in order to generate a new paradigm of theory and practice that can help achieve transformational development, as opposed to mere change. This reflects Patrick Geddes’ epistemological approach to the evolution of knowledge, where the past was considered a source of ideas: “the Utopian habit when rooted in the firm ground of present experience exhibits a curious tendency to return upon the past for energy to leap forward into the future.” (Branford and Geddes 1919, 91).



## 2/ Policy Review

This section sets the context for the case studies and the HeritACT projects in Elefsina, Milano and Ballina by identifying policy relating to cultural heritage and climate action at the relevant EU, national, regional, and metropolitan scales.

### 2.1 Introduction

Europe's rich cultural heritage is facing serious threats due to climate change at an unprecedented scale. Physical damage of tangible heritage is just one of the impacts. This along with the changing views of people in how they relate to heritage and to society as a whole as a result of globalization poses serious challenges to governments. The IPCC reports also predict increasing frequencies of extreme climate events of increasing magnitudes. This makes climate action urgent to save the natural and built environment, protect biodiversity and adapt as a society to changing conditions without leaving anyone behind - ambitious goals that require a fundamental reshaping of the economy and society. Recent reports have also highlighted how Heritage has an important role to play in bringing people together with a shared sense of belonging, sense of place and common identity.

Therefore, heritage is considered an indispensable part of the NEB because of its role in promoting low-carbon development and its potential to promote adaptation and mitigation -acting as a conduit for climate action. Additionally, addressing the challenges posed by climate change on built and natural heritage will require new and innovative solutions, which will have to be implemented through democratic and participatory processes. HeritACT looks at tangible and intangible heritage in a way that places communities at the centre of these processes. Some of the key components of the project encourage, within the context of heritage, social cohesion, the use of digital technologies, increased accessibility, and inclusion of people from all backgrounds, ages, and abilities. Within the framework of HeritACT, heritage is viewed as the common ground that connects people, technology, and governance with the purpose to create better lives and drive positive change at all levels. Ultimately, both the solutions for the built environment and the processes that lead to their implementation should contribute to more resilient people and places, along with a sustainable economy.

This report covers a review of the policy frameworks that are supported by the HeritACT project, how they align with each other and are accommodated within the project. In order to effectively address the challenges to heritage, there has to be a better idea about the term 'heritage' and its changing definitions over time.

## 2.2 European Policy

### European Green Deal

[European Green Deal](#) (approved in 2020) is a set of policies created by the **European Commission** with the aim of making Europe climate neutral by 2050.

*Target audience:* local, regional, national, European.

The European Green Deal (EGD) consists of nine major policy areas (listed below), each with its own regulations, strategies, and funding sources (KPMG International, 2022). The policies aim for the same objective - the European Union as the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.

The complementary 'Fit for 55' package (2021) is a set of legislative proposals to revise and update EU legislation and new initiatives to ensure EU policies are in line with climate goals.

#### Policies and objectives

- **Supplying clean, affordable, and secure energy** - Implement high energy-efficient infrastructure to decarbonize the energy sector.
- **Mobilizing industry for a clean and circular economy** - Support the modernization of industries with climate neutral and circular economy.
- **Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050** - Cut 55 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions.
- **From farm to fork: a fair, healthy, and environmentally friendly food system** - Aims to accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system.
- **A zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment** - Preserve biodiversity, reduce microplastic pollution, increase air quality and prevent industrial installations.
- **Leave no one behind - Just Transition Mechanism** - Provide funds for regions with high carbon intensity - Just Transition Fund.
- **Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity** - Plan for the long-term protection of nature and reverse the degradation of the ecosystems.
- **Building and renovating in an energy - and resource-efficient** - Increase energy performance of the buildings, and develop innovative financing for renovations including social housing, schools, and hospitals.
- **Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility (90 percent reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions in comparison with 1990)** - Go digital, encourage the use of different modes of transport, and end subsidies for fossil fuels.

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## European Cultural Heritage Green Paper

[European Cultural Heritage Green Paper](#) (published in March 2021) is a set of actions and policies which contributed to the goals of the EGD. It was published by **Europa Nostra** in close cooperation with **ICOMOS** and the **Climate Heritage Network**, with the input of other members of the **European Heritage Alliance**. It is supported by the **European Investment Bank Institute** and the **Creative Europe** programme of the European Union (ICOMOS, 2021,).

*Target audience:* national, European.

This paper makes the argument for cultural heritage as a driver for environmental change and describes the cultural aspects of all policy avenues within the EGD and how cultural dimensions are critical to achieving the EGD's goals. There are also concrete recommendations for policymakers and cultural heritage operators.

### **Policies and objectives**

The European Cultural Heritage Green Paper (ECHGP) aims to integrate cultural heritage into climate action. To achieve this, it sets out a range of actions and policies that align with the EGD (ICOMOS, 2021,). Key points from the ECHGP linking cultural and built heritage and EGD are summarized in Section 3 under the headings of the EGD's nine major policy areas.

## New European Bauhaus

[New European Bauhaus](#) (published in 2020) is a creative, ecological, economic, and interdisciplinary initiative which is connected to the European Green Deal (EGD). It was created by the **European Commission**.

*Target audience:* local, regional, national, and European.

NEB aims to support the EGD with tangible experiences in terms of products and the built environment, linking sustainable lifestyles with style. The main idea behind the initiative is that the transition to a sustainable society is also a cultural shift based on empathy, compassion, creativity and shifting paradigms and that art and culture will play a key role in aiding this transition (Von der Leyen, 2022).

The New European Bauhaus Compass is described as a 'guiding framework' applying the NEB principles and criteria.

The definitions of each ambition are available in annex 1 (refer to pages 104 - 107).

### *Values and Ambitions*

## Beautiful

- AMBITION I: to activate.
- AMBITION II: to connect.
- AMBITION III: to integrate.

## Together

- AMBITION I: to include.
- AMBITION II: to consolidate.
- AMBITION III: to transform.

## Sustainable

- AMBITION I: to repurpose.
- AMBITION II: to close the loop.
- AMBITION III: to regenerate.

## *Working Principles*

### Participatory Process

- AMBITION I: to consult.
- AMBITION II: to co-develop.
- AMBITION III: to self-govern Partnership.

### Multi-Level Engagement

- AMBITION I: to work locally.
- AMBITION II: to work across levels.
- AMBITION III: to work across levels to work globally.

### Transdisciplinary Approach

- AMBITION I: to be multidisciplinary.
- AMBITION II: to be interdisciplinary.
- AMBITION III: to be beyond disciplinary.

## The European Cultural Heritage for the 21st century

[The European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century](#) (published in February 2017), is a strategy plan that helps share the heritage policies of most European countries (Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, 2017). It was created by the **Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe** and published by the **Council of the European Union**.

*Target audience:* Europe.

The European Cultural Heritage for the 21st century promotes good governance based on interdisciplinary and participatory management involving the national, regional, and local levels. The strategy is based on three main components: social, territorial, and economic development within the core values of the Council of Europe: democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, dialogue and mutual respect (Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, 2017).

## Objectives

- Seeks to encourage and facilitate the implementation of heritage-related conventions.
- Unifying approach to cultural heritage and how it should be managed based on the legal framework.
- Integration of conservation of cultural heritage through adaptation of laws and regulations.
- Involvement of different stakeholders.
- Create a synergy between existing tools and policies.
- Sharing heritage projects through the HEREIN system, a European cultural heritage network.
- Construct peaceful societies, conscious of their diversity.

## 2.3 Ireland

This section of the policy review is focused on Ireland's policies. The section is structured in 3 different levels of policies.

1. National Level - Policies regarding cultural and built heritage in Ireland.
2. Regional Level- Policies regarding cultural and built heritage in County Mayo.

### National Level

National Landscape Strategy for Ireland (2015-2025)

[National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025](#) (published in 2015) is a policy framework to balance the protection and planning of the landscape (Government of Ireland, 2015). It was published by the Government of Ireland through the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

*Target audience:* local, regional, and national.

### Objectives and Actions

Recognise Landscapes in Law - Landscape is recognised as an explicit factor in decision-making under the legislation. The 19 Actions of the NLS are provided in.

The National Landscape Strategy (NLS) is an integral component of well-being, a visual expression of the diversity of Ireland's culture and natural heritage. It will provide a framework for the protection of cultural, social, economic, and environmental values, in cooperation with the State, public authorities, stakeholders, communities and individuals (Department of Housing, Local Government

and Heritage, 2015). The NLS will be implemented and co-ordinate by the Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht in partnership with stakeholders (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2015).

The implementation of the NLS framework will involve six main objectives in association with nineteen actions driven by the European Landscape Convention. The Objectives and actions are listed in Annex 02 (refer to pages 108 - 109).

## National Planning Framework

[Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework](#) (published in 2020) is a policy framework to build a more resilient and sustainable future for Ireland. It was published by the **Government of Ireland**.

*Target audience:* local, regional, and national.

Project Ireland 2040 is a framework which aims to create and promote opportunities for Ireland's citizens, and to protect and enhance the environment, targeting cities, large and small towns, villages, and rural areas (Government of Ireland, 2020). Project Ireland 2040 has created a set of strategies to balance rural and urban development.

## National Strategies

- Compact Growth.
- Enhanced Regional Accessibility.
- Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities.
- Sustainable Mobility.
- A Strong Economy supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills.
- High-Quality International Connectivity.
- Enhanced Amenities and Heritage.
- Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society.
- Sustainable Management of Water, Waste, and other environmental resources.
- Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services.

These strategies are structured under the National Policy Objectives (NPOs) and supported by a set of investment strategies. Built and cultural heritage are part of the community and the history of the country; therefore, the project aims to support and protect Ireland's heritage to understand the history of the place, contributing to the community's well-being and quality of life (Government of Ireland, 2020).

## Objectives

- Create 660,000 additional jobs to achieve full employment and a need for 550,000 more homes by 2040.
- Enable people to live closer to where they work, moving away from the current unsustainable trends of increased commuting.
- Regenerate rural Ireland by promoting environmentally sustainable growth patterns.
- Plan for and implement a better distribution of regional growth, in terms of jobs and prosperity.
- Transform settlements of all sizes through imaginative urban regeneration and bring life/jobs back into cities, towns, and villages.
- Co-ordinate delivery of infrastructure and services in tandem with growth, through joined-up the National Planning Framework and the National Investment Plan and consistent sectoral plans, which will help to manage this growth and tackle congestion and quality of life issues in Dublin and elsewhere.

## Heritage Ireland 2030 (2022)

[Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework](#) (published in 2020), is Ireland's new national heritage plan. It was published by the **Government of Ireland** through the **Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage**.

*Target audience:* local, regional, national.

Ireland recently launched a national heritage plan, Heritage Ireland 2030, based on three key themes: community, leadership, and partnership. These themes emphasize the significance of cooperation between the government, heritage organizations, stakeholders, local authorities, and communities.

Heritage Ireland 2030 is a framework for protecting, conserving, promoting, and managing Irish heritage over the next decade, incorporating heritage policy principles in decision-making processes.

## Objectives

- Enhance support for local authorities, County/City Heritage Forums and the Heritage Council, and others working in community heritage engagement.
- Improve the involvement of young people in understanding, caring for and celebrating their heritage and biodiversity.
- Enhance recognition and support for the owners of heritage assets and for key work by communities, volunteers, and individual practitioners in preserving Ireland's heritage.
- Support research into the health and well-being outcomes of engagement with heritage.

- Increase levels of long-term sustained public engagement with heritage across the country including supporting initiatives such as National Heritage Week, World Wetlands Day, and National Biodiversity Week.
- Enhance physical and digital access to heritage in public and private ownership.
- Improved access for all to archives, artefacts, museum collections and other heritage records.
- Support the contemporary presentation and interpretation of heritage, including through better use of technology.
- Strengthen measures to acknowledge and protect local heritage, including the heritage of minority communities.
- Integrate the role of heritage in place-making, economic development, and sustainable tourism into all relevant strategies.
- Foster opportunities and training for community partners to be directly involved in the care and stewardship of our national heritage.

## Places for People National Policy on Architecture

[Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework](#) (published in 2020). is a policy that highlights the power of architecture to support a more sustainable and resilient society. It was published by the **Government of Ireland**.

*Target audience:* local, regional, and national.

Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework (NPF) will promote high-quality built environment design and construction to benefit all (Government of Ireland, 2020). Three phrases that underpin the intent of the NEB are also essential to understanding the vision of this policy. It also has a governance model outlined to bridge the gap between the policy vision and its implementation. In doing so it strikes a practical balance between international best practices and Irish structures and processes (Government of Ireland, 2020).

### Objectives

The aims and objectives of this document are a response to the consultation process, and have been filtered into four key objectives:

1. **Sustainability** - Respect our past – shape our future.
2. **Quality** - Design and deliver quality buildings and spaces.
3. **Leadership** - Prioritise quality architectural outcomes.
4. **Culture** - Foster a culture which values architecture as both art and science.



## National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy

[National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy 2018-2021](#) (published in July 2018). is a policy that highlights the power of architecture to support a more sustainable and resilient society (Government of Ireland, 2018). It was published by the **Government of Ireland**.

*Target audience:* local, regional, and national.

Outlines the strategic objectives for reducing vacancy and establishing reliable data on vacancy, ensuring that vacant and underused properties are brought back into reuse, minimise vacancy in social housing stock, engaging with key stakeholders for social housing reuse, and lastly, collaborating with partnerships to tackle vacant housing (Government of Ireland, 2018).

The National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy (NVHRS) has set five main objectives (Government of Ireland, 2018).

- **Objective 01** - Establish robust, accurate, consistent, and up-to-date data sets on vacancies.
- **Objective 02** - Bring forward measures to ensure, to the greatest degree possible, that vacant and underused privately owned properties are brought back to use.
- **Objective 03** - Bring forward measures to minimise vacancy arising in Social Housing Stock.
- **Objective 04** - Continued engagement with and provision of support to key stakeholders to ensure suitable vacant properties held by banks, financial institutions and investors are acquired for social housing use.
- **Objective 05** - Foster and develop cross-sector relationships, collaborating in partnership to tackle vacant housing matters.

## Irish Walled Towns Network Action Plan (2020-2023)

[Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework](#) (published in 2020), identifies the threats to historic towns and provides a framework to protect and regenerate their historic spaces and places (Government of Ireland, 2020). It was created by the **Heritage Council**.

*Target audience:* local, regional, and national.

The Irish Walled Towns Network Action Plan (IWTNA), purpose is to coordinate the efforts of the local authorities responsible for the management and conservation of Ireland's historic walled towns.

### Objectives

- **Building connections** - Facilitate the connection between towns through heritage, urban regeneration, and tourism.
- **Conservation** - Conservation and protection of town buildings and reuse them.
- **Regeneration** - Promote heritage regeneration.
- **Sense of place** - Promote pride in place among town residents.

## Public Engagement during works to Traditional Buildings

[Public-Engagement-during-works-to-Traditional-Buildings](#) (published in 2021), is a guidance document produced by the **Heritage Council's** Traditional Buildings Skills Programme (Mannix and Murray, 2021).

The document effectively communicates the steps involved in Public Engagement and its importance. It details various steps of public engagement that are valuable for HeritACT - elaborating the steps involved in creating a public engagement plan, possible actions, the process of designing tenders, promotion, and communication, with further resources.

## Our Place in Time, Heritage Council Strategic Plan 2023-2028

[Heritage Council Strategic Plan 2023–2028](#) (published in 2023), is plan specifies the role of the heritage council as an advocate for tangible and intangible heritage, produced by the Heritage Council (The Heritage Council, 2023).

*Target audience:* local, regional, and national.

The Strategic Plan 2023-2028 outlines the parameters and strategic pillars within which Ireland will lead, develop, and expand the heritage sector between 2023-2028 (The Heritage Council, 2023).

The goals are to promote local, national, and international heritage policy, effective collaboration and partnerships with the EU and Northern Ireland, support relevant departments in the government and embed local heritage in national identity (The Heritage Council, 2023). Different stakeholders have been identified to promote the mission and goals along with an outline of steps required for achieving the goals under strategic pillars like stewardship, climate change and biodiversity loss, research, partnership, communities, and education.

## Regional Level

County Mayo Heritage and Biodiversity Strategy 2023-2030 - Pre-Draft Public Consultation.

[County Mayo Heritage & Biodiversity Strategy 2023-2030 - Pre-Draft Public Consultation](#) (2023), the strategy will prioritise areas of action within Mayo's heritage up to 2030. At the moment, it is in an open consultation stage to gather information for the community, voluntary sector, organisations and state agencies (Mayo County Council, 2023). Mayo County Council is producing this document.

*Target audience:* local, and regional.

## Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028

[Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028](#) (published in 10th of August 2022), sets a strategy for the sustainable growth and development of the County with national and regional spatial plans within

national development guidelines, local strategies, and programmes (Mayo County Council, 2022). It was produced by Mayo County Council.

*Target audience:* local, and regional.

The Mayo County Development Plan has set 12 main plan objectives (Mayo County Council, 2022).

- Population Growth.
- Quality of Life for Citizens and Communities.
- Employment and Investment.
- Low Carbon and Climate Resilient County.
- Development of Sustainable Communities.
- Inclusive Society.
- Protection of Natural and Built Environment.
- Supporting Rural Areas.
- Ecological Impact Assessment, Appropriate Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
- Implementation of National and Regional Objectives.
- Urban Renewal and Regeneration.
- Integrated Land Use and Transportation Planning.

## 2.4 Milan

In this document, we provide pertinent aspects of Italy's policies, excerpting the relevant parts from the retrieved documents. The policy review has been done considering four different levels: national, regional, provincial, and a specific focus at the municipality scale in general and on policies concerning the Cascine.

Moreover, the document gathers: National, Regional and Local Plans and strategies, but also Regulations and Legislation documents. In the Italian field of action, the co-ordinated analysis of two categories of resources, allows to reach in-depth knowledge and to gain a high control and accuracy level on impacts and strategic project solutions according to coherent policy literature.

### National Level

Italian Constitution

[Costituzione Italiana](#) - Italian Constitution (published in 1947) by Senato della Repubblica Italiana.

The Constitution of the Italian Republic is the fundamental law of the Italian State and ranks at the top of the hierarchy of sources in the legal order of the Republic. Considered a written, rigid, long, voted,

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compromising, secular, democratic and tendentially programmatic constitution, it consists of 139 articles and 18 transitional and final provisions.

It was approved by the Constituent Assembly on 22 December 1947 and promulgated by the Provisional Head of State Enrico De Nicola on the following 27 December, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 298 in the same day, and entered into force on 1 January 1948.

In particular, the Article 9 of the Constitution says:

*The Republic promotes the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It protects the landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation. It protects the environment, biodiversity, and ecosystems, also in the interests of future generations. State law regulates the ways and forms of animal protection.*

Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio, DL 22 gennaio 2004, n. 42

[Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio](#), (published in 2004) (Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape). Published by Giuffrè Editore.

The text provides information on the principles for the valorisation of cultural assets. In particular, it provides that the State, the regions and the public territorial authorities ensure the valorisation of cultural assets belonging to the public, in compliance with the fundamental principles of the code. In addition, regional legislation regulates the functions and activities of the valorisation of cultural assets not belonging to the State.

The enhancement also takes place outside the institutes and places referred to in Article 101 through agreements between the State, regions, public territorial entities, and private owners of cultural goods. It also provides for the establishment of special legal entities for the elaboration and development of valorisation plans. It also regulates the management modalities of the valorisation activities, which can be carried out directly or indirectly, through concessions to third parties or the awarding of public service contracts. Finally, provision is made for the protection of the cultural assets transferred or granted for use and the possibility of establishing cultural assistance and hospitality services for the public.

*[general definition of heritage valorisation in Italian legislation- Art. 111].*

*Cultural heritage valorisation activities consist of the establishment and stable organisation of resources, structures or networks, or the provision of technical expertise or financial or instrumental resources, aimed at exercising the functions and pursuing the purposes set out in Article 6. Private entities may contribute, cooperate, or participate in these activities.*

## Carta nazionale del paesaggio (2018)

[Carta nazionale del paesaggio](#) (published in 2018) by Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo (MiBACT).

This is a strategic document containing statements of intent for any project that interacts with the landscape. The main areas identified are:

- promoting new strategies for managing the complexity of the landscape
- promoting education and training in the culture and knowledge of the landscape.
- protecting and enhancing the landscape as an instrument of cohesion, legality, sustainable development, and well-being, including economic well-being.

It also includes a mention to the interaction of heritage related initiatives with local institutions such as "Osservatori del paesaggio".

*Participation of citizens in the monitoring and control of landscape transformations, also with the involvement of local and regional Observatories for the landscape and in agreement with citizens and their associations.*

For Milan and Lombardy in general the reference is [Regione Lombardia \(2015\)](#).

## Il Piano Nazionale di Adattamento al Cambiamento Climatico (2022)

[Piano Nazionale di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici](#) (published in December 2022) by Ministero dell'ambiente e della sicurezza energetica (The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change)

This document provides the most up-to-date national guidelines for actions to address climate change in the context of cultural and historical heritage. It also provides guidance on how to integrate these actions into an overall vision of environmental sustainability.

*The assessment of the vulnerability and risks to which the cultural heritage is subject, the study of the different materials that make up the assets spread across the territory and the forms of degradation that affect them - in relation to environmental peculiarities, landscape characteristics, human impact - constitute the priority theme in the development of protection, control and damage prevention strategies for the conservation of the cultural heritage itself. With direct reference to climatic risks, it is useful to mention the thermal overheating that is creating problems of landscape transformation with the shift in altitude of the altitudinal limits of vegetation belts, while, again by way of example, the vulnerability of the landscapes of the Mediterranean area, by its nature warmer and drier, is among the most critical due to the desertification processes underway, in addition to the recorded trend of increasing frequency of extreme events that entails an increased risk of damage and irreversible loss of historic landscapes and buildings."*

- *Changes in vegetation patterns and related proliferation of invasive species that threaten the integrity of archaeological remains and historic landscapes.*
- *Rising temperatures that make some plantations of historically native tree species difficult to conserve.*
- *Climate change with effects on the proliferation of pests that threaten the integrity of historical heritage and landscapes, particularly in agriculture'.*

## Regional Level

Landscape Regional Plan - Piano Paesaggistico Regionale (PPR - 2010)

[Piano Paesaggistico Regionale](#) (PPR) - Lombardy Regional Landscape Plan- (published in 2010) by Piano Territoriale Regionale.

The PPR is a specific section of the PPR that summarises indications for the enhancement of the cultural heritage and landscape of the Lombardy region. The document is divided into territorial belts, the one useful in relation to the case study of Milan is the one defined as "low plain" (Page 7).

There is a summary of the policies for the valorisation of abandoned and under-utilised structures (page 54) with precise references to the relevant tables of the plan and to other regulatory instruments on a regional (regional and provincial RDPs; PTCP-agricultural areas) and municipal (PGT) scale.

*[actions to mitigate the abandonment and under-use of valuable cultural heritage areas and artifacts] -promotion of integrated projects of multiple use of agricultural areas -rehabilitation actions aimed at enhancing the municipal green system and provincial green networks.*

*-evaluation of the rural building heritage of historical-testimonial value also in function of sustainable tourist and fruitive uses promotion of policies, plans and programmes connected to agro-environmental measures of multiple use of rural space assessing landscape, environmental and potential fruitive aspects [...]*

*-setting policies and interventions for the recovery and valorisation of identity features of historical matrix within broader system scenarios linked to the multifunctional uses multifunctional uses of agriculture, the promotion of sustainable tourism, the solution of settlement settlements, the formation of the green network and landscape fruition routes,*  
page 54.

Criteria and procedures for the administrative assignments in the field of landscape heritage protection in Regional Law 11 (March 2005).

[Criteri e procedure per l'esercizio delle funzioni amministrative in materia di tutela dei beni paesaggistici in attuazione della legge regionale 11 MARZO 2005 N. 12](#) - Criteria and procedures for the exercise of administrative functions on the protection of landscape assets in the implementation of the regional law. (published in 11 March 2005) by Direzione Generale Territorio e Urbanistica Unità Organizzativa Tutela e Valorizzazione del Territorio - Struttura Paesaggio.

The aim of the document is to provide Lombardy municipalities with a set of criteria for identifying landscape assets of local interest and for defining how they are to be protected. The main objectives are to guarantee the protection of the territory and landscape, to enhance the environmental and cultural heritage of the region and to promote sustainable tourism. The document provides guidelines for assessing the environmental impact of new interventions, for the protection of plant and animal species and for the conservation of architectural and historical elements of the landscape.

Intervention on existing buildings, guidelines:

*With regard to this category of possible territorial transformations, reference is made briefly, and by way of example, to buildings and unbuilt spaces.*

*As far as buildings are concerned, a special assessment and consequent greater protection (e.g. with regard to the composition of the façades, the presence of original finishing elements, etc.) should be addressed to those buildings that are of greater value due to.*

- *Specific constraints (ex-articles 10 - 11 - 136 Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004).*
- *Bibliographical citations (quotations in architectural history texts, including contemporary ones).*
- *Historicity: the building appears in I.G.M. cartography of first standing (late 19th century); - distinctive elements (the building has plastic or pictorial decorative elements that give it contextual recognisability and executive preciousness; for example: icons, mouldings of eaves and cornices at openings, etc.).*
- *Elements of systems (in particular for special types that may be present in a Widespread and characterised in the area, e.g., the lime kilns on Lake Maggiore, the courtyard farmsteads in lower Lombardy, period villas or hotels on Lake Como, huts in the Grosina Valley, etc.), page 54.*

Interventions on green systems, guidelines:

*With regard to this category of possible territorial transformations, reference is made briefly, and by way of example, to buildings and unbuilt spaces. As far as buildings are concerned, a special assessment and consequent greater protection (e.g., with regard to the composition of the façades, the presence of original finishing elements, etc.) should be addressed to those buildings that are of greater value due to*

- *Specific constraints (ex-articles 10 - 11 - 136 Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004); - bibliographical citations (quotations in architectural history texts, including contemporary ones).*
- *Historicity: the building appears in I.G.M. cartography of first standing (late 19th century); - distinctive elements (the building has plastic or pictorial decorative elements that give it contextual recognisability and executive preciousness; for example: icons, mouldings of eaves and cornices at openings, etc.).*
- *Elements of systems (in particular for special types that may be present in a widespread and characterised in the area, e.g., the lime kilns on Lake Maggiore, the courtyard farmsteads in lower Lombardy, period villas or hotels on Lake Como, huts in the Grosina Valley, etc.). Page 54.*

## Province and Metropolitan Level

Territorial Plan of Provincial Coordination - Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale (PTCP - 2013)

[Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale](#) (PTCP) - Territorial Plan of Provincial Coordination (published in 2013) by Provincia di Milano.

The document provides general guidelines on the valorisation of the landscape heritage and its role with respect to the inclusion of fragile groups.

*In addition to being an opportunity for urban renewal capable of regenerating cities around new attractive centralities and social belonging, brownfield management is functional to the development of housing and social policies, essential for inclusion and social cohesion, page 21.*

Metropolitan Territorial Plan - Piano Territoriale Metropolitan (PTM - 2020)

[Piano Territoriale Metropolitan](#) - Metropolitan Territorial Plan (published in 2020) by Città Metropolitana di Milano, Approved by the Metropolitan City of Milan with the deliberation n.14/2020.



In Piano Territoriale Metropolitan (PTM), the role of landscape is fundamental to the protection and implementation of ecological and architectural heritage at the metropolitan level.

The metropolitan plan was born as an implementation and development of the Milan Provincial Plan (PTCP) approved in 2003 and in force until 2021. However, the PTM takes reference from the regulatory and cartographic heritage of the PTCP to implement the landscape and land defence dimension in metropolitan ambits, renewing the repertoire of landscape and environmental constraints. Specifically, the construction of the landscape valence, the previous PTCP had coordinated a series of in-depth analyses and studies on some specific issues concerning the territory and landscape: monumental trees, agrarian landscape, vegetal architectures, places of historical memory, cultural and landscape assets, historical centres, urban bangs.

These studies, in addition to constituting important cognitive bases for the drafting of the Plan, were the subject of publication in the section "The Plan Notebooks" (Quaderni di Piano No. 3 - Architectural and Environmental Heritage<sup>1</sup>). In the in-depth sections, it is considered appropriate to recall this heritage, acquired and developed by Metropoli Milanese, for its relevant research and disciplinary in-depth value, still today the basis, albeit with appropriate updates, of the landscape system of the current PTCP.

In addition, within the Metropolitan Territorial Plan, the Nature Based Solution Abaco<sup>2</sup> is included in the Metropolitan Green Network Plan. The abacus of NBS was approved by Resolution of the Metropolitan Council No. 16 of May 11, 2021, Published in the Official Bulletin of the Lombardy Region - Announcements and Competitions Series No. 40 of 06/10/2021 pursuant to Article 17 paragraph 10 of LR 12/2005 The abacus related to Nature Based Solutions (NBS) has been designed as a tool to guide the selection of NBSs that are best suited to the specific needs of the landscape units mapped in the PTM – Landscape Plan. Specifically, the NBS abacus is divided with respect to 3 categories:

- A- NBS for hydrological rebalancing of the Metropolitan City
- B- NBS for microclimate regulation and heat island mitigation
- C-NBS and GBI for the reorganization of settlement margins and peri-urban open spaces

The NBSs in the first group are concerned with water rebalancing, seeking precisely to propose solutions that can improve urban metabolism, ensuring an effective collection of water, a distribution of it both within the city, but also in the external landscape.

The second macro group is concerned with mitigation and adaptation to climate change, so the following are suggested NBSs aimed at reacting and responding to these changes, making the city a resilient and adaptive environment. The third theme, on the other hand, is concerned with proposing

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<sup>1</sup> *Quaderni di Piano. N.3 (1999). Retrieved from: Quaderno del Piano n.3 (cittametropolitana.mi.it).*

<sup>2</sup> *Nature Based Solutions Abaco in PTM. (2021). Retrieved from: PTM - RVM - Abaco NBS (cittametropolitana.mi.it).*

NBSs but also landscape directions that allow for propose and reestablish certain relationships between the urban context, peri-urban context, and agricultural context; and at the same way to safeguard and reorganize landscape breakdowns that do not favour the continuity of the Green Infrastructure.

### Agricultural Sector plan - Piano di Settore Agricolo (2007)

[Piano di Settore Agricolo](#) - Agricultural Sector Plan (published in 2007) by Città Metropolitana di Milan and approved by the Agricolo Sud Milano Park Board with Resolution no.33 of 17 July 2007

In 1990 a Regional Law established the regional park of the metropolitan belt 'Parco Agricolo Sud Milano' that extends over the metropolitan south area of Milan and is characterized by a strong agro-sylvo-cultural vocation. The related Agricultural Sector Plan identifies operational criteria and agronomic techniques to obtain:

1. High quality zootechnical, cereal, fruit, and vegetable productions in order to compete on the market and have fair incomes for farmers.
2. The protection of soils, surface and groundwater from pollution, the preservation of natural fertility in soils.
3. The conservation of fauna and flora and of ecosystems typical of the park area, identifying ecological corridors and making extensive use of native species.
4. The maintenance and restoration of the agrarian landscape in order to preserve the ecological structures and aesthetic aspects of the rural tradition, such as the irrigation network, neighbourhood roads, rural buildings and infrastructures in general, qualifying elements of the park that are fundamental for sustaining the productivity of farms.
5. The development of activities connected with agriculture such as agritourism and recreation, in order to make the activities economically sustainable over time.
6. The development of organic and/or integrated farming activities.
7. In particular, the regulatory standards attached to the plan indicate the management methods in agricultural areas, the intervention criteria for agro-silvo-cultural activities and the criteria for improving the irrigation network. The article 9 of the plan is dedicated to rural buildings and farmsteads and it regulates the interventions and management methods for these structures, with appropriate distinctions between those of architectural and historical value and those that are not. For example, an increase in the built surface area is generally forbidden and the use of interventions and materials that do not alter the original appearance of the buildings is required.

### Milano Metropoli Rural Agreement for Territorial Development (AQST Milano Metropoli Rurale - 2014)

[AQST Milano Metropoli Rurale](#) - The Milano Metropoli Rurale Agreement (AQST) (published in 2014) by Milano Metropoli Rurale.

The Umbrella Agreement was born in 2014-2015 and a plurality of public and private have joined it: Public bodies (Lombardy Region, Milan Metropolitan City and Milan Municipality), District consortium (DAM, DAVO, DINAMO, Distretto Riso e Rane and DAMA), Irrigation and/or land reclamation consortia (Est Ticino Villoresi and Fiume Olona). The Committee is chaired by the Lombardy Region, while the Municipality of Milan has the role of Technical Secretariat.

The agreement is based on the recognition of the role that integrated rural systems and multifunctional agriculture can play with reference to the reduction of soil consumption, the provision of services (ecosystemic, cultural, social), and the construction of new relations between urban and rural realities. The active presence of agricultural districts is a strong point in this framework. “Milano Metropoli Rurale” is inspired by the European principles of intelligent, durable, and inclusive development.

The lines of action identified are the improvement of the irrigation system, landscape and environmental upgrading, improvement of architectural and corporate heritage, product, and service innovation, multifunctionality (use, social and educational activities), valorisation and promotion of the territory and rural culture and strategy consolidation.

The agreement is one of the action foreseen by the Food Policy adopted by the Municipality of Milan in 2014 with the aim to ensure affordable, healthy and sustainable food in every neighbourhood of the city, to promote and facilitate different forms of urban agriculture and horticulture, as well as to establish and consolidate networks and activities for creating social inclusion, providing food for the weakest segments of the population, for educating and training about healthy and sustainable food.

## Municipality Level

Urban discipline active citizen participation in care management and regeneration (2019).

[Disciplina per la partecipazione dei Cittadini - Comune di Milano](#) is a document for the Municipal regulation of the participatory processes. It aims to activate processes for citizens in the care, shared management, and regeneration of urban commons.

These regulations, in harmony with the provisions of the Constitution and the Municipal Statute, regulate the forms of collaboration between citizens and the Municipality of Milan for the shared administration, i.e., care, shared management, and regeneration, of urban commons. Specifically, the document set goals and actions as:

- Making active citizens.
- Delineating areas of collaboration.
- Defining areas of responsibility.
- Illustrating processes for pacts of collaboration.

- The setting of collaboration rules and practices.

The promotion of active citizenship is recognised in the articles of the Italian Constitution art. 118 paragraph 5 and 117 art. 3 no. 5 of Legislative Decree no. 267 of 2000.

Regulation for the use and protection of public and private green areas (2020)

[REGOLAMENTO D'USO E TUTELA DEL VERDE PUBBLICO E PRIVATO - Comune di Milano](#) - Regulation for the use and protection of public and private green areas (published in 2020) by Comune di Milano.

(Adopted by the City Council with the resolution N.37 of 31/12/2017 and amended on 18/01/2021 with resolution N. 4).

The Regulation governs the activities aimed at safeguarding, use, design and realisation, enjoyment, and proper management of green areas in the Municipality of Milan, also promoting the participation of citizens and associations. It is applied to public and private green areas, including agricultural areas and their appurtenances (e.g., Cascine<sup>3</sup>).

The Regulation aims to promote the ecological (regulation of the microclimate, biodiversity, mitigation of air pollution, water pollution and urban flooding, soil conservation), environmental, landscape, educational, social, recreational, therapeutic, didactic and service functions of green areas in the urban and peri-urban context, ensuring accessibility and usability for all users of all abilities (motor, sensory), contemplation and enjoyment, but also safeguarding the environment from the damage that could result from their incorrect and irresponsible use and forming the basis for a sustainable and resilient city. In this regard, all the principles contained in the “Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code” and in other international best practices concerning climate change are considered. In the achievement of these objectives, the presence, protection, and consequent valuable biological activity of fauna, from useful insects such as pollinators (e.g., bees, butterflies, etc.), to the numerous species of birds and small mammals, as well as fish species that can be found in water bodies, is also of great importance.

In addition to protecting existing green areas, the municipal administration promotes the denaturalisation of abandoned and/or degraded public areas, for example through “shared gardens” that are neighbourhood, pedagogical, proximity gardens where citizens are involved in the design, recovery, and management of green areas. They are open places that encourage interaction between generations and cultures, creating relations between the different groups present in the

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<sup>3</sup> In the Milan area there are both private and public farmsteads (owned by the Municipality). The public ones are assigned to private managers through public tenders that ask for architectural recovery of the historic buildings, with no cost for the municipality, and re-functionalization through the establishment of new services for the local community. These services must be qualifying and capable of generating income in order to guarantee the economic sustainability of the recovery and maintenance of the Cascine.

neighbourhood. Therefore, the municipal administration aims that public and private green areas become places for environmental awareness activities.

Interventions on constrained green spaces, both public and private, with the exclusion of maintenance operations, must be authorised in advance by the municipal offices responsible for landscape protection and the Regional Superintendency for Architectural and Environmental Heritage. The design or landscaping of historic public and private gardens must be preceded by an in-depth study and a project that ensures the conservative nature of the intervention.

Each maintenance, conservation and restoration operation must take into account all the elements that characterise the park or historic garden, using species in line with the identity of the garden and its original species. In the case of new plantations, native or naturalised tree species should be preferred and for areas falling within protected areas, the regulations regarding their management must be considered. The use of allochthonous species indicated in official lists (e.g., Attachment E - "List of allochthonous plant species subject to monitoring, containment or eradication" - from Regional Council Resolution no. 7736 of 24th July 2008) is usually forbidden.

The creation of green surfaces to replace permeable ones must be pursued whenever it is necessary to reduce the reflection effects of solar radiation, as well as the implementation of green walls and roofs for energy efficiency in building.

The document (Art. 57) also regulates areas designated for agricultural activity of strategic interest by the "PTCP - Provincial Coordination Territorial Plan". The relationship between the municipal administration and the managers of the areas is regulated by contracts or specific agreements, aimed at implementing plans for the public use and maintenance of the territory, the protection and recovery of the landscape, the progressive qualitative reconversion of agricultural products and the consolidation of their proximity to the city. All authorised and planned activities in agricultural management must preserve and enhance the existing natural and artificial water network, encourage the reconstruction of the network of fountains, irrigation ditches and minor waterways, which are important elements of the agrarian landscape and for the collection and reuse of rainwater for irrigation, in order to avoid wasting water. The collaboration with managers is also important for the reconstitution of autochthonous vegetation along the waterway routes, to improve their ecological functionality and to safeguard fauna habitats (wetlands, macerations, and reed).

Finally, the regulation also provides 'Prescriptions for the planting of trees', which must also be considered by owners of private green areas.

#### Air and Climate Plan (2022)

[Piano Aria e Clima](#) - Air and Climate Plan (published in 2022) by Comune di Milano.

(Adopted by the City Council with the resolution n. 4 on February 21st, 2022)

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The Air and Climate Plan is a tool adopted by the Municipality of Milan in 2022 to protect health and the environment, aimed at reducing air pollution and responding to the climate emergency. The Plan aims to achieve three objectives:

- to fall within the limit values of concentrations of atmospheric pollutants PM10 and NOx (particulate matter and nitrogen oxides), set by Directive 2008/50/EC (implemented by Legislative Decree 155/2010 as amended) to protect public health.
- reduce CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions by 45% by 2030 and become a Carbon Neutral City by 2050.
- contribute to limit the local temperature increase to 2050 within 2°C, through urban cooling actions and reducing the heat island phenomenon in the city.
- There are five priority areas on which actions have been defined:
- Area 1 - Healthy and inclusive Milan: a clean, fair, open, and inclusive city
- Area 2 - Connected and highly accessible Milan: a city that moves sustainably, flexibly, actively, and safely.
- Area 3 - Positive energy Milan: a city that consumes less and better.
- Area 4 - Cooler Milan: a greener, cooler, and more liveable city that adapts to climate change.
- Area 5 - Conscious Milan: a city that adopts conscious lifestyles.

In particular it recognises the key role of nature to face urban heat islands, to increase the liveability, health and comfort of urban spaces, in line with the strategic vision of a 'greener, more liveable and resilient' Milan 2030 set out in the Municipal Master Plan.

The increase of vegetation in the most urbanised areas (also through green facades and roofs) and peri-urban forestation measures in some unbuilt areas (agricultural and/or residual) can provide cooling centres in hotter periods to accommodate the most vulnerable segments of the population, especially children and the elderly. In this regard, the Cascine involved in the HeritACT project (Cascina Linterno and Sant'Ambrogio) can be a summer oasis for citizens, mainly for those who live in peri-urban areas where they are located.

Then, co-envisioning, co-designing and co-implementation activities foreseen in HeritACT are aligned with the Action 5.1.3 "Community engagement in the experimenting with local practices", that aims to raise citizens awareness and resilience through their active engagement.

Municipal Ecological Network and Urban Green and Open Space System Rete Ecologica Comunale e Sistema del verde urbano e degli spazi aperti (REC - 2019)

[Contenuti paesaggistici del piano Rete Ecologica Comunale e Sistema del verde urbano e degli spazi aperti](#) - Municipal Ecological Network and Urban Green and Open Space System (published in 2019) by Comune di Milano.

This document describes general principles in the field of landscape and historical heritage interventions in accordance with the municipality's general plan 4- Rete Ecologica Comunale e Sistema del verde urbano e degli spazi aperti

*A first "constructive" step is assigned to the project documentation. All the interventions must be accompanied by a specific report that illustrates and demonstrates the logic of insertion of the intervention in relation to the pre-existing context, motivating the morphological outcomes and explaining respect for the principles that support the values of collective interest represented by the landscape.*

*A second moment is represented by the "verification" of these aspects with different degrees of detail and application according to the reference values recognised and attributed by the Plan and the entity of the intervention. Referring to the landscape sensitivity classes attributed to the different parts of the territory (from 1 to 5) it can be hypothesised that the individual interventions are accompanied by different levels of detail in the description of the landscape features and, above all, by the application of different verification moments according to the incidence presumably generated by the size and type of intervention.*

## Territorial Government Plan 2030 - Piano di Governo del Territorio (PGT - 2030)

[Piano di Governo del Territorio](#) (PGT - 2030) - Milan's Territorial Government Plan (approved in 2019, published in 2020) by Comune di Milano The document is divided into different sections:

Documento di Piano provides metropolitan-level guidelines and principles with few references to the enhancement of historical heritage. It provides guidelines for the environmental impact of interventions on public spaces:

*The implementation of interventions should provide for solutions to improve environmental quality and the capacity for adaptation by respecting a new index of "climate impact reduction" through the use, in alternative or composite form, of different types of green surfaces understood as a set of permeable and semi-permeable open spaces, roofs and walls, and the area affected by the building intervention (pg. 43).*

It also provides guidelines for the social impact of interventions on public spaces specifically mentioning innovation as a principle:

Based on the guiding values of innovation and inclusion, the aim is to promote economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable development by environment, facilitating the growth of established sectors and creating space for those who invest in the economy of the future. original:

*Partendo dai valori guida dell'innovazione e dell'inclusione, l'obiettivo è promuovere uno sviluppo sostenibile dal punto di vista economico, sociale e ambientale, agevolando la crescita dei settori consolidati e creando spazi per chi investe nell'economia del futuro.*

The General Relation - Piano delle Regole (pg 43) provides a precise mapping of heritage sites and protected landscape elements (canals, fields, water basins and so on). Moreover, Piano dei Servizi is a useful tool to map public services around project areas. The document indicates the PTC (Province level) as the place to find further policies on Parco Sud.

Guidelines for authorization of interventions on historical buildings (2004)

[Autorizzazione per lavori – Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio](#) - Guidelines for authorization of interventions on historical buildings (published in 2004) by Ministero di Cultura.

Useful page to check the authorization procedure for the single interventions on historical buildings.

*Prohibited interventions (Article 20 of Legislative Decree No. 42/2004) Under no circumstances may the following be authorised as prohibited destruction, damage, use that is not compatible with the historical-artistic character of the asset or that is detrimental to its conservation. The demolition of cultural assets, even if with subsequent reconstruction (Art. 21(1)(a)) must be authorised by the Ministry through the Regional Secretariat.*

*Works carried out in the absence of or in breach of authorisation Work carried out in the absence of, or contrary to, authorisation may be prevented or suspended by the Superintendent, even when the verification of cultural interest or the declaration of cultural interest has not yet taken place. In these cases, the verification/declaration procedure must be initiated within 30 days of the suspension.*

*Timelines*

*The assessment of interventions is made following the submission of a project. In the case of complete and exhaustive documentation, authorisation (or refusal) is issued within 120 days from the date of receipt of the request by the Superintendency.*

## Cascine Focus

Cascine of Milan towards and beyond 2015 (2019)

[Le cascine di Milano verso e oltre Expo 2015](#) - The Cascine of Milan towards and beyond expo 2015 (published in 2019) by Centro Studi PIM, Multiplicity.lab and DiAP/Politecnico di Milano.

Municipality's strategic vision on Milan's "Cascine" including detailed development plan for different landscape macro-areas in the metropolitan city boundaries. The ecosystem around Caci Net was



already inscribed in a development plan (whose envisioned epicenter was the nearby cascina Craviana):

*In the case of Parco Forlanini there is no relationship between the farmsteads and the park context because those still active are located in the expansion areas that have not yet become de facto "park". and the two located in the centre of the park - Casanova and Taverna - are in ruins. On the other hand, one of the farmsteads on the edge of the park, Cascina Cavriana, occupied by the same farming family for generations, with a long-term contract, is an interesting example of agritourism,*

*in many ways already in line with the Cascine Expo 2015 project. In fact, local farming and the direct sale of products are practised here, a trattoria promotes the local food culture, and its spaces are available to host tourists, cultural and social associations and events open to the public. Embedded in a system of farmsteads in the Forlanini Park and in the wider network of Milan's Cascine, it could be an already active node and function as a model and driving force for others.*

## 2.5 Greece

The framework in Greece regarding the preservation and management of cultural heritage follows a centralised model - and related activities are subject to the supervision of the central government and specifically the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports (HMCS). In this context, the main legal framework is provided by the related Law ([4858/2021](#)). Furthermore, basic strategic directions and priorities are identified by broader [Annual National Strategic Plans](#) - as elaborated by the respective Ministries into [Annual Operational Plans](#)

Moreover - in the context of Eleusis as Cultural Capital of Europe 2023, a series of documents have been produced that outline the strategies and goals specific to the city.

### National Level

National Legal Framework Law 4858/2021.

[ΝΟΜΟΣ 4858/2021 \(Κωδικοποιημένος\) - ΦΕΚ Α 220/19.11.2021](#) - National Legal Framework Law 2858/2021 (published in 2021) by the Greek Parliament/Government of Greece.

### Objectives

- Updating and unifying the legal framework governing the protection of cultural heritage in Greece.

The National Legal Framework, as codified in Law [4858/2021](#) is the main legal text and go-to document regarding all aspects that concern cultural heritage. Given the particularities of Greece regarding cultural heritage and monuments this law is among the most elaborate in the Greek legal system. Furthermore, in conjunction with the aforementioned strategic choice of a centralised administration - it provides a concise and concentrated reference for any related issues.

Salient points related to the context of the HeritACT project are:

The definitions of cultural heritage as well as assorted terms, i.e., classification of monuments, tangible and intangible heritage and so forth (Articles 2 & 3). Of note is the National Record of Monuments, described in Article 4 and the mention of intangible heritage as described in Article 5.

Characterization of Monuments (Article 6):

- Any asset dating before 1830 is automatically classified as a monument.
- Assets predating the last 100 years (i.e. up to 1923 at time of writing) that have a specific “architectural, urban, social, ethnological, folklore, technical, industrial or generally historical, artistic or scientific significance” are also characterised as monuments. According to discussions with Ministry Officials - this is usually applied to all related assets.
- Assets of the last 100 years are classified as monuments, based on their “architectural, urban, social, ethnological, folklore, technical, industrial or generally historical, artistic or scientific significance” following a decision from the Ministry.

Ownership and management of monuments (Article 7).

Articles 10 & 11 specify the framework for any modifications to monuments and their surrounding environment as well as the obligations of the owners of any such buildings.

Further Articles (12 through 17) elaborate on the planning aspects of monuments and archaeological spaces. Discussions with Ministry officials highlighted that due to the lack of a centralised mapping of land ownership in Greece there is considerable confusion regarding the exact limits of archaeological spaces as well as multiple cases of disputed ownership by individuals. The process of resolving these disputes and digitising is currently ongoing and set a strategic goal in the Ministry’s annual plans.

Articles 40 through 44 specify the framework regarding any restoration or repair works that need to be conducted regarding buildings characterised as monuments. What is of interest to note is that the law gives the Ministry the ability to intervene in the case that the owner of a building is unable to conduct the necessary repair works.

Finally - Article 46 regulates the access and use of spaces characterised as monuments. This specifies the process for utilising said spaces for any type of events.

## Regional Level

Ministry of Culture and Sports Annual Operational Plan.

[Ετήσιο Σχέδιο Δράσης 2023](#) - Annual Strategic Plan (published in 2023) by the Ministry of Culture and Sport.

### Objectives

- Outlining the strategic goals and actions for the year 2023 related to the Ministry of Culture and Sports.

Regarding the HMCS, the Annual Operational Plan for 2023 lays out 6 main goals:

1. Strengthening the cultural and creative economy as a key pillar of development.
2. Contribution of Culture to the economic and social development of the country.
3. Upgrading of public space and improved access to cultural activities.
4. Transnational-cross-border collaborations in Culture - Emergence of Greece as an international cultural hub.
5. Protection and promotion of cultural heritage and contemporary creation.
6. Interventions for the rationalisation and modernization of the structures and operation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, simplification of procedures and promotion of e-governance.

As is apparent there is considerable alignment between these goals and the objectives of the HeritACT project in the context of the EGD and the NEB. Specifically:

**Goal 1** lays out 6 subgoals:

1. Skills development of cultural and creative sector workers.
2. Attracting investments in Culture, increasing cultural economic dimensions, and strengthening cultural exports.
3. Modernization and digital transformation of cultural Services and Organizations. Encouragement of alternative models of cultural production and disposition (such as live online transmission and the digitization of cultural events and activities).
4. Upgrading and modernization of cultural and artistic education
5. Development of Greek Crafts and Design.
6. Ensuring labour rights and creating a human resource pool of certified qualifications for cultural heritage needs.

**Goal 1.1** - Specifies its main action as “Planning, content development and skill building programs for employees of the sector and promotion of new executives in the field of culture and cultural “management”.

**Goal 1.3** - Prioritises the “Modernization/digital transformation of cultural heritage organisations and operators as well as staff training in the use of digital “technologies”.

**Goal 1.5** - Outlines a spectrum of initiatives aimed at re defining, strengthening, and enhancing the sectors of Craft and Design.

**Goal 2** - Includes 2 subgoals.

1. Acceleration of archaeological works in the context of public works and strategic investments.
2. Synergies with other agencies for holistic local and regional development through culture.

**Goal 2.2** - Includes priorities relevant to the context of HeritACT, specifically.

1. Participation of the Ministry in development programs and management studies.
2. Developmental exploitation of archaeological sites and general cultural infrastructures and monuments through cultural activities – "All Greece is one culture" institution.
3. Creating networks of cultural routes - "Cultural Routes" Project.

**Goal 3** - Introduces a spectrum of initiatives aimed at inclusiveness and equal access to cultural activities as well as the improvement of public space. These specifically mention people with and senior citizens as well as social, economic, and ethnic vulnerable groups. Goal 4 specifically mentions “Eleusis Cultural Capital of Europe” as one of the strategic directives and elaborates 4 specific actions.

1. Re-exhibition works of the Elefsina museum.
2. Upgrading infrastructure and improving the functionality of the archaeological site of Elefsina.
3. High supervision of cultural activities of the European Capital of Culture (ECC) Elefsina and coordination through the Interministerial Committee.
4. Digital project "MYELEUSIS: Initiation to the Eleusis of yesterday with the eyes of today".

Furthermore - in the context of the “UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Cultural Landscapes and Intangible Cultural Heritage” strategic directive of Goal 4, it is important to note that the plan lays out the action “submission of file "Mesosporitissa of Elefsina" for inclusion in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, UNESCO Convention 2003” which is immediately linked to the Eleusis Pilot Site.

Finally, in the context of Goal 4, 3 further subgoals aim at increasing the extroversion, outreach, and international cooperation in the context.

1. Implementation of cooperation and know-how exchange programs with other countries and foreign bodies and organisations in the field of conservation, restoration, management, and display of monuments.
2. Undertaking international initiatives for the promotion of Greek culture and the promotion of national positions abroad.

3. Organisation of periodic exhibitions of Greek antiquities and works of art abroad.

Concluding the brief overview of the 2023 Strategic Plan, we can briefly note that certain aspects of Goal 5 - “Protection and promotion of cultural heritage and contemporary creation” and Goal 6 - “Interventions for the rationalization and modernization of the structures and operation of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, simplification of procedures and promotion of electronic government” may also be of interest in the context of the HeritACT project.

Lastly, it is important to note that the National Contact Person for the New European Bauhaus is Dr Androulidaki Amalia, who is Head of the General Directorate of Restoration, Museums and Technical Projects of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and to whom the authors wish to extend their warmest thanks for her contribution to the specific section of the present document.

## Local Strategy

Elefsina Pilot City Work Programme

[ELEFSINA PILOT CITY WORK PROGRAMME](#) (published in 2016) by the Municipality of Eleusis, Eleusis 2021, and Mentor.

### Objectives

- Bid Book for the candidacy of Eleusis as the European Capital of Culture.

In the context of Eleusis as a cultural Capital of Europe a series of initiatives and actions have been put in place and planned to cover a broad spectrum of fields. These are presented in detail in the [Eleusis2021 BidBook](#) and focus on four main strategic choices (p8)

1. Innovation and contemporary cultural production, that enhance knowledge, education, reflection, imagination and curiosity, elements inextricably linked to creativity.
2. Strengthening the cultural profile of the city and citizens' participation, which involves the strengthening of the city's new identity, the empowerment of its internal confidence, as well as the promotion of external recognition. It emphasizes the integration of all social groups, in particular young people, and students from all levels of education to vulnerable social groups and immigrants. It is constantly seeking new ways to enhance cohesion. Based on the diversity and the richness of the public space, it aims to rediscover and advance the city's neighbourhoods, through cultural activities that integrate both the neighbourhood's special characteristics and the inhabitants in the creative process, ending up in unique cultural works that make the citizen co-creator and co-owner in the in-progress activity of recreating the city.
3. Entertainment, which is important because it contains elements of direct enjoyment through play, recreation, fun, diversion, and relaxation.

4. The economic impact of arts and culture, highlighting the need to empower the employability of cultural practitioners and the sustainability of the cultural sector in the context of a modern economic environment. This involves actions which reinforce job creation, skills improvement, and capacity building, as well as providing motives for cultural organizations and creative industries to establish themselves in Eleusis on a permanent basis.

Furthermore, priorities outlined in the context of the HeritACT project have direct alignment with the general objectives laid out (p12), namely.

1. Leverage and enhancement of cultural activities.
2. Reinforcement of the cultural infrastructure and development of the arts sector capacity.
3. Growing a sustainable urban economy.
4. Integration of culture in citizens' everyday life and in the role of the community/ functions of the Municipality.

Further specific actions and strategies can be found in the elaboration of the bid book. Other notable documents that provide insight into the actions which Elefsina plans to implement can be found in the [work programme designed by the City of Elefsina in partnership with the Eleusis 2021 \(ECOC\)](#) in the context of its participation in the Agenda 21 for culture's Pilot Cities Europe Programme. On a final note is it important to highlight that the Eleusis Pilot Partners of the HeritACT Project (MOE, ECC2023, MENTOR) are the responsible organizations for the Eleusis Cultural Capital Project and the authors would like to thank them for their invaluable contribution towards gathering the necessary information for the present section.

## 3/ Linking EGD, NEB and HeritACT

The alignment of the HeritACT project with the European Green Deal (EGD) and the New European Bauhaus (NEB) is explored in this section. One of the aims of the NEB is the creation of an enabling framework of the New European Bauhaus integrated with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with relevant policy initiatives. It looks at achieving more with the policies and funding instruments already in place and creating synergies among existing and planned EU policies or programmes. Each of the policy areas under the EGD have a cultural dimension, which is explored in the European Cultural Heritage Green Paper (2021). This section uses this paper to make explicit these links and relating them to the values and principles that guide the New European Bauhaus within its Compass, as well as proposed actions and initiatives of the HeritACT project.

For each EGD pillar this section identifies:

- key heritage aspects identified by the ECHGP (2021)
- related aspects of the NEB values and principles

A brief commentary on linkages between EGD, NEB and HeritACT objectives/ambitions is also provided.

The analysis table that was used to find out the links between EGD, NEB and HeritACT objectives/ambitions is available in Annex 5 (refer to pages 130 - 139).

### Supplying clean, affordable, and secure energy

*Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- Energy efficiency impacts on cultural heritage and vice versa.
- Cultural heritage sector must support the EU's energy-efficiency-first pledge.
- Cultural heritage can contribute to supply-side strategies such as capture and reuse of excess heat, accelerating direct electrification, sensitive siting of microgeneration.
- Energy poverty for households in older homes must be addressed.
- Heritage has a role in supporting traditional community-scale renewable sources like geothermal and hydroelectric.

- Smart generation and transmission infrastructure for expansion of renewable energy capacity must be attained with protecting and enhancing biodiversity, landscapes, and heritage.
- Need a new EU level platform for constructive dialogue between environment and conservation bodies and the renewables industry.
- Need for more research on how to measure and mitigate impacts of renewable energy infrastructure on communities and landscapes - minimizing negative environmental and heritage impacts.

### *NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

#### Beautiful –

- Foster awareness of heritage in all its diversity.

#### Sustainable –

- Rethinking services, products, and places to reduce pollution and carbon impacts and have minimum use of resources, materials, and energy.
- Decrease use of energy and prioritize renewable energy solutions favourable to biodiversity.
- Zero pollution action plans.

#### Together –

- Equality of treatment and opportunities / safeguard the principle of equal treatment and social justice.

#### Participatory process -

- Stakeholder participation; co-creation processes; empowerment.
- Involving communities affected by projects in design, decision-making and implementation phases.
- Empowering local communities to manage key processes or outcomes.
- Enabling local communities to initiate and self-govern future actions.

#### Multi-level engagement -

#### Transdisciplinary approach -

### *Commentary*

There are cultural heritage dimensions to the production and consumption of clean, affordable, and secure energy (Potts, 2021).

On the supply side, cultural heritage can support community-scale renewable energy generation and contribute to / be relevant for strategies such as district heating, waste heat recovery and



microgeneration (Potts, 2021). The transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy can be implemented in heritage buildings, including through integrated microgeneration.

On the demand side, the NEB aims to reduce the carbon footprint of industries and facilitate the green transition of existing, energy intensive industries. This is consistent with HeritACT Objective 7, which will boost the use of recycled materials and digital manufacturing technologies.

All the above require dialogue between the heritage conservation bodies and the renewables sector to find solutions that respect heritage and mitigate, and measure impacts of infrastructure associated with the supply of clean, affordable and secure energy. The HeritACT solutions and tools, and the NEB values and principles support collaborative processes, multi-level engagement and transdisciplinary approaches that can facilitate this dialogue.

## Pursuing green finance and investment and ensuring a just transition

*Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- Cultural Heritage will require an additional €260 billion to the annual investment to achieve the EGD targets.
- Cultural Heritage projects that address ecological transitions should be financed.
- Strengthen the foundations for sustainable investment by a new EU taxonomy which will Promote sustainable outcomes and encourage co-benefits by addressing social and cultural dimensions.
- Europe's green transition must put people first, and put attention to the regions, industries, and workers.
- Europe's green transition is supported by the Just Transition Fund.
- Cultural, heritage, creative industries, craft, and local knowledge are the roots of the just transition initiatives, mechanisms, and territorial just transition plans.
- Mobilize public finance for culture-based green strategies through pilot projects and initiatives.
- Financial sector will incorporate the benefits of heritage conservation (including historic building reuse) into green mortgages, green loans, and green bonds and into life cycle carbon assessments.
- Support communities by taking account of the impacts and losses of elements of cultural significance.
- Contemporary re-skilling of craft heritage, and traditional livelihoods.
- Economic diversification for job creation and enhance economic, environmental, and social resilience.

*NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

Beautiful

- Foster a sense of belonging through collective experiences.

- The project fosters awareness of place and heritage in all its diversity, while embracing its own aesthetic.

#### Sustainable

- Reduce pollution, carbon impacts, and minimum use of resources, materials, and energy.

#### Together

- Bring together knowledge from different fields and practitioners.
- Integrating the community in the early stages of urban planning to enable the community to become active citizens.

#### Participatory process

- Re-use, regeneration, life extension and transformation of existing buildings should be prioritized.

#### Multi-level engagement

- Climate change and the green transition bring challenges that should be addressed globally.

#### Transdisciplinary approach

- Work on transdisciplinary solutions that affect different aspects of the project – social, economic, cultural, artistic, architectural, and ecological.

#### *Commentary*

The EGD aims to implement transition initiatives in culture, heritage, creative industries, craft, and knowledge of local communities to ensure acceptability and therefore have effective outcomes. HeritACT aligns with the collaboration values of the NEB that provide a sense of continuity, comprehensiveness, and coherence.

HeritACT aims to build eco-design capacity within the industry, specifically within heritage practices, educate people about the relevance of the built and natural heritage and its value, and support the local knowledge while creating a sense of belonging.

### **Activating education and training**

#### *Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- Cultural heritage, creative industries, and craft placed to engage with pupils, students, teachers, parents, and wider community.
- Need for a successful transition to a low carbon, climate resilient future.

- Culture feeds both a sense of belonging and the sense of cohesion and solidarity to a local community.
- Cultural and heritage institutions can serve as platforms for voluntary participation.
- Heritage conservation lends itself to citizen science, research, community observations and other initiatives to develop knowledge of the interactions between weather and climate events.
- Every place has a climate story.
- Including information about climate change in the interpretation of cultural heritage.
- Emphasise the importance of urgent action.
- Enhance training on the cultural dimensions of climate change and climate action.
- Maximise engagement by creative industries and cultural heritage.
- Incorporate attention to both climate change and greenhouse gases reduction into programs, tours, exhibitions, cultural routes, and other projects.
- Enhance public understanding of the threat and challenge of climate change, emphasise the importance of urgent action.
- Build social resilience.

#### *NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

##### Beautiful

- Foster a sense of belonging through collective experiences.
- Anticipate future transformations and may generate a long-lasting movement.

##### Sustainable

- Reduce pollution, carbon impacts, and minimum use of resources, materials, and energy.

##### Together

- Bring together knowledge from different fields and practitioners.
- An inclusive project grants accessibility (physical, cognitive, psychological, etc.) and affordability for all, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation.
- Open and non-discriminatory approach that goes beyond the exercise of listing or categorising social groups based on their differences.

##### Participatory process

- NEB project will always involve civil society or representatives of social groups ('the stakeholders') within a highly participatory framework.

##### Multi-level engagement

- NEB project connects horizontally informal networks, and/or formal institutions and engage with them to influence the local living environment.

#### Transdisciplinary approach

- Work on transdisciplinary solutions that affect different aspects of the project – social, economic, cultural, artistic, architectural, and ecological.
- NEB projects aim to address a common problem within one field of knowledge.

#### *Commentary*

The EGD aims to create a sense of belonging, sense of cohesion and solidarity in local communities that can support capacity, climate action ambitions and resilience.

HeritACT aligns with the ambitions of the EGD with the implementation of Herithub which are place, portable and digital hubs to increase the visibility of HeritACT, with the aim to exchange knowledge and expertise, it encourages stakeholders' participation in the design and planning process to maximize co-benefits and synergies and support decision-making and aligns with the NEB's actions on connecting with the communities that are working in relevant topics, and reaching out to politics, industry, and society.

### **Mobilising research and fostering innovation**

#### *Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- New technologies and innovation are key to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal.
- The pursuit of innovative solutions should not obscure the enormous potential of traditional knowledge and know-how, including craft skills.
- The application of the use of both traditional knowledge and technologies should be pursued.
- Mobilise efforts and ideas in support of the European Green Deal.
- Support research, development, and entrepreneurship in heritage knowledge.
- Recognised cultural heritage as circular innovation within the European Regional Development Fund.
- Include cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and craft strategies in the four 'Green Deal Missions'

#### *NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

##### Beautiful

- The New European Bauhaus brings cultural and creative dimension to the European Green Deal.

##### Sustainable

- Enhance sustainable innovation technology and economy.
- Closing the loop actively involves all other actors in the cycle of the design, production, use and discarding phase of their initiative.

## Together

- Workshops on "research and innovation for the New European Bauhaus".

## Participatory process

- Feed into the future Horizon Europe Work Programmes co-creation process.

## Multi-level engagement

- NEB project connects with regional authorities, and local studies with international research programs.

## Transdisciplinary approach

- NEB project aims to integrate both formal and non-formal knowledge to achieve a common goal.
- bring together people from political, social, and economic fields with members of the public to explore possibilities and realise new narratives. By drawing on both local and traditional knowledge and cultural norms and values
- Foster trans-disciplinary innovation for sustainability, inclusion, and well-being.
- Mobilise Digital Innovation Hubs.

## *Commentary*

New technologies and innovation are keys to archive the EGD ambitions without replacing the traditional knowledge including craft skills.

HeritACT is innovating social participation, community engagement and heritage practices, for example with a toolkit which enables the participation of a large audience and hybridises physical spaces to promote immersive communication. According to the NEB, digitally connecting people can enable independent living and access to information.

HeritACT innovation practices align with the NEBC practices that highlight the use of digital tools that can improve the sustainability performances of materials, products, and buildings.

## Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

*Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- Culture guides the provisioning strategies people use to satisfy human needs and mediates perceptions of the success of these efforts.
- A discussion of social and cultural aspects is missing from the new circular economy action plan.
- Integrated nature-culture approaches highlight linkages between the ecological and social functions of landscapes and can promote lifestyles in harmony with nature and decouple waste generation from economic growth.
- There is a need for an ethic of stewardship and reuse as an element of the green transition and to emphasise European cultural values and practices that address the satisfaction of human needs in ways that are decoupled from GHG-intensive consumption in heritage practice, including documentation and interpretation.
- Circular economy strategies for the built environment must promote and measure the GHG emissions reductions associated with the use and adaptive reuse of existing buildings while recognising the co-benefits associated with conserving heritage values.
- There is a need for a new 'EU Culture and Heritage Sector Ecolabel' as part of the EU Eco-design framework to capture the potential of arts, culture and heritage venues and sites.
- European craft and creative industries offer high-quality, bespoke products and services, and should be included in the new Eco-design framework as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan's Sustainable Products Initiative.
- There is a need to strengthen eco-design capacity among heritage professionals, including by updating academic curricula.

*NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

Beautiful –

- Put a project's creative process at the centre of what makes it beautiful.
- Bring a cultural and creative dimension to the Green Deal.
- Integrate new enduring cultural and social values through creation.

Sustainable –

- Employ circular economy principles: reduce linear processes or transform them into circular processes to aim at zero pollution.
- Mobilize industry for a clean and circular economy.
- Promote the principles of reuse and new uses for vacant and derelict structures.
- Ensure that human activity does not exceed planetary boundaries.
- Consider the entire system of a project.
- Regenerate and reconnect to nature.

## Together –

- Link up established communities who are working on relevant topics.

## Participatory process –

- Involving communities affected by projects in design, decision-making and implementation phases.

## Multi-level engagement -

- Implement an effective exchange both horizontally (with peers) and vertically (with others operating on a different scale).

## Transdisciplinary approach

- Bring together decision-makers, residents, creatives, researchers, and NGOs to work on shared challenges.

## *Commentary*

HeritACT proposes the reuse/reactivation of heritage buildings and fabrication of solutions / interventions using waste material. The project will therefore contribute to the circular economy and resource efficiency, aligning with the EGD Circular Economy Action Plan and NEB values regarding mobilizing industries for the clean and circular economy.

HeritACT will be co-designed and co-implemented with the local communities to raise awareness about NEB and EGD policies. The project will evaluate projects using a performance assessment framework including KPIS for the environmental, economic, aesthetic, and social impacts, and by also incorporating Life Cycle Analysis and other sustainability best practices, aligning with the EGD's Action Plan Sustainable Products Initiative.

## **Building and renovating in an energy and resource-efficient way**

### *Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- Greenhouse gases emissions of existing buildings should be reduced by 60% by 2030.
- The Renovation Wave for Europe strategy mentions the need to safeguard heritage values.
- The Renovation Wave for Europe strategy must embrace cultural dimensions of the built environment.
- Cultural heritage focuses not only on structures but on the mindsets and behaviours behind the ways people build and use buildings to understand their social function, durability, and capacity to adapt.
- Building renovation is fundamental for the economic recovery in the job-intensive heritage context in both urban and rural environments.

- Technical assistance, support of next-generation skilled craft workers, and enhancing skills and know-how in traditional design and construction will also be needed.
- Internalising the co-benefits of heritage conservation, such as -supporting social cohesion.
- Addressing energy poverty of Europe's lower income populations who live in historic housing is a must.
- The New European Bauhaus must take into consideration the historic character of Europe's cities, villages, and rural areas.
- Utilise new guidance on the Energy Efficiency First principle.
- Address renovation of public and privately-owned social infrastructure.
- Address energy performance standards while safeguarding cultural values.
- Adapted to the needs and values of historic buildings and traditional building systems.
- Match any extension of building performance standards to heritage buildings with commensurate public incentives.
- The InvestEU Social Investment and Skills Window and the Sustainable Infrastructure Window should support the design of financial schemes tailored to the owners and occupants of historic buildings.
- The European Initiative for Building Renovation should support financing for owners of heritage buildings.
- Increase funding of heritage agencies in order to support energy efficiency efforts across Europe's historic built environment.
- Feature the adaptive reuse of historic buildings for affordable housing in the Affordable Housing Initiative for 100 lighthouse projects.

### *NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

#### Beautiful –

- Renovate and repurpose buildings.
- Creative and collective experience of breadmaking
- Fosters awareness of place and heritage in all its diversity, while embracing its own aesthetic.

#### Sustainable –

- Promote the principles of reuse and new uses for vacant and derelict structures.
- A sustainable project aims to give back more than it takes (carbon storage in buildings).
- Reduce pollution and carbon impacts and have minimum use of resources, materials, and energy.
- Creation of a framework that promotes Life Cycle Analysis and life carbon assessment.
- Prioritize the practice of reusing and regenerating structures in order to effectively prolong the lifespan of existing buildings.

#### Together –



- Link up established communities who are working on relevant topics.
- An inclusive project grants accessibility and affordability.
- "New European Bauhaus Festivals", to showcase projects, prototypes, and outputs.
- Collaborative housing projects.

#### Participatory process –

- Involving communities affected by projects in design, decision-making and implementation phases.

#### Multi-level engagement -

- Implement an effective exchange both horizontally (with peers) and vertically (with others operating on a different scale).

#### Transdisciplinary approach

- Bring together decision-makers, residents, creatives, researchers, and NGOs to work on shared challenges.

#### *Commentary*

Cultural heritage not only focuses on buildings but also on the people. In how the people use the building and the ways that were built to understand their social function, durability, and capacity to adapt.

HeritACT aligns with values guided by the NEB regarding collaboration to ‘provide a sense of continuity, comprehensibility, and coherence’. The goal is to ‘reactivate’ heritage sites through engagement and serve to decouple human needs from GHG-intensive consumption in heritage practice. It builds eco-design capacity within the industry, specifically within heritage conservation practice.

HeritACT will look at the implementation of solutions encouraged by the EGD and following NEB principles but is also aligned with both policies in terms of creating awareness through community engagement. It also will increase the capacity of the building industry by promoting building activity in a resource and energy-efficient manner as well as promoting industry innovation for a clean and circular economy.

#### **The EU as a global leader (and listener!)**

*Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- The European Green Deal pledges that the EU will mobilise all diplomatic channels for ‘green deal diplomacy’ to promote ambitious environment, climate, and energy policies across the world.
- The Paris Agreement expressly recognises the positive contribution of local communities and Indigenous Peoples’ traditional knowledge in climate adaptation.
- The UN’s climate change goal, SDG13, provides multiple entry points for cultural heritage.
- Cultural heritage should be recognised for its role in climate resilient development.
- Culture and heritage can support the EU’s work at the intersections of climate change, conflict, food insecurity, poverty, displacement and migration, and in this way enhance a just transition globally.
- Create a network Europe’s rich cultural heritage, vibrant culture, and creative industries as well as craft.

#### *NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

##### Beautiful –

- A beautiful project enables creation, and the collective re-invention of the places, lifestyles, and communities we identify with.

##### Sustainable –

- Rethinking services, products, and places to reduce pollution and carbon impacts and have minimum use of resources, materials, and energy.

##### Together –

- Creation of a sense of togetherness to avoid spatial segregation of social groups.
- Creating a sense of community.
- "New European Bauhaus Festivals", to showcase projects, prototypes, and outputs.
- Equality of treatment and opportunities is essential but cannot be taken for granted, so it is important to prioritise less represented individuals, groups, and communities.

##### Participatory process –

- Communities affected by the project are involved in the design, decision-making and implementation phases.

##### Multi-level engagement -

- Participatory practices between the local government and the community.

##### Transdisciplinary approach –

## *Commentary*

The mobilisation of channels for ‘green deal diplomacy’ to promote environment, climate, and energy policies across the world.

HeritACT will create Herithubs place, portable and digital hubs to increase the visibility of heritage at a European scale to encourage discussions on the intersection of various planetary crises and support a just transition meeting the EGD vision of Europe as a leader and listener and the NEBC's framework to support digital innovation hubs in relevant sectors, place-bound cultural activities supported through Creative Europe, and forums to showcase and create transition pathways towards green digital and resilient construction ecosystems.

## **Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility**

*Key points linking cultural and built heritage and EGD:*

- Achieving sustainable transport means putting users at the centre and therefore engaging with the cultural and creative aspects of mobility.
- There are cultural dimensions relating to mobility dimensions of (mass) tourism, urban planning, equitable access for all to a diversity of cultural activities and the right to move.
- Digitalisation of art and cultural heritage can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions, considering access to cultural opportunities for all and to rights of cultural expression.
- The cultural sector can play a role in enhancing public mobility services through cultural and heritage-related content and information sharing in order to boost transit use.
- Sustainable urban mobility plans must be designed to safeguard the dense, walkable, mixed-use features of historic districts.
- There is a need to work with culture and tourism stakeholders to emphasise sustainable tourism approaches that allow cultural destinations to generate positive economic and social benefits for local communities while reducing tourism’s carbon footprint.

*NEBC: relevant aspects to values and principles*

Beautiful –

- Put a project’s creative process at the centre of what makes it beautiful.
- Creating a positive and enriching experience for people, beyond functionality.
- Consider the comfort of all users.
- A project that is genuinely attentive to its context and users encourages mutual care and can be a powerful driver for change.
- Foster awareness of place and heritage in all its diversity.
- Reflect regional/local particularities.

- Enhance opportunities for meaningful social interactions and collective experiences.
- Reinforce a sense of belonging and enrich lives by connecting different places and people.
- Generate new fulfilling habits.

#### Sustainable –

- Meet needs in a less material intensive way, for example buy sharing resources.
- Renovate existing infrastructure or make new projects that are repairable and upgradeable.
- Decrease use of energy, water, CO2, and other harmful substances.
- Use natural materials where possible.
- Prioritize renewable energy solutions favourable to biodiversity.
- Develop a zero-pollution action plan, for example for air, water, and soil.
- Awareness of the complete ecosystem a project acts in and the impact over time and space on biodiversity and natural resources.
- Engender a societal change through behavioural change.

#### Together –

- Employ concepts of equality, accessibility, and affordability.
- Secure equal access to opportunities and resources for all.
- Encourage exchanges across cultures, genders, and ages.
- Prioritise less-represented individuals, groups, and communities.
- Adhere to universal design for all principles.
- Secure inclusion and open access to services by formal, structural mechanisms such as funding instruments, business models, planning, policies, regulations, and other institutionalisation processes.

#### Participatory process –

- Involving communities affected by projects in design, decision-making and implementation phases.
- Engage users and other stakeholders as key partners and advisers in defining and/or co-creating the rules and objectives of the project.

#### Multi-level engagement -

- Promote effective learning and sharing from innovative and emblematic projects.
- Implement an effective exchange both horizontally (with peers) and vertically (with others operating on a different scale).

#### Transdisciplinary approach

- Bring together decision-makers, residents, creatives, researchers, and Non governmental organizations to work on shared challenges.

#### *Commentary*

HeritACT will reactivate heritage buildings and places in the pilot towns and cities and therefore must consider accessibility for all. The project will use innovative solutions/interventions and digital tools to create engaging, user-centred experiences for citizens that are sensitive to context, including in relation to the cultural and creative aspects of mobility and accessibility. For example, the project will need to engage with the phenomenon of car dominance in public spaces in Irish towns.

## 3.1 Linking the Objectives of HeritACT with European Green Deal

The 9 objectives of the HeritACT project can assist in meeting some key goals under the 9 policy sectors of the European Green Deal (EGD).

Each objective is discussed below in turn.

### **Objective 1:**

Promote a European Perspective on Cultural Heritage as a Driver for Sustainable Development and well being.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Building and renovating in a resource efficient manner.**

- Tools that will apply systems thinking to design processes, can encourage resource efficient building and renovation – particularly in the context of reusing/ reactivating heritage.
- Restoration or revitalization of sources of energy and materials within the system is a key component of resource efficiency.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**

- Restoring or revitalizing sources of energy/ materials within the system is a key part of the circular economy.
- Localized implementation of SDGs can extend to creative and building industries, upgrade traditional industries and crafts, and promote the products.
- revealing unrecognized opportunities through Cultural Heritage can help capitalize on positive impacts, for example, economic benefits through tourism.

## **EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Highlights the goal of building more economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable and equitable cities.
- Sustainability goals are collectively agreed on and implemented considering human wellbeing - focussing on inclusion.

## **EGD Policy Area - A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment.**

- Localized implementation of SDGs will ensure that environmental quality and standards are met.

## **EGD Policy Area - Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity.**

- Tools that will apply systems thinking to design processes, integration of natural and human systems in ways that minimize disruptions in the ecosystem, and implementation of SDGs all have a focus on preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity.

## **EGD Policy Area - Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility.**

- Decision making tools can find opportunities for transition to smart mobility and encourage a cultural shift towards active travel – also included within the SDGs.

## **Objective 2:**

Building future on local heritage by emplacing architecture into the practice of inclusive placemaking.

## **EGD Policy Area - Building and renovating in a resource efficient manner.**

- Aim of shifting architectural practices beyond expert culture and repositioning them in a larger context of placemaking - will have impacts in terms of circular economy design and considering buildings in their larger context is important in the process of making them climate proof.
- Local history and heritage will be considered in planning - which means that cultural and historical approaches and local knowledge to resource conservation can be used.
- HeritACT emphasizes respecting existing structures - which contributes to resource efficiency.

## **EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**

- When local heritage is considered, it may contribute to recognition of traditional skills, and industries and their modernization.
- The focus on values of importance beyond aesthetic satisfaction – can be based on zero wastage and circular economy - may encourage multi-disciplinary engagement and scalable solutions for integrating heritage with modern energy systems.

- The process of shifting architectural practices beyond expert culture and repositioning them in a larger context of placemaking- may also lead to respecting local knowledge and skills.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Focus on more open and collaborative processes with regard to placemaking.
- Going beyond expert culture is related to inclusivity and stakeholder engagement and 'not leaving anyone behind'.
- HeritACT, by incorporating values that are reflective of local cultural heritage, will foster social cohesion, strengthen sense of place/ belonging, identity and encourage communities to cooperate and participate in reactivation.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Supply of clean and affordable energy.**

- Consideration of local history and heritage is important in sensitive siting for community level energy generation projects.

#### **Objective 3:**

Activate Heritage through the creation and promotion of HeriTHUBS, that will act as hubs of culture, innovation, and education, that trigger inclusive and social interactions through the participation and collaboration among citizens, cultural and creative industries, and local stakeholders.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Building and renovating in a resource efficient manner.**

- Greater visibility for best practices, sharing knowledge and attracting finance/ investments in projects.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**

- The hubs will encourage interactions among citizens, cultural and creative industries, and local stakeholders, which can support modernization, exchange of ideas, and can inform policies and action plans with input from stakeholders.
- The events and hubs themselves will initiate the transition to circular economy since they reflect circular principles, and encourage interaction and knowledge sharing.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Focus on participatory and collaborative process
- Includes thematic workshops, educational activities to raise awareness
- Digital platform is a more accessible space to connect, exchange, and share best practices – ensuring no one is left behind.

#### **EGD Policy Area -Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility.**

- Hubs can encourage people to share experiences and support a cultural shift towards smart mobility etc.

## Objective 4:

Enhance people's creativity driven participatory processes and inclusiveness during and beyond the transformation of spaces through cutting-edge technologies.

**EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Strengthens participatory approaches and increases accessibility.

## Objective 5:

Design for the experience-driven life by re-thinking and re-inventing how people experience aspects of their lives and the places and spaces that they live in.

**EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Re-thinking and re-inventing how people experience aspects of their lives and the places and spaces that they live in can inform stakeholder engagement and participatory processes.
- The use of technology and design for all approach will increase the level of accessibility to include many people who usually get left out of participatory processes – further empowering everyone to be part of the green transition and leaving no one behind.

## Objective 6:

Foster the co-creation of heritage reactivation to preserve ecosystems and promote a better understanding of relations between nature and architecture through a set of archetypal innovative solutions and demonstrations in line with the European Green Deal.

**EGD Policy Area - Building and renovating in a resource efficient manner.**

- Better understanding of relations between nature and architecture will encourage sensitive use of resources and awareness about environmental impact.
- Archetypal innovative solutions and will lead to them being scaled and adapted faster.
- Demonstration and regenerative approaches will accelerate research in decarbonising the building sector.
- Focusing these initiatives within the context of heritage reactivation will highlight reuse and adaptation projects which showcase resource efficiency.

**EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**



- Showcasing innovative projects will spread knowledge and awareness, and increase ‘market uptake of novel renewable and sustainable nature-based materials, structural components and envelope systems’ – directly improving the building industry.

#### **EGD Policy Area -Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Ensuring co-creation within heritage reactivation projects and preserving ecosystems will ensure everyone is involved in the green transition.
- There is a focus on better understanding of innovations and solutions within the public., and awareness about NEB and EGD policies.
- Heritage is a significant area for demonstration of innovation – since people are attached to and identify with their cultural heritage.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy.**

- Heritage reactivation and demonstration of innovative solutions can involve the adaptation of built heritage for community energy generation, and encourage research and replicable solutions for demand side energy efficiency measures within industries.

#### **Objective 7:**

Boost the use of new recycled and green materials, innovative digital manufacturing technologies and new forms based on data analysis and computation for the development of heritage reactivation solutions involving experts from the world of science, technology, art and culture.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Building and renovating in a resource efficient manner.**

- Recycled materials and co-creation contribute to optimal use of resources, supplemented by digitalization of design processes through computation and data.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**

- Modernization of industries can be supported by new fabrication and manufacturing techniques
- Use of waste a key component of circular economy and sustainable products
- Processes that can help industrial transformation – including the process of collaboration and drawing inspiration from other scientific and artistic fields.
- Can encourage, and transform traditional and creative industries.

#### **EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Focus on solutions being co-created and addressing people’s needs and desires.
- Encourages multidisciplinary coordination across fields.

## **EGD Policy Area - Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity.**

- Drawing inspiration from nature will encourage people to engage with nature – encouraging stewardship and responsibility towards nature.
- Green materials and reuse of waste lead to efficient use of resources and awareness about environmental impact – relevant to ecosystems and biodiversity.

## **Objective 8:**

Leverage the power of creativity and innovation by architects, designers, artists, and new talents increasing their visibility and recognition within events and festivals activating the heritage network -

### **EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**

- Acknowledging the contribution of artists and creators by increasing their visibility will encourage creative industries and provide incentives for circular economy.
- Events for heritage activation and with stress on contribution of artists will also encourage consumption and appreciation for circular products along the public.

### **EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Decentralized funding for cultural activities can support local initiatives and fund local artists, and successfully involve local stakeholders.

## **Objective 9:**

Develop new cost-efficient and sustainable guidelines and recommendations in line with NEB principles through Heritage prism and promote the HeritACT results through European clusters and networking.

### **EGD Policy Area - Building and renovating in a resource efficient manner.**

- Developing new cost-efficient and sustainable guidelines and recommendations can work with reuse and reactivation of heritage buildings.
- Evaluation of solutions according to performance indicators and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) key for achieving resource efficiency and learning from projects – relevant to the built environment.
- The NEB movement guidelines highly relevant for sustainability in the built environment.

### **EGD Policy Area - Mobilizing the industry for a clean and circular economy.**

- Guidelines for cost efficiency and sustainability can transform industries for circular economy. Heightened awareness about evaluation and benchmarking of products, NEB principles –

encourage cultural shift to sustainable consumption and production and industries embrace circularity.

**EGD Policy Area - Leave no one behind - Ensuring a just transition mechanism.**

- Focus on networks and interdisciplinary coordination among citizens, scientific and artistic communities, civil associations, and public bodies participating in the project.

# 4/ A framework for heritage activation that integrates EGD and NEB principles

## 4.1 Introduction

In order to test the NEBC as a framework for heritage activation that integrates European Green Deal and NEB principles, an online survey structured by NEB values and principles was developed. The intention was to gain an understanding of how the NEBC functions as a framework for heritage activation projects and to identify any required adaptations to the NEBC to capture all issues relevant to ensuring the creative and cultural dimension is brought into the EGD, in line with the HeritACT T2.1 brief. This work has resulted in the collation of heritage activation case studies from consortium partners using the online survey and their presentation/dissemination in a Story Map and a Web Map.

The main purpose of the survey is to familiarize the consortium partners with the NEBC as a framework for heritage activation through a meaningful collective experience.

[The survey](#) seeks responses that describe an identified heritage reactivation project and is structured in 3 parts:

- Location and information.
- NEBC Values (beautiful, sustainable and together)
- NEBC Working Principles (Participatory process, transdisciplinary approach, and multi-level engagement).

2 interactive web-based tools communicate the findings of the survey:

- [A Story Map](#) and
- [A Web Map](#)

## 4.2 NEBC Survey

This section provides images of the survey to document the different stages. The questionnaire and the responses are available in Annexes 3 and 4 (please refer to pages 110 - 129).

Link to the survey [here](#).

Location and Information.

3 questions were asked about the heritage reactivation project/solution.

- What is the name of this project/solution?
- Please provide a brief description of this project/solution.
- In what country was the project/solution developed/implemented?

The screenshot shows a survey form with an orange header. The questions and answers are as follows:

**Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage re-activation**

**Location and Info about the example**

**What is the name of this project/solution?\***  
(max. 100 characters)

14 Henrietta Street (Tenement Museum)

**Please provide a brief description of this project/solution.\***  
(max. 1000 characters)

14 Henrietta Street, Dublin is a museum of social history and urban life in the city. It is housed within a former tenement building to showcase the lives and stories of residents within, over a period of 300 years. Henrietta Street is the most intact collection of early to mid-18th century houses in Ireland. The original tenement building was restored to showcase fully furnished apartments that have been re-created to reflect the lives of families that lived there during different time periods - from the 1720s as a townhouse for affluent families, to the 1900s as tenements for the working class. Created after discussions with residents and historians, it reflects the social and economic disparities in Dublin city during the time. It is owned by the Dublin City Council and run by the Dublin City Council Culture Company. The museum continues to engage with visitors, local residents and families to gather new stories and enhance visitor experience.

**In what country was this project/solution developed/implemented?\***

Ireland

Figure 2. name, description, and country of the heritage project/solution.

Question 4 presents an interactive map in which the responders can drop a pin on the location of the

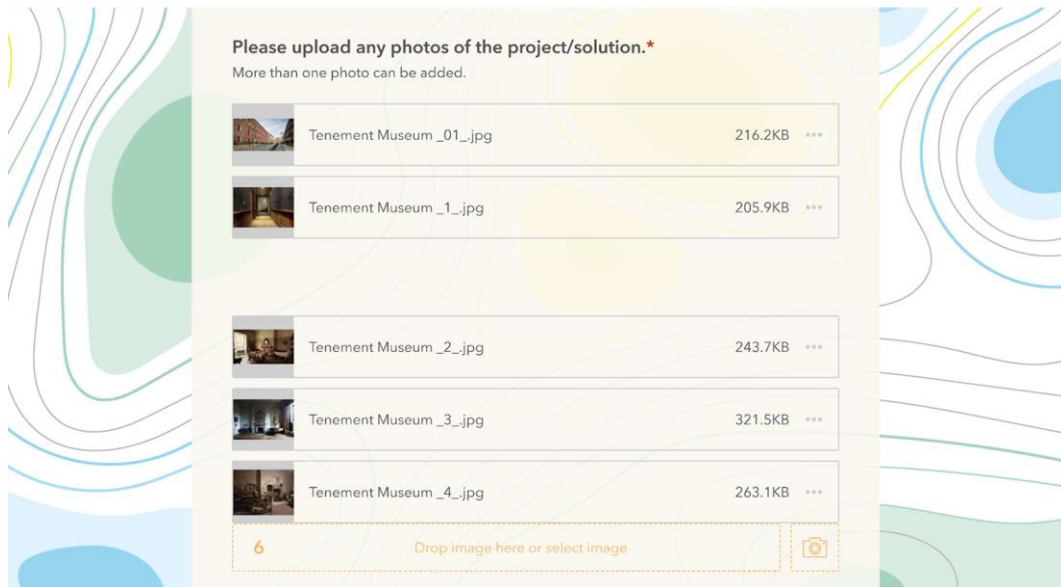


Figure 3. in this part of the survey where the responders can upload their heritage reactivation project.

heritage reactivation project and add one or more photographs of the project/solution and in question 5 they have to upload one or more images of the project.

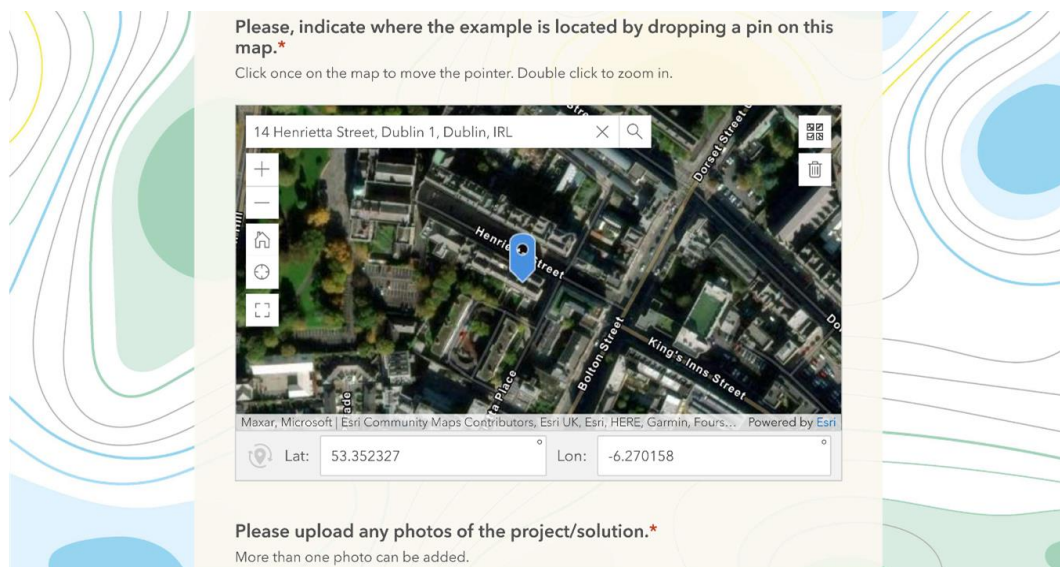
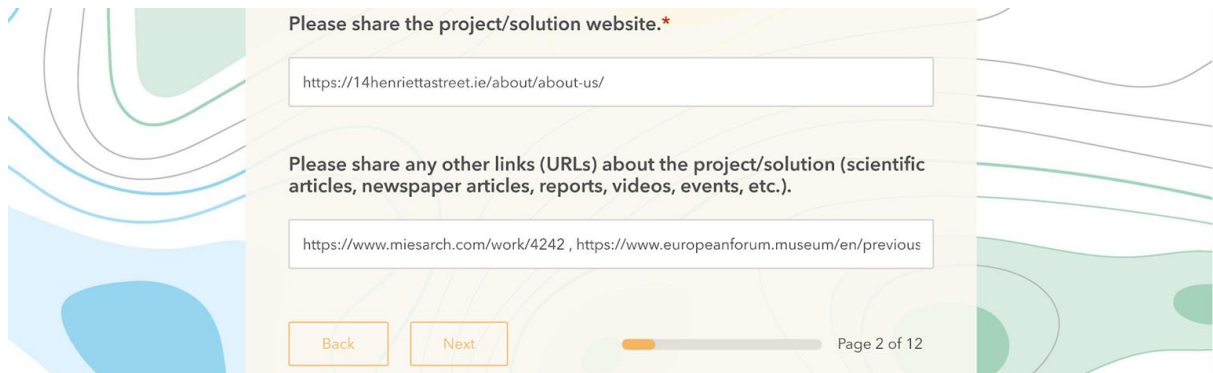


Figure 4. interactive map where the responders can locate the heritage reactivation project.

Responders are then asked to share the project/solution website and other useful links such as: scientific articles, newspapers articles, reports, videos, events, etc.



Please share the project/solution website.\*

<https://14henriettastreet.ie/about/about-us/>

Please share any other links (URLs) about the project/solution (scientific articles, newspaper articles, reports, videos, events, etc.).

<https://www.miesarch.com/work/4242> , <https://www.europeanforum.museum/en/previous>

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Figure 5. website of the heritage reactivation project/solution.

### New European Bauhaus Compass Values

On the next page of the survey the New European Bauhaus Compass values (Together, Sustainable, and Beautiful) and their levels of ambition are explained.

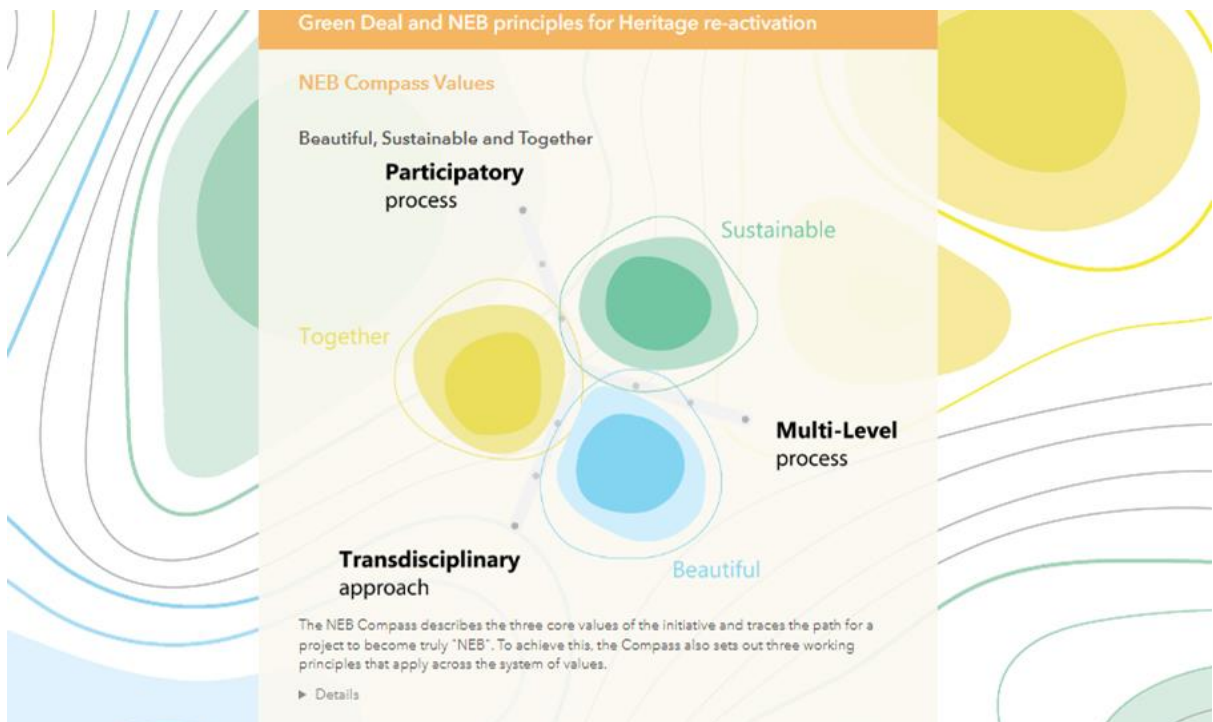


Figure 6. Section of the survey that explains the levels of ambition for each of the values under the New European Bauhaus.

**Beautiful, Sustainable, and Together.**

This part of the survey starts with a brief description followed by a multiple-choice question based on the 3 levels of ambition set out in the NEBC for each of the 3 values. The responders have to select the ambitions that the heritage activation project/solution has achieved. The corresponding level of ambition is not revealed at this point.

Screenshots of the pages for the 3 values are provided below:

**Beautiful**

This value contains the NEB ambition to provide sensory experiences, connect individuals to their surroundings and create spaces for meaningful interactions and collective experiences, fostering mutual care and openness. At its highest level of ambition, it aims to integrate new cultural and social values and the sense of a bigger ‘us’ within built environments by reinventing places and lifestyles.

The survey asks users to select which facts about their chosen project (qualifying under this category)



Figure 7. Section of the survey that explains the value of ‘Beautiful’.

are true, for instance, ‘The project considered sensory perceptions’ or ‘The project gave a sense of



community to people with different backgrounds’. Statements that are applicable are selected, and the result specifies the level of ambitions achieved, as illustrated in Image 6.

Figure 8. Survey 2.1, Choices under ‘Beautiful’.

**Sustainable**

‘Sustainable’ contains the NEB ambitions to prioritize ‘needs of all life forms and of the planet by ensuring that human activity does not exceed planetary boundaries’. Repurposing and rethinking services are part of considerations under sustainability, and further, closing the loop and reducing

wastage. At level III, projects achieving sustainable dimensions of the NEB will have given back more than what they take from nature and are aware of its impact over time and space on biodiversity and resources.

Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage re-activation

Sustainable ambitions

# Sustainable

The NEB Compass puts the focus on the end goals to achieve (the ambitions), and the environmental side of sustainability, because the social side is addressed as well by the third NEB value - Together. The Compass keeps therefore the definition used in the European GreenComp framework, which is: 'Sustainability means prioritising the needs of all life forms and of the planet by ensuring that human activity does not exceed planetary boundaries.' The basic sustainability ambition in the Compass is concerned with conventional features like the ability **to repurpose** or preserve, and the next level, **to close the loop**, considers the entire system of a project. The highest ambition is **to regenerate** and reconnect to nature. The implications of following the three values (e.g. impact on lifestyles, relations and economy, sometimes also included in the broader definition of sustainability) are mentioned at the end of the document, where the values come together.

► Details

Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.

Tick all that apply to this project.

Figure 9. Section of the survey that explains the value of 'Sustainable'.

**Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.**  
Tick all that apply to this project.

- The project solved its needs in a less material intensive way.
- The project is intended for mid to long-term use, either through renovation, repair, or upgrades.
- The impact on the environment of the project be lowered, e.g. by decreasing the use of energy, water, pesticides, CO2 or other harmful substances
- Components or elements were replaced by a natural material or other less harmful resources.
- The project prioritized renewable energy solutions favourable to biodiversity.
- The initiative worked with circular economy principles, e.g. with closing the whole material cycle or waste transformation.
- All stakeholders were in the cycle working together.
- There was an overview of the carbon impact, material, energy or water waste streams before, during and after the use of the product/building/intervention.
- There was a zero-pollution action plan e.g. for air, water & soil.
- The project looked at indirect impacts across time and space and trade-offs between different sustainability measures.
- The initiative gave back more than it takes, e.g. by carbon storage in buildings.
- There was an understanding of the inner working of a (natural) ecosystem that could restore the landscape or biodiversity.
- There was a vision on societal change by behavioural change or a mention of a paradigm shift.

Figure 10. Choices under 'Sustainable'.

**Together**

This value builds on the concept of inclusion and enriches it with the concepts of equality, accessibility, and affordability. Identifies growing levels of ambition, keeping the focus in the essential idea of granting and securing equal access to opportunities and resources for all. The New European Bauhaus Compass set out three cumulative ambitions for an inclusive project: i) To include, ii) To consolidate, and iii) to transform. The survey asks users to select which facts about their chosen project (qualifying under this category).

The image shows a survey section titled "Together" with a yellow and green background. At the top, it says "Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage re-activation" and "Together ambitions". The word "Together" is written in large black font. Below it is a paragraph explaining the third core value of the New European Bauhaus, focusing on inclusion, equality, accessibility, and affordability. It mentions the NEB Compass and its three cumulative ambitions: to include, to consolidate, and to transform. A "Details" link is provided. Below the text is a section titled "Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution." with the instruction "Tick all that apply to this project." and a list of seven checkboxes. The third checkbox, "The project considered the needs of less represented communities.", is checked and highlighted in orange.

**Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage re-activation**

**Together ambitions**

# Together

The third core value of the New European Bauhaus builds on the concept of inclusion and enriches it with the concepts of equality, accessibility and affordability. Starting from these fundamental features, the Compass identifies growing levels of ambition, keeping the focus on the essential idea of granting and securing equal access to opportunities and resources for all and encouraging exchanges across cultures, genders and ages. Faithful to the spirit of togetherness, the NEB Compass maintains a positive, open and non-discriminatory approach that goes beyond the exercise of listing or categorising social groups based on their differences. Therefore, it does not refer to any of them explicitly. The Compass sets out three cumulative ambitions for an inclusive project: **to include**; **to consolidate**; and **to transform**.

► Details

**Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.**  
Tick all that apply to this project.

- The project is easily and equally accessible.
- The project is affordable.
- The project considered the needs of less represented communities.
- The project secured social justice over time.
- The project offered equal resources and opportunities.
- The project helped to overcome segregation between different communities.
- The project promoted new ways of living together.
- The project broke obsolete and unjust social models.

Figure 11. Section of the survey that explains the value of 'Together' and choices.

New European Bauhaus Compass values and ambitions achieved by the project. Once the questions on the 3 values have been answered, the responder can see the ambitions that their projects have achieved for the NEBC Values.

For example, the screenshots below show the graphics (from the [NEB visual toolkit](#)) representing ambitions under the value 'beauty'. The number of concentric coloured 'blobs' indicates which ambition has been achieved. A similar process is followed for sustainability and Inclusiveness.

### **Ambition I: to activate.**

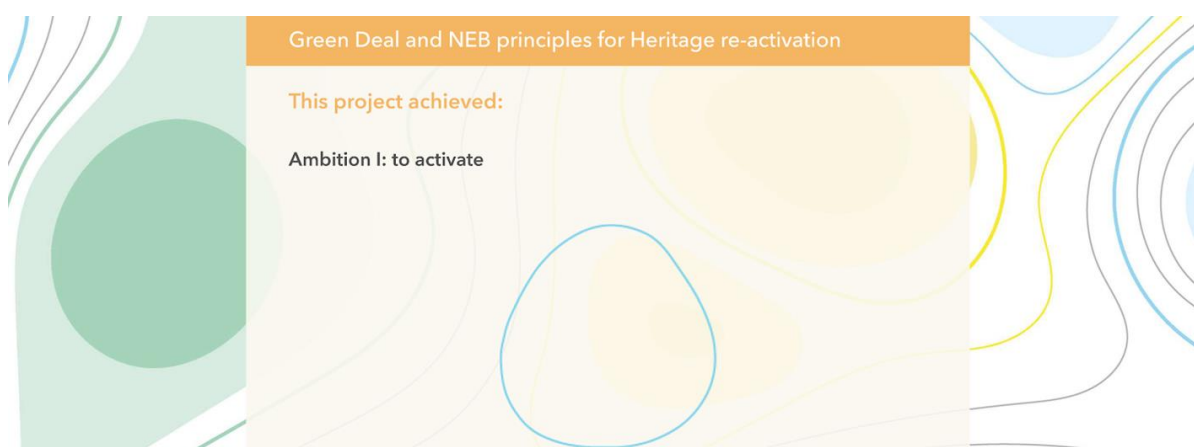


Figure 12. Beautiful - Ambition I: to activate.

### **Ambition II: to connect.**

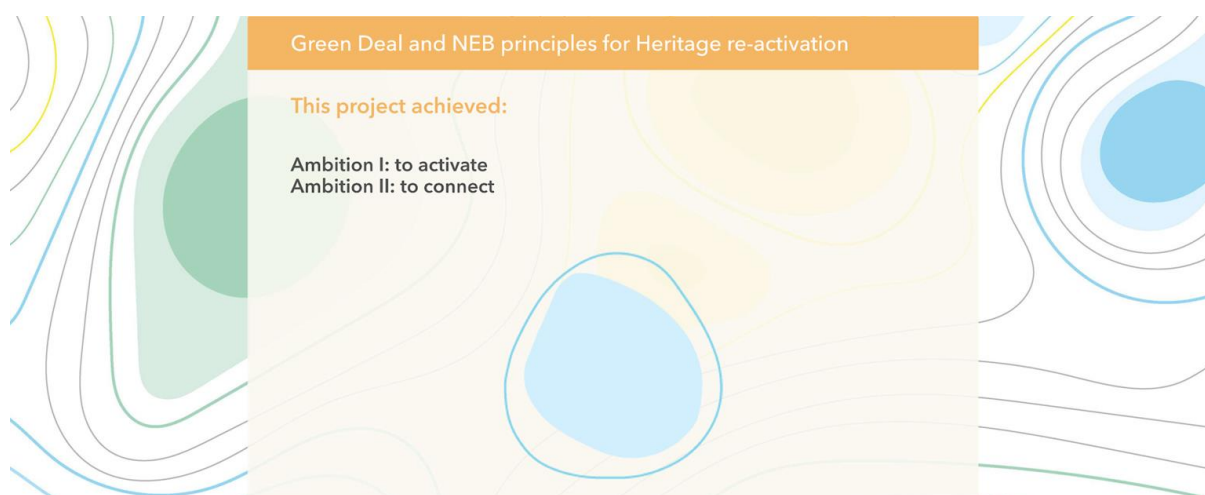


Figure 13. Beautiful - Ambition II: to connect.

**Ambition III: to integrate.**



Figure 14. Beautiful - Ambition III: to integrate.

## New European Bauhaus Working Principles

This part of the survey starts with a brief description of each working principle, followed by multiple choice questions based on the associated ambitions, in turn. The responders have to select the ambitions that the heritage activation project/solution has achieved.

### Participatory process

This principle refers to the degree to which communities affected by the projects are involved in the design, decision-making, and implementation phase. Involving civil society or representatives of social groups ('the stakeholders') within a highly participatory framework.

The survey asks users to select which facts about their chosen project (qualifying under this category).

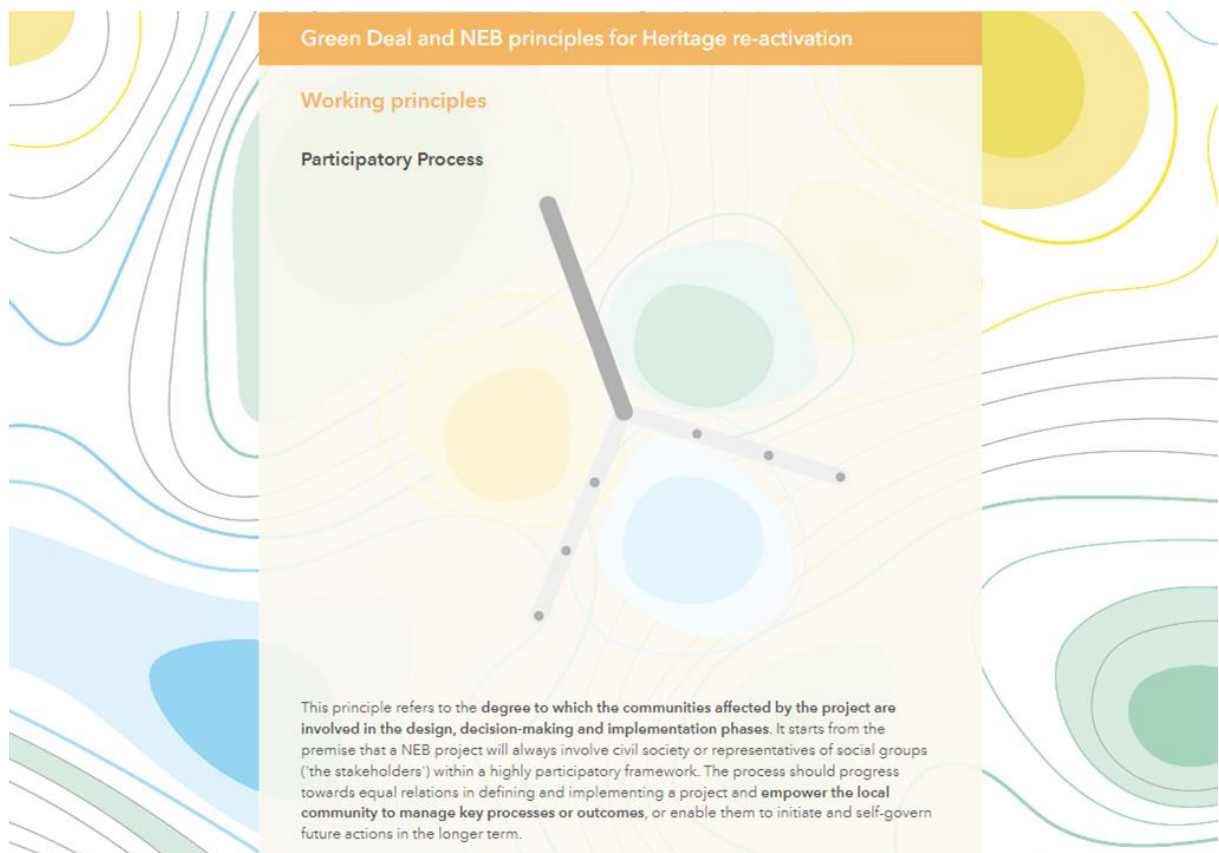


Figure 15. Section of the survey that explains the values of 'Participatory process'.

**Ambitions**

Please select the ambitions that were achieved during the project/solution to the best of your knowledge. We will review your answers later to confirm the selected ambitions.

- The project kept stakeholders informed.
- There was an awareness of who might be excluded from the project.
- The project allowed stakeholders to contribute.
- The project processed stakeholder input.
- Those affected by the project were included in the decision-making.
- The project aimed to collaborate with stakeholders.
- The project reached out to those who are excluded from their activity.
- The project empowered and sustained grass-roots initiatives beyond project implementation.
- The project aimed to allow stakeholders to take (legal) ownership.
- The project owners aimed to make themselves redundant, enabling a community to take agency.
- The project took measures to include those affected by a design and to ensure representation in decision-making.

Figure 16. Choices under 'Participatory process'.

### Multi-level engagement

A Multi-level engagement across scales, fields and time is necessary to anticipate the effects that global issues can have on the local dimension, and vice versa. A multi-level engagement project should implement an effective exchange both horizontally (with peers) and vertically (with others operating on a different scale) and then advance to a well-defined collaborative framework integrating the two. Its main ambition is to find ways to reach a transformational impact beyond its initial scale and bridge the local and global dimension connecting stakeholders across various levels.



Multi-level collaboration should produce transferable and scalable solutions to disseminate knowledge. The survey asks users to select which facts about their chosen project (qualifying under this category).

The image shows a survey form titled "Green Deal and NEB principles for Heritage re-activation". The section is titled "Ambitions" and contains the instruction: "Please select the ambitions that were achieved during the project/solution to the best of your knowledge. We will review your answers later to confirm the selected ambitions." There are eight options, each with a checkbox:

- The project interacted with local networks and collectives.
- The project aimed at influencing the local living environment.
- The project cultivated a place-based approach.
- The project interacted with networks and/or institutions that are active beyond the scale of the projects itself (e.g. from local to regional, from national to international...).
- The project worked at different scales (e.g. neighbourhood and the city, one single school with a network of national schools...).
- The project aimed at having an influence across different scales.
- The project aimed at reaching a global, transformational impact.
- The project considered the local impact putting it in perspective with the future of the entire ecosystem.

At the bottom of the form, there are "Back" and "Next" buttons, a progress bar, and the text "Page 11 of 14".

Figure 18. Choices under 'Multi-level engagement'.

## Transdisciplinary

This principle brings together knowledge from different practitioners to work on solutions that affect different aspects of a project (social, economic, cultural, artistic, architectural, ecological, etc). It also focuses on transdisciplinary ways of working and encourages solutions that can apply to different disciplines and fields.

A NEB project that starts out as a multidisciplinary collaboration should progress towards integrating results from different disciplines. Ultimately, it should ground scientific expertise in society by drawing on the knowledge of non-academics and the public.

The survey asks users to select which facts about their chosen project (qualifying under this category).



Figure 19. Section of the survey that explains the value 'Transdisciplinary'.

**Ambitions**  
Please select the ambitions that were achieved during the project/solution to the best of your knowledge. We will review your answers later to confirm the selected ambitions.

- The project worked with different disciplines.
- There was a common problem definition, shared between different stakeholders.
- Several different educational backgrounds were involved.
- The project worked in different distance between disciplines, e.g. urban planners working with architects (small distance) or biologists working with artists (large distance).
- The communication intensity was managed between disciplines.
- There was a new knowledge creation.
- The results were integrated between each other.
- Non-formal knowledge partners were involved in the knowledge creation.
- Equal value was given to formal and informal knowledge.
- There was a common goal and a plan to reach it collectively.
- There was a collaborative process put in place that facilitates the merging of different knowledge fields.

Figure 20. Choices under 'Transdisciplinary'.

## 4.3 Results

### StoryMap

The Storymap provides a storyline that provides an application to explore the heritage reactivation projects/solutions within the European Green Deal policies, the New European Bauhaus Compass framework which are values and working principles, and Heritage objectives and ambitions.

Link to the StoryMap [here](#).

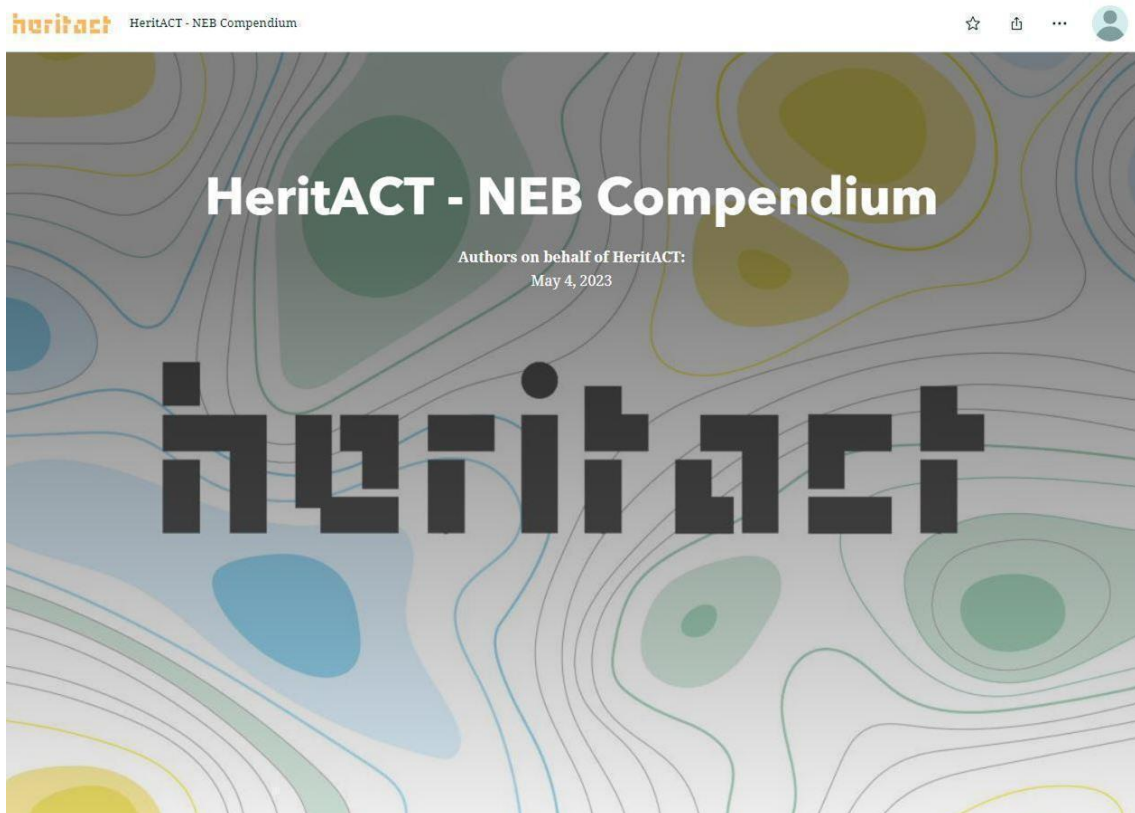


Figure 17. StoryMap



Figure 18. Storymap: Policy Areas of European Freen Deal.

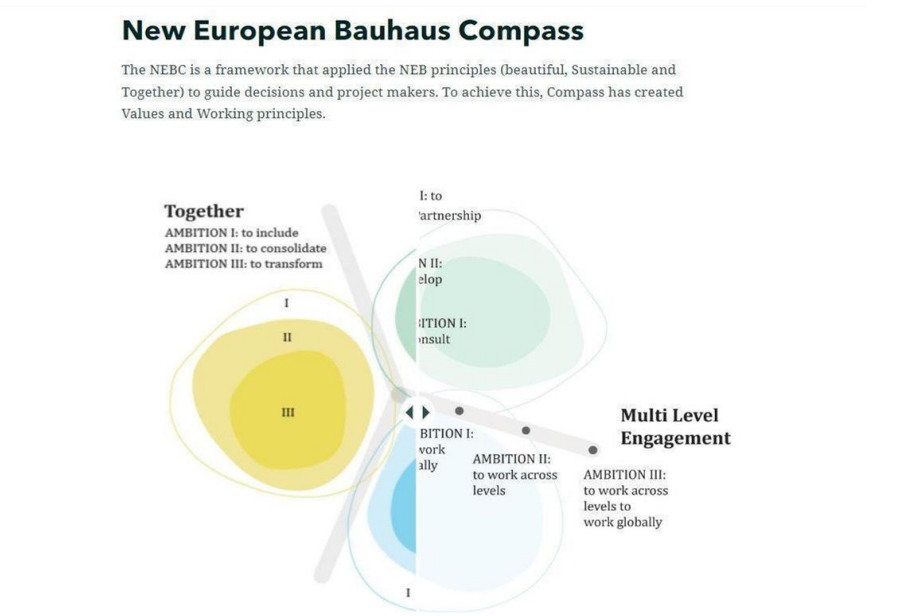


Figure 19. Storymap: NEB Values and Working Principles.

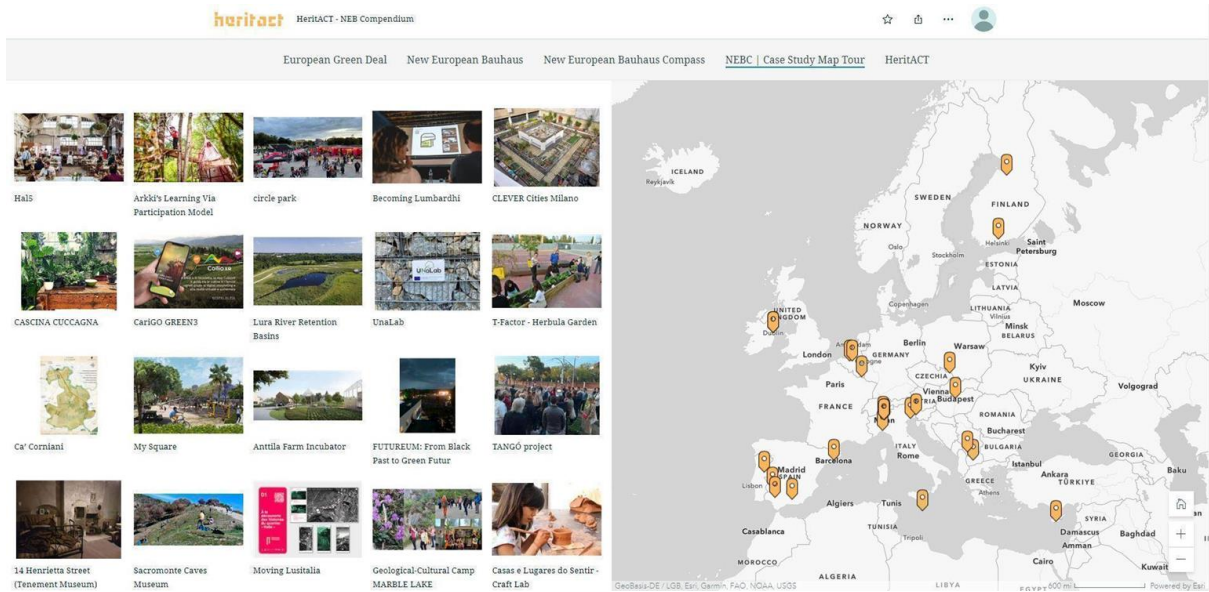


Figure 20. Storymap: Examples containing Survey Results.

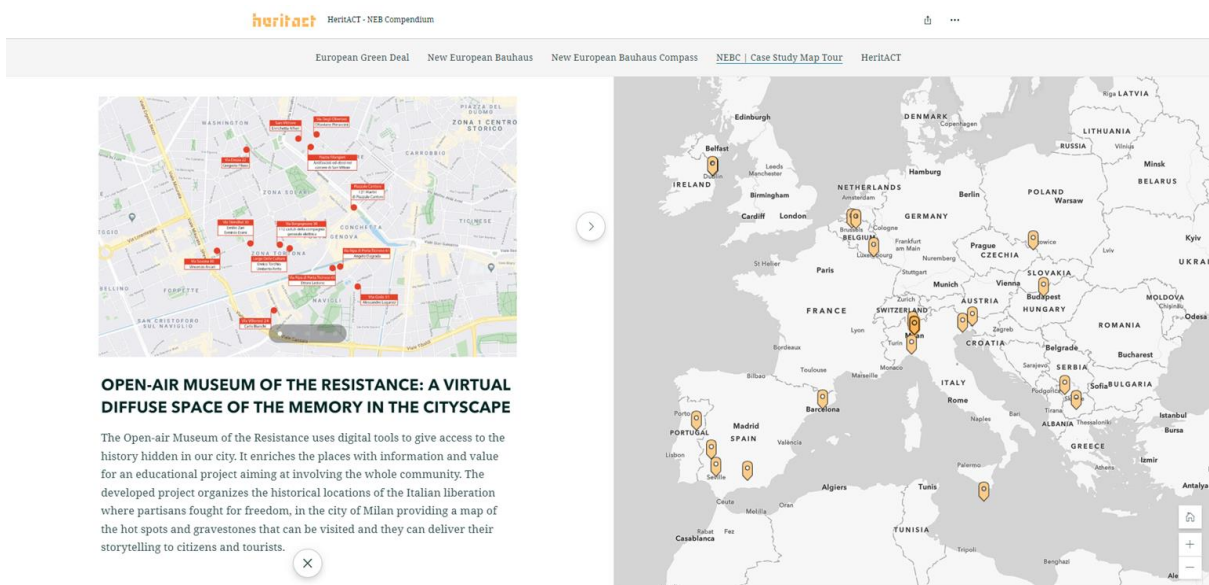


Figure 21. Storymap: Examples containing Survey Results.

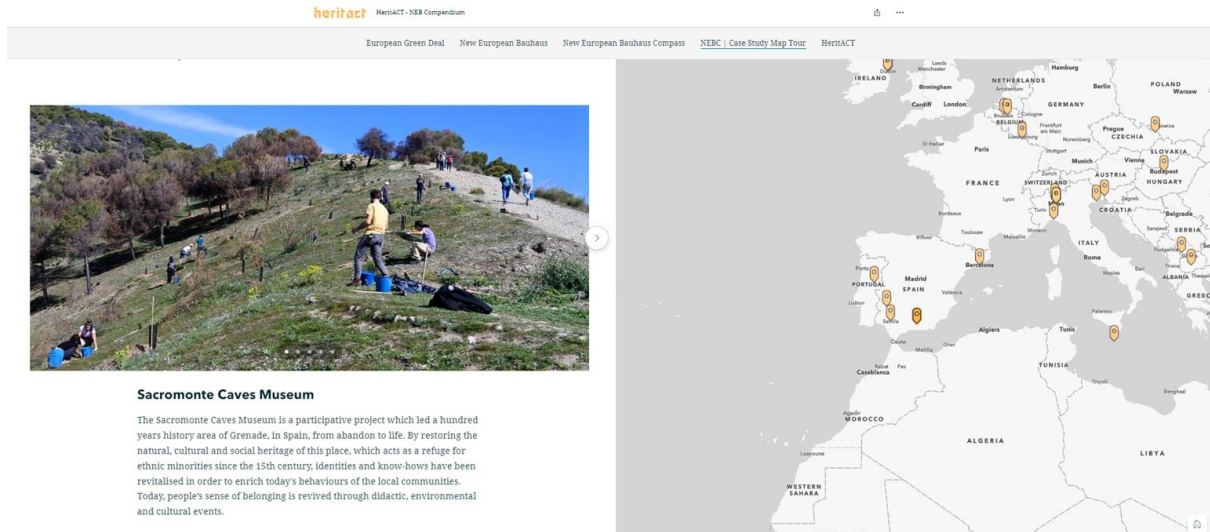


Figure 22. Storymap: Examples containing Survey Results.

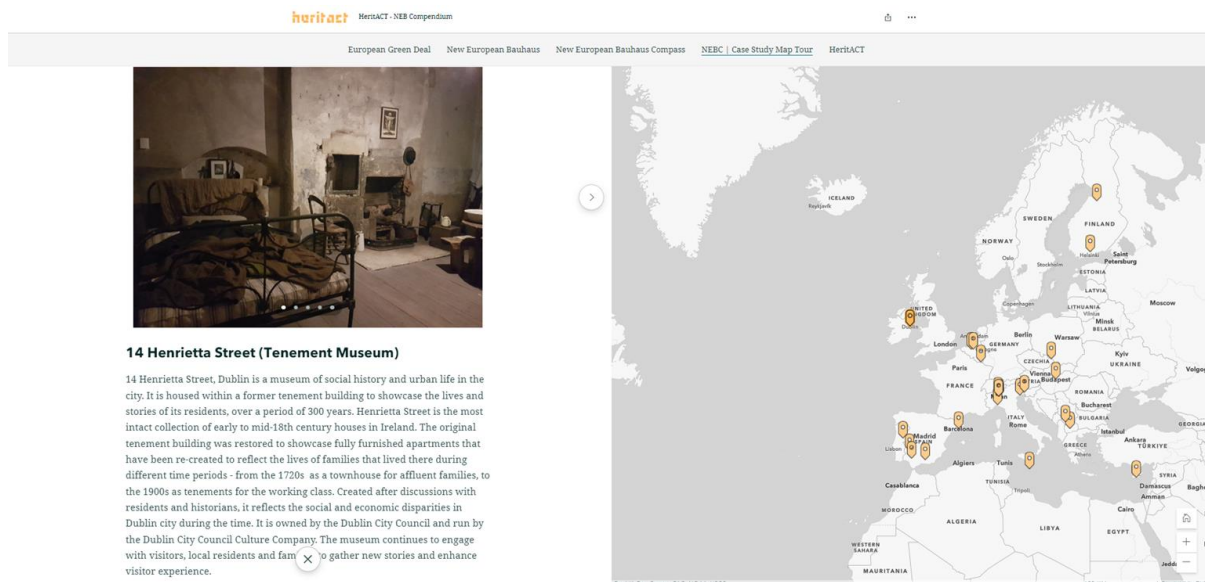
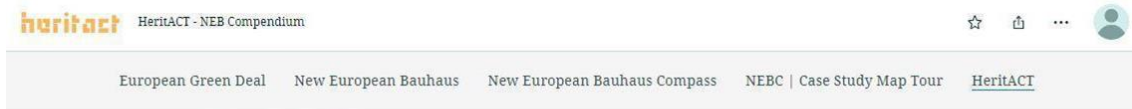


Figure 23. Storymap: Examples containing Survey Results.



## HeritACT

HeritACT introduces innovative and inclusive architectural and design solutions as well as cultural artistic practices to support environmental and cultural sustainability and strengthen creative industries. The objectives and ambitions of the project are presented below.



Figure 24. HeritACT Objectives

## WebMap

The NEB heritage activation projects align with the NEBC values and working principles can be explored through the map tour.



Link to the WebMap [here](#).

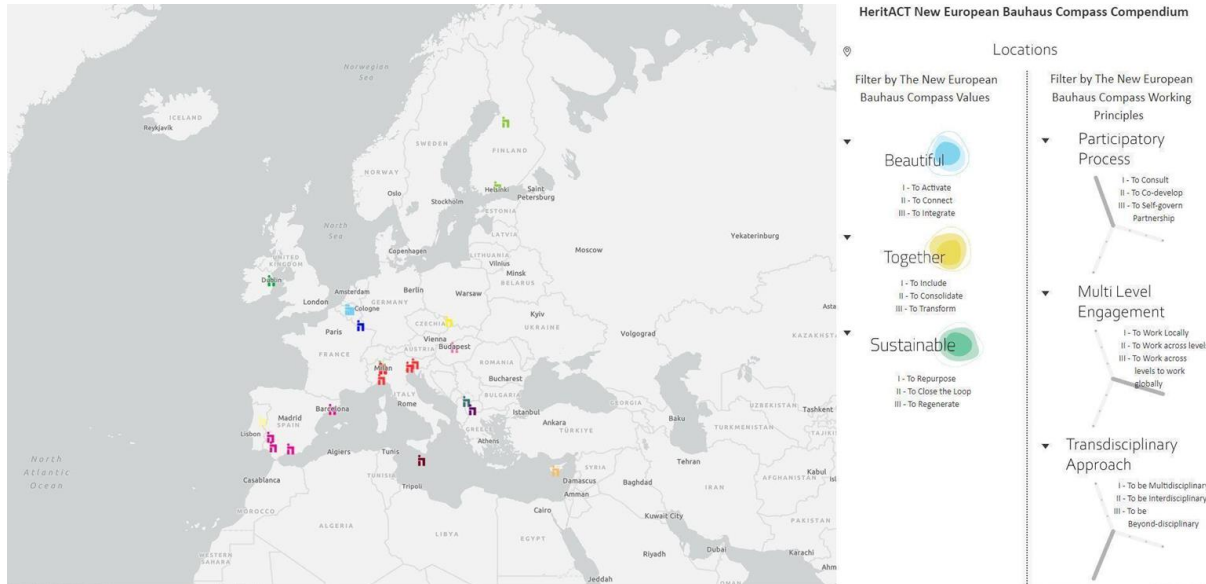


Figure 25. Webmap: The heritage reactivation projects/solutions that were submitted in the survey can be explored in this interactive map.

## 4.4 Analysis

As stated in Section 4.1, one of the intended outcomes of the survey was an understanding of how the NEBC functions as a framework for heritage activation projects and to identify any required adaptations to the NEBC to capture all issues relevant to ensuring the creative and cultural dimension is brought into the EGD, in line with the HeritACT T2.1 brief. In this section the 5 themes for heritage and climate action are used as a proxy for desired qualities of heritage activation projects. The 5 themes, as set out in Section 1.2, are:

1. a catalyst for action
2. an opportunity to mitigate GHG emissions
3. a contributor to community resilience
4. a resource for the future
5. a driver of cultural change

2 exercises have been carried out to assess if the NEBC is fit for purpose in terms of bringing out the creative and cultural dimension relating to heritage, and to identify any adaptations:

- A. Assessment as to how the guidance questions under the 3 Values and 3 Working Principles relate to the 5 themes (and associated sub-themes as shown in Section 1.2).

- B. Analysis of a sample of heritage reactivation projects/solutions submitted to the NEBC survey to identify what aspects align with the 5 themes, and which ambitions these qualities relate to in each case.

A miro board and tables used for the 2 exercises are provided in annexes 6, 7, and 8 (please refer to pages 140 - 162).

## Exercise A findings:

From this analysis, it was found that overall, the values and working principles within the NEBC and the corresponding guiding questions ( which were also used within the survey) brought out qualities of projects that reflected the five themes discussed. These are not always direct and can depend on personal interpretation. However, there are evident patterns within each value or principle, relating to how many connections were made with particular themes. The list below indicates the most frequently aligned/reflected theme for each value or principle:

### *Values:*

#### Beauty:

- A contributor to community resilience
- A resource for the future
- A driver of cultural change

#### Sustainability:

- An opportunity to mitigate GHG emissions
- A resource for the future
- A driver of cultural change

#### Together:

- A contributor to community resilience

### *Working principles:*

#### Participatory process:

- A contributor to community resilience

#### Multi-level engagement:

- A catalyst for action
- A contributor to community resilience
- A driver of cultural change

Transdisciplinary:

- A catalyst for action
- A contributor to community resilience
- A resource for the future
- A driver of cultural change

### Exercise B findings:

All 5 themes can be identified to some extent in the submissions, although in many cases these are not immediately obvious and require some further research/investigation. Many sub-themes are not brought out by the survey.

Perhaps the most prevalent theme brought out by the submissions is “Heritage as a contributor to community resilience”, as the NEBC identifies features like social memory, participatory processes, sense of place and identity, which can also apply to heritage reactivation projects. Heritage as a catalyst for action, an opportunity to mitigate GHG emissions, or as a resource for the future, would appear (in this limited sample of cases) to be brought out the least by the NEBC guiding questions. Initial suggestions for addressing this deficit are provided below in Table 1.

Table 1, Initial suggestions for specific questions relevant for heritage in 3 themes.

Initial suggestions for specific questions relevant for heritage in 3 themes		
A CATALYST FOR ACTION	AN OPPORTUNITY TO MITIGATE GHG EMISSIONS	A RESOURCE FOR THE FUTURE
The survey covers - bringing people together , empowering grassroots initiatives, setting ambitions and action plans, impacts across time and space, opportunities for learning, encounters, reimagining and also generating new habits - in general ways.	Survey covers - GHG mitigation through renovation; renewable energy; circular design principles; carbon impact; pollution; less material intense solutions.	Survey covers - material knowledge, provision of space, ideas, awareness of impact, creating knowledge and reflection on future needs.
Specific questions relevant for heritage might bring out how a project raises awareness of climate change impacts in the local context?; stresses the urgency and need for climate action; galvanises public opinion; or provides a catalyst for sustainable regeneration.	Specific questions relevant for heritage might bring out how a project highlights passive design features; the reuse / recycling of materials and the material life cycle (to promote a culture of reuse); and how the project impacts on the renewal of surrounding areas and supports compact development.	Specific questions relevant for heritage might bring out how a project highlights sustainable building design; demonstrates the circular economy; promotes compact urban growth.

### Discussion:

We conclude that while there are many opportunities within the current NEBC framework to identify aspects of how heritage relates to and can support climate action, they are not always very direct and are often tangential links that rely on personal interpretation.

It is suggested that a framework for heritage activation projects should make explicit the relationship between, or the contribution of, heritage to climate action in the form of the 5 themes and 20 sub-themes. The intended outcome would be that the themes and sub-themes enter into the common discourse and consciousness.

In the immediate context of the HeritACT project, this should ensure that all projects or test cases are designed to optimise the role heritage can play in climate action, and demonstrate how the creative and cultural dimension can be brought into the European Green Deal.

2 options can be considered for adapting the NEBC:

1. Modify the NEBC questions to make them specifically relevant to heritage projects under the 3 Values and 3 Working Principles.
2. Add a section of questions, explicitly for built heritage projects and structured by the 5 themes and 20 sub-themes, to the existing NEBC survey to make explicit the connections between heritage and climate action.

We propose option 2 makes more sense, as the NEBC as it stands has been shown (by the survey) to be of great value and the current questions are valid in themselves. The existing NEBC also allows comparison between projects at scale across Europe.

In the version 2 of the survey 2.1, an introductory question has been included in the initial sections of the survey. to identify whether the project is affiliated with heritage reactivation - via a simple yes/no response. If the answer is yes, an additional section is added to the survey(section 16) that asks the user to select the most appropriate statements from a number of options that reflect the role of heritage in climate action under 5 themes; (for e.g., the statement “ the project communicate or reflect the impacts of climate change in a tangible way” is one of the qualifying statements for a heritage project that reflects how heritage is “a catalyst for action”).

These statements are modified versions of the draft questions relating to the relationship between heritage and climate action, that can evolve throughout the HeritACT project, are put forward below.

*1 a catalyst for action:*

- 1A Does the project communicate or reflect the impacts of climate change in a tangible way?
- 1B Does the project demonstrate and stress the urgency and need for climate action?
- 1C Does the project trigger human responses, and potentially galvanise public opinion, on climate action?
- 1D Does the project act as a catalyst for sustainable regeneration in the locality?

*2 an opportunity to mitigate GHG emissions:*

- 2A Does the project involve the repurposing or retrofit of existing buildings?
- 2B Does the project promote a culture of stewardship and reuse of existing resources?

- 2C Does the project demonstrate passive design features?
- 2D Does the project promote compact urban growth and reduce urban sprawl?
  
- 3 *a contributor to community resilience*
- 3A Does the project strengthen and utilise social memory, social learning and/or social networks?
- 3B Does the project engender a sense of belonging and/or attachment to place?
- 3C Does the project involve the active participation of citizens?
- 3D Does the project stimulate the imagination and/or promote the anticipation of change?
  
- 4 *a resource for the future*
- 4A Does the project demonstrate dynamic management of change over time?
- 4B Does the project inspire sustainable building design?
- 4C Does the project demonstrate how the circular economy works?
- 4D Does the project demonstrate ways to live sustainable, within the renewable and assimilative capacities of the region?
  
- 5 *a driver of cultural change*
- 5A Does the project shape a collective response to the convergence of crises?
- 5B Does the project connect people/communities with natural systems?
- 5C Does the project shape new socio-economic and sustainable identities?
- 5D Does the project facilitate the revisiting of past values, theories and practices?

Subsequent to the above analysis and conclusions, the NEBC HeritACT survey has been adapted to include the above questions for future submissions. These will appear on the StoryMap and WebMap. The effect will be monitored by UCD.

## 5/ Conclusion

The New European Bauhaus (NEB) and the European Green Deal (EGD) both emphasize the importance of tangible, intangible, cultural and natural heritage. The HeritACT project seeks to revitalize heritage through engaging experiences. Five themes that highlight the importance of heritage in climate action have been identified through a literature review. While not exhaustive, these themes highlight the significance of heritage in promoting sustainable cities and act as points of focus for policy considerations.

A policy review outlining the national, regional and local policy initiatives in Greece, Italy and Ireland has also been presented, stressing the need for a better understanding of ‘cultural heritage’. In addition to highlighting how HeritACT's objectives are in line with the broad goals of the EGD under various policy sectors, this study also examines the NEB as an effective tool for achieving the EGD's goals. NEB is also established as a framework for heritage reactivation through HeritACT, due to its applicability in heritage reactivation projects.

Along with an examination of heritage reactivation projects submitted as part of the survey, the assessment of how the guidance questions connected to NEB values and principles correspond to the themes of heritage and climate action further emphasizes the importance of heritage in climate action. These findings also show how heritage initiatives complement the objectives set forth in the NEB framework.

Furthermore, the research brings out additional questions that can further highlight the role of heritage under each of the five themes, identifying the ones that were under-represented in the survey and NEBC, as well as suggesting additional questions.

Overall, this study highlights the enormous potential that heritage has to help combat climate change and points out areas where adjustments might be required to ensure the integration of the creative and cultural dimension within the larger context of the EGD.

# Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the National Contact Person for the New European Bauhaus, Dr Androulidaki Amalia, who is Head of the General Directorate of Restoration, Museums and Technical Projects of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and to whom the authors wish to extend their warmest thanks for her contribution to the specific section of the present document.

# Annex

## Annex 01

### New European Bauhaus Compass

#### Values and Ambitions

- Beautiful - This category looks at how a project can go beyond needs and improve the well-being of users. It has its own aesthetic and sits well within the local heritage and brings out the qualities of the space. A 'beautiful' project also enhances meaningful social interactions and anticipates future changes (European Commission, 2022).
  - AMBITION I: to activate Context re-activation • Sensory experience • Aesthetics. Projects that are aware of place and heritage and improve the physical and mental health of the individuals.
  - AMBITION II: to connect Connection across contexts • Collective experience • Sense of belonging. Projects where there is social interaction and collective experiences.
  - AMBITION III: to integrate Enabling creation • Restructuring of values • Long-lasting movement. Projects that generate a re-invention of the places, lifestyle, and communities through new cultural and social values.
- Together - This value brings together the concepts of equality, accessibility, and affordability. The focus is on equal access to resources and opportunities for people of all cultures, ages, and backgrounds with a positive and non-discriminatory approach (European Commission, 2022).
  - AMBITION I: to include Equality • Accessibility • Prioritising disadvantaged people. Projects that grant physical, cognitive, and psychological accessibility to all people, and prioritise less represented individuals, groups, and communities.
  - AMBITION II: to consolidate Overcoming segregation • Representation and social stability • Sharing resources and opportunities together. Projects that foster relationships and social justice over time. Inclusion and access are secured through institutional mechanisms.
  - AMBITION III: to transform Fostering shared social values • Societal development and collective growth • New ways of living together. Inclusion builds on the idea of



cooperation and solidarity, aiming to break obsolete social models and transform world views, paradigms, and behaviours.

- Sustainable - The European GreenCorp framework (2020) defines sustainability as “prioritising the needs of all life forms and of the planet by ensuring that human activity does not exceed planetary boundaries.” (European Commission, 2022). Features like prolonging the usability of a project, and the consideration of the entire system within which it sits are important. Lastly, a good project attempts to reconnect with nature and has a positive impact on lifestyles, relations, and the economy.
  - AMBITION I: to repurpose Preservation • Repair, re-use, reduce, upgrade, renew. The project favours durability, recyclability, and adaptability. It aims at rethinking for minimum use of resources and energy, and the environmental footprint.
  - AMBITION II: (Industrial) system circularity • Waste transformation The aim is to close the loop and investigate circular processes active in the design, production, use and discarding phases.
  - AMBITION III: Carbon storing • Enhancing biodiversity • Restoration and expansion of natural landscapes • Paradigm shift, behavioural change The project aims to enhance the environment by giving more than it takes, aware of the larger systems in which they sit and their impact over time and space.

## Working Principles

- Participatory Process - An NEB project will involve collaborative decision-making and design processes with representation from civil society including different social groups within a participatory framework - with equal power to define, manage and implement it (European Commission, 2022).
  - AMBITION I: to consult Information • Dialogue • Consultation. Makes use of established communication methods, which at this level is for one-sided consultation and information sharing those feeds into decision making. The flow of information is static and one-sided.
  - AMBITION II: to co-develop Exchange • Joint project steps • Co-creation. Involves dynamic exchanges between project and stakeholders on an equal footing.
  - AMBITION III: to self-govern Partnership Joint action • Community • Self-governance. Aims to enable stakeholders to negotiate with power holders of the project and discuss trade-offs throughout the project's life cycle, empowering them to make decisions and govern the project.

- 
- Multi-Level Engagement - Multi scale - engagement across scales, between fields and time to assess how global issues affect local ones and vice versa. This exchange should be horizontal (among peers) and vertical (across scales). When an NEB achieves scalability at various levels, the solutions with a place-based approach evolve with systems thinking (European Commission, 2022).
    - AMBITION I: to work locally Inter-municipal cooperation • Network, coalitions • Informal cooperation. Horizontal, informal networks at a local level.
    - AMBITION II: to work across levels Supranational institutions • EU Member States • Local and regional authorities. Vertical connections between formal institutions, e.g. - municipalities, and regional authorities.
    - AMBITION III: to work across levels to work globally Multi-scale Impact • Cross-sectoral cooperation • Global North-Global-South relations. Global reach for wider impact, looking at intergovernmental institutions that are looking for solutions to similar problems, or entire ecosystems.
  
  - Transdisciplinary Approach - Solutions that bring together different disciplines, with multidisciplinary collaboration, grounded on scientific expertise but also knowledge of non-academics and the public.
    - AMBITION I: to be multidisciplinary Diversity of disciplines • Diverse educational backgrounds • Common problem definition. Working independently alongside disciplines that engage in similar problems.
    - AMBITION II: to be interdisciplinary Knowledge creation • Intensity of communication • Integration of results. Ways of addressing issues shared by more than one academic discipline.
    - AMBITION III: to be beyond disciplinary Non-academic partnerships • Interaction with non-academic public engagement • collaborative process • Level(s) of interaction. A beyond disciplinary approach integrating formal and informal knowledge across different fields, with traditional knowledge, cultural values, and norms.

## Annex 02

Recognise Landscapes in Law - Landscape is recognised as an explicit factor in decision-making under the legislation. The 19 Actions of the NLS

**Action 01** - The term “Landscape” has been defined in the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010. Develop a National Landscape Character Assessment - Ireland’s landscape will be identified, characterized, and mapped to provide the data and qualitative information required to evaluate its current position.

**Action 02** - A data framework on a national GIS platform to provide the structure for ongoing collection.

**Action 03** - International practice, and incorporating Historic Landscape Characterisation, and other appropriate assessment methodologies.

**Action 04** - Landscape Character Assessments will be prepared at local and intra-local authority levels. Developed Landscape Policies - Policies will be developed and implemented for the protection, management and planning of the landscape in all relevant sectors of public administration.

**Action 05** - Prepare an inventory of all programmes and policies that have or may have a significant impact on the landscape.

**Action 06** - Periodic ‘State of the Landscape’ reports will be prepared by each relevant public authority and a summary compilation published by the Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht. Increase Landscape Awareness - This objective will promote the increment of public awareness and understanding of landscape.

**Action 07** - Develop definitions, analytical tools, and descriptions to describe the nature of the landscape and the processes.

**Action 08** - Develop public awareness programmes to promote an understanding of the nature of landscape, and how landscape should be managed.

**Action 09** - Provide appropriate support to public participation initiatives.

**Action 10** - Develop national landscape awards in cooperation with the relevant professional and educational institutes to generate public interest while promoting awareness of the landscape.

**Action 11** - Complete and publish the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes Survey of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. Identify Education, Research, and Training Needs - This objective aims to identify current knowledge and gaps in education.

**Action 12** - In co-operation with the relevant education authorities and professional institutes, level the existing level of landscape education and research.

**Action 13** - Commission or facilitate the survey and identification of best landscape management and policy practice in Ireland and internationally.

**Action 14** - Organize multidisciplinary conferences on practice and research in landscape management and conservation.

**Action 15** - Facilitate the introduction of landscape education into primary and secondary school curricula. Strengthen Public Participation - One of the main elements in the design and implementation of landscape objectives.

**Action 16** - Develop methods of participation for public and private organisations, and individuals.

**Action 17** - Rise awareness, and encourage direct involvement of civil society, voluntary organisations, and commercial sectors.

**Action 18** - Encourage the participation of local and regional authorities.

**Action 19** - The Department of Art, Heritage, and Gaeltacht, will coordinate and set in place an implementation programme to assist in the delivery of actions as set out in the Strategy.

## Annex 03

### Survey questions.

This survey aims to collate examples of heritage activation projects/solutions that align with NEB values and principles as part of HeritACT T2.1.

#### **Location and information about the sample.**

- What is the name of this project/solution?
- Please provide a brief description of this project/solution.
- In what country was this project/solution developed/implemented?
- Please, indicate where the example is located by dropping a pin on this map.
- Please upload any photos of the project/solution.
- Please share the project/solution website.
- Please share any other links (URLs) about the project/solution (scientific articles, newspaper articles, reports, videos, events, etc.).

#### **NEBC Values - Beautiful, Together, and Sustainable.**

The NEBC describes the three core values of the initiative and traces the path for a project to become truly "NEB". To achieve this, Compass also sets out three working principles that apply across the system of values.

#### *Levels of ambition*

For each value and for each working principle, the NEBC presents three levels of ambition, to inspire and guide the design of a project from its first stages. It does this mainly through questions and examples. The NEBC sets out to create a workable and clear reference framework, with distinctions between more and less ambitious endeavours. Any decision and project maker can test their NEB ambitions with the project examples and guiding questions as reference material.

#### **Beautiful**

Art and culture in all their diversity play a major role in making our lives beautiful and meaningful. The Compass sets out three cumulative ambitions for a beautiful project: to (re)activate the qualities of a given context while contributing to our physical and mental well-being; to connect different places and people and foster a sense of belonging through meaningful collective experiences; and to integrate new enduring cultural and social values through creation. Beyond personal preferences, the New European Bauhaus puts a project's creative process at the centre of what makes it beautiful. A beautiful project emerges when its authors invest collective sensitivity, intelligence, and competences into creating a positive and enriching experience for people, beyond functionality. A project that is

genuinely attentive to its context and users encourages mutual care and can be a powerful driver for change.

Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.

*Tick all that apply to this project.*

**Ambition I: To activate.**

- The project considered the comfort of its users (e.g. in terms of materials, light, air, noise).
- The project considered sensory perceptions (visual, auditory, tactile, and olfactory) and emotional sensibility.
- The project reflected regional/local particularities and call upon local materials and skills.
- The project made its own aesthetic choices (e.g. in terms of composition, colours, balance, or material compatibility).

**Ambition II: To connect.**

- The project provided attractive and comfortable spaces that bring people together in diverse settings.
- The project gave a sense of community to people with different backgrounds and perspectives, strengthening the sense of community.
- The project gave opportunities to learn about new ideas, places, or people.
- The project was interactive, offering opportunities for encounters or discoveries.

**Ambition III: To integrate.**

- The participants were able to question and reimagine their way of life through the project.
- The project generated new fulfilling habits.
- There was a reflection on the future needs of the project's users favouring long-term thinking.
- The project had a positive transformative effect on the participants' lives.

### **Sustainable.**

The NEBC puts the focus on the end goals to achieve (the ambitions), and the environmental side of sustainability, because the social side is addressed as well by the third NEB value - Together. The Compass keeps therefore the definition used in the European GreenComp framework,—which is: 'Sustainability means prioritising the needs of all life forms and of the planet by ensuring that human activity does not exceed planetary boundaries.' The basic sustainability ambition in the Compass is concerned with conventional features like the ability to repurpose or preserve, and the next level, to close the loop, considers the entire system of a project. The highest ambition is to regenerate and reconnect to nature. The implications of following the three values (e.g. impact on lifestyles, relations and economy, sometimes also included in the broader definition of sustainability) are mentioned at the end of the document, where the values come together.

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Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.

*Tick all that apply to this project.*

**Ambition I: To repurpose.**

- The project solved its needs in a less material intensive way.
- The use of the project was prolonged, e.g. by renovation or the project is repairable or upgradeable.
- The impact on the environment of the project be lowered, e.g. by decreasing the use of energy, water, pesticides, CO2 or other harmful substances
- Components or elements were replaced by a natural material or other less harmful resources.
- The project prioritized renewable energy solutions favourable to biodiversity.

**Ambition II: To close the loop.**

- The initiative worked with circular economy principles, e.g. with closing the whole material cycle or waste transformation.
- All stakeholders were in the cycle working together.
- There was an overview of the carbon impact, material, energy or water waste streams before, during and after the use of the product/building/intervention.
- There was a zero-pollution action plan e.g. for air, water & soil.
- The project looked at indirect impacts across time and space and trade-offs between different sustainability measures.

**Ambition III: To regenerate.**

- The initiative gave back more than it takes, e.g. by carbon storage in buildings.
- There was an understanding of the inner working of a (natural) ecosystem that could restore the landscape or biodiversity.
- There was a vision on societal change by behavioural change or a mention of a paradigm shift.

### **Together.**

The third core value of the New European Bauhaus builds on the concept of inclusion and enriches it with the concepts of equality, accessibility and affordability. Starting from these fundamental features, the Compass identifies growing levels of ambition, keeping the focus on the essential idea of granting and securing equal access to opportunities and resources for all and encouraging exchanges across cultures, genders and ages. Faithful to the spirit of togetherness, the NEBC maintains a positive, open and non-discriminatory approach that goes beyond the exercise of listing or categorising social groups based on their differences. Therefore, it does not refer to any of them explicitly. The Compass sets out three cumulative ambitions for an inclusive project: to include; to consolidate; and to transform.

Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.

*Tick all that apply to this project.*

Ambition I: To include.

- The project is easily and equally accessible.
- The project is affordable.
- The project considered the needs of less represented communities.

Ambition II: To consolidate.

- The project secured social justice over time.
- The project offered equal resources and opportunities.
- The project helped to overcome segregation between different communities.

Ambition III: To transform.

- The project promoted new ways of living together.
- The project broke obsolete and unjust social models.

**This project achieved:**

*Beautiful.*

- Ambition I: To activate.
- Ambition II: To connect.
- Ambition III: To integrate.

*Sustainable.*

- Ambition I: To repurpose.
- Ambition II: To close the loop.
- Ambition III: To regenerate.

*Together.*

- Ambition I: To include.
- Ambition II: To consolidate.
- Ambition III: To transform.

**Working Principles - Participatory Process.**

**Participatory Process.**



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This principle refers to the degree to which the communities affected by the project are involved in the design, decision-making and implementation phases. It starts from the premise that a NEB project will always involve civil society or representatives of social groups ('the stakeholders') within a highly participatory framework. The process should progress towards equal relations in defining and implementing a project and empower the local community to manage key processes or outcomes, or enable them to initiate and self-govern future actions in the longer term.

### *Ambitions*

Please select the ambitions that were achieved during the project/solution to the best of your knowledge. We will review your answers later to confirm the selected ambitions.

Ambition I: To consult.

- The project kept stakeholders informed.
- There was an awareness of who might be excluded from the project.
- The project allowed stakeholders to contribute.

Ambition II: To co-develop.

- The project processed stakeholder input.
- Those affected by the project were included in the decision-making.
- The project aimed to collaborate with stakeholders.
- The project reached out to those who are excluded from their activity.

Ambition III: To self-govern partnership.

- The project empowered and sustained grass-roots initiatives beyond project implementation.
- The project aimed to allow stakeholders to take (legal) ownership.
- The project owners aimed to make themselves redundant, enabling a community to take agency.
- The project took measures to include those affected by a design and to ensure representation in decision-making.

### **Multi-level Engagement.**

A Multi-level engagement across scales, fields and time is necessary to anticipate the effects that global issues can have on the local dimension, and vice versa (e.g. the effects of national air quality regulations on local environments, the impact of an activity launched at neighbourhood level for cleaning the oceans...). A multi-level NEB project should implement an effective exchange both horizontally (with peers) and vertically (with others operating on a different scale) and then advance to a well-defined collaborative framework integrating the two. The highest ambition for a multi-level NEB project is to find ways to reach a transformational impact beyond its initial scale, and bridge the

local and the global dimension connecting stakeholders who, across various levels, share similar purposes. Doing so, it combines a place-based approach with a systemic thinking. Effective multi-level collaboration should produce transferable and scalable solutions to disseminate knowledge in a cross-sectoral manner and activate cross-border experimentation with new ideas.

### *Ambitions*

Please select the ambitions that were achieved during the project/solution to the best of your knowledge. We will review your answers later to confirm the selected ambitions.

Ambition I: To work locally.

- The project interacted with local networks and collectives.
- The project aimed at influencing the local living environment.
- The project cultivated a place-based approach.

Ambition II: To work across levels.

- The project interacted with networks and/or institutions that are active beyond the scale of the projects itself (e.g. from local to regional, from national to international...).
- The project worked at different scales (e.g. neighbourhood and the city, one single school with a network of national schools...).
- The project aimed at having an influence across different scales.

Ambition III: To work across levels to work globally.

- The project aimed at reaching a global, transformational impact.
- The project considered the local impact putting it in perspective with the future of the entire ecosystem.

### **Transdisciplinary Approach.**

NEB projects should aim to bring together knowledge from different fields and practitioners from various fields. They work on solutions that affect different aspects of a project – social, economic, cultural, artistic, architectural, ecological etc. Transdisciplinary ways of working also encourage solutions that can be applied in a variety of disciplines and fields and are not limited to one area only. A NEB project that starts out as a multidisciplinary collaboration should progress towards integrating results from different disciplines. Ultimately, it should ground scientific expertise in society by drawing on the knowledge of non-academics and the public.

### *Ambitions*

Please select the ambitions that were achieved during the project/solution to the best of your knowledge. We will review your answers later to confirm the selected ambitions.

Ambition I: To be multi-disciplinary.

- The project worked with different disciplines.
- There was a common problem definition, shared between different stakeholders.
- Several different educational backgrounds were involved.
- The project worked in different distances between disciplines, e.g. urban planners working with architects (small distance) or biologists working with artists (large distance).

Ambition II: To be interdisciplinary.

- The communication intensity was managed between disciplines.
- There was a new knowledge creation.
- The results were integrated between each other.

Ambition III: To be beyond disciplinary.

- Non-formal knowledge partners were involved in the knowledge creation.
- Equal value was given to formal and informal knowledge.
- There was a common goal and a plan to reach it collectively.
- There was a collaborative process put in place that facilitates the merging of different knowledge fields.

**This project achieved:**

*Participatory Process.*

- Ambition I: To consult.
- Ambition II: To co-develop.
- Ambition III: To self-govern partnership.

*Multi-level Engagement.*

- Ambition I: To work locally.
- Ambition II: To work across levels.
- Ambition III: To work across levels to work globally.

*Transdisciplinary Approach.*

- Ambition I: To be multi-disciplinary.
- Ambition II: To be interdisciplinary.
- Ambition III: To be beyond disciplinary.

## Annex 04

Survey responses.

Link to the excel file [here](#).

What is the name of this project/solution?	Please provide a brief description of this project/solution.	In what country was this project/solution developed/implemented?	Please share the project/solution website.	Please share any other links (URLs) about the project/solution (scientific articles, newspaper articles, reports, videos, events, etc.).	Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.	Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.	Select the ambitions achieved during the course of the project/solution.
<b>Hal5</b>	The project is the re-used of an abandoned protected railway hall. The project was started by the community It was started by the community and it is the re-use of an abandoned protected railway hall. The project promotes civil, involvement and governance, as well as encourages local business.	Belgium	<a href="https://www.hal5.be/">https://www.hal5.be/</a>	<a href="https://www.hal5.be/">https://www.hal5.be/</a>	activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4	repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_4,repurpose_5,close_loop_1,close_loop_3,close_loop_4,close_loop_5,regenerate_1,regenerate_2,regenerate_3	include_1,include_2,include_3,consolidate_1,consolidate_2,consolidate_3,transform_1,transform_2
<b>Arkki's Learning Via Participation Model</b>	It is a participatory education model designed to involve children in the urban design process for developing child friendly city ideas. It has been tested in Vietnam and Bangkok as well.	Finland	<a href="https://www.arkki.net/neweuropeanbauhaus/">https://www.arkki.net/neweuropeanbauhaus/</a>	<a href="https://www.arkki.com/arkki-facilitates-children-participation-in-a-smart-and-child-friendly-ho-chi-minh-city-in-collaboration-with-unicef-and-local-collaborators/">https://www.arkki.com/arkki-facilitates-children-participation-in-a-smart-and-child-friendly-ho-chi-minh-city-in-collaboration-with-unicef-and-local-collaborators/</a>	activate_2,activate_3,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_3,integrate_4	repurpose_2	include_1,consolidate_1,consolidate_2

<p><b>circle park</b></p>	<p>Circle Park is a temporary project in open air on an abandoned industrial terrain of 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> with circular economy as a main theme. It is an innovative and experimental ecosystem that wants to create a community of different actors in the circular economy.</p> <p>The site consists of sports fields (beach volley and padel), a summer bar with a sociocultural programming responding to the needs of the neighborhood (performances, concerts, initiations ...), and production workshops that have their home in a container village.</p>	<p>Belgium</p>	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/circleparkbrussels/">https://www.facebook.com/circleparkbrussels/</a></p>		<p>activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,integrate_3</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_3,close_loop_1,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_2,transform_1,transform_2</p>
<p><b>Becoming Lumbardhi</b></p>	<p>Becoming Lumbardhi is the ongoing process of reviving Lumbardhi Cinema and its historic neighborhood, through a gradual restoration, diverse community participation, bottom-up institution-building, and interdisciplinary programs. By jointly creating a public space and a center for visual art, cinema, music, research, and education, Lumbardhi inspires a sense of belonging, generates discussions and knowledge about the city, supports civil society and stimulates artistic and critical imagination.</p>	<p>PRIZREN, KOSOVO</p>	<p><a href="https://lumbardhi.org/about/lumbardhi-foundation/">https://lumbardhi.org/about/lumbardhi-foundation/</a></p>		<p>connect_1,connect_2,connect_4,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_2,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_3,transform_1</p>
<p><b>CLEVER Cities Milano</b></p>	<p>The project tests Nature-Based Solutions (NBSs) in different European cities' neighbourhoods, to regenerate urban areas, tackle climate change and provide new services to citizens. In Milan an awareness-raising campaign has been promoted to spread citizens' knowledge about the multiple benefits of NBSs. Citizens were also supported in the design and implementation of green roofs and facades in some pilot areas. In addition, local stakeholders were involved in the co-design of the new Giambellino 129 park to create an accessible oasis of biodiversity that will host various species of flora and fauna and urban gardens. The park will be monitored and managed engaging citizens. Finally, at Tibaldi Railway Station green elements have been integrated into the station's noise barriers, structures and embankments, for</p>	<p>Italy</p>	<p><a href="https://milanoclever.net/">https://milanoclever.net/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://clevercities.eu/">https://clevercities.eu/</a></p>	<p>activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_4,close_loop_2,close_loop_5,regenerate_1,regenerate_2,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_1,include_2,consolidate_1,consolidate_2,transform_1</p>

	absorbing CO2 emissions, reusing rainwater and improving the microclimate and urban resilience in a heavily urbanized context. (co-funded by European Commission - Horizon2020).						
<b>CASCINA CUCCAGNA</b>	Cascina Cuccagna is a 17th-century farmhouse located in the city centre of Milan. Owned by the municipality, it was restored and opened in 2012 thanks to the commitment of local associations and citizens. Today it is managed by a group of non-profit organisations that have transformed it into a living place of culture and encounter. The farmstead provides a lot of services to the community: a plants' nursery, a social carpentry, an energy information desk, a restaurant with a guest house, beehives, training course and culturale events. It is also animated by groups of citizens who manage a community garden with educational workshops, social knitting and a joint purchasing group for sustainable food. Recently a pilot project has been launched to improve the earthquake resistance conditions of buildings of historical and architectural interest, organised as a "building site-school": the works become an opportunity to train professionals and citizens are engaged through open building sites.	Italy	<a href="https://www.cuccagna.org/">https://www.cuccagna.org/</a>		activate_1,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4	repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_4,close_loop_2,regenerate_1,regenerate_2,regenerate_3	include_1,include_2,include_3,consolidate_1,consolidate_2,transform_1

<p><b>CariGO GREEN3</b></p>	<p>CariGO GREEN3 is a territorial development programme of the Gorizia Landscape in the Italian Friuli Venezia Giulia region on the border to Slovenia. The Fondazione CaRiGo is a non-profit organisation working to promote social and economic development in the province of Gorizia . To build a connected, innovative and green territory they teamed up with the landscape architecture studio LAND and the local technology developer IKON. They launched the 3 year programme (2018-2020) of CariGO GRREEN3, to become greener in three years but with an exponential long-term positive effect for the local heritage, tourism and local development. The programme consists of three projects which create a productive landscape which enables the visitor to discover the culture of Gorizia throughout the territory and technology. The projects work only with existing infrastructures such as buildings and pathways and provide a completely new experience of the area without carbon footprint.</p>	<p>Italia</p>	<p><a href="https://www.landsrl.com/portfolio-land/isonzo-xr-75kjh">https://www.landsrl.com/portfolio-land/isonzo-xr-75kjh</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.fondazionecarigo.it/it/16983/005338">https://www.fondazionecarigo.it/it/16983/005338</a></p>	<p>activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_3</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_4,close_loop_2,close_loop_5,regenerate_2,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_1,consolidate_1,consolidate_2,transform_1</p>
<p><b>Lura River Retention Basins</b></p>	<p>I Prati del Ceppo - the Lura River Retention Basins for the supra-regional flood protection.          The project Lura River Retention Basins is conceived for the need to contrast the flooding phenomena that occur in the Milan metropolitan area during periods of heavy rainfall, compensating for the massive presence of sealed urban areas and for the increasingly evident and damaging effects of climate change. The project is also part of a supra-regional hydro-geological risk reduction strategy promoted by the Interregional Agency for the Po River (AIPO) and the Lombardy Region.          The project therefore represents an opportunity to highlight the fundamental role of nature in intervening against climate change, in multiple urban and rural contexts. The project area involved a monofunctional agricultural area and wooded strips with low ecological value, located between the municipalities of Lomazzo,</p>	<p>Italia</p>	<p><a href="https://www.landsrl.com/portfolio-land/lura-valley-park">https://www.landsrl.com/portfolio-land/lura-valley-park</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.laminazione.lura.it/Storia.htm">http://www.laminazione.lura.it/Storia.htm</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HTnGn0HlyOY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HTnGn0HlyOY</a></p>	<p>activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_3,repurpose_4,repurpose_5,close_loop_2,close_loop_5,regenerate_2</p>	<p>include_1,transform_1</p>

	Cadorago and Bregnano within the Lura Park.						
<b>UnaLab</b>	<p>UnaLab is a project financed in the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 730052 - Smart Cities and Communities Nature-based Solutions.</p> <p>The UNaLab project contributed to the European knowledge base on Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), by demonstrating their benefits, cost-effectiveness, economic viability and replicability through the co-creation and implementation of NBS in three front-runner cities - Eindhoven, Tampere and Genova.</p> <p>The prject helped cities to advance specific NBS projects by introducing resources and best practices that they can consult in the different phases of a project.</p> <p>In Genova the park project implemented the connection of green spaces,creating a green corridor in which it is possible to increase biodiversity and decrease urban heat stress, ensuring a well-functioning ecosystem. Further, cultivation areas, infiltration basin, bioswale and rain garden have been created to promote biodiversity implementation.</p>	Italia	<a href="https://unalab.eu/en">https://unalab.eu/en</a>	<a href="https://smart.comune.genova.it/sezione/progetti-europei/Unalab">https://smart.comune.genova.it/sezione/progetti-europei/Unalab</a>	activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4	repurpose_1,repurpose_3,repurpose_4,repurpose_5,close_loop_2,regenerate_2,regenerate_3	include_1,include_2



<p><b>T-Factor - Herbula Garden</b></p>	<p>T-Factor is a Horizon 2020 project that seeks to unlock the transformative potential of temporary use in urban regeneration. T-Factor gathers cities, universities, businesses and grassroots organisations committed to creating new knowledge, tools and approaches to temporary urbanism that can contribute to inclusive and thriving futures in cities. We work across advanced and early stage regeneration initiatives in Europe and beyond, leveraging international collaboration to advance strategic policy-making, research and innovative practice in this emerging field.</p> <p>Herbula Wild Garden is a temporary garden-laboratory, an actual wild garden of native herbs and flowers accessible at MIND's spaces and created as a meanwhile use (i.e. temporary use) of the Milan pilot for T-Factor. Herbula aims to enable the exploration of urban biodiversity through experimental and educational activities aimed at enhancing the knowledge, appreciation and care of local natural resources (flora and fauna).</p>	<p>Italia</p>	<p><a href="https://mind.t-factor.eu/herbula-wild-garden-en/">https://mind.t-factor.eu/herbula-wild-garden-en/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.landsrl.com/and-news/2023/civic-mind-event-innovation-week">https://www.landsrl.com/and-news/2023/civic-mind-event-innovation-week</a></p>	<p>activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_4,close_loop_2,close_loop_5,regenerate_2</p>	<p>include_1,include_2,consolidate_2,transform_1</p>
<p><b>Ca' Corniani</b></p>	<p>Ca' Corniani represents by extension one of Italy's largest farms. The hinterland of Caorle, is an area of land reclamation and the search for ever greater agricultural productivity. Agricultural productivity is the starting point of the process of revitalization that aims to restore a new identity image of the land, by promoting a new relationship between the coast and the hinterland, capable of attracting a part of that tourism until now concentrated on the Veneto coastline.</p> <p>The new identity image of Ca' Corniani passes through two strategic tools parallel and inescapable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the SOFTWARE acts on the landscape through the increase of biodiversity and reconnection with a network of bicycle connections.</li> <li>- HARDWARE works on the built heritage through the</li> </ul>	<p>Italia</p>	<p><a href="https://www.landsrl.com/portfolio-land/ca-corniani">https://www.landsrl.com/portfolio-land/ca-corniani</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.cacorniani.it/en/the-project/">https://www.cacorniani.it/en/the-project/</a></p>	<p>activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_3,integrate_2,integrate_3</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_4,close_loop_2,close_loop_4,regenerate_2</p>	<p>include_2,consolidate_2,transform_1</p>

	introduction of multifunctionality understood as new shared services and support for the territory.						
<b>My Square</b>	My Square was a project co-designed with the local community. A semi-abandoned square with a park and a theatrical stage was brought back to life, with the help of the Municipality Youth Volunteer Group and the locals. Various environmental and cultural activities, such as tree planting and the development of an audio-walk with the locals' memories of the square, increased the sense of belonging, which led to the revitalization of the space since the locals are now visiting the place.	Cyprus	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/MySquarePanikouDemetriou">https://www.facebook.com/MySquarePanikouDemetriou</a>	<a href="https://soundcloud.com/mysquare-project/mysquare-project/my-square?si=557f0762ffc94b728ef11e328b2dedd3&amp;utm_source=clipboard&amp;utm_medium=text&amp;utm_campaign=social_sharing">https://soundcloud.com/mysquare-project/my-square?si=557f0762ffc94b728ef11e328b2dedd3&amp;utm_source=clipboard&amp;utm_medium=text&amp;utm_campaign=social_sharing</a>	activate_1,activate_2,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,integrate_1,integrate_3,integrate_4	regenerate_2,regenerate_3	include_1,include_2,include_3,consolidate_1,consolidate_3,transform_1
<b>Anttila Farm Incubator</b>	The Anttila Farm Incubator urban concept stems from the will to create an efficient fusion between the urban and the rural environment, offering the inhabitants the activities and peacefulness of the rural setting with the commodities and density of a semi-urban settlement. The creation of a cooperative agro-productive community is the starting point to achieve this concept by assuring the economical sustainability of the site while keeping the culture and heritage of the site.	FINLAND	<a href="https://www.tuusula.fi/sivu.tmpl?sivu_id=8893">https://www.tuusula.fi/sivu.tmpl?sivu_id=8893</a>		activate_1,activate_3,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,integrate_1,integrate_3,integrate_4	repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_5,close_loop_1,close_loop_3,regenerate_2,regenerate_3	consolidate_1,consolidate_2,consolidate_3,transform_1
<b>FUTUREUM: From Black Past to Green Future</b>	FUTUREUM is a green, open and sustainable platform within a revitalised block of a former coal tippler and grinding mill situated at DOV, a former industrial zone and national cultural heritage site turned into a knowledge cluster. FUTUREUM is an inclusive, shared space for experiments and creatives to celebrate the hard work of coal miners and steel producers of the past and present	Czechia	<a href="https://futureum.cz/">https://futureum.cz/</a>		activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,integrate_3	repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_4,repurpose_5,close_loop_3,regenerate_3	include_1,include_3,transform_1

	the visions of future work and life. FUTUREUM brings added aesthetic value and reconnects people and generations.						
<b>TANGÓ project</b>	The TANGÓ project is a complex project: on the one hand, it approaches a part of local histories of the Teleki square of Budapest that has been less researched by the mainstream, filling the gaps in the collection, processing and presentation of the past. On the other hand, it seeks to broaden the range of visual representations and vocabularies of absent voices by involving contemporary photographers, architects, urbanists, criminologists, literary historians and cultural researchers.	Hungary	<a href="http://tangoprojekt.org/">http://tangoprojekt.org/</a>		activate_2,connect_2,connect_3,integrate_4		include_2,include_3,consolidate_3,transform_1
<b>14 Henrietta Street (Tenement Museum)</b>	14 Henrietta Street, Dublin is a museum of social history and urban life in the city. It is housed within a former tenement building to showcase the lives and stories of its residents, over a period of 300 years. Henrietta Street is the most intact collection of early to mid-18th century houses in Ireland. The original tenement building was restored to showcase fully furnished apartments that have been re-created to reflect the lives of families that lived there during different time periods - from the 1720s as a townhouse for affluent families, to the 1900s as tenements for the working class. Created after discussions with residents and historians, it reflects the social and economic disparities in Dublin city during the time. It is owned by the Dublin City Council and run by the Dublin City Council Culture Company. The museum continues to engage with visitors, local residents and families to gather new stories and enhance visitor experience.	Ireland	<a href="https://14henriettastreet.ie/about/about-us/">https://14henriettastreet.ie/about/about-us/</a>	<a href="https://www.miesarch.com/work/4242">https://www.miesarch.com/work/4242</a> , <a href="https://www.europeanforum.museum/en/previous-editions/emya-twenty/14-henrietta-street/">https://www.europeanforum.museum/en/previous-editions/emya-twenty/14-henrietta-street/</a> , <a href="https://www.dublincitycouncilculturecompany.ie/what-we-do/programmes/14-henrietta-street">https://www.dublincitycouncilculturecompany.ie/what-we-do/programmes/14-henrietta-street</a>	activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_4	repurpose_2,close_loop_2,regenerate_3	include_3,consolidate_1,transform_2

<p><b>Sacromonte Caves Museum</b></p>	<p>The Sacromonte Caves Museum is a participative project which led a hundred years history area of Grenade, in Spain, from abandon to life. By restoring the natural, cultural and social heritage of this place, which acts as a refuge for ethnic minorities since the 15th century, identities and know-hows have been revitalised in order to enrich today's behaviours of the local communities. Today, people's sense of belonging is revived through didactic, environmental and cultural events.</p>	<p>Spain</p>	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/museocuevas.sacromonte">https://www.facebook.com/museocuevas.sacromonte</a></p>		<p>activate_2,activate_3,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_2,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_2,regenerate_2,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_1,include_2,include_3,consolidate_2,transform_1</p>
<p><b>Moving Lusitania</b></p>	<p>The microcosm of the quartier «Italie» stands as a mirror of the global history of Dudelange, even of Luxembourg and Europe. Moving Lusitania is a physical and digital project based on stories of everyday life, revealing the changes in rhythm, time and space over the decades. A two-year project leading to a multimedia exhibition, a series of conferences and a permanent audiovisual journey (web app) that let people explore the Quartier, discovering meaningful places and their stories.</p>	<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/tokonoma.creativestudio">https://www.facebook.com/tokonoma.creativestudio</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.movinglusitania.org">www.movinglusitania.org</a></p>	<p>activate_2,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,close_loop_1</p>	<p>include_2,include_3,consolidate_1,consolidate_3,transform_1</p>
<p><b>Geological-Cultural Camp MARBLE LAKE</b></p>	<p>MUNICIPALITY PRILEP, NORTH MACEDONIA AND REGION PELAGONIA, NORTH MACEDONIA Geological-Cultural Camp MARBLE LAKE is an outdoor educational camp, is grassroots initiative, that has a multidisciplinary character &gt; creative, scientific, social, cultural and more. The concept of this camp is designed for education in nature and from nature, to preserve the natural, cultural, social and ecological identities and values This is the project who transform and revives people's sense of belonging and connection with nature.</p>	<p>North Macedonia</p>	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064349633077">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064349633077</a></p>		<p>activate_3,activate_4,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_3</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_4,regenerate_2</p>	<p>include_2,transform_1</p>
<p><b>Casas e Lugares do Sentir - Craft Lab</b></p>	<p>“Casas e Lugares do Sentir”, created by the Fundão Municipality in a protocol with UNESCO, aim to stimulate, conserve, and preserve the territory and its material and immaterial heritage, in a territory rich in traditions and knowledge, which is urgent to preserve, promote and make known to others. Thus, it aims the safeguarding of traditions and transmission of knowledge, locally based and traditional, bringing generations closer together and empowering more</p>	<p>PORTUGAL</p>	<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/MunicipiodoFundao">https://www.facebook.com/MunicipiodoFundao</a></p>		<p>activate_2,activate_3,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_2,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_1,include_2,include_3,consolidate_2,transform_1,transform_2</p>

	people to live in rural territories.						
<b>The Valletta Design Cluster</b>	The Valletta Design Cluster project is a regeneration project of a 17th Century building which had been abandoned for the last 30 years and rehabilitated into a Valletta Design Cluster which is a community space for cultural and creative practice. The project helped to rescue from obsolescence the building whilst regenerating a whole node within the city which had been abandoned, whilst also creating a roof garden to be enjoyed by the users of building and public in general.	Malta	<a href="https://www.vca.gov.mt/en/valletta-design-cluster/">https://www.vca.gov.mt/en/valletta-design-cluster/</a>		activate_1,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,integrate_4	repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_5,close_loop_1,close_loop_3,close_loop_5,regenerate_3	consolidate_2,transform_1,transform_2
<b>‘LUSK FOR LIFE: LUSK VISION 2030’ ACTION PLAN FOR A SMALL IRISH TOWN.</b>	‘Lusk for Life’ is a community led Action Plan for the small Irish town of Lusk. It provides a model for a community-led urban renewal, making best use of existing assets and latent potential in Lusk to plan for the next decade. The focus is on climate resilient strategies, including designs and proposals for more intensive use of public and green space, active travel networks, biodiversity and densification of the historic town centre.	IRELAND	<a href="https://www.appluse.eu/TOWN-VISION">https://www.appluse.eu/TOWN-VISION</a>	<a href="https://2022.prizes.new-european-bauhaus.eu/sites/default/files/additional-documentations/Lusk%20Vision%202030%20Report.pdf">https://2022.prizes.new-european-bauhaus.eu/sites/default/files/additional-documentations/Lusk%20Vision%202030%20Report.pdf</a>	connect_1,connect_2,integrate_1,integrate_3	close_loop_5,regenerate_2,regenerate_3	include_1,include_3,transform_1,transform_2
<b>Xifré’s Rooftop: “Floating” Wild Garden</b>	This project has been a fantastic opportunity to reintroduce nature to the heart of Barcelona. The Xifré Rooftop is a dual purpose renovation project, in terms of both architecture and ecology. Covering an early 19th-century block of ten buildings, this contemporary roof garden creates a “floating” wild space that enhances urban biodiversity and opportunities for social interaction between neighbours. Furthermore, the rooftop elements of the historic building have been carefully restored.	Spain	<a href="https://urbannext.net/xifres-rooftop/">https://urbannext.net/xifres-rooftop/</a>		activate_1,activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_4,integrate_2,integrate_3	repurpose_1,repurpose_3,repurpose_5,close_loop_1,close_loop_3,regenerate_2,regenerate_3	transform_1

<p><b>Jardines en el Aire (Luces de barrio '21)</b></p>	<p>A circular initiative of urban renaturalisation involving artists, scientists, architects, designers, residents of Tres Barrios-Amate and youngs from the local association A.E.S. Candelaria. An exploration of the resources and species of the neighbourhood, to imagine new relationships of sustainable prosperity through an integral process that takes the form of a vertical garden, a perfume that distils plants from the neighbourhood and a sound composition that celebrates new alliances.</p>	<p>Spain</p>	<p><a href="http://www.bienalesdearquitectura.es/index.php/es/?opcion=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=10804">http://www.bienalesdearquitectura.es/index.php/es/?opcion=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=10804</a></p>	<p><a href="https://gardenatlas.net/gardens/jardin-acondicionado-1/">https://gardenatlas.net/gardens/jardin-acondicionado-1/</a></p>	<p>activate_2,activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,close_loop_5,regenerate_2,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_2,include_3,consolidate_3,transform_1</p>
<p><b>LA FÁBRICA DE TODA LA VIDA</b></p>	<p>After being abandoned for years, an old cement factory is now a collaborative space for free culture. Located in a rural municipality of Spain, La Fábrica has become a landmark for an open network of creators, thinkers and social agents throughout the territory. Over the course of our ten years of activity, more than 3.000 people have contributed to regenerate the space. Together we build, meet and explore.</p>	<p>Spain</p>	<p><a href="https://fdtv.org/">https://fdtv.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UNz9y10KP_w&amp;t=1s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UNz9y10KP_w&amp;t=1s</a></p>	<p>activate_3,activate_4,connect_1,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,repurpose_2,repurpose_3,repurpose_5,close_loop_1,close_loop_2,close_loop_3,close_loop_5,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_1,include_2,include_3,consolidate_1,transform_1</p>
<p><b>OPEN-AIR MUSEUM OF THE RESISTANCE: A VIRTUAL DIFFUSE SPACE OF THE MEMORY IN THE CITYSCAPE</b></p>	<p>The Open-air Museum of the Resistance uses digital tools to give access to the history hidden in our city. It enriches the places with information and value for an educational project aiming at involving the whole community. The developed project organizes the historical locations of the Italian liberation where partisans fought for freedom, in the city of Milan providing a map of the hot spots and gravestones that can be visited and they can deliver their storytelling to citizens and tourists.</p>	<p>Italy</p>	<p><a href="https://www.anpiportogeno.va.it/museo-a-cielo-aperto/">https://www.anpiportogeno.va.it/museo-a-cielo-aperto/</a></p>		<p>activate_2,connect_2,connect_3,connect_4,integrate_1,integrate_3,integrate_4</p>	<p>repurpose_1,close_loop_4,regenerate_3</p>	<p>include_2,consolidate_1,transform_1</p>

## Annex 5 - Policy analysis.

Link to the excel file [here](#).

HeritACT Objectives		New European Bauhaus	Notes	Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper	
				Policy-makers	Cultural Heritage Operators
HA 09	Support the NEB principles	New production of technologies	There are cultural dimensions in energy consumption, and heritage can be utilised for addressing community-scale renewable energy sources. The transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy can be implemented in heritage buildings. This will require further dialogue between the heritage conservation bodies and the renewables sector for a coordinated and advanced way to measure and mitigate the impacts of this infrastructure. The decision-making tools will support collaborative processes, multi-level engagement and a transdisciplinary approach in line with the working principles of the New European Bauhaus	Link heritage trades, skills, and education to the demands of the Renovation Wave including through enhanced Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Continuous Vocational Education and Training (C-VET). Utilise the Skills Agenda and Pact for Skills to bring together relevant construction and heritage stakeholders to help achieve these objectives.	Work to improve understanding of the cultural dimensions of energy efficiency and support operationalisation of the EU's 'energy-efficiency-first' principle in order to reduce the need for new energy production and infrastructure capacity.
		Reduce the carbon footprint of steel or cement			
HA 07	Waste as a source material	Recycle wasted textiles		Increase the funding and capacity of heritage authorities and organisations to proactively and timely participate, from the outset, in the decision-making process on the design and siting of energy infrastructure, and to review related applications.	Use cultural heritage as a driver to fully engage citizens in the decarbonisation challenge as convinced actors in this transition.
		Accelerate the green transition of energy-intensive industries			
		Regulatory framework to support the development of the NEB projects in construction			

**Pursuing green finance and investment and ensuring a just transition**

HeritACT Ambitions	New European Bauhaus Compass	Notes	Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper
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HA 01	Integrate natural and human systems to minimize disruptions to the ecosystem	NEB think and do tank for innovative funding	the EGD aims to implant transition initiatives in culture, heritage, creative industries, craft and knowledge of local communities to ensure acceptability and therefore have effective outcomes. <b>HeritACT</b> aligns with the collaboration values of the NEB that provide a sense of continuity, comprehensiveness, and coherence and with the ambitions of the EGD, <b>HeritACT</b> aims to build eco-design capacity within the industry, specifically within heritage practices, educate people about the relevance of the built and natural heritage and its value, and support the local knowledge.	<b>Policymakers</b>	<b>Cultural Heritage Operators</b>
		Research to mobilise private funding and utilise support of social economy		Public finance for culture-based green strategies through pilot projects	Incorporate the benefits of heritage conservation (including historic building reuse) into labels for sustainable financial products
Local history and heritage will be considered in planning and strategies		Seed funding for transformative projects		Build on the craft and other endogenous capacities of local communities and regions	Support community-based prioritisation and documentation of the effects of structural changes,
		Dedicated Urban Development financial instrument		EC to elaborate upon the role of cultural heritage in contributing to environmentally sustainable activities,	
				How harm to these objectives can arise through economic activities, include those that undermine cultural human rights	
				Include creative capital, culture, and heritage in the administration of the Just Transition Mechanism and in territorial just transition plans.	

Activating education and training			
HeritACT Ambitions	New European Bauhaus Compass	Notes	Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper



HA 01	<b>Systems thinking</b>	Emphasizes the role of education and culture in new behaviour and values	The EGD aims to create a sense of belonging, sense of cohesion and solidarity in local communities that can support capacity, climate action ambitions and resilience. <b>HeritACT</b> aligns with the ambitions of the EGD with the implementation of Heritub which are place, portable and digital tubs to increase the visibility of HeritACT, with the aim to exchange knowledge and expertise, it encourages stakeholders' participation in the design and planning process to maximize co-benefits and synergies and support decision-making and aligns with the NEB's actions on connecting with the communities that are working in relevant topics, and reaching out to politics, industry, and society	<b>Policymakers and Cultural Heritage Operators</b>	
HA 01	<b>The development of tools to maximize co-benefits and synergies and support decision making</b>	New European Bauhaus prize was launched to put the spotlight on those inspirational examples and ideas of young talents			Enhance training on the cultural dimensions of climate change and climate action for those working in the environmental and climate fields.
HA 03	<b>Stakeholders participation in design and planning process</b>	New European Bauhaus in the 2022 call for Alliances for innovation, targeting higher education and vocational education and training sectors			Maximise engagement by creative industries and cultural heritage with transformative climate action by developing new curricula and dimensions in the education and training of those working in and with these fields
HA 03	<b>Increase neighborhoods interaction</b>	New European Bauhaus in the Erasmus+ European Youth Together 2022 call for projects supporting transnational partnerships for youth organisations			Dramatically increase messaging on climate change matters by cultural institutions, culture and heritage boards and agencies, craft chambers, and cultural heritage organizations, sites, and constituencies. Incorporate attention to both climate adaptation and GHG reduction into programs, tours, exhibitions, cultural routes, and other projects
HA 04	<b>Hybridise physical places to promote multimodal, convergent, immersive communication and</b>	Support through Creative Europe's artists' residencies and other types of place-bound cultural activities in spaces identified or labelled			

	<b>enable collaborative synergies</b>	by the New European Bauhaus		
<b>HA 09</b>	<b>Study the barriers along with the citizens, scientific and artist communities, civil associations, and public bodies</b>	Organise the New European Bauhaus prize annually.		Leverage the signalling power of Europe’s World Heritage, the European Heritage Label, the European Heritage Awards/Europa Nostra Awards, the 7 Most Endangered Programme and other iconic heritage sites, to enhance public understanding of the threat and challenges of climate change, emphasise the importance of urgent action, and build social cohesion and resilience.
		Peer learning activities to help local authorities to integrate and implement quality principles in the built environment as developed		

<b>Mobilising research and fostering innovation</b>				
<b>HeritACT Ambitions</b>		<b>New European Bauhaus Compass</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper</b>
<b>HA 04</b>	<b>Develop tools to encourage the participation of all sectors of the population</b>	Continuation of the New European Bauhaus programs in the Digital Europe Worl Programmes	New technologies and innovation are keys to archive the EGD ambitions without replacing the traditional knowledge including craft skills. <b>HeritACT</b> is innovating social participation, community engagement and heritage practices, for example with a toolkit which enables the participation of a large audience and hybridises physical spaces to promote immersive communication. According to the NEB, digitally connecting people can enable independent living and access to information. <b>HeritACT</b> innovation practices align with the NEBC	<b>Polymakers and Cultural Heritage Operators</b>
		Promote innovative procurement to foster an approach based on quality, sustainability and inclusion		Support research, development, and entrepreneurship on the scalability of craft and heritage knowledge as contemporary climate technology through the Horizon Europe programme.
<b>HA 04</b>	<b>Mergin virtual an physycal spaces</b>	"Big Buyers" initiative		Recognise craft, Baukultur, and cultural heritage initiatives as circular innovations within the European Regional Development Fund, particularly through smart specialisations.
		Foster trans-disciplinary innovation for sustainability, inclusion and well-being		
		Crated creative sectors like Creative Innovation Labs		
<b>HA 04</b>	<b>Produce measurement protocols</b>	Mobilise Digital Innovation Hubs		Duly include cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and craft strategies

	<b>and methods</b>	Develop real and virtual environments	practices that highlight the use of digital tools that can improve the sustainability performances of materials, products, and buildingsz	in the four 'Green Deal Missions' in order to help deliver large-scale changes in areas such as adaptation to climate change, oceans, cities, and soil.
<b>HA 04</b>	<b>Integration of innovative technologies</b>	Workshops on "research and innovation for the New European Bauhaus" Feed into the future Horizon Europe Work Programmes co-creation process		Grant cultural heritage entrepreneurship a crucial role within the 'knowledge triangle' (business, education and research) of the European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT)'s new Culture and Creative Industries (CCI) Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC), while also developing transversal relations between the CCI and the EIT Climate-KIC.
<b>HA 07</b>	<b>New innovative materials and forms</b>	The New European Bauhaus brings cultural and creative dimension to the European Green Deal		

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy						
HeritACT Ambitions		New European Bauhaus Compass		Notes	Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper	
<b>HA 01</b>	<b>Regenerative design approach</b>	Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy		<b>the European Commission created the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP), and the Action Plan Sustainable Products Initiative (APSPI).</b> <b>Circular Economy Action Plan</b> With the CEAP the European Commission aims to accelerate the "take-make-waste" model to regenerative growth. <b>The Action Plan' Sustainable Products Initiative</b> The CEAP focus on the embodied energy Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and circular economy strategies. <b>HeritACT</b> focus on fabrication using waste material will contribute to the circular economy, and	<b>Policymakers</b>	<b>Cultural Heritage Operators</b>
<b>HA 01</b>	<b>Sustainability goals and secure human well-being</b>	Industrial ecosystems, from construction to lifestyle.	Creative Industries, from material to business model, from digital to farming		Include in European policies integrated nature-culture approaches that highlight linkages between the ecological and social functions of landscapes in ways that promote lifestyles in harmony with nature and decouple waste generation from economic growth.	Promote an ethic of stewardship and reuse as an element of green transition and emphasise European cultural values and practices that address the satisfaction of human needs in ways de-coupled from GHG-intensive consumption in heritage practice, including documentation and interpretation.
		Triangle values:	- Sustainability: for climate goals, circularity, zero pollution, and biodiversity			
<b>HA 01</b>	<b>Building more economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable and equitable cities.</b>	Uses for obsolete buildings or infrastructures		Launch a new 'EU Culture and Heritage Sector Ecolabel' as part of	Help design a new EU Culture and Heritage Sector Ecolabel as part of	

		Co-design process	<p>resource efficiency which aligns with the EGD Circular Economy Action Plan, and also aligns with the NEBC values regarding mobilising the industry for the clean and circular economy. <b>HeritACT</b> will be co-designed and co-implemented with the local communities to raise awareness about NEB and EGD policies. HeritACT will evaluate the we-structure performance assessment framework including KPIS for the environmental, economic, aesthetic, and social impacts, by also incorporating Life Cycle Analysis and other sustainability best practices, aligning with the EGD's Action Plan' Sustainable Products Initiative</p>	<p>the EU Ecodesign framework to capture the potential of arts, culture and heritage venues and sites, whose products and services touch millions.</p> <p>Measure and value the embodied carbon conserved and the GHGs avoided through the use and adaptive reuse of existing buildings while also recognising the co-benefits associated with safeguarding heritage values in the built environment.</p> <p>Include European craft and creative industries, products, and services in the new Ecodesign framework as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan's Sustainable Products Initiative.</p>	<p>the EU Ecodesign framework, including cultural institutions, tourism destinations, festivals, fairs, tours, and events.</p> <p>Strengthen eco-design capacity among heritage professionals, including by updating academic curricula, and events.</p>
HA 02	<b>Flexible values of the local culture heritage</b>	New technologies to reduce the carbon footprint of cement and steel			
HA 02	<b>Provide a sense of continuity, coherence and comprehensibility to the existing structures</b>	Recycle wasted textiles			
HA 04	<b>Support the co-design and co-creation with a toolkit</b>	The New European Bauhaus lab will pursue its community-building			
HA 06	<b>Nature-based solutions</b>	Link up established communities who are working on relevant topics			
HA 06	<b>Decarbonisation of the building sector</b>	Reach out to politics, industry, and society			
HA 07	<b>Waste as a source material</b>	Regulatory framework to support the development of the New European Bauhaus projects in construction energy-intensive industries, mobility, proximity and social economy, cultural and creative industries, tourism, textiles.			
HA 09	<b>Life Cycle Analysis</b>				

**Building and renovating in an energy and resource-efficient way**

	<b>HeritACT Ambitions</b>	<b>New European Bauhaus Compass</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper</b>
HA 01	<b>building more economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable and equitable cities.</b>	Support local authorities to integrate and implement quality principles in the built environment through Davos process <sup>27</sup>	Cultural heritage not only focuses on buildings but also on the people. In how the people use the building and the ways	<b>Policymakers and Cultural Heritage Operators</b>

		The European Solidarity Corps 2022 annual call, propose projects that can contribute to the New European Bauhaus initiative.	that were built to understand their social function, durability and capacity to adapt.	Utilise new guidance on the Energy Efficiency First principle to help public authorities address renovation of public and privately-owned social infrastructure.
		Transition pathways towards a green, digital and resilient construction ecosystem through the High-Level Forum on Construction	<b>HeritACT</b> aligns with values guided by the NEB regarding collaboration to 'provide a sense of continuity, comprehensibility, and coherence'. The goal is to 'reactivate' heritage sites through engagement, and	Integrate into revisions of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive new approaches to energy performance standards that include the historic built environment, and allow alternate pathways to compliance based on smart, 'whole house' planning and performance assessment, adapted to the needs and values of historic buildings and traditional building systems.
HA 02	<b>collaborative processes, shifting architectural practices</b>	Transition pathways towards a green, digital and resilient ecosystem on proximity and social economy	serve to decouple human needs from GHG-intensive consumption in heritage practice. It builds eco-design capacity within the industry, specifically within heritage conservation practice. <b>HeritACT</b> will look at the implementation of solutions encouraged by the EGD and following NEB principles but is also aligned with both policies in terms of creating awareness through community engagement. It also will increase the capacity of the building industry by promoting building activity in a resource and energy-efficient manner as well as promoting industry innovation for a clean and circular economy.	
		Transition pathways towards a green, digital, and resilient textile ecosystem		
HA 06	<b>Implementation of the EGD and NEB principles for heritage reactivation will be Co-design and co-implemented with the local communities to promote the their policies</b>	Develop a tool to measure sustainability, inclusivity, and the aesthetic of the projects		Match any extension of building performance standards to heritage buildings with commensurate public incentives. The InvestEU Social Investment and Skills Window and the Sustainable Infrastructure Window should support the design of financial schemes tailored to the owners and occupants of historic buildings, while the newly established European Initiative for Building Renovation should support financing for owners of heritage buildings.
		Develop digital tools for e-learning and assessment		
		Creation of a framework that promotes Life Cycle Analysis and life carbon assessment		
		Environmental performance of buildings		Increase funding of heritage agencies in order to support energy efficiency efforts across Europe's historic built environment.
HA 06	<b>Decarbonisation of the building sector</b>	"New European Bauhaus Festivals", to showcase projects, prototypes and outputs		Link heritage trades, skills, and education to the demands of the Renovation Wave including through enhanced Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Continuous Vocational Education and Training (C-VET). Utilise the Skills Agenda and Pact for Skills to bring together relevant construction and heritage stakeholders to help achieve these objectives.
		tackle unsustainable use of resources and waste, including uses for obsolete buildings or infrastructures.		
HA 07	<b>Solutions using innovative technics focusing on peoples' needs and</b>	Digital Transition for the development and implementation of the New European Bauhaus		

	<b>desires</b>	Development and use of digital tools like AI, database tools, robotics and 3D printing technologies to improve the sustainable performance of materials, products and buildings.		
<b>HA 09</b>	<b>Life Cycle Analysis</b>	Prioritize the construction of new buildings the re-use and regenerate to expand the life of existing buildings		Feature the adaptive reuse of historic buildings for affordable housing in the Affordable Housing Initiative for 100 lighthouse projects.
		Effective learning and sharing from innovative and emblematic projects		Duly integrate the full breadth of culture - from arts to heritage - in all the multidimensionality elements of the New European Bauhaus and include cultural heritage representatives in the advisory board of external experts who will co-steer the initiative.

The EU as a global leader (and listener!)					
HeritACT Ambitions		New European Bauhaus Compass	Notes	Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper	
				Policymakers	Cultural Heritage Operators
<b>HA 03</b>	<b>Hubs: place, the portable and the digital to increase visibility</b>	Creation of a sense of togetherness to avoid spatial segregation of social groups	The mobilisation of channels for 'green deal diplomacy' to promote environment, climate, and energy policies across the world. HeritACT will create Heritube place, portable and digital hubs to increase the visibility of heritage at a European scale to encourage discussions on the intersection of various planetary crises and support a just transition meeting the EGD vision of Europe as a leader and listener and the NEBC's framework to support digital innovation hubs in relevant sectors, place-bound	Expand the EU's external action to include culture and heritage-based strategies for implementing the Paris Agreement, achieving the aims of the European Green Deal, and localising the SDGs, building on the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy.	Prioritise incorporation of culture and heritage into the EU's work to address the intersections of climate change, conflict, food insecurity as well as displacement and migration, and to support cultural rights-based approaches and a just transition globally.
<b>HA 06</b>	<b>NEB principles for heritage reactivation</b>	Connecting parts of city, village or neighbourhood			
<b>HA 08</b>	<b>Visibility and recognition opportunities</b>	Addressing missing connections between rural and urban areas			

		Connecting people digitally	cultural activities supported through Creative Europe, and forums to showcase and create transition pathways towards green digital and resilient construction ecosystems.	Fully recognise the role of cultural heritage in climate-resilient development pathways, embedded within the 'People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnerships framing of the European Consensus on Development.'	Improve and expand modelling of the projected impacts of global warming of 1.5 v 2°C on cultural resources and utilise the results to stress the urgency and guide the green transition decision making.
HA 09	Structure environment, economic, aesthetic, and social impacts frameworks	Creating a sense of community			
		Showcasing innovation			
HA 09	Support the NEB principles	Creates frameworks to encourage innovation and testing solutions with	Train the cultural focal points in EU Delegations on the cultural dimension of climate action and the dissemination of best practices regarding cultural heritage and climate change.	Utilise the New European Bauhaus Second Wave as an opportunity to network Europe's rich cultural heritage, vibrant culture, and creative industries as well as the strong craft and SME sector with peers around the world in support of implementing the European Green Deal objectives.	

**Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility**

HeritACT Ambitions		New European Bauhaus Compass	Notes	Green Deal recommendations from Cultural Green Paper	
HA 03	Digital platform to connect, exchange and share best practices	encourages urban regeneration projects in a way that will assist related infrastructure development, specifically smart mobility	The EGD objective is to put users first and engage with the cultural and creative aspects of mobility. The digitalisation of art and cultural heritage play are key elements to reduce GHG emissions, making them accessible to all, and considering the rights to cultural expressions. <b>HeritACT</b> will activate	Policymakers	Cultural Heritage Operators
				Foster the cultural dimension of commuting platforms and services by partnering with the culture sector to enhance the digital and bricks-and-mortar experience in public mobility services through	Work with transportation planners to include in the design of sustainable mobility solutions measures to facilitate equitable access for all to a diversity of cultural activities.

			heritage through the creation and promotion of Heritubs, which will act as a hub of culture, innovation and education. HeritACT will implement protocols and methods which will be adapted to the different social necessities by combining psychophysiological measures with activity logs and subjective data. Heritage also includes intangible aspects like festivals and traditions. This initiative can feed into the NEB ideas and reiterates the importance of the cultural dimension of climate action. The events will be a fundamental part of the activation strategy and will be one of the driven strategies to promote NEB through creative and innovative initiatives.	cultural and heritage-related content and information sharing in order to boost transit use.	
HA 03	Cultural satellites to host activities and events				
HA 05	Design for all approaches, accessible to all people	the New European Bauhaus will require an effective learning and sharing from innovative and emblematic projects.		Reduce congestion and pollution, especially in urban areas, by including strategies in sustainable urban mobility plans designed to safeguard the dense, walkable, mixed-use features of historic districts and promote such traditional settlement patterns in land use planning and peri-urban development.	Reduce the GHG emissions from cultural tourism and its contributing services, including by promoting lower-carbon itineraries, slow travel, alternative storytelling and other strategies.
HA 05	Increase diversity in the design process			Work with culture and tourism stakeholders to emphasise sustainable tourism approaches that allow cultural destinations to generate positive economic and social benefits for local communities while reducing tourism's carbon footprint.	Invest in digital services and infrastructures as well as in training and capacity-building for digital skills in the cultural heritage sector to promote the digitalisation of art and cultural heritage
HA 08	Artistic events for the reactivation of heritage networks	the New European Bauhaus will require an effective learning and sharing from innovative and emblematic projects.			Utilise cultural heritage destinations to showcase mitigation strategies, educate visitors about climate change, and support behavioural changes towards greener practices.

## Annex 6

Analysis of the heritage reactivation projects/solutions.

Link to the excel file [here](#).



HeritACT	A CATALYST FOR ACTION	AN OPPORTUNITY TO MITIGATE EMISSIONS	A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	A RESOURCE FOR THE FUTURE	A DRIVER OF CULTURAL CHANGE	NEW BAUHAUS EUROPEAN COMPASS VALUES			NEW EUROPEAN COMPASS PRINCIPLES		BAUHAUS WORKING
						Beautiful	Together	Sustainable	Participatory Process	Multi-level Engagement	Transdisciplinary Approach
<b>Cascina Cuccagna, Milan. Italy</b>	Cascina Cuccagna - A 17th-century farmhouse restored and reopened as a centre of culture and participation in 2012. The Cascina Cuccagna was reactivated to recover the structure of the Cascina and reactivate it by reopening for the use of the community spreading innovative ideas, sustainable services and cultural projects.	Renovation of the 17th-century farmhouse that could have deteriorated from the weather or been abandoned, but instead it was renovated and reactivated to become a new city centre of culture and aggregation	Cascina Cuccagna has participation groups, run by volunteers who gather together to work in different activities and workshops, that help with the environment for example, shared vegetable gardens, the knitting workshop that shares knowledge between the elderly and children, and the doors of the Cascina Cuccagna and solidarity Cascina Cuccagna programs that help and support the well-being of the people.	Between February and May 2022, Cascina Cuccagna opened a construction site school (as a pilot project) that works with the structural characteristics of the building, assessing its vulnerabilities and implementing seismic and structural safety considering the public use of the building. The purpose of this project was to create awareness among the citizens of prevention events in their own homes.	Cascina Cuccagna has a range of different transgenerational workshops to help and support the community and the foreign.	I, II, III	I, II, III	I, II, III	I, II, III	I, II, III	I, II, III

<p><b>Technopolis (Gazi), Athens, Greece</b></p>	<p>Technopolis (Gazi) was a heavily polluting gas plant in the centre of Athens which closed in 1984, leaving a vacant space in the centre of the city. The importance of its location and the significance of the industrial heritage triggered the city of Athens to take action. In the 1990s, the critical Ministry of Culture listed and characterised the complex as an industrial archaeology park with triple new functions: a centre of technological and scientific information, a Cultural centre, and a Gas factory museum.</p>	<p>The building was renovated in three phases. Instead of demolishing the gas factory, the city decided to renovate and keep it as a part of the industrial heritage of the city.</p>	<p>A museum supports intergenerational social memory and social learning.</p>	<p>The thematic displays in the museum address the topics of industrial heritage, the first applications of coal gas, the workers' life and living conditions, the architecture of the industrial complex, and contemporary forms of energy.</p>	<p>Technopolis is a cultural hotspot of Athens that contributed to the community's resilience through the gas factory museum that presents the tangible and intangible values of the historic complex; INNOVATHENS, a hub of innovation and entrepreneurship, which organised events regarding education, training, networking and exchange of knowledge.</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II</p>	<p>I, III</p>	<p>I, III</p>	<p>I</p>	<p>I, III</p>
<p><b>Jardines en el Aire (Lucas de barrio '21), Sevilla, Spain</b></p>	<p>The high temperatures in the city of Sevilla have pushed the citizens to use more air conditioning. One of the oldest neighbourhoods has started to be affected by the water coming from the air conditioning units and the facades of the houses have been covered by them as well. 'Jardines en el Aire' is a vertical green gardens proposal that reuses the water coming from the air conditioners, making the neighbourhood liveable.</p>	<p>Adapting the vertical gardens on the facades of the houses helps preserve the house structure that was damaged by the water coming from the air conditioning units. Vertical green gardens also work for mitigation and adaptations because the implementation of plants in the facades creates a thermal barrier that keeps the houses cooler, which may decrease the use of air conditioning units in the future.</p>	<p>Creation of a distinct sense of place.</p>	<p>Jardines en el Aire is a way to adapt the city to climate change. Highlighting the connection between nature and society.</p>	<p>Example of a collective response to an indirect impact of climate change.</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II</p>	<p>I, III</p>

<p><b>La Fábrica de toda la vida, Badajoz, Spain.</b></p>	<p>La Fabrika de toda la vida was a cement fabric built in the 1950s in Badajoz, Spain. The citizens of Badajoz were economically dependent on the factory. When the factory closed between 1960-1980, the city lost a quarter of its population. The factory was abandoned for almost 35 years except between 1990 to 2012 when a concrete mixing company used the building and abandoned it forever in 2012. The building was rotten by the weather and the local government and the initiative La Fabrika de toda la vida presented a rehabilitation project for the old fabric.</p>	<p>The adaptation and renovation of the cement factory into a cultural space mitigated GHG emissions. The government could have demolished it but instead decided to re-activate as a cultural space for the citizens of Badajoz.</p>	<p>La Fábrica de toda la vida, apart from being a cultural centre, is also an education centre where the elderly, adults and young adults gather to create new artistic proposals. During COVID 19 the centre opened new employment opportunities. La Fábrica launched a digital app to make the project known outside Spain.</p>		<p>The socio-economic identity of the site includes workshops and jobs in the reuse of materials and furniture to make them functional so they can be sold among the community.</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>
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<p><b>Lura River Retention Basins, Milan, Italy.</b></p>	<p>Milan City has been affected by climate change. It gets flooded during intense rain that is more and more frequent that affects the metropolitan area. Lura River Retention Basins is a hydro-geological risk reduction project that is a wetland with hygrophilous vegetation that has been created thanks to two basins designed to collect water from the stream in the event of flooding and to the adjacent pond fed with groundwater.</p>	<p>The aim of the project is to create different ecosystems to minimise the effects of climate change, reduce carbon emissions and mitigate the flooding in the city.</p>	<p>Social participation of different stakeholders was performed before the implementation of the project to create social engagement and awareness. The response of the citizens was always positive.</p>	<p>The project does not damage the existing landscape. In fact, it has helped generate more ecosystems and protected the existing ones.</p>	<p>The project repairs the ecosystems and helps to create a connection between nature and people while mitigating the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>I, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, III</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>I, II</p>	<p>III</p>
<p><b>Tenement Museum, Dublin, Ireland</b></p>	<p>The Project inspired place-based action to save it from degradation, and the project ensured that the stakeholders were completely involved and the community could take ownership of the project. Dublin City Council continues to work with the people who used to live there as well as historians, collecting stories and facts. Example of regeneration using a once decaying historic site in a socially meaningful way.</p>	<p>Renovation of an old building that could have deteriorated, but is instead renovated and used as a museum.</p>	<p>This project represents collective action shaped by social memory and experiences within the local community, preserving an important part of their heritage. The tenement museum continues to be a space for different events, sharing experiences and 'remembering' an important part of the history of a place. This fosters the sense of belonging and attachment. Co design and consultation were implemented well in the project, and the museum helps people remember the past, and imagine a better future - all of which contribute to community resilience.</p>	<p>The building was renovated by respecting traditional construction techniques with a focus on reducing carbon footprint and preserving the original as much as possible. The museum is an example of traditional industries and skills, as well as local and reclaimed materials (promoting circular economy). the building demonstrates dynamic management of change over time.</p>	<p>The tenement museum drives cultural change - preserving history but also building a new narrative of inclusion (in this case - residents of the tenements).</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>

<p><b>Sacromonte Caves Museum, Spain</b></p>	<p>The Sacromonte Caves Museum is a participative project which brought hundreds of years of history of the area of Granada, in Spain, to life. The deterioration of the cave dwellings inspired preservation and led to its development as a venue to showcase the local history and culture, and also for holding events related to climate change. A part of the museum is dedicated to nature, offering information about flora, fauna, climate, landscape and agriculture of the area.</p>	<p>An existing settlement is renovated and used as a museum. It is also an example of a passive building using local materials and requires very little energy to operate.</p>	<p>Preserves social memory and history of a place, adding to the sense of belonging, allowing people to connect not just with the cave dwellings, but the landscape and natural heritage around them. Serves as a venue for cultural activities and to recognize the role of minority communities. Encourages stewardship and collective action to preserve the environment.</p>	<p>Showcases ways of building, living, and agriculture. Early decorations made with basic tools, and traditional handicrafts such as forgery, basketwork, ceramics, and weaving - resources for the future.</p>	<p>Preserving the cave dwellings serve as an example of a project that can encourage a culture of inclusion, and participatory processes, highlighting the careful utilization of resources and respect for nature, other cultures and history.</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>III</p>
<p><b>Moving Lusitania, Italy</b></p>	<p>Encourages people to express their opinions and share their stories and experiences - mobilize the community.</p>	<p>Example of a project that does not use natural resources and is not built.</p>	<p>A catalyst for action as it combines the messages and experiences of individual voices, further reminding them of a sense of belonging to the place and people. The project tries to reconstruct elements of the particular personal history of individuals or groups, giving voice to those who are not normally heard. Therefore, a storehouse is created of opinions, stories and lessons from a certain place and period in time through the collection of varied documentation (official writings, testimonies, photos, letters, interviews, etc.).</p>		<p>Places people at the centre of history rather than give more importance to events. As a new way of recording history, it represents a cultural shift within the study of history towards inclusion, participation and valuing of people's experiences, and passing them on for the future.</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>

<p><b>TANGO project,</b> Hungary</p>	<p>Attracts people living and working in the area to appreciate the values and history of the built environment, encouraging the use of the platform as a way to learn and spread awareness, arousing their curiosity. Draws people from their urban surroundings to green public spaces, which are very few in the city. Encourages people to understand and collectively acquire knowledge, curiosity, and sustainable solutions. Revitalizing public space as a possibility to show, exhibit, process or even discuss one's own and shared identities.</p>	<p>Reclamation of public green space, studies on park use, and research on planned social housing/shared housing.</p>	<p>Involves co-creation with local historians, artists and civil society - creating a dialogue between different generations, social, ethnic and religious groups. This offers a sense of belonging and local identities, creating inclusive and unique experiences and learning opportunities. The project creates visibility through new visual representation on absent voices (in mainstream cultural scenes and collection and in the public space). TANGÓ project used the city walks (by professionals) as a horizontal method to transfer knowledge instead of simple sitting-and-learning, to those who were deprived of the opportunity of formal learning - addressing inequalities. Highlights how personal stories contribute to the community's collective self-representation and esteem.</p>	<p>Exhibition of social issues and shared identities. A collection of oral histories, taking social portraits of the neighbourhood and portraits of local residents - a wealth of information that might demonstrate sustainable ways of living, preserved for the future.</p>	<p>A new generation of cultural thinkers who do not want to remain in the ivory towers but work closely on social issues with everyday people in everyday situations - a shift in the profession. Provides keys to understanding and collectively acquiring knowledge, curiosity, and sustainable solutions.</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II,</p>	<p>I, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>
<p><b>Ca' Corniani,</b> Italy</p>	<p>Acts as a centre in terms of technology and productivity, showcasing sustainable agricultural practices and desires to promote the land and its historic and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Dedicated to the cultivation of crops and herbaceous pastures; promotes active travel in the estate; pollinator strips; planting of trees and shrubs; and conversion of existing buildings to museums.</p>	<p>Art and agriculture together serve to raise community awareness and that will grow over the years. Respects the estate's history - as one of the first examples of corporate welfare, founded on a model of sustainable development - preserving the identity of Ca' Corniani. Opportunity to relive the history and culture of this land, preserving collective social memory and promoting social learning.</p>	<p>Development of a large multi-purpose hub, and the conversion of buildings into museums - source of knowledge for the future. Stands as an example - a model of sustainable agriculture. A way to showcase the historical, rural and environmental assets linked to agriculture.</p>	<p>Revisits knowledge on resource efficiency, sustainable agriculture, culture, and community, reflecting how society can return to harmony with nature.</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>	<p>I, II</p>	<p>I, II, III</p>

## Annex 7

Analysis of the 5 themes mention in 1.2 combine with the NEBC survey.

Link to the excel file [here](#).

GUIDING QUESTIONS OF THE NEBC	1. A CATALYST FOR ACTION	2. AN OPPORTUNITY TO MITIGATE GHG EMISSIONS	3. A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	4. A RESOURCE FOR THE FUTURE	5. A DRIVER OF CULTURAL CHANGE
	Communicate impacts of climate change.	Repurpose / retrofit buildings.	Social memory, learning and networks:	Demonstrate dynamic management of change over time.	Shape collective response to convergence of crises.
	Stress urgency and need for climate action.	Promote a culture of stewardship and reuse.	A sense of belonging and attachment to place	Inspire sustainable building design.	Bridge gaps between nature and society.
	Drive human responses / galvanise public opinion.	Passive design features.	Citizen participation processes	Demonstrate circular economy.	Shape new socio economic and sustainable identities.
	Catalyst for sustainable regeneration.	Promote compact urban growth and reduce sprawl.	Imagination and anticipation	Demonstrate sustainable living.	Revisit past values, theories and practice.

Beautiful					
Does the project consider the comfort of its users (e.g.in terms of materials, light, air, noise)? How does it integrate it?			Sensory perception can shape memories and social memory is a key aspect of resilience. Cultural products and heritage constitute collective memory; people are attracted to unique places, so sensory perception is relevant to creating a sense of place and attachment and identity.	A memorable and comfortable building can be an example of sustainable building design and act as an inspiration for the future.	
Does the project consider sensory perceptions (visual, auditory, tactile, and olfactory) and emotional sensibility? What experience					

does it offer?					
Does the project reflect regional/local particularities and call upon local materials and skills? How?			Related to building capacity and learning - relevant to community resilience.	Reflection/ respect on local knowledge can help in preserving this knowledge and passing it on as a skill - resource for the future.	
Does the project make its own aesthetic choices (e.g. in terms of composition, colours, balance, or material compatibility)? How?			Contributes to making a project/ place memorable - related to attachment to place, and creating a sense of identity.		Aesthetic choices are related to 'image' - can make things 'attractive' for people, therefore it helps to drive cultural shifts towards sustainable choices.
Does the project provide attractive and comfortable spaces that bring people together in diverse settings? How?	Opportunities to come together can mobilize community and act as a catalyst for collective action.		Opportunities to come together can mobilize community, strengthen social networks, collective memory, attachment to place.		Attractive and comfortable spaces could support a potential cultural shift towards coming together and collective action.
Does the project give a sense of community to people with different backgrounds and perspectives? How does it strengthen this sense of community?	A sense of community and diversity might bring people together and drive human responses.		Sense of community community - strengthen social networks, collective memory, attachment to place.		A more inclusive approach might shape collective responses and new sustainable identities.
Does the project give opportunities to learn about new ideas, places, or people? How?	Engages citizens in acquiring awareness, drive human responses and galvanize public opinion , engaging citizens in understanding the local, which is related to systems thinking.		Strengthens social networks and cooperation within communities.	New' ideas might be also found in the past; the past can be a resource for understanding how 'new' ideas have turned out before.	
Is the project interactive? Does it offer opportunities for encounters or discoveries? How can participants interact with the project?	A project that invites user engagement and interaction generates knowledge and awareness - for e.g., relevant in cases where heritage is affected by climate change - users understand urgency of climate change.				



Can participants question and reimagine their way of life through the project? How can they do so?	Opportunity to reimagine ways of life leads to new ideas and inspiration for collective action and cooperation.		Using imagination and anticipation is key for community resilience.	The past can provide precedents for sustainable building design, circularity and sustainable living, thereby facilitating a reimagining of how we live.	Revisiting past values, theories and practices can facilitate a reimagining of how we live - shaping a cultural change towards sustainability.
Does the project generate new fulfilling habits? What are these habits, and how do they emerge?	New habits indicate that the project is a catalyst for change.				New habits could relate to shaping a collective response or new socio-economic and sustainable identities.
Is there a reflection on the future needs of the project's users? How could the project approach this long-term thinking?					By understanding the past we can make sense of the present, and gain insight into shaping the possible future.
Does the project have a positive transformative effect on the participants' lives? How does it change lives?	A transformative effect could be a catalyst for change / sustainable regeneration, driving human responses and galvanising public opinion.				Changing lives could change ways of thinking and doing things - could indicate a cultural shift.

Sustainability					
Can the impact on the environment of the project be lowered, e.g. by decreasing the use of energy, water, pesticides, CO2 or other harmful substances? How?		Directly related to heritage projects and their potential to mitigate GHG emissions.		Past examples might inspire sustainable building design / circularity.	This can represent a cultural change / collective response in how we use resources.
Can components or elements be replaced by a natural material or other less harmful resources? How?					
Could you prioritize renewable energy solutions favourable to biodiversity? How?		Relates to Building Integrated PV (BIPV) and sensitivity of placing PV panels on heritage buildings.			

Does the initiative work with circular economy principles, e.g. with closing the whole material cycle or waste transformation? How?		Directly related to heritage projects and their potential to mitigate GHG emissions.		Past examples might inspire sustainable building design / circularity.	Information about whether the initiative can drive cultural change towards sustainable consumption.
Are all stakeholders in the cycle working together? In what way?			Relates to social cohesion and cooperation.		Stakeholders working together can shape collective responses and new identities.
Is there an overview of the carbon impact, material, energy or water waste streams before, during and after the use of a product, building or intervention? How?		Directly related to heritage projects and their potential to mitigate GHG emissions.		Past examples might inspire sustainable building design / circularity.	
Is there a zero pollution action plan e.g. for air, water & soil? How will it work?	An action plan is a catalyst for change.	Promotes a culture of stewardship.		Past examples might inspire sustainable building design / circularity / zero-pollution.	This can represent a cultural change / collective response re zero pollution.
Does the project look at indirect impacts across time and space and trade-offs between different sustainability measures? How does it tackle this?	Generates knowledge that can be a catalyst for action.		Spatial and temporal aspect - information can indicate how project contributes to efficient management of resources and tradeoffs - important to heritage as a contributor to community resilience.	The past can be a resource for understanding indirect impacts over time and space.	
Does the initiative give back more than it takes, e.g. by carbon storage in buildings? How?		By reusing buildings they continue to act as a store of embodied carbon.			This can represent a cultural change / collective response in the building industry - using and maintaining what exists for longer: avoiding demolition and replacement.
Is there an understanding of the inner working of a (natural) ecosystem that could restore the landscape or biodiversity? How does the project affect this?			Related to knowledge about environments, enhancing community awareness and restoration practices - related to social memory, social learning (from one another) and strengthening social networks.		This can represent bridging gaps between nature and society.

Is there a vision of societal change by behavioural change or a mention of a paradigm shift? How will this be addressed?	A vision could be a catalyst for change and/or a driver of human responses, galvanising public opinion.		Related to knowledge about environments, enhancing community awareness and restoration practices - related to memory and strengthening social networks.		Relates to driving cultural change: shaping collective responses to crises, bridging gaps between nature and society, new values, knowledge.
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Together					
Is the project easily and equally accessible? In which sense?	Improved access indicates sharing knowledge with more people - galvanize public opinion and stress urgency of climate action.		Improved accessibility - creates space for social memory and learning.		Indicates a cultural transition to inclusivity.
• Is the project affordable ? How can a project become more affordable?				Can serve as an example of affordable and sustainable building design - resource for the future.	
Does the project consider the needs of less represented communities? Which ones? How?					
Does the project secure social justice over time? How?					
Does the project offer equal resources and opportunities? In which ways?			Related to inclusion, indicates how the project may strengthen social networks and improve citizen participation.		Inclusion can shape collective response and revisit past values, create new ones.
Does the project help to overcome segregation between different communities? What kind of instruments can be put in place to reach this objective?					
Does the project promote new ways of living together? What kind			Indicates if project created new instruments for citizen participation		

of instruments can be put in place to reach this objective?			and cooperation.		
• Does the project have the ambition to break obsolete and unjust social models? How does it plan to do this?	Ambition to break obsolete and unjust social models - can shape values and opinions.		Related to inclusion, indicates how the project may strengthen social networks and improve citizen participation.		

Participatory					
Is there an awareness of who might be excluded from the project? If so, who?	Awareness can drive human responses - indicates whether the project can help identify people who are excluded and serve as a catalyst for inclusivity and participation.		Indicates whether the project contributes to creating a sense of belonging, or lead to better citizen participation processes. Participation is one of the key aspects of community resilience.		Awareness of stakeholders who are excluded from a project can shape cultural transition to more inclusive communities.
• To what extent will the project allow stakeholders to contribute?					Extent of participation indicates whether a project facilitates more inclusive and participatory processes.
Will the project process stakeholder input? How?			All relate to different aspects of community resilience, such as social memory, social learning, social networks, participation, community agency, inclusivity etc.		Indicates whether a project facilitates more inclusive and participatory processes - shaping cultural transition towards inclusion, community led initiatives.
• Are those affected by the project included in the decision-making? How, and by which means?					
Does the project aim to collaborate with stakeholders? How?					
Does the project reach out to those who are excluded from their activity? How does it plan to do so?					

Does the project empower and sustain grass-roots initiatives beyond project implementation? How?	Empowering and sustaining grass-roots initiatives indicates how a project can be a catalyst for action.				
Does the project aim to allow stakeholders to take (legal) ownership? How?					
Do the project owners aim to make themselves redundant, enabling a community to take agency? In which way?					
What measures does the project take to include those affected by a design and to ensure representation in decision-making?	Inclusion of stakeholders in decision making indicates how a project can be a catalyst for action and shape more participatory governance.				

Multi Level Engagement					
Does the project interact with local networks and collectives? Which activities does it put in place to do it?	Indicates whether a project spreads awareness, and therefore acts as a catalyst for action - also related to driving human responses and opinions.		Interactions - related to social networks, imagination and citizen participation.		Indicates whether the project can shape collective response and new identities, potentially revisit past values by using community knowledge and its relevance.
Does the project aim at influencing the local living environment? How?			Information about nature and society - relevant for community resilience.	Does the project aim at influencing the local living environment - provides information relevant for the future.	Cultural changes that bridge gaps between nature and society.
Does the project cultivate a place-based approach? How does it do that?		Information about the projects ability to promote place based action - important for reducing sprawl/ achieving compact growth.	Information about nature and society, strengthens sense of attachment to place - relevant for community resilience.		

Does the project interact with networks and/or institutions that are active beyond the scale of the projects itself (e.g. from local to regional, from national to international...)? Which activities does it put in place to do so?	Indicates whether a project can communicate impacts across different scales, spread the urgency of climate action and trigger responses and opinions, through learning and sharing knowledge		Indicates whether the project facilitates sharing of knowledge - related to social memory, learning and networks.		Shapes collective response, indicates cultural shift towards global cooperation and inclusion, shapes socio economic and sustainable identities
Does the project work at different scales (e.g. neighbourhood and the city, one single school with a network of national schools...)? How does it make it possible?					
Does the project aim at having an influence across different scales? How does it plan to do so?					
Does the project reach out to those who are excluded from their activity? How does it plan to do so?					
Does the project aim at reaching a global, transformational impact? How?					
Does the project consider the local impact putting it in perspective with the future of the entire ecosystem? Which actions do it plan to put in place to do so?	Indicates if a project can encourage and sustain place based action		Information about nature and society, strengthens sense of attachment to place -, understanding wider impact of action - relevant for community resilience.		"Think global, act local" - Patrick Geddes.

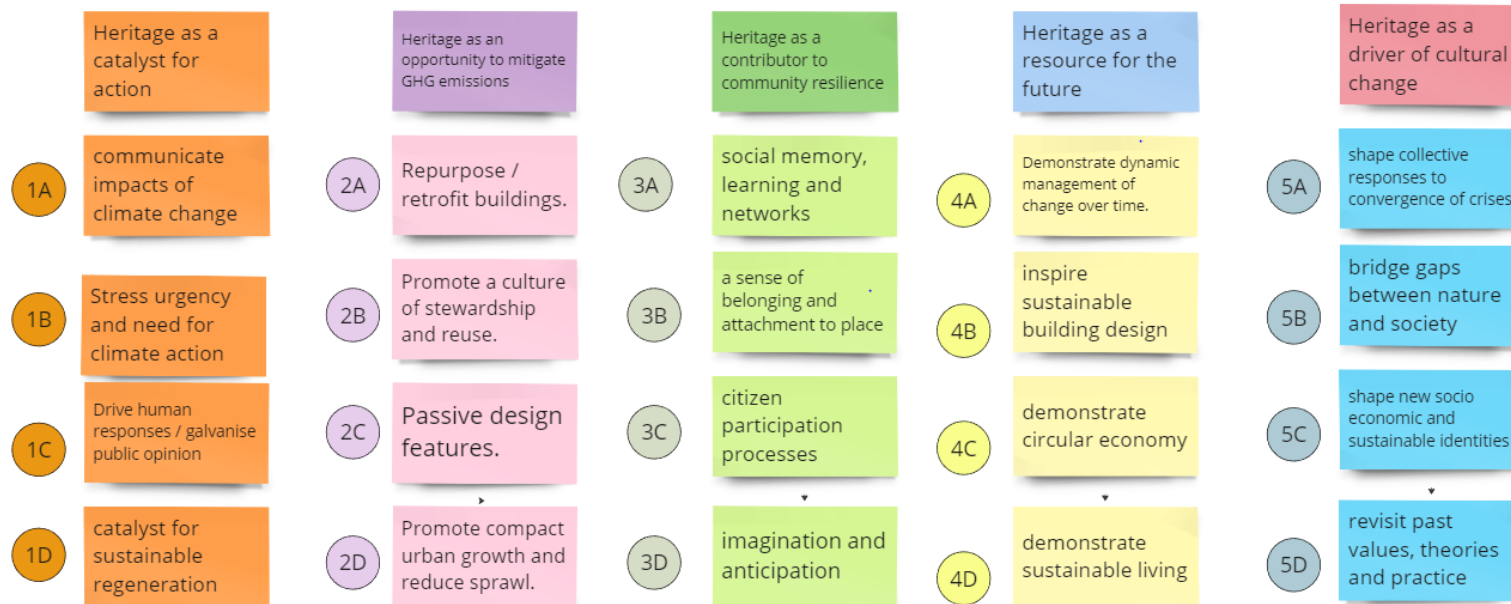
<b>Transdisciplinary</b>					
Does the project work with different disciplines? How does it connect them?	Stresses urgency of climate action and impact of climate change across disciplines - can trigger climate action across sectors and industries.				Indicates cultural shift towards respect for all disciplines and collaboration.

Is there a common problem definition, shared between different stakeholders? How did you get to have one?	Common problem definitions - brings people together and serves as a catalyst for climate action.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many different educational backgrounds are involved? Could there be more involved?</li> </ul>	Indicates whether a project spreads awareness, and therefore acts as a catalyst for action - also related to driving human responses and opinions.		Indicates if there is knowledge sharing and creation, important for new solutions, <b>collective imagination and anticipation</b>	Indicates whether there are outcomes like participatory governance and new ways of working together - which are a resource for the future. Indicates if there are new/ innovative solutions that emerged - also a resource for the future.	Indicates if a project can shape collective response to convergence of crises-when people come together to share knowledge and work together to find solutions.
What is the distance between disciplines, e.g. urban planners working with architects (small distance) or biologists working with artists (large distance)? Which system does the project put in place to bridge it?					
What is the intensity of communication? How is it managed?					
Is there new knowledge creation?					
Are results integrated between each other? How?					
Are non-formal knowledge partners involved in the knowledge creation? How?					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is equal value given to formal and informal knowledge? How?</li> </ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there a common goal? What is the plan to reach it collectively?</li> </ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there a collaborative process put in place that facilitates the merging of different knowledge fields? How does it work?</li> </ul>					

## Annex 8

Heritage and NEBC.

Link to the miro board [here](#).

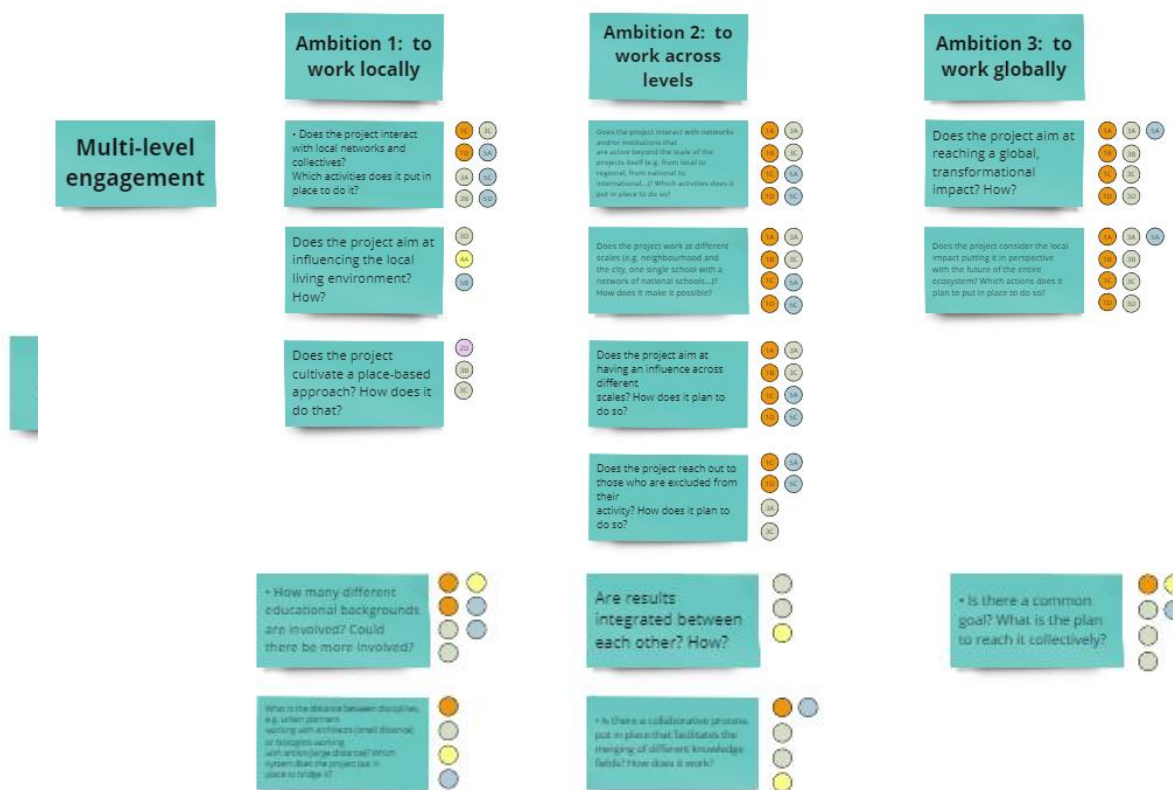












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