

NWE0200311

GreenDense

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A - Project identification

A.1 Project identification

Project id (automatically created)	NWE0200311
Name of the lead partner organisation	Gemeente Dordrecht
Name of the lead partner organisation in English	Municipality of Dordrecht
Project title	Greening dense urban areas for enhanced climate resilience, biodiversity and health
Project acronym	GreenDense
Programme priority	Smart climate and environmental resilience for NWE territories
Specific objective	2.7: Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution
Project duration in months	44

A.2 Project summary

Please give a short overview of the project and describe:

- the common challenge of the programme area you are jointly tackling in your project;
- the overall objective of the project and the expected change your project will make to the current situation;
- the main outputs you will produce and those who will benefit from them;
- the approach you plan to take and why a transnational approach is needed;
- what is new/original about the project.

NWE is experiencing rapidly increasing climate change impacts, high heat stress, air pollution, biodiversity loss, droughts and flooding. These effects are more pronounced in dense urban areas (often deprived, high traffic, extensive impermeable paving), which suffer from low green infrastructure (GI) to mitigate impacts. Due to limited space and competition between uses (parking, private ownership, recreation), citizen and business resistance, and lack of large infrastructure investments, dense urban areas are an underserved, challenging location to implement new GI.

GreenDense pilots design, community engagement, and dense-specific mainstreaming mechanisms to introduce new GI in 7 challenging dense urban environments in 5 NWE countries (NL, BE, DE, IE, FR). It increases green coverage where needed most, with benefits for climate change resilience, natural environment, mental and physical health.

Supported by 3 expert organisations in urban ecology and placemaking, the 7 cities pilot an innovative location-sensitive 'mosaic' approach to GI. A mosaic of small GI makes the most of limited space, increasing green connectivity. Multi-benefit, multi-use GI will be tailored to local needs and culture, with acceptance built via grassroots co-creation. In absence of large GI investments, the project harnesses related regulatory and policy agendas (health, active mobility, community, youth) to mainstream mosaic GI.

Transnational partners jointly develop 7 pilots, strategies and action plans for co-creating GI mosaics in varied dense urban settings (heritage, deprived, commercial) with common climatic challenges, enriching solutions with shared expertise (Dordrecht; greening, Nantes; community engagement, STIPO; placemaking) unavailable at local level. The collective tools developed will drive scaling to 35 city areas, 5 other NWE cities, and (via training), 170+ NWE participants. Results will drive national policy (NL City Deal on public space), influencing NWE cities.

In French language [2000 characters]

L'ENO connaît une augmentation rapide des effets du changement climatique, stress thermique, pollution, perte de biodiversité, sécheresses et inondations. Ces effets sont d'autant plus prononcés dans les espaces urbains denses qui manquent d'infrastructure verte (IV) afin d'atténuer ces impacts. En raison de l'espace limité, la rivalité d'usage (stationnement, propriété privée, loisirs), la résistance des citoyens et des entreprises, et de l'absence d'investissements, les espaces urbains denses sont mal desservis et il y est difficile de développer de nouvelles IV.

GreenDense teste la conception, l'engagement communautaire et des mécanismes d'intégration afin d'introduire de nouvelles IV dans 7 espaces urbains denses dans 5 pays de l'ENO (NL, BE, DE, IE, FR). Ceci augmente la couverture verte là où elle est le plus nécessaire, bénéfique pour la résilience au

changement climatique, la santé mentale et physique.

Soutenues par trois organisations expertes en écologie urbaine et en aménagement du territoire, les 7 villes pilotent le développement d'IV dit "en mosaïque" permettant d'optimiser l'espace limité et d'accroître la connectivité écologique. Les IV à multi-usages s'adaptent aux besoins et à la culture locale, grâce à un travail de co-création. À défaut d'investissements dédiés aux IV, le projet exploite les agendas politiques connexes (santé, mobilité active, communauté, jeunesse).

Les partenaires développent conjointement 7 projets pilotes, des stratégies et plans d'action pour la co-création de mosaïques d'IV dans des espaces urbains denses variés (patrimoine, défavorisés, commerciaux) ayant des défis climatiques communs. Les outils développés seront mis à disposition dans 35 zones urbaines, 5 autres villes et aideront à la formation de 170 participants en ENO. Les résultats alimenteront les politiques nationales (NL City Deal sur l'espace public) et influenceront positivement les villes de l'ENO.

In German language [2000 characters]

In NWE nehmen Klimawandel, Hitzestress, Luftverschmutzung, Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt, Dürren und Überschwemmungen rapide zu. Die Auswirkungen sind in dicht besiedelten städtischen Gebieten (sozial benachteiligt, hohes Verkehrsaufkommen, umfangreiche Pflasterung), die unter einer geringen grünen Infrastruktur (GI), besonders ausgeprägt. Aufgrund des begrenzten Raums und der Nutzungskonkurrenz, des Widerstands von Bürgern und Unternehmen und des Mangels an Investitionen sind dichte städtische Gebiete ein unterversorgter, schwieriger Standort für neue GI. GreenDense pilotiert die Gestaltung, die Einbindung der Bevölkerung und dichte-spezifische Mainstreaming-Mechanismen zur Einführung neuer GI in 7 schwierigen, dicht besiedelten Gebieten in 7 NWE-Städten (NL, BE, DE, IE, FR). Das Projekt implementiert Grün dort, wo es am dringendsten gegen den Klimawandel, und für die natürliche Umwelt sowie die geistige und körperliche Gesundheit benötigt wird.

Mit Unterstützung von 3 Expertenorganisationen für Stadtökologie und Ortsgestaltung erproben die 7 Städte einen innovativen "Mosaik"-Ansatz für GI. Ein Mosaik kleiner GI nutzt den Raum optimal aus und erhöht die Grünvernetzung. GI wird auf lokale Bedürfnisse und Kultur zugeschnitten, wobei Akzeptanz durch Mitgestaltung der Bevölkerung geschaffen wird. Mangels großer Investitionen in GI macht sich das Projekt damit zusammenhängende regulatorische und politische Agenden zunutze.

Die Partner entwickeln 7 Pilotprojekte, Strategien und Aktionspläne in verschiedenartigen Stadtgebieten (Kulturerbe, benachteiligte Gebiete, kommerzielle Gebiete) mit gemeinsamen klimatischen Herausforderungen und bereichern die Lösungen mit gemeinsamem Fachwissen, das auf lokaler Ebene nicht verfügbar ist. Die Instrumente werden die Anwendung auf 35 weitere Stadtgebiete, 5 weitere NWE-Städte und über Schulungen (170+ Teilnehmer) vorantreiben. Die Ergebnisse fließen in die nationale Politik ein und beeinflussen so generell die NWE-Städte.

In Dutch language [2000 characters]

In NWE nemen de gevolgen van klimaatverandering, zoals hittestress, luchtvervuiling, verlies aan biodiversiteit en overstromingen toe. Deze effecten zijn sterker in dichtbevolkte stedelijke gebieden (vaak achterstandswijken, met veel verstening en verkeer), waar groene infrastructuur (GI) ontbreekt. Door beperkte ruimte en concurrentie tussen gebruiken/ers, weerstand van burgers en bedrijven en gebrek aan infrastructurele investeringen, worden deze gebieden vaak niet geholpen/bedient en zijn ze een uitdagende locatie voor de implementatie van nieuwe GI.

Pilots in GreenDense testen ontwerp, burgerparticipatie en meekoppel mogelijkheden om nieuwe GI

te implementeren in 7 dichtbevolkte wijken (woonwijk, cultureel erfgoed, commercieel) in 5 NWE landen. Het project brengt meer groen waar dit het meest nodig is, met voordelen voor klimaat, milieu en gezondheid.

Ondersteund door 3 expert organisaties in stedelijke ecologie en placemaking, testen 7 steden een innovatieve, locatie-specifieke 'mozaïek' aanpak voor GI implementatie. De aanpak maximaliseert het gebruik van beperkte ruimte en verhoogt groene connectiviteit. De nieuwe veelzijdige GI gebruikt lokale waarden en cultuur, zoekt ideeën en acceptatie door specifieke co-creatie (incl aanbellen) met buurtwerkers. Het project benut bestaand beleid en wetgeving (oa voor gezondheid, STOMP mobiliteit en burgerparticipatie) voor de integratie en actie omtrent de groene mozaïek, zonder grote investeringen in GI.

Partners leveren samen 7 pilots, strategieën en actieplannen voor de co-creatie van GI-mozaïeken in verschillende gebieden met gemeenschappelijke klimaatuitdagingen, waarbij transnationale kennis wordt benut (Dordrecht; vergroening, Nantes; burgerparticipatie, STIPO; placemaking). Het project verspreidt deze aanpak naar 35 stedelijke gebieden in 5 andere NWE steden en (door training) naar 170+ NWE deelnemers. De resultaten voeden nationaal beleid (NL City Deal Openbare Ruimte) en worden gebruikt door NWE steden.

A.3 Project budget overview

Programme funding			Contribution					Total project budget
Funding source	Funding amount	Co-financing rate (%)	Automatic public contribution	Other public contribution	Total public contribution	Private contribution	Total contribution	
ERDF	2.576.959,75	60,00 %	0,00	1.544.384,95	1.544.384,95	173.588,24	1.717.973,19	4.294.932,94
Total EU funds	2.576.959,75	60,00 %	0,00	1.544.384,95	1.544.384,95	173.588,24	1.717.973,19	4.294.932,94
Total project budget	2.576.959,75	60,00 %	0,00	1.544.384,95	1.544.384,95	173.588,24	1.717.973,19	4.294.932,94

A.4 Project outputs and result overview

Programme Output Indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement Unit	Output	Output Title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measurement unit
Participations in joint training schemes	143,00	participations	Output 3.1	Participation in GreenDense training schemes (Academy, deep dives and clinics)	143,00	Completion of joint training schemes	0,00	143,00	participations
Jointly developed solutions	1,00	solutions	Output 2.5	GreenDense Handbook for mosaic GI implementation in dense urban areas	1,00	Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations	0,00	1,00	solutions
Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	4,00	pilot actions	Output 2.1	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in cultural heritage areas	1,00				
			Output	Transnational Mosaic GI	1,00				

Programme Output Indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Meas- urem- ent Unit	O ut p ut	Output Title	Outp ut tar get v alue	Programme result indicator	B a s e l i n e	Result i ndicator target value	Measu rement unit
			ut p ut 2. 2	pilot in private spaces					
			O ut p ut 2. 3	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in deprived areas	1,00				
			O ut p ut 2. 4	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in mobility infrastructure	1,00				
Strategies and action plans jointly developed	5,00	strat egy/ actio n plan	O ut p	1 Joint NWE Mosaic GI Strategy for GI design and implementation	1,00	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations	0 , 0 0	5,00	joint st rategy/ action plan

Programme Output Indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Meas- urem- ent Unit	O ut p ut	Output Title	Outp ut tar get v alue	Programme result indicator	B a s e l i n e	Result i ndicator target value	Measu rement unit
			ut 1. 1	Mosaic GI Action Plans	4,00				
			O ut p ut 1. 2						
						Organisations with increased institutional capacity due to their participation in cooperation activities across borders	0 , 0 0	20,00	Organi sation

B - Project partners

Partners overview

Number	Status	Name of the organisation in english	Country	Organisation abbreviation	Partner role	Associated organisations	Partner total eligible budget
1	Active	Municipality of Dordrecht	Nederland (NL)	Dordrecht	LP	Gemeente Middelburg Het Vogelnest	948.761,25
2	Active	Senator for Environment, Climate and Science	Deutschland (DE)	Bremen	PP		467.903,37
3	Active	Capital City of Stuttgart, Department for Urban Planning and Housing	Deutschland (DE)	Stuttgart	PP	Universität Stuttgart	354.415,60
4	Active	City of Bruges	Belgique /België (BE)	Bruges	PP		427.825,39
5	Active	City of Mechelen	Belgique /België (BE)	Mechelen	PP		451.805,05
6	Active	Cork City Council (CCC)	Éire/Ireland (IE)	Cork	PP	Cork Healthy Cities	442.440,00
7	Active	Brest Métropole	France (FR)	Brest	PP		436.050,92
8	Active	Plant & City	France (FR)	Plante & Cité	PP		237.217,25
9	Active	Delft University of Technology	Nederland (NL)	TU Delft	PP		331.760,77

Number	Status	Name of the organisation in english	Country	Organisation abbreviation	Partner role	Associated organisations	Partner total eligible budget
10	Active	STIPO	Nederland (NL)	STIPO	PP	Placemaking Europe	196.753,34

B.1 Lead partner	
Partner number	1
Partner role	LP
Name of the organisation in original language	Gemeente Dordrecht
Name of the organisation in english	Municipality of Dordrecht
Organisation abbreviation	Dordrecht
Department / unit / division	Green-Blue City
Partner main address	
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Zuid-Holland (NL33)
NUTS 3	Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland (NL33A)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Spuiboulevard 300 6941AA Dordrecht
Homepage	www.dordrecht.nl
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Zuid-Holland (NL33)
NUTS 3	Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland (NL33A)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Spuiboulevard 300 6941AA Dordrecht
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Medium sized organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	NL001915794B01
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	No

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	925726000
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr. Henk Kranendonk
Contact person	Ms. Ellen Kelder
Email	ETG.Kelder@dordrecht.nl
Telephone no.	0031 6 12 90 23 32
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
Surrounded by tidal nature on all sides and connected to the natural reserve park De Biesbosch, City of Dordrecht (120.000) has a unique location in NWE. The city has a clear Blue Green Strategy 2022-2026 in place to grow towards a nature-inclusive society by means of bringing these unique features into the city for the benefit of all citizens. Dordrecht has become a leader in climate adaptation through NBS and citizen engagement in NWE. It brings not only expertise in mainstreaming green and blue into city-wide development plans, but also in leveraging transnational cooperation for maximum local impact. Dordrecht is lead partner of Biodiverse Cities (Interreg NS) and has led numerous successful European collaborations on this topic in the past (e.g. BEGIN - Interreg NSR Regiostars winner, CAMINO, MARE). The city has experience in restoring nature in urban areas, measuring biodiversity baselines and organising community awareness-raising activities.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
City of Dordrecht is the Lead Partner of GreenDense, building on its past experiences coordinating successful European collaborations on the topic (BEGIN, Biodiverse Cities, CAMINO). It will be in charge of overall project coordination for timely and high-quality delivery of project activities, outputs and long-lasting impact creation. Dordrecht will also be in charge of the project's general communications (e.g. project website, social media channels, coordination of project-level communications efforts and presence, representation at events). As a pilot partner, Dordrecht aims to implement mosaic interventions in four pre-identified areas. The first (Bagijnhof), located in the inner city is characterised by conflicting uses of space and regulations that currently complicate the greening of the area. The second (WDO) is an industrial, private area within the city and will be used to explore new GI solutions to leverage private space for greening. The remaining two (Componistenbuurt and Haringvliestraat) are densely urbanised, socially deprived areas, which will fit under the transnational pilot focusing on greening socially deprived, dense, urban areas.	

Motivation

City of Dordrecht will actively share its previous experiences (e.g. results of testing moving forests as a space experimentation method within the inner city, citizen competitions, support schemes to promote the depavement of citizens' door steps, best practices in terms of scaling project-level learnings towards national policy and the establishment of regional blue and green infrastructure (BGI) principles, such as the public-private principle of >40% of BGI in new developments). Dordrecht will actively participate in transnational activities such as deep-dives, GreenDense clinics and will support the successful deployment of the GreenDense Academy.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	569.256,75	60,00 %
Partner contribution	379.504,50	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	948.761,25	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Dordrecht	Public	379.504,50	40,00 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	379.504,50	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	379.504,50	40,00 %

State Aid**State aid criteria self-check**

Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	As a public authority, Dordrecht mainly focuses on public space works. As a public authority, the city is the sole responsible for this. Dordrecht will not implement activities itself for which a market exists.
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Dordrecht will not undertake activities that could have been undertaken to make a profit.

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No Dordrecht will not carry out any economic activities on its own. Dordrecht will rely on external services for the implementation of its mosaic sites and to support the management of the project as well as communications. All contracts will respect organisation, Interreg and EU procurement rules.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Dordrecht will focus on improving a public space for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access to the knowledge created. All operators and target audience have been covered in this section or section C.2.4 of the proposal.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 2	
Partner number	2
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Senatorin für Umweltschutz, Klima und Wissenschaft - SUKW
Name of the organisation in english	Senator for Environment, Climate and Science
Organisation abbreviation	Bremen
Department / unit / division	43 – Adaptation to Climate Change
Partner main address	
Country	Deutschland (DE)
NUTS 2	Bremen (DE50)
NUTS 3	Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt (DE501)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Contrescarpe 2 28195 Bremen
Homepage	https://www.bauumwelt.bremen.de/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Deutschland (DE)
NUTS 2	Bremen (DE50)
NUTS 3	Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt (DE501)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	An der Reeperbahn 2 29217 Bremen
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Medium sized organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	B.05.10
VAT number (if applicable)	DE327599977
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT	No

Legal and financial information	
based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	998928796
Contact	
Legal representative	Diana Wehlau
Contact person	Mr. Vincent Möller
Email	Vincent.moeller@umwelt.bremen.de
Telephone no.	0049 421 36142395
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
The Free Hanseatic City of Bremen (FHB) is a two-city-state consisting of the cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven and is Germany's 11th largest city (565,000 inhabitants). The city of Bremen is a signatory of the EU Mission to Adaptation. The Ministry for Climate Protection, Environment, Mobility, Urban and Housing Development (SKUMS) is responsible for a wide range of activities at federal state level (Bundesland) and municipal level: climate mitigation and adaptation, mobility, climate resilience, flood protection, stormwater management, and nature conservation, among others, and is the supreme building authority for the City of Bremen. Bremen has developed tools with regard to the benefits of urban green in dense areas (e.g. Bresilient) and has experience with data-based identification of particularly vulnerable areas for heat extremes. Bremen will provide experiences from its Urban Renewal Programme and Climate-Zone Findorf, as well as the Biodiverse Cities (Interreg NS) projects.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
Bremen will implement local mosaic projects fitting mainly within two urban renewal areas (Kattenturm & Blumenthal) in the city. Both face multiple, shared, challenges such as social deprivation, poverty and segregation, high densities, car oriented street designs, dysfunctional public spaces: Kattenturm: An area located south east from the Bremen Airport, Kattenturm is characterised by the predominance of sealed spaces within the area's urban centre. There is a strong need for future-proof space redesign that respects the city's ambition of becoming a "city of short distances" (e.g. developing green boulevards that offer attractive mobility options) and which foresees the depaving of selected streets to increase resilience towards heavy rainfall episodes and liberate public space. This mosaic site will be integrated into the transnational pilot focusing on GI in dense, deprived areas. Blumenthal: Blumenthal severely lacks attractive, green spaces that promote leisure and a sense of place. The main road in the area (Landrat-Christans-Straße) is mostly car-oriented, and has very limited	

Motivation

green infrastructure. Bremen's ambition is to drive the implementation of a GreenDense mosaic site in Blumenthal focusing on accessibility (e.g. climate-adaptive bus stops, accessibility via active modes of transport), sponge-design (e.g. increasing infiltration potential in the market place and Mühlenstraße), and greening. This mosaic site will be integrated into the transnational pilot focusing on GI with mobility infrastructure.

Both areas are embedded in a €100M investment plan until 2030, which is aimed at supporting disadvantaged districts throughout the city, and which will be one of the backbones for replication of GreenDense project results to other districts across the city.

Cross-departmental work is a widely-spread practice within this programme, which, combined with Bremen's expertise in multi-use greening and greening in socially deprived neighbourhoods, will be some of the main contributions to other mosaic sites developed in the context of GreenDense.

Furthermore, Bremen will share insights from its ongoing process of developing a masterplan to develop and green the city's historical centre and will actively participate in transnational design sprints, deep dives and the GreenDense Academy, as well as locally, by organising awareness raising activities. Umweltbetrieb Bremen will be supporting SUKW throughout GreenDense. Its support has been accounted for under the external expertise budget, as suggested in the Interreg NWE Programme Manual, under "in-house" services.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	280.742,02	60,00 %
Partner contribution	187.161,35	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	467.903,37	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Bremen	Public	187.161,35	40,00 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	187.161,35	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	187.161,35	40,00 %

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check	
Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?	
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No As a public authority, Bremen mainly focuses on public space works. As a public authority, the city is the sole responsible for this. Bremen will not implement activities itself for which a market exists.
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No Bremen will not undertake activities that could have been undertaken to make a profit.
Criterion II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No Bremen will not carry out any economic activities on its own. Bremen will partially rely on external services for the implementation of its pilot. Implementation of the pilot sites will be carried out by the Umweltbetrieb Bremen (UBB), which is an in-house service and in charge of all public green spaces in Bremen. All contracts will respect organisation, Interreg and EU procurement obligations.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Bremen will focus on improving a public space for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access to the knowledge created. All operators and target audience have been covered in this section or section C.2.4 of the proposal.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 3	
Partner number	3
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Landeshauptstadt Stuttgart, Amt für Stadtplanung und Wohnen
Name of the organisation in english	Capital City of Stuttgart, Department for Urban Planning and Housing
Organisation abbreviation	Stuttgart
Department / unit / division	Department for Urban Planning and Housing, Section for Urban Redevelopment and Urban Green
Partner main address	
Country	Deutschland (DE)
NUTS 2	Stuttgart (DE11)
NUTS 3	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis (DE111)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Eberhardstr. 10 70173 Stuttgart
Homepage	www.stuttgart.de
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Deutschland (DE)
NUTS 2	Stuttgart (DE11)
NUTS 3	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis (DE111)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Eberhardstr. 10 70173 Stuttgart
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Large organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	DE 147793909

Legal and financial information	
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	996731746
Contact	
Legal representative	Matthias Bertram
Contact person	Gabriele Heusel-Voraus
Email	gabriele.heusel-voraus@stuttgart.de
Telephone no.	0049 711 216 20328
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
Sitting in the Cauldron valley (Stuttgarter Kessel), City of Stuttgart (636.00 inhabitants) faces the challenge of enhancing greening in an already dense urban area, limited by geographical boundaries, and increasing temperatures due to its specific valley location. Stuttgart is putting forward ambitious municipal strategies to address this, such as the city's Climate Adaptation and Green City plans, Climate Protection Action Programme and its renewed resolution to become climate neutral by 2035. These build upon 20 + years of experience on implementing urban greening measures across public spaces. Stuttgart will activate its Department for Urban Planning and Housing and Special Funding Programmes team, bringing in expertise on greening funding programmes (e.g. funding for species-rich greening in the city area, and funding for private properties and urban gardens) and experiences on greening in socially deprived areas and green solutions for small spaces in the inner city.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
Stuttgart joins GreenDense as a pilot partner, focusing on upgrading public spaces in dense urban settings for green. Stuttgart will implement a nature based upgrade of a public space with the idea of integrating exemplary, sustainable, structurally rich and species-promoting planting into green design, responding to the need for different habitats and uses. The pilot area will be a place for learning, engagement and well-being of all citizens. Innovative methods for greening (e.g. future gardens, urban gardening, rooftop gardens and shadow gardens) will be tested, with the idea of transferring learnings extracted to private gardens for home owners and companies. Several options will be explored, such as natural planting with trees, hedges, shrubs, perennials, grasses, climbers and bulbous plants and other methods such as the implementation of water-permeable pavements, paths, walls, gravel and sand areas, and nesting facilities for animals. The pilot is expected to provide added value in terms of cooling, water storage, shade, local recreation and placemaking, as well as biodiversity enhancement through habitat creation. Stuttgart will enrich transnational exchanges based on the city's experience in funding programmes for	

Motivation

greening, as well as their work on greening in socially deprived neighbourhoods and effective small space green design solutions (e.g. innovative greening for facades, roofs). These experiences will be injected into GreenDense deep-dives, the joint design sprint for the definition of the four transnational pilots, the GreenDense Academy, and the Mosaic Approach and Strategy put forth and validated by the project. Stuttgart will be actively involved in the transnational experiences in relation to greening in private spaces and socially deprived areas, as well as long-term maintenance solutions and ecological connectivity, identified as main challenges for the city. Stuttgart will complement project-level communications by activating its own communications team to raise awareness locally and disseminate project results in the city and beyond, through its network of partners nationally and at EU level.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	212.649,36	60,00 %
Partner contribution	141.766,24	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	354.415,60	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Stuttgart	Public	141.766,24	40,00 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	141.766,24	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	141.766,24	40,00 %

State Aid**State aid criteria self-check**

Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	Stuttgart will mainly focus on upgrading a green public space in the city. As public authority, the city is the sole responsible for this. Stuttgart will not implement activities itself for which a market exists.
2. Are there activities/goods/services that	No	Stuttgart will not undertake activities that

State aid criteria self-check	
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?	
could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	could have been undertaken to make a profit.
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No Stuttgart will not carry out any economic activities on its own. Stuttgart will rely on external services for the implementation of its pilot. All contracts will respect organisation, Interreg and EU procurement obligations.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Stuttgart will focus on improving a public space for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access to the knowledge created. All operators and target audience have been covered in this section or section C.2.4 of the proposal.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 4	
Partner number	4
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Stad Brugge
Name of the organisation in english	City of Bruges
Organisation abbreviation	Bruges
Department / unit / division	Public Domain
Partner main address	
Country	Belgique/België (BE)
NUTS 2	Prov. West-Vlaanderen (BE25)
NUTS 3	Arr. Brugge (BE251)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Burg 12 8000 Bruges
Homepage	www.brugge.be
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Belgique/België (BE)
NUTS 2	Prov. West-Vlaanderen (BE25)
NUTS 3	Arr. Brugge (BE251)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Hoogstraat 37 8000 Bruges
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Medium sized organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	BE0207528035
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	No

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	914720283
Contact	
Legal representative	General Director Colin Beheydt
Contact person	Project coordinator Jonas Lagrou
Email	Jonas.lagrou@brugge.be
Telephone no.	003250448600
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
The city of Bruges (119.000 inhabitants) is responsible for the spatial planning, design and management of the public domain. Bruges is a UNESCO world heritage site and requires specific management, especially in the face of the challenge of adapting to climate change within the city. Bruges is currently implementing its Climate Adaptation Plan and the Pleintjesplan action through softening interventions in the city centre, which include engagement actions with private players (e.g. citizens) in order to overcome the "not in my back yard" sentiment, which resists greening in areas that conflict with the interests for citizens (e.g. front doors, parking spaces). Throughout the years, the Public Domain Cluster has gained expertise in NbS, climate proof designs and strives to keep renewing, improving, learning and experimenting as a city lab. Bruges provides relevant experiences in the areas of multi-use, biodiversity-friendly greening and greening of cultural heritage sites.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
Through its Public Domain cluster, Brugge will participate in GreenDense as a pilot partner, placing special attention to multi-use and biodiversity-friendly greening, greening cultural heritage sites (city centre) mobility infrastructures (GI and active mobility promotion) and deprived areas (ex-military area with 3 ha of sealed surfaces with potential for greening). The Public Domain cluster will involve a project manager, a hydrologist and the planning and design department in order to involve the entire chain (i.e. from strategy and policy, design and planning to implementation and follow-up). By implementing the city's climate adaptation strategy, Bruges has experienced first hand how difficult it is to implement street level changes with so many interests at stake (e.g. "not in my backyard"). In the context of GreenDense, Bruges will have the opportunity to implement several mosaic sites under the established transnational pilots on cultural heritage, and mobility) translating transnational results locally. Bruges will actively contribute to transnational exchanges, by, for example, sharing the basis of its	

Motivation

Pleintjesplan (e.g. every m2 counts, promoting ecological connectivity, walkability and generalised access to green) or specific learnings from other pilot experiences gained through EU collaborations (e.g. Water Resilient Cities, SCIFI, AGE'in, See2DO, BITS, Nature Smart Cities), in order to drive transnational progress. Bruges will show, share, twin, feed, learn, further optimise, improve and co-develop its local softening and greening plan (Pleintjesplan) in accordance with the jointly developed mosaic strategy for greening dense urban areas. It will also actively participate in deep dives and transnational co-design exercises and will host seminars and contribute to project and local communication and dissemination activities.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	256.695,23	60,00 %
Partner contribution	171.130,16	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	427.825,39	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Bruges	Public	128.347,62	30,00 %
Provincie West-Vlaanderen	Public	42.782,54	10,00 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	171.130,16	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	171.130,16	40,00 %

State Aid**State aid criteria self-check**

Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?

No Bruges mainly focuses on activities related to implementing its climate adaptation strategy through mosaic sites and transnational exchange.

As a public authority, the city is the sole responsible for the public space. Bruges will

State aid criteria self-check	
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	not implement activities itself for which a market exists. No Bruges will not undertake activities that could have been undertaken to make a profit.
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No Bruges will not carry out any economic activities on its own. Bruges will (partially) rely on external providers for the implementation of its pilot. All contracts will respect organisation, Interreg and EU procurement obligations.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Bruges will focus on implementing policy and improving a public space for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access to the knowledge created. All operators and target audience have been covered in this section or section C.2.4 of the proposal.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 5	
Partner number	5
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Stad Mechelen
Name of the organisation in english	City of Mechelen
Organisation abbreviation	Mechelen
Department / unit / division	Team Climate
Partner main address	
Country	Belgique/België (BE)
NUTS 2	Prov. Antwerpen (BE21)
NUTS 3	Arr. Mechelen (BE212)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Grote Markt 21 2800 Mechelen
Homepage	www.mechelen.be
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Belgique/België (BE)
NUTS 2	Prov. Antwerpen (BE21)
NUTS 3	Arr. Mechelen (BE212)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Grote Markt 21 2800 Mechelen
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Medium sized organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	0207.499.430
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	No

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	951863620
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr. Erik Laga
Contact person	Mrs. Nicole La lacona
Email	nicole.laiacona@mechelen.be
Telephone no.	0032 477840114
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
With 16% sealed surfaces across the Flanders region, the City of Mechelen (86.000 inhabitants) has a very dense historic inner city (1329 inhabitants/km²). Mechelen has already facilitated a transition to a car-free inner city, whilst reintegrating blue infrastructure, by opening up river arms in close collaboration with inhabitants. This has been done through strong cross-departmental (strategic and sustainability, infrastructures, IT, communications) work. Mechelen brings strong expertise in neighbourhood and street redevelopment by capitalising on the energy of local citizen movements (e.g. Klimaan), through participatory approaches (e.g. Water Resilient Cities, Water4All, AMIF projects), and cross-department work. GreenDense will build upon the city's ambitious climate adaptation objectives to reduce flooding and heat stress and greening sealed surfaces, reflected in the "Clean Air, Cool City, Dry Feet, Strong Nature, Circular Economy" local action plan.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
As a pilot partner, Mechelen will deploy local projects in line with the city's Green Pearls initiative, a plan to green 100 small sealed surfaces (pearls) in a dense area of the city and to create an urban Miyawaki forest. Mechelen will focus its work on the greening of cultural and historical heritage sites, very present in the inner city, while maintaining a high aesthetic value, on selecting the right species with climate resistance and biodiversity improvement in mind, long-term maintenance of solutions, ensuring multi-use green (e.g. attractive for children), and greening in socially deprived areas, among others. Some work will be performed as well under the umbrella of the transnational pilot focusing on greening private spaces. Mechelen will implement an awareness campaign in which infrastructure workers, who are close to the citizens, will be trained as ambassadors of the climate plan. Mechelen will actively share experiences with other partners and external parties involved on how to better capitalise on citizen movements (e.g. Klimaan), the involvement of migrants in city policies (e.g. Must-a-Lab in the AMIF projects) and aims to translate transnational learnings on the following topics locally: integrating greening dense areas in heritage sites (e.g. Beguinage) in an aesthetic manner, respecting biodiversity and ecological connectivity (e.g. local bee plan, ensuring minimal stepping stone space for insects in the inner city), optimal soil conditions for future-proof cities, long-term maintenance	

Motivation

options and making green plans inclusive (e.g. child friendly).

Mechelen will contribute with the experiences described above to the project's transnational exchanges and outputs. For example, it will activate its networks (e.g. WSG, Water4ALL) for the dissemination of project results and to create awareness and increase participation in the GreenDense Academy. Mechelen has a strong track-record on citizen engagement and activation of citizen initiatives for long-term maintenance and buy-in to city redevelopments, which will be a strong added value for the partnership, especially in the phases of co-design, GreenDense clinics, the GreenDense Academy and in the design of effective community engagement practices.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	271.083,03	60,00 %
Partner contribution	180.722,02	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	451.805,05	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Mechelen	Public	120.722,02	26,71 %
Province of Antwerp	Public	60.000,00	13,28 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	180.722,02	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	180.722,02	40,00 %

State Aid**State aid criteria self-check**

Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?

No Mechelen mainly focuses on public space works and on knowledge sharing and exchange. As a public authority, the city is the sole responsible for its public space. Mechelen will not implement activities itself for which a market exists. Its primary focus

State aid criteria self-check	
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	will be on its city pilot and on knowledge sharing and exchange. No Mechelen will not undertake activities that could have been undertaken to make a profit.
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No Mechelen will not carry out any economic activities on its own. Mechelen will (partially) rely on external services for the implementation of its mosaic sites. All contracts will respect public procurement regulations.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Mechelen will focus on improving a public space for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access to the knowledge created. All operators and target audience have been covered in this section or section C.2.4 of the proposal.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 6	
Partner number	6
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí (CCC)
Name of the organisation in english	Cork City Council (CCC)
Organisation abbreviation	Cork
Department / unit / division	Parks & Recreation Service
Partner main address	
Country	Éire/Ireland (IE)
NUTS 2	Southern (IE05)
NUTS 3	South-West (IE053)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Anglesea Street City Hall T12 T997 Cork
Homepage	www.corkcity.ie
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Éire/Ireland (IE)
NUTS 2	Southern (IE05)
NUTS 3	South-West (IE053)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Anglesea Street City Hall T12 T997 Cork
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Large organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	0005426M - IE
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	No

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	986290763
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr. David Joyce
Contact person	Mr. Liam Casey
Email	liam_casey@corkcity.ie
Telephone no.	00353 862636346
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
Cork City Council (222,000 inhabitants) has a medieval centre characterised by a severe shortfall of green spaces. Cork's 2022 – 2028 City Development Plan includes a Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy and an Active Recreation Study and guides the city's actions to promote a healthy living. As a WHO Healthy City Cork strives to achieve this by providing clear air, active travel, recreation, and community facilities. During the COVID-19 lockdown 50 parklets were created throughout the city by taking away parking spaces. This experience came with strong community drive and approval from local stakeholders including businesses. It was followed by the creation of a network of community gardens. Cork aims to apply this experience to the distinct challenge of the inner city, as well as to share these learnings, together with the city's expertise in biodiversity-positive GI, greening in socially deprived neighbourhoods and leveraging private spaces, among others, with project partners.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
Cork City Council joins GreenDense as a pilot partner, providing mosaic site experimentation sites within the old medieval city, which seriously lacks green infrastructure. Cork aims to promote NBS for surface water drainage and active street planting, as well as further developing the parklets project and development of community gardens. It will assess the opportunity to restore an old rail line to enhance green infrastructure on a large scale. Cork project activities will operate under the umbrella of the abovementioned City Development Plan, as well as the Council's Climate Action Adaptation Strategy, which includes 64 measures to address climate change in the short and medium term. GreenDense results will inform the updating process of the LACAP and the development of a Tree and Woodland Strategy. Cork aims to evaluate new ways of greening, applicable to the specific context and constraints of this location In order to create a healthy biodiversity - rich and visually attractive environment for the city's residents and visitors. Cork will actively share its achievements to date with project partners and external actors invited to deep dives, clinic and dissemination events.	

Motivation

In particular, Cork will facilitate the replication of its success in rolling out neighbourhood parks, parklets and community gardens in recent years. It will also share its success in establishing and creating areas for biodiversity and achieving a pesticide free policy for all amenity areas. These will be shared through deep dives, webinars, and GreenDense clinics.

Activities will operate under the umbrella of the City Development Plan, as well as the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2019). Results will inform this document's forthcoming evolution into an Integrated Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) with enhanced focus on mitigation issues plus the development of a street Tree and Woodland Strategy.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	265.464,00	60,00 %
Partner contribution	176.976,00	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	442.440,00	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Cork	Public	176.976,00	40,00 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	176.976,00	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	176.976,00	40,00 %

State Aid**State aid criteria self-check**

Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?

No The activities of Cork City Council will mostly revolve around its pilot and knowledge exchange. In its pilot Cork City Council aims to improve green specific sites in line with its public policies and plans.

As public authority Cork City Council is solely responsible for this type of work in the public

State aid criteria self-check	
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	space. There exists no market for these types of activities. No The activities could not have been undertaken with the view to making profit.
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No Part of the activities will be carried out by Cork, while for certain activities an external service provider will be contracted, following all procurement rules duly.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Cork will focus on knowledge exchange and improving public spaces for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 7	
Partner number	7
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Brest Métropole
Name of the organisation in english	Brest Métropole
Organisation abbreviation	Brest
Department / unit / division	Green spaces department
Partner main address	
Country	France (FR)
NUTS 2	Bretagne (FRH0)
NUTS 3	Finistère (FRH02)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	rue Coat-ar-Gueven 24 29200 Brest
Homepage	www.brest.fr
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	France (FR)
NUTS 2	Bretagne (FRH0)
NUTS 3	Finistère (FRH02)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	rue Coat-ar-Gueven 24 29200 Brest
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Partner size	Large organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	FR 9424290031
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	Partly

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	242900314
Other identifier description	INSEE Reference
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	939782076
Contact	
Legal representative	Ms. Frédérique Bonnard Le Floc'h
Contact person	Ms. Anne-Marie Cabon
Email	anne-marie.cabon@brest-metropole.fr
Telephone no.	+33 2 98 33 51 62
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
As a local authority, Brest Métropole (215.000 inhabitants), is in charge of major policies in the metropolitan area regarding climate change adaptation and NBS, mobility and urban planning. Brest Métropole is in the process of defining a Public Space Handbook as a shared tool for the different departments involved across public authorities in urban planning in the metropole, with special focus on urban quality and NbS. Brest Métropole will bring specific expertise in harnessing the private sector and non-public space for greening (e.g. shared gardens project), in multi-use greening (e.g. integrated water management and stormwater disconnection projects) in greening socially deprived areas (e.g. NPNRU urban retrofitting project in the Poitou Square and Place de Metz), and has complementary expertise in ecological management and urban pasture, as well as in management of historical heritage sites.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
Brest Métropole joins GreenDense as a pilot partner. Brest Métropole has already pre-identified an area within the metropolitan as an area with potential for a mosaic site. The area is located at the border of the Saint-Marc district and hosts the old Palaren road, which holds untapped potential in terms of greening and enhancement of health opportunities, with potential for transformation of mobility infrastructure focusing on soft mobility and promotion of sports adapted to all citizens (i.e. inclusive and intergenerational). Brest Métropole will coordinate the implementation of the final mosaic site(s), mobilising resources and activating stakeholders across departments (mobility, roads and infrastructure, sports, health). Urban planners will ensure the coherence, notably regarding coastal area specific requirements. Brest Métropole will activate its thematic networks (e.g. HORTIS network gathering NBS managers and EU networks Atlantic Cities, Climate Alliance, EuroCities) to promote the GreenDense project, increase participation in GreenDense events (e.g. Academy, deep dives) and disseminate project results. Brest Métropole will actively participate in the project's deep dives, as well as co-design exercises and will mobilise local stakeholders (e.g. local technical schools) for the GreenDense Academy. Brest Métropole	

Motivation			
will integrate mosaic site(s) and transnational learnings into the ongoing updating process of Brest Urban Master Plan.			
Co-financing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
ERDF		261.630,55	60,00 %
Partner contribution		174.420,37	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget		436.050,92	100,00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Brest	Public	174.420,37	40,00 %
Total			
Sub-total public contribution		174.420,37	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Total		174.420,37	40,00 %
State Aid			
State aid criteria self-check			
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?			
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	As a public authority, Brest Métropole mainly focuses on public space works in its pilot. As a public authority, the city is the sole responsible for this. Brest Métropole will not implement activities itself for which a market exists.	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Brest Métropole will not undertake activities that could have been undertaken to make a profit.	
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?			
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out	No	Brest Métropole will not carry out any	

Criterion II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	economic activities. The activities that Brest will implement will primarily be carried out on its own.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No Brest Métropole will focus on improving a public space for which the city, as public authority, is the responsible entity. It will not receive a market benefit as a result of the project activities and market conditions will not be altered. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access to the knowledge created. All operators and target audience have been covered in this section or section C.2.4 of the proposal.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 8	
Partner number	8
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Plante & Cité
Name of the organisation in english	Plant & City
Organisation abbreviation	Plante & Cité
Department / unit / division	N/A
Partner main address	
Country	France (FR)
NUTS 2	Pays de la Loire (FRG0)
NUTS 3	Maine-et-Loire (FRG02)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Rue Le Nôtre 2 49 045 Angers
Homepage	https://www.plante-et-cite.fr
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	France (FR)
NUTS 2	Pays de la Loire (FRG0)
NUTS 3	Maine-et-Loire (FRG02)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Rue Le Nôtre 2 49 045 Angers
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Interest groups including NGOs
Partner size	Small organization
The organisation applies for an advance	YES
Legal status	Private
Sector of activity at NACE group level	J.63.11
VAT number (if applicable)	488701095
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	No

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	
Other identifier description	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	920842535
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr. Jean-Marc Verchère
Contact person	Mrs. Caroline Gutleben
Email	caroline.gutleben@plante-et-cite.fr
Telephone no.	0033 6 01 33 65 21
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
Set-up as a non-profit association, Plante & Cité is the French technical centre dedicated to studies, research and experiments on green spaces, urban landscaping and nature in cities. Its action plan covers multiple domains from agronomy of urban soils to eco-management of green spaces and greening strategies through nature-based solutions. Plant & Cité has strong experience in crossbreeding issues and solutions to help local governments and other stakeholders to implement green infrastructures for biodiversity, health and climate change adaptation. Plante & Cité has developed relevant tools (e.g, Barème de l'arbre on GI monetisation, Fluoroscopy on plant species selection, EcoJardin as a reference for ecological maintenance) and participated in other projects (e.g. OGEP, RESEAUX) of relevance for GreenDense.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
Plant & Cité joins GreenDense as a knowledge partner, directly supporting pilot partners in the design and implementation of transnational pilots and individual mosaic sites. Together with knowledge partners TU Delft and STIPO, Plant & Cité will oversee the deployment of these mosaic sites, with Plant & Cité leading the development of innovative models for long-term maintenance of green infrastructure in dense areas and the assessment of the impact achieved through the implementation of mosaic sites (e.g. increased acceptance, in collaboration with STIPO, increased % GI, other benefits). Plante & Cité will provide expert guidance on a range of topics, to be applied throughout the pilot and mosaic site co-design, implementation, and scaling phases. These include ecological maintenance best practices, identification of "acupuncture points" for potential greening interventions, training partners in the collection and analysis of data, guiding the implementation of GI techniques such as de-sealing soils, improving designs to foster cohabitation between tree roots and underground networks, sharing best practices on combining greening with underground networks and on greening in cultural heritage sites, among others. Plant & Cité will contribute to the dissemination of project results and knowledge sharing, by hosting webinars and contributing to the GreenDense Academy courses and the GreenDense deep dives and clinics.	

Co-financing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
ERDF		142.330,35	60,00 %
Partner contribution		94.886,90	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget		237.217,25	100,00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
Plante & Cité	Private	94.886,90	40,00 %
Total			
Sub-total public contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution		94.886,90	40,00 %
Total		94.886,90	40,00 %
State Aid			
State aid criteria self-check			
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?			
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		Yes	As a knowledge partner, Plante & Cité will focus on certain activities such as developing innovative models for long-term maintenance, impact assessment and providing expert guidance and training on a variety of topic (e.g. GI techniques).
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?		Yes	The activities that will be carried out could have been undertaken by another operator with the aim of making profit. This is however not the objective of Plante & Cité, as it is not part of its associative statuses.
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?			
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?		Yes	Part of its activities Plante & Cité will carry out on its own, while for certain services an

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
	external provider will be contracted, following all necessary procurement regulations.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	Yes Plante & Cité will receive access to 7 transnational pilot mosaic locations, where it will work closely with project partners.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	There is a risk of State aid
State aid relevant activities	Activity1.1 , Activity1.2 , Activity2.6 , Activity1.5
GBER scheme / de minimis	GBER Article 20

B.1 Project Partner 9	
Partner number	9
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Technische Universiteit Delft
Name of the organisation in english	Delft University of Technology
Organisation abbreviation	TU Delft
Department / unit / division	Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment / Urbanism department / section Landscape Architecture / Urban Ecology & Ecocities Lab
Partner main address	
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Zuid-Holland (NL33)
NUTS 3	Delft en Westland (NL333)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Stevinweg 1 2628 CN Delft
Homepage	https://www.tudelft.nl/en/architecture-and-the-built-environment
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Zuid-Holland (NL33)
NUTS 3	Delft en Westland (NL333)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Julianalaan 134 2628 BL Delft
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Higher education and research organisations
Partner size	Large organization
The organisation applies for an advance	NO
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	
VAT number (if applicable)	NL001569569B01

Legal and financial information	
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No
Other identifier number	410995633
Other identifier description	DUNS number
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	999977366
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Ernst Harting
Contact person	Dr. Ir. Nico Tillie
Email	N.M.J.D.Tillie@tudelft.nl
Telephone no.	00316 38 77 56 35
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
TU Delft's Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment ranks second best in its field worldwide. The Urban Ecology and Eco Cities lab is one of the multidisciplinary labs within the Landscape Architecture section. Its main focus lies in developing and implementing an urban design approach that puts ecological processes at the core of providing high quality living environments for people and other living organisms. The perspective of urban ecology and greening of cities looks at how quality of life and environmental performance in cities can be improved through or linked to landscape architecture, urban planning, architecture, and engineering, while operating at a landscape level (from park and ecological corridors to individual balcony level). This allows one to intervene at a systems level (water, climate, surfaces) and to understand the city as an ecosystem.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
TU Delft joins the GreenDense consortium as a knowledge partner, providing key expertise in urban, ecology-based systems thinking and design (i.e. understanding the city as an ecosystem operating at systems, habitat and individual species level), as well as promoting out-of-the box thinking within urban planning and design processes. This is a particularly important element in the mosaic approach foreseen by the GreenDense project (i.e. small interventions which still contribute to a wider-scale ecological connectivity). TU Delft also holds valuable expertise in specific greening solutions for compact city areas (e.g. Compact Nature for Compact Cities, linear forests, bee ridges, urban hedge landscapes), which will be complementary to the expertise provided by Plant & Cité. Together with STIPO and Plante & Cité, TU Delft will oversee the deployment of GreenDense mosaic sites, with TU Delft leading the initial diagnostic of cities and collecting the current state-of-art on GI for dense urban spaces. Besides these specific tasks, TU Delft, together with the project's two other knowledge partners, will support mosaic site design, deployment and assessment through deep-dives, clinics and periodical check-ins. TU Delft has successfully organised numerous summer schools, which inspired project partners to	

Motivation			
pursue the GreenDense Academy based on TU Delft's validated approach. TU Delft will therefore lead the celebration of the GreenDense Academy's coordinated events (webinars, transnational sessions).			
Co-financing			
Source	Amount	Percentage	
ERDF	199.056,46	60,00 %	
Partner contribution	132.704,31	40,00 %	
Partner total eligible budget	331.760,77	100,00 %	
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
TU Delft	Public	132.704,31	40,00 %
Total			
Sub-total public contribution		132.704,31	40,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Total		132.704,31	40,00 %
State Aid			
State aid criteria self-check			
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?			
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	Yes	As a knowledge partner, TU Delft does not perform economic activities for which a market exists or that can distort competition. As a university, TU Delft's mission is to drive and share knowledge on the thematic field covered (in this case urban ecology).	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	To a very limited extent. Some consultancy firms offer design services, but this is not the ambition of TU Delft, which is to analyse and support pilots for their development.	
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?			
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out	No	TU Delft does not plan to carry out economic	

Criterion II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	activities. Where activities fall out of TU Delft's competence, there will be an externalisation of services, always following procurement processes.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No TU Delft does not gain a market benefit as a result of its activities in the project. Its activities mostly revolve around supporting public authorities with the development and implementation of their sites. Any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring equal access for all external operators to the knowledge created.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid
State aid relevant activities	
GBER scheme / de minimis	

B.1 Project Partner 10	
Partner number	10
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	STIPO VOF
Name of the organisation in english	STIPO
Organisation abbreviation	STIPO
Department / unit / division	N/A
Partner main address	
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Noord-Holland (NL32)
NUTS 3	Groot-Amsterdam (NL329)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Overhoeksplein 2 - 210 1031 KS Amsterdam
Homepage	www.stipo.nl
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Noord-Holland (NL32)
NUTS 3	Groot-Amsterdam (NL329)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Overhoeksplein 2-210 1031 KS Amsterdam
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	SME
Partner size	Small organization
The organisation applies for an advance	YES
Legal status	Private
Sector of activity at NACE group level	M.72.20
VAT number (if applicable)	NL857161313B01
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities	Yes

Legal and financial information	
implemented in the project?	
Other identifier number	67752209
Other identifier description	Chamber of Commerce registration number
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	898831295
Contact	
Legal representative	Mrs. Drs. Minouche Besters
Contact person	Mrs. Sabine Dekker
Email	sabine.dekker@stipo.nl
Telephone no.	0644125032
Motivation	
Which of the organisation's thematic competences and experiences are relevant for the project?	
STIPO is a key partner in co-designing location-sensitive greening pilots. STIPO is an internationally renowned trainer in the domain of citizen participation, co-creation and developing better cities, offering yearly training to international groups. STIPO has wide experience in human centred urban development and specialises in co-creation, co-design and co-crealisation through citizen activation as a main driver. Through its work, STIPO connects urban greening in the public domain to what matters to people, building trust within the community and supporting citizens to envision new futures through tactical urbanism. STIPO connects wider greening strategies with local needs and bottom up initiatives, translating these into hardware design, organisational approaches (incl. legal and finance schemes) and software approaches (programming, network building). STIPO is a coalition-builder, including the Placemaking Europe Network, who join GreenDense as an associated partner.	
What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?	
STIPO joins GreenDense as a knowledge partner, operating at three main levels: At transnational pilot level, STIPO will provide general guidance to project partners on participatory approaches and strategies to engage citizens in greening their neighbourhood including the NIMBY ("not in my backyard") behaviour and welcoming unsolicited, but very valuable civic initiatives (e.g. Effective Community Engagement Practices). These will be delivered through deep dives and GreenDense clinics. At specific mosaic site level, STIPO will directly support cities in the implementation of local participatory approaches, setting up local green networks, action communities, and communicating to the different needs of citizens. STIPO will lead the development of GreenDense community engagement best practices and will advise partners in the co-creation and long-term activation stages of each individual mosaic site. Together with knowledge partners TU Delft and Plante & Cité, STIPO will oversee	

Motivation

the deployment of these mosaic sites, with STIPO specifically taking care of the human-centred development and placemaking aspects.

At a wider level, STIPO will contribute to the extraction of transnational learnings from pilots and mosaic site experiences. STIPO will activate its network (e.g. Placemaking Europe network) for result amplification. Learnings will also be integrated into the GreenDense Academy's modules and teachings. STIPO will capitalise on the following, specific (non-exhaustive) experiences, which will be integrated into individual mosaic site designs and implementation:

- * Harnessing the private sector and non-public spaces: Experiences in the Kolenkit and the Sixhaven neighbourhoods in Amsterdam, and Overvecht in Utrecht. Methodology and model for integral financing of climate actions, based on identifying and activating local stakeholders.
- * Combining greening with other uses (multi-use): Developing pedestrianised neighbourhoods with shared mobility solutions, promoting slow traffic and freeing up space limited to car use.
- * Greening in socially deprived areas: Participatory work in poor, post-war neighbourhoods to stimulate the use of green space, enabling healthier lifestyles and social cohesion.
- * Biodiversity-positive greening: Participatory methods to enable citizens to understand the status of green around them.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	118.052,00	60,00 %
Partner contribution	78.701,34	40,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	196.753,34	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
STIPO	Private	78.701,34	40,00 %

Total

Sub-total public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total private contribution	78.701,34	40,00 %
Total	78.701,34	40,00 %

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check	
Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?	
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	Yes STIPO is a non-profit organisation, which supports local authorities in the development and implementation of participatory processes. In theory, other organisations could also offer these services - providing guidance on participatory processes and citizen engagement strategies - as an economic activity.
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	Yes The previously mentioned activities could have been undertaken with the view to making profit. This is not the case for STIPO, as STIPO is a non-profit organisation and profit is therefore not an objective.
Criterion II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?	
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	Yes As knowledge partner STIPO has the required expertise to execute the activities foreseen for it as part of GreenDense. Other activities that could potentially be considered economic activities (e.g. audit) will be externalised.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	Yes STIPO will receive access to 7 transnational pilot mosaic locations, where it will work closely with project partners. As a result, STIPO can generate knowledge which may potentially improve the services it provides, thereby creating a competitive benefit in comparison to other (market) operators. However, as mentioned, STIPO operates as a non-profit organisation. It must be highlighted that, regarding external operators not included in the project, any materials produced by the project (e.g. webinars, training) will be openly available to a wide audience, ensuring open access to the knowledge created.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	There is a risk of State aid
State aid relevant activities	Activity2.7 , Activity2.1 , Activity2.3
GBER scheme / de minimis	GBER Article 20

Associated organisations

Number	Status	Name of the organisation in original language	Name of the responsible project partner
1	Active	Gemeente Middelburg	Dordrecht
2	Active	Het Vogelnest	Dordrecht
3	Active	Universität Stuttgart	Stuttgart
4	Active	Cork Healthy Cities	Cork
5	Active	Placemaking Europe	STIPO

Gemeente Middelburg AO1	
Partner number	LP1
Name of the organisation in original language	Gemeente Middelburg
Name of the organisation in english	Municipality of Middelburg
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Zeeland (NL34)
NUTS 3	Overig Zeeland (NL342)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Kanaalweg 3 4530 LA Middelburg
Legal representative	Mr Stephan Hageman
Contact person	Mrs Carolyn Jonkers
Email	c.jonkers@middelburg.nl
Telephone no.	+31 118675292
Partner role	The municipality of Middelburg is responsible for i.a. spacial planning,environment and public space management. Middelburg is taking the lead in Zeeland for some climate issues such as heat stress and works closely with the other 12 local authorities, Province of Zeeland and the Waterboard. Middelburg has experience with reducing flooding while protecting or improving amenities, biodiversity, health and wellbeing,local economies and saving public money. Middelburg was a partner in the

Gemeente Middelburg AO1	
	Water Resilient Cities project. Middelburg was the lead partner of the Interreg 2 Seas Cool Towns project, which developed Heat Stress Mapping & Modelling tool and a Decision Support tool for selecting heat resilience measures based on the Cool Towns pilot projects. Middelburg is the lead Partner of the Cool Neighbourhoods project. This project focuses on countering heat stress at neighbourhood level. As Associated Organisation Middelburg will share best practises and bring in experience and knowledge from the Cool Towns project and Cool Neighbourhoods project to the Green Dense consortium. Middelburg will work together in organising webinars and events to exchange knowledge outputs and results. The GreenDense partners can make use of the network of Middelburg and will be invited to all major meetings.

Het Vogelnest AO2	
Partner number	LP1
Name of the organisation in original language	Het Vogelnest
Name of the organisation in english	Het Vogelnest
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Zuid-Holland (NL33)
NUTS 3	Oost-Zuid-Holland (NL33B)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Heysterbachstraat 68 3312 JL Dordrecht
Legal representative	Mr Ifor Schrauwen
Contact person	Mr Ifor Schrauwen
Email	ifor@ifor.nl
Telephone no.	0031641548438
Partner role	Het Vogelnest is a local NGO in Dordrecht with a focus on being informal and accessible to citizens while also understanding the language of policy makers. Community engagement is the main competence of Het Vogelnest. In the past, Het Vogelnest has carried out community engagement in the redevelopment of multiple green plots in the city, ensuring that the local community would actively use these new plots and feel a sense of shared ownership. Het Vogelnest will collaborate with the City of Dordrecht in the design and implementation of mosaic sites in the city, as part of transnational pilots focusing on harnessing private spaces for green and greening cultural heritage sites. Het Vogelnest will participate in GreenDense deep dives, sharing experiences (e.g. Interreg North Sea Biodiverse Cities project, where they are supporting citizens in enhancing their private gardens as stepping stones for wider ecological connectivity within the city) on citizen engagement and long-term maintenance solutions for green (e.g. stimulating shared sense of ownership).

Universität Stuttgart A03	
Partner number	PP3
Name of the organisation in original language	Universität Stuttgart
Name of the organisation in english	University of Stuttgart
Country	Deutschland (DE)
NUTS 2	Stuttgart (DE11)
NUTS 3	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis (DE111)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Keplerstraße 11 70174 Stuttgart
Legal representative	Mrs. Leonie Fischer
Contact person	Mrs. Leonie Fischer
Email	leonie.fischer@ilpoe.uni-stuttgart.de
Telephone no.	+49 711 685 83380
Partner role	ILPÖ (University of Stuttgart Institute for Landscape Planning and Ecology at the University of Stuttgart) focuses its work on species and biotope conservation, urban ecology and human-nature relations at different spatial scales and their integration into sustainable planning strategies. Other areas of work include strategies for habitat design, integration of greenery into existing urban landscapes and the development and testing of innovative green facade systems. The Institute's research and teaching continues its long-standing tradition and, since the new appointment of the Institute's director in 2019, combines the three departments, which are closely intertwined and related to current issues: - Species and Biotope Conservation, - Urban ecology, - Geodesign, especially GIS applications and modeling. These sub-disciplines actively cooperate in the urban ecology laboratory and generate innovative approaches to solutions in the field of conceptual design and planning of urban landscapes. The Institute of Landscape Planning and Ecology was founded in 1966 at the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning by Prof. Dr. Walter Rossow. As one of the most famous landscape architects of his time, he had a very strong influence on urban planning in

Universität Stuttgart A03	
	Germany with his proclamatory call "The landscape must become the law". Prof. Dr. Leonie Fischer (Technical University of Berlin, Department of Ecosystem Research/Plant Ecology) was appointed head of the institute on October 1, 2019. She will continue her current focus in research and teaching in the field of urban ecology and human-nature relationships in the new environment and link it to the institute's traditions in species and biotope conservation, geodesign, and landscape analysis and modelling. The focus is on the analysis of human-nature relationships at different spatial scales and their integration into sustainable planning strategies. In this role, the University of Stuttgart supports the city of Stuttgart in the local design of specific GI solutions that respond to climate resilience needs and wider ecological connectivity in the city.

Cork Healthy Cities A04	
Partner number	PP6
Name of the organisation in original language	Cork Healthy Cities
Name of the organisation in english	Cork Healthy Cities
Country	Éire/Ireland (IE)
NUTS 2	Southern (IE05)
NUTS 3	South-West (IE053)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Western Road Eye Ear Throat Hosp. T12WP62 Cork
Legal representative	Ms. Judy Cronin
Contact person	Ms. Denise Cahill
Email	Denise.Cahill@hse.ie
Telephone no.	+353872334735
Partner role	Cork Healthy Cities is an interagency partnership of the national Health Service Executive, Cork City Council, University College Cork and community and non-governmental organisations across the city with the objective of developing and maintaining Cork as a WHO (World Health Organisation) designated Healthy City. CHC collaborates with many partners from a wide variety of sectors to deliver projects and actions to promote health in Cork City. Green Spaces for Health is a community-led project of CHC with the objective of fostering a reverence for nature through community development, community growing and community engagement by maintaining green spaces and seeking new greening opportunities. GSFH supports almost 30 community gardens on public land across Cork City at different levels (needs dependent) as well as a series of projects in public parks to enhance the natural space and biodiversity, to develop practical food growing skills and to build resilient inclusive communities. A Seed Library has also been established in a public library in the city centre as well as a beehive on a roof in a third level educational facility and a pond in a public park. CHC is a local implementation partner for Cork City Council. It will support Cork in the design,

Cork Healthy Cities A04	
	implementation and long-term maintenance stages of its mosaic sites, under the cultural heritage and deprived areas transnational pilots.

Placemaking Europe A05	
Partner number	PP10
Name of the organisation in original language	Placemaking Europe
Name of the organisation in english	Placemaking Europe
Country	Nederland (NL)
NUTS 2	Noord-Holland (NL32)
NUTS 3	Groot-Amsterdam (NL329)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Overhoeksplein 2-210 1031 KS Amsterdam
Legal representative	Mr. Hand Karssenbergh
Contact person	Ms. Lisette van Rhijn
Email	lisette.vanrhijn@stipon.nl
Telephone no.	0031641813281
Partner role	Placemaking Europe is the leading European network of front-runners accelerating placemaking as a way to create healthy, inclusive and beloved communities. Placemaking Europe organises City-to-City Placemaking programmes and facilitates co-design, co-creation and co-realisation projects. It counts with a network of city (e.g. Rotterdam, Cork, Bergen, Bradford) and knowledge partners (BH BEACTIVE, KLIC, ISUH, PUSH). PlaceMaking Europe joins GreenDense as an associated, networking organisation, to support the dissemination of project outputs (e.g. Handbook for GI implementation in dense urban areas) via flagship events such as the Placemaking Week Europe or as part of its online toolbox. Placemaking Europe will activate its network to facilitate participation of experts in the GreenDense deep dives and GreenDense Academy.

C - Project description

C.1 Project overall objective

Below, you can see the Programme priority specific objective your project will contribute to (chosen in section A.1.).

2.7: Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution

Project overall objective

Now think about your main objective – what do you aim to achieve by the end of your project? Remember your project needs to contribute to the programme's objective.

Your objective should:

- be realistic and achievable by the end of the project, or shortly after;
- specify who needs project results and in which territory;
- be measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

GreenDense overcomes the challenges of green infrastructure (GI) implementation in dense urban areas by developing and piloting the novel mosaic approach in cultural heritage sites, deprived areas, private spaces, and with mobility infrastructure. It increases GI coverage by 10,000 m² and results in high (7/10) citizen approval ratings. GreenDense increases the capacity of 20 organisations in mosaic greening through the GreenDense Academy, deep dives and dissemination of outputs.

C.1.a Project specific objectives

In Step 1: List your foreseen project specific objectives (up to three)

In Step 2: List your project specific objectives (up to three)

Co-define a joint, shared vision (NWE Mosaic GI Strategy) for NWE public authorities and GI actors, including GreenDense cities, for the greening of dense urban areas through the mosaic approach, providing GreenDense partners with a framework for the deployment of 16 mosaic sites under 4 transnational pilots. Equip GreenDense cities with the tools and a tangible action agenda (Mosaic GI action plans) needed to replicate pilot learnings to 35 sites during project implementation.

Validate the mosaic approach by piloting mosaic GI design, co-creation, and mainstreaming solutions in 16 sites across 4 transnational pilots: 1) cultural heritage sites, 2) deprived areas, 3) private spaces, and 4) with mobility infrastructure. Deliver mosaic pilots driven by community engagement and co-creation (30 stakeholders per pilot including residents, businesses, schools) that lead to a 10,000 m² increase in GI and a citizen approval rating of 7/10 (surveys), and a mosaic GI handbook.

Build up the expertise and capacity for mosaic GI implementation of 20 NWE organisations, including GreenDense and external cities, universities, research institutions, practitioners, and communities. Mainstream learnings grounded in transnational pilot implementation across partners' city policies and widely disseminate project results. This is pursued through the deployment of the GreenDense Mosaic GI Academy, 30 deep-dive sessions, policy clinics, and the GreenDense final Festival.

C.2 Project relevance and context

C.2.1 What are the common territorial challenge(s) that will be tackled by the project?

Please describe the territorial challenges and opportunities your project addresses in the NWE area. Why is transnational cooperation needed to address these challenges and opportunities?

NWE's dense urban areas lack sufficient green infrastructure (GI) to mitigate urgent climate change impacts (heat stress, air pollution, droughts, flooding) biodiversity loss, and health issues. Proximity to GI, and GI connectivity, are as important as overall GI m2. Parks in peri-urban areas are not enough. GreenDense cities have GI plans (Dordrecht Blue Green Strategy, Stuttgart Green City Plan), but share challenges preventing GI implementation in dense urban areas.

Space challenge

NWE is the EU's most densely urbanised region. Partner cities all struggle with competing demands on limited space in dense urban areas (car infrastructure, limitations relating to cultural heritage sites, high proportion of privately-owned space).

Acceptance challenge

Conflicting demands on space ("not in my backyard" sentiment in Bruges) make engaging communities and gaining citizen approval for GI in dense urban areas difficult - especially when reducing parking for GI. Many dense urban areas in GreenDense cities include deprived areas, historically lacking GI, which suffer additional barriers like low trust in government, low budgets, and citizen resistance.

Mainstreaming challenge

No space means large-scale regeneration projects aren't possible, so implementation requires challenging collaborations (between departments, businesses, NGOs, communities), maintenance models, and mainstreaming GI in all policies.

Transnational opportunity

Dense urban GI is complex. Alone, no GreenDense partner has solved these challenges. Fragmented strengths (Stuttgart: funding for private GI; Bremen: bottom-up GI initiatives in deprived areas) and shared, complex challenges require transnational collaboration to harness niche knowledge. Cooperation will speed up implementation and equip cities with a transnational strategy, tested across various sites, that ensures NWE's increasingly dense urban areas can quickly deploy sufficient GI to mitigate rapidly rising climate change impacts.

C.2.2.a How does the project tackle identified common challenges and/or opportunities

Please describe if your project activities will develop and test new approaches; and/or if they will adapt and implement existing approaches for further uptake.

Partners combine shared experience, adapting practices (C2.6, C2.7) from other contexts to jointly develop, pilot, and build NWE capacity in a unique mosaic approach that offers design and process solutions to increase GI in dense urban areas.

As density makes large GI projects impossible, the mosaic approach is a shared strategy to increase the capacity of stakeholders to implement biodiversity-friendly GI in highly competitive zones through a co-creation process, and to increase the impact of GI on climate and environment through design of small, connected multi-use interventions greater than the sum of their parts. Transnational collaboration allows the mosaic approach to be co-developed and tested in dense urban GI hotspots across NWE, ensuring widely applicable results and building capacity through shared expertise.

At the design level, the mosaic approach pilots multi-use (GI spaces designed for recreation, socialising, education, and mobility), multi-benefit (shade for heat stress, native planting for biodiversity, rain gardens with drainage for flooding) mosaic sites tailored to local needs to make the most of limited space. Small mosaic sites are connected to wider GI networks, increasing their impact (Dordrecht; GI connectivity for heat stress).

At the process level, the partners develop and pilot a collaborative approach to engaging the many stakeholders required for dense urban greening, leading to long-lasting collaboration between policy-makers, citizens, and private sector. The approach centres co-creation and citizen-engagement (STIPO eye level game, citizen science), building on existing community initiatives (Vogelnest in Dordrecht; Klimaan in Mechelen) to achieve local buy-in. In the absence of large GI regeneration projects, mainstreaming integrates mosaic GI in relevant departments (mobility, sports, health) and dense specific policies (Bremen Urban Renewal Programme, Dordrecht Blue Green Strategy) to scale GI.

C.2.2.b What is new about the approach the project takes?

Please describe how your approach is different from the current situation or existing practice. Explain what you expect to change in the sector/Programme area/participating countries.

GreenDense's focus is unique: compared to spacious areas, dense urban areas are an overlooked location for new GI. We know the 'what' - the importance of increasing GI in cities. GI proximity is linked to a 55% reduction in mental health issues and a 6C reduction in urban heat. However, most existing GI practices focus on large regeneration in spacious areas. The 'how' of GI implementation in dense urban areas has not been solved, although this is where GreenDense cities need GI the most.

The Mosaic approach is a common implementation and design method, developed to meet shared NWE territorial and climate needs, while flexible enough to implement across distinct NWE cities. Partners collaboratively apply the approach in 4 transnational pilots targeting dense urban challenges: cultural heritage areas, private spaces, deprived neighbourhoods, and mobility infrastructure. The new approach solves spatial competition issues with state-of-the-art multi-use design principles that offer multiple ecosystem and human benefits (Brest combines GI with active mobility infrastructure for biodiversity and health benefits). It solves the challenge of low acceptance by going beyond existing consultation practice to centre co-creation and community engagement. (Cork's co-design of community parklets). It capitalises on the varied expertise of partners (STIPO, urban camping co-creation; Mechelen, trains maintenance staff as GI ambassadors), jointly developing a solution to a challenge that no partner has been able to solve alone.

The project creates 10,000m² of high-approval (7/10) GI in dense urban areas, resulting in a comprehensive, transnational NWE Mosaic GI Strategy (O1.1) suitable for widespread uptake. A Mosaic GI Handbook and capacity increases the skills of 143 participants across 20 organisations to scale GI implementation across NWE, shifting territorial stakeholder collaboration and urban GI design practices to implement more GI and solve NWE's urban 'grey deserts'.

C.2.4 Who will benefit from your project?

In the first column of each row, please select one of the pre-defined target groups from the drop-down list. In the second column explain in more detail exactly who will benefit from your project. For example, if you choose the category education, you need to explain which specific schools or groups of schools and in which territory.

Target Group	Specification
Local public authority	7 city partners benefit from mosaic GI in challenging dense areas and from transnational tools, enabling city-wide mainstreaming across current and future policy (e.g. Bremen Adaptation and Biodiversity Strategies) and capacity building of landscape teams, maintenance staff, urban planners. 10 external cities will also benefit from project learnings as participants of GreenDense training schemes (e.g. Academy, deep dives) and by uptaking project outputs (e.g. NWE Mosaic GI Strategy).

Target Group	Specification
National public authority	GreenDense's GI pilots are recognised by and drive national policy development. Pilot solutions generate transferable lessons for other municipalities. Mosaic pilots contribute to the following policies (non-exhaustive): German Sustainable Development Strategy (DE), National Biodiversity Strategy (BE), Nederland Natuurpositief (NL), 3rd National Strategy for Biodiversity (FR), Green In and Around the City (NL), Climate Action Plan (IE).
Higher education and research organisations	Plante & Cité and TU Delft gain direct access to 16 unique mosaic sites across 4 transnational pilots and support the development of GI and social engagement solutions therein, expanding their skillset. Project learnings are integrated into research and educational portfolios (TU Delft Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences Masters') and shared through publications, deep dives and the GreenDense Academy to additional universities (U. College Cork, KU Leuven, U. Amsterdam, Ruhr U. Bochum).
SME	STIPO expands its expertise in placemaking, co-creation and urban transformations by working with GreenDense cities in grassroots social engagement for co-design and co-implementation of pilots and individual mosaic sites. Local engagement NGOs and community interest groups are involved at pilot sites (e.g. Breekuit, Vogelnest in Dordrecht). Project learnings will be shared open source with external NGOs including through dissemination events, online publications and the GreenDense Academy.
SME	GreenDense activates private actors (WDO, business owners in Stuttgart) locally in pilots as space-owners, and as solution-providers. Local businesses are engaged through local placemaking and awareness raising activities, leading to them becoming part of the solution (use of private space for green, innovative financing methods) and benefiting from increased attractiveness of the area thanks to enhanced GI. Private visions are represented in pilot design, leading to increased acceptance.
Education/training center and school	Local schools and kindergartens are involved in pilot mosaic GI site co-creation and activation activities (e.g. vocational school Hohenheim, Stuttgart), increasing school-level knowledge of GI and its impact on climate, increasing engagement with GI spaces with mental health benefits for students, and resulting in long-term ownership and maintenance help with GI plots.
General public	Citizens and local communities in pilots benefit from increased access to green and related benefits (heat reduction of 2.5-6C on average, pollution and flooding, increased mental health, social opportunities). Each pilot involves 30 stakeholders in co-creation activities, communities of practice, community plantings and eye-level workshops. Placemaking ensures final results contribute to a sense of place, strengthening citizen acceptance, cohesion, and involvement in maintenance.

Target Group	Specification
General public	The NWE area is the EU's most densely urbanised region, home to 118M citizens. With urbanisation increasing, more and more citizens move into urban areas (500.000 / year in NWE) and face the risks associated with limited GI in dense areas. By training NWE public authorities, research centres and NGOs, GreenDense increases the capacity of 20 organisations to deliver GI in dense urban areas in NWE, for citizens. Source: NWE Programme (population), Macrotrends data (EU urbanisation rates)

C.2.6 Which synergies with past or current EU and other projects or initiatives will the project make use of?

Project or Initiative	Synergy
Nature4Cities, Horizon	Nature4Cities was a horizon research project, including GreenDense partner Plant & Cité within its consortium, which created a comprehensive reference platform for Nature Based Solutions (NBS). It encompasses technical solutions, methods, and tools for incorporating NBS in the urban planning and decision making processes. Additionally, the platform includes guidance for collaborative models for citizen participation in implementation. The project resulted in a number of tools which offer synergies for GreenDense. Partners will draw on factsheets on NBS, Environmental Assessment tool, and the SUA Urban Performance tool, which helps estimate benefits of NBS, while designing the specific GI interventions used in pilots. GreenDense will also build upon the methodologies outlined during Nature4Cities to assess and analyse the performance of pilots. For community collaboration, the project also created a Citizen's Say tool and Step-by-step guide on Engagement strategies which GreenDense will utilise, adapt, and combine with additional strategies (many developed by STIPO, and within the cities themselves) for effective engagement.
Cool Towns, 2 Seas Program	Cool Towns was an Interreg 2 Seas project focused on reducing heat stress in cities with street-level solutions. With heat stress being one of the many urgent issues facing NWE cities that GreenDense will help mitigate with increased GI, there are a number of synergies to harness from Cool Towns. GreenDense will make use of the model developed by Cool Towns to map heat stress and improve heat resilience planning, incorporating it into the GreenDense toolbox to equip local authorities with the tools to map the most impactful locations for new GI. While heat stress is only one aspect tackled by GreenDense, CoolTown's practices and learnings on building capacity and urgency for heat resilient design and effective measures that combine with other benefits (air quality, flood protection), offer key lessons in integrating GI into all policies, which will be drawn upon during GreenDense.

Project or Initiative	Synergy
Water Resilient Cities, Interreg 2 Seas	GreenDense partners Bruges and Mechelen were partners of WRC, a project developing guidance to retrofitting sustainable urban drainage in constrained public spaces with added societal benefits (S.O.1). The SuDS Guide, delivered as an output from the project, offers transferable learnings for GreenDense - in particular, GreenDense will incorporate guidance and lessons on recommendations for delivering SuDS in confined urban environments into A1.2. Although GreenDense is focusing on GI rather than drainage solutions, many of the recommendations and case studies provide transferable lessons into GI design and delivery processes for small spaces.
BEGIN, Interreg NSR	BEGIN, a REGIOSTARS public choice award winning project, led by GreenDense lead partner Dordrecht, demonstrated how to use social innovation to implement Blue and Green Infrastructure (BGI) to deal with extreme weather events and improve disaster resilience in NSR. GreenDense will draw on the methodology of City-2-City learning used extensively in BEGIN to foster extensive peer learning and accelerate capacity building during the project (A3.1). GreenDense will also adapt and draw on learnings from the social innovation and collaborative governance strategies demonstrated during BEGIN. Although the topic and territory differ, the best practices for community stakeholder engagement can be replicated to facilitate effective engagement. Learnings will be drawn from BEGIN policy briefs 'Social Innovation for Delivering BGI' and 'BGI for Art & Community', both of which combine the key recommendations for creative, innovative engagement of varied stakeholders in BGI design, delivery and maintenance, which will feed into GreenDense community engagement methods, and pilot co-creation and activation techniques. During BEGIN the CIRIA Benefits ESTimation Tool (BEST Tool) was developed to provide an economic valuation of the benefits of additional GI. GreenDense will also harness this tool and methodology where appropriate to provide additional justification and budget for new GI.
NSCiti2S, Interreg 2 Seas	The NSCiti2S project jointly co-created and validated a business model for local authorities to deploy GI in urban landscapes in order to build climate resilience to floods, heat stress and drought. The toolkit developed will be useful for GreenDense, particularly during A1.4 which deals with innovative financing for GI. The recommendations in the toolkit will be used, and built upon with additional collaborations to further unlock financing and to value the investment in GI. Effective valuation of GI will contribute to justification of additional Mosaic GI implementations identified and planned for in the project's action plans.

Project or Initiative	Synergy
Biodiverse Cities, Interreg NSR	GreenDense partners Bremen, Dordrecht and Brest (as a follower) are part of Biodiverse Cities (BC), an NSR project focused on implementing nature-based solutions within urban environments that specifically support biodiversity (S.O.1). The project focuses on how to restore ecosystems within the urban realm, and create places where nature and people thrive. The pilots in BC are in larger areas like green axes, green rings and bigger parks in urban and peri-urban areas. As the two projects will run during the same time they will ensure that common activities and training (Peer Learning Programme of BC and Academy of GreenDense) can benefit both project partners, setting up meaningful knowledge transfers and a wider network for capacity building. The output of Biodiverse Cities “Nature-inclusive societies Strategy and action plans” will enrich the partners and outcomes of GreenDense in terms of better understanding of the challenges, failures and best practices, complexities and opportunities while greening urban areas.
SALUTE4CE Interreg Central Europe	The SALUTE4CE project developed the concept of Urban Environmental Acupuncture (UEA). This consists of selective GI interventions in the urban environment, focusing on neglected small plots in lieu of large scale projects. While GreenDense focuses on locations with high demand for use rather than neglected plots, GreenDense can find synergies with the output of SALUTE4CE, drawing on its technical solutions and methodology to inform the selection of plots and optimum choice of GI interventions for small urban spaces. The project Handbook on Urban Environmental Acupuncture provides useful guidance for GreenDense in a number of technical areas. GreenDense will draw on the knowledge produced relating to interventions for soil de-sealing, GI for heat reduction, storm water mitigation, increasing air quality, and plant selection. While the territorial context is different, many of the principles and recommendations - e.g. debates on native species selection, and characteristics of various NBS design options for urban spaces - remain applicable, and GreenDense will draw on the research outcomes outlining best practice for GI design and vegetation species selection, applying it to the NWE context.
Cool Neighbourhoods NWE	Cool Neighbourhoods is an Interreg NWE project running in parallel to GreenDense - GreenDense’s lead partner Dordrecht has joined Cool Neighbourhoods as an associated organisation and Middleburg, the lead partner for Cool Neighbourhoods has joined GreenDense as an associated organisation. The project follows on from Cool Towns 2 Seas, finding urban solutions for heat stress in NWE at neighbourhood level. Although GreenDense focuses specifically on the hardest areas to green, dense urban areas, Cool Neighbourhoods has similar goals of reducing rapidly rising heat stress in NWE at local level. As GreenDense is an associated organisation in Cool Neighbourhoods, partners will benefit from shared webinars, knowledge transfer, and in-depth capacity building on the heat reduction aspects of implementing GI. Cool Neighbourhoods representatives will attend the GreenDense Academy, clinic sessions, and deep dives where appropriate, helping cross-sharing of ideas.

C.2.7 How does the project build on available knowledge?

Please describe what the project draws on e.g., from EU and/or other projects, and other available knowledge, and how the project capitalises on this knowledge.

STIPO's placemaking tools (co-creation: city at eye level, integrated approach 'software – hardware – orgware') are used to train cities in pilot co-creation with citizens. Additional co-creation, engagement methodologies from partners' experience and state of the art will be tested.

Expertise from the Urban Ecology and Ecocities lab (TU Delft) and Plante & Cite on GI selection (low maintenance, climate resistant, biodiversity positive species), and GI designs for dense areas (select NBS for limited spaces) and ecosystem services (climate resilience, water filtration.).

Greening programmes (failures and successes) in partner cities and networks shed light on GI in dense areas. Knowledge is enriched with transnational deep-dives (A.3.1).

Knowledge on nature-based solutions implementation (NBS Catalogues, design briefs, co-creation tools, policy recommendations) from Horizon Europe (Urban GreenUP, Connecting Nature, NetworkNature, CLEVER Cities) form pilot design baseline.

C.3 Project partnership

Describe the structure of your partnership and explain why these partners are needed to implement the project and to achieve project objectives.

GreenDense includes 10 partners from 5 NWE countries (NL, BE, DE, FR, IE), 7 local authorities (Dordrecht, Bruges, Mechelen, Bremen, Stuttgart, Cork City, Brest Métropole), 3 knowledge partners (Plante & Cité, TU Delft, STIPO), and 5 associated organisations (Middelburg - Cool Neighbourhoods, Vogelnest, Cork Healthy Cities, PlaceMaking Europe, University of Stuttgart).

Partners collaborate transnationally throughout, drawing on shared knowledge to design the Mosaic GI Strategy (O.1.1) and build capacity for mosaic GI with the GreenDense Academy (A3.2). Partners cooperate closely in smaller groups on the four joint pilots (WP2). The pilots are co-designed, with key support from knowledge partners. Monthly 'clinic' meetings throughout lead to deep collaboration on ongoing challenges. Multi-day deep dive site visits ensure knowledge exchange and build capacity.

Partners create local Communities of Practice for effective quadruple-helix engagement (public authorities, citizens, local businesses, and organisations like Buurtklimaatje, and Klimaan in Mechelen; Breekuit in Bruges; University College Cork).

The 7 cities have been carefully selected for local context:

Urgency of the GreenDense challenge: Cities all need and want to increase urban GI, but share parallel territorial challenges implementing GI in dense urban areas, allowing solutions piloted to be tested in similar but different contexts for widespread replicability.

Complementary expertise in methods, topics, communities: Cities have different strengths, ensuring shared knowledge can be transferred to other partners, resulting in more effective, holistic solutions (Dordrecht, green/ecological connectivity; Bremen, co-design for heat stress; Stuttgart, leveraging private sector; Bruges, GI in heritage spaces; Mechelen, citizen-participation and cross-departmental collaboration in GI; Cork, biodiversity parklets; Brest, GI and active mobility - see section B for detail).

Existing initiatives: Serve as a lever for testing and replicating project solutions (e.g. Mechelen greening 100 pearls - small areas across the city)

Existing city strategies: All cities have urgency to create impactful projects under their strategies (Bruges spatial policy, rain water and drought plan, Mechelen Climate Action Plan, Dordrecht Green Blue Strategy, Bremen Biodiversity Strategy 2024, Cork Climate Adaptation Strategy).

Variety and geographic distribution: The cities cover a wide range of sizes, geographic distribution and local context allowing for better replication of solutions across NWE.

The 3 knowledge partners are carefully selected for their expertise, and support through all activities:

- Plant & Cite: Experts in innovative design of urban green spaces, roots and buried networks cohabitation, green walls, depaving and soil restoration, plant species selection, maintenance and financing models. They will lead on development of innovative models for long-term maintenance models (A1.4), pilot monitoring and assessment (A2.6) and advise partners during joint pilot design and implementation (WP2).

- TU Delft's Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment ranks second best worldwide (focus on urban planning for ecological connectivity, landscape architecture). TU Delft will lead and facilitate the GreenDense Academy (A3.2), bringing experts, students, and local authority GI teams together

for intensive collaboration. They will advise on advanced ecological design of pilots, collaborating with the cities through deep dives at all stages of the pilots, and lead on development of a toolbox of guidance for GI design (A1.1).

- STIPO: Expertise on co-creation, co-design, co-realisation and place-making for grassroots community engagement. STIPO will be closely involved in pilot design from the beginning, and will lead on helping pilot cities design (A1.3) and deliver (A2.3) effective community engagement, co-creation and site activation (fostering use with activities) (A2.5).

C.4 Project work plan

A maximum of 3 work packages is allowed in every project work plan in a regular call. In the case of a small-scale projects call, maximum 1 work package is allowed. Please be aware that you will not be able to submit your AF if you are above those limits.

Number	Work package name
1	Joint development of transnational framework for mosaic GI in dense urban areas
2	Joint mosaic pilot implementation, activation and monitoring
3	Maximising impact for long term adoption of mosaic GI: capacity building, policy and dissemination

Work package 1

Work package title

Joint development of transnational framework for mosaic GI in dense urban areas

Project Specific Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

Co-define a joint, shared vision (NWE Mosaic GI Strategy) for NWE public authorities and GI actors, including GreenDense cities, for the greening of dense urban areas through the mosaic approach, providing GreenDense partners with a framework for the deployment of 16 mosaic sites under 4 transnational pilots. Equip GreenDense cities with the tools and a tangible action agenda (Mosaic GI action plans) needed to replicate pilot learnings to 35 sites during project implementation.

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

Generate awareness among NWE public authorities about, and drive engagement with, the process of co-defining a shared vision for mosaic GI greening. Provide partners with the communications tools needed to effectively engage with the needed players (other departments than those directly involved, community groups, residents, and businesses) to promote their active participation in mosaic GI design, implementation, and maintenance. Ensure project communications are in line with programme rules and guidelines and share state of the art knowledge on GI design, implementation, maintenance and stakeholder engagement.

Work package summary

Starting with a diagnosis of the unique challenges shared by dense urban areas (A1.1), WP1 delivers a 3-course menu of solutions for the three main transnational challenges identified by partners: Mosaic GI Toolbox to address the lack of space for green (A.1.2), a community engagement guidebook to address the challenge of stakeholder participation and acceptance (A.1.3), and a long-term sustainability manual to address the need for long-term maintenance and cross-department buy-in and support for GI (A.1.4). WP1 thus develops the knowledge and processes required to effectively implement GI in NWE dense urban areas, then applied in the design and implementation of pilots in WP2. Following the implementation and assessment of pilots (A.2.6), WP1 delivers a Joint NWE Mosaic GI Strategy and 4 Action Plans (1 per transnational pilot) setting out concrete steps for replication of GreenDense methods to begin implementation of GI in 35 new locations across partner cities during the project.

Activities

Activity 1.1	
Title	City Diagnosis: Jointly Define Unique Dense Challenge
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Description	Partners jointly map the core challenges faced by their dense urban areas to define priorities and needs per transnational pilot. Led by TU Delft, this activity forms a baseline of the challenges to be tackled in the 4 pilot areas, and results in a city diagnosis framework to guide the selection and design of 35 mosaic GI replication sites (5 per city partner) during the project, outlined through pilot action plans. 1. Webinar: Understanding Core Challenges Before the initial webinar, city partners share a high-level overview of challenges (Dordrecht: navigating citizen resistance to reducing parking; Bruges: navigating water-use conflicts while increasing water-hungry GI in the city centre) with the consortium online. During the webinar, the three knowledge partners outline the data required from the cities for mapping challenges, alongside tools, methods, and techniques for gathering comparable data (e.g. GIS, remote sensing, citizen-science, internal databases, questionnaires and surveys). STIPO presents methods for assessing citizen approval (participatory mapping, focus groups, surveys), Plant & Cité presents techniques for measuring biodiversity, air pollution, heat stress, and flood resilience (species richness surveys; air quality indicators; satellite heat stress mapping; water runoff measurements), and TU Delft presents methods for identifying GI coverage (GIS, green coverage identification) and ecological design quality (analysis of urban plans). Cities will also recommend their own measurement tools (e.g. Bremen's Bresilient tool). An agreement is reached on which methodologies and tools apply best to each case and project-wide. 2. Data Gathering Partner cities gather the required data for the city diagnosis. This includes conducting citizen surveys to understand public perception and acceptance of

Activity 1.1	
	GI initiatives, collecting GIS data for mapping, and analysing green coverage to assess its current state. The data will contribute to a baseline assessment of GI potential in the 16 mosaic GI sites. This assessment will draw on experiences from prior failed projects to identify priority areas for intervention and improvement. 3.City Diagnosis in person workshop (during first partner meeting) Participants jointly review the urban designs of mosaic GI sites, maps, data, and analyse results to collectively develop deep understanding of the core challenges that need to be tackled by the 4 pilots (D. 1.1), and to develop a baseline of the initial 16 mosaic GI sites that will allow for assessing project impact (A.2.6). TU Delft will draw on the webinar, data gathering techniques, and workshop outcomes to develop a city diagnosis framework. The framework will include a systematic approach – a traffic light prioritisation system (D.1.2) - to guide the selection of 35 new mosaic sites to begin development during the project with the implementation of GreenDense action plans. (Lead: TU Delft)

Deliverables 1.1			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.1.1	Dense Urban Area GI Challenge Diagnosis Report	Report outlining the unique challenges faced by the project's 4 pilot themes, providing an in-depth analysis of gaps and challenges, including existing GI coverage, urban planning challenges, climate biodiversity, heat, and flooding challenges, and citizen approval rates.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.1.2	Cities Core Challenges Mapping and Assessment	Webinar report (Minutes, Attendance List, Recording) of webinar where knowledge partners outline data required from the cities for mapping challenges, tools, methods, techniques for gathering data to ensure comparability on project level across the pilots.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.1.3	City Diagnosis	Workshop report (minutes, attendance list, recording) of workshop where cities jointly review the mosaic GI sites, maps,	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Deliverables 1.1			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	Workshop and Baseline Development	data, and analyse results to collectively develop a deep understanding of the core challenges of the 4 pilots and the baseline for the 16 mosaic sites.	
D.1.1.4	GreenDense GI Diagnosis Framework	A comprehensive framework, including a traffic light system, which provides partners with a systematic approach for prioritising, selecting and assessing sites for mosaic implementation based on climate change effect mitigation, biodiversity and health benefits potential.	Period 1, 1 - 6

Activity 1.2	
Title	Multi-use, multi-benefit design: Define GreenDense GI State of the Art
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	As Activity leader, TU Delft will collate existing urban solutions for multi-use, multi-benefit GI (e.g. green roofs, vertical gardens, rain gardens, permeable pavements ensuring multiple uses) applicable to GreenDense transnational pilots, based on the needs and challenges identified through City Diagnoses (A.1.1). This will be supported by an initial desk research conducted by TU Delft, to which Plant & Cité, as experts in the field, will contribute via online consultations and feedback. TU Delft will capitalise on its and partners' previous work (e.g. Barème de l'arbre, EcoJardin, Floriscope), as well as knowledge available online (e.g. Urban Nature Atlas, URBACT Good Practice Database, OPPLA). This information will be initially collected through an internal online repository, hosted in the project's internal database, and which will be enriched individually by project partners sharing individual best practices (e.g. Dordrecht's walking forest, Stuttgart's network of private space greening). Content will be validated by project partners through a joint transnational workshop, held during the project's first partner meeting, before moving on to the development of the Mosaic GI Toolbox for

Activity 1.2	
	Dense areas (D.1.3). The multiple inputs collected will lead to an online Mosaic GI Toolbox for Dense areas hosted on the project website that will include 1) signposting features directing partners towards useful solution databases (e.g. OPPLA) , as well as 2) specific GI recommendations and guidance (e.g. native/non-native species selection, space distribution, timings for plantings, combination with leisure facilities and urban furniture to enhance multi-useability of solutions, specific NbS such as planter boxes, drainage systems, walking trees) per transnational pilot typology (i.e. cultural heritage sites, deprived areas, private spaces, and mobility infrastructure). Guidance provided will account for the need of multi-use, multi-benefit GI (e.g. Mechelen's need for children-friendly GI designs, Bruges's need for lower water intensity planting or Cork's and Brest's ambition of promoting urban health through GI). This comprehensive body of knowledge will serve as a knowledge foundation for pilot GI design (A.2.1) and implementation (A.2.3), which will be supported by GreenDense deep dives held at each partner location. Knowledge created in A.1.2 applied and tested in transnational pilots, feeding into the development of the NWE Mosaic GI Strategy and 4 Mosaic GI Action Plans. (Lead: TU Delft).

Deliverables 1.2			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.2.1	Transnational Workshop on Existing Urban Solutions for Multi-use, Multi-benefit GI	Transnational workshop report (Attendance List, Workshop Outcomes Document including validated solutions) of in-person workshop used to validate collated existing urban solutions for GI applicable to GreenDense transnational pilots.	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Deliverables 1.2			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.2.2	Mosaic GI Toolbox for dense areas	Online Mosaic GI Toolbox hosted on the GreenDense project website 1) signposting partners and external visitors to existing NbS databases applicable to dense urban contexts and 2) providing specific GI recommendations and guidance per transnational pilot typology, including visual examples.	Period 2, 7 - 12

Activity 1.3	
Title	Citizen Acceptance: Design Effective Community Engagement Practices
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	Responding to the unique challenges identified (A1.1), STIPO hosts a webinar to inform partners on the latest community engagement tactics and participation techniques that go beyond basic consultation or surveys, with focus on how to reach a wide range of citizens and stakeholders usually left out of consultation processes. Participation techniques include STIPO's urban camping: setting up a vintage campervan on site to engage residents and facilitate conversation with citizens usually uncomfortable with local authority meeting contexts; The Place Game and City at Eye Level Game to facilitate co-creation; Vogelneest's coffee van to initiate conversations; competitions; and tactical urbanism actions such as Dordrecht's walking forest (a temporary green space that allows citizens to see the positive changes GI could offer before it is made permanent). STIPO leads the co-development of a step-by-step guidebook for community engagement (D1.4), designed to facilitate effective engagement practices, increasing community and local stakeholder involvement in GreenDense pilots and improving citizen acceptance of mosaic GI sites in dense urban areas. Cities contribute online to the development of the

Activity 1.3	
	community engagement guidebook by sharing best practices learned from both successful and unsuccessful citizen engagement initiatives (Mechelen's 'Green Pearls' – micro green spaces developed with close community collaboration; Cork's community-developed parklets replacing parking spaces with small, biodiversity- friendly gardens). To engage with communities effectively, the guidebook (D1.4) outlines the step-by-step process for establishing communities of practice (A2.3), including best practice communication tactics (appropriate channels, timing, and language). Partners identify target groups (sports clubs, neighbours associations, school groups) to involve in an advisory role throughout the pilot development process in a community of practice. The communities of practice serve as platforms for local government, community organisations, businesses, and residents to collaborate and exchange knowledge. STIPO provides consultations to each pilot group, facilitating exchange, enabling a deeper discussion and co-developing a step-by-step approach for resident, citizen, and other stakeholder (businesses, schools) engagement throughout the project. The community engagement guidebook forms the foundation for successfully involving citizens, schools, and other local stakeholders in pilot co-creation (A2.3) and activation (A2.5) activities, building community buy-in for mosaic GI sites. Knowledge created in A.1.3 is applied and tested in transnational pilots, feeding into the development of the NWE Mosaic GI Strategy and 4 Mosaic GI Action Plans. (Lead: STIPO).

Deliverables 1.3			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.3.1	Webinar on state of the art	Webinar report (Minutes, Attendance List, Recording) of webinar informing partners on the latest community	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Deliverables 1.3			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	Community Engagement and Participation Techniques	engagement tactics and participation techniques beyond consultation or surveys, focusing on how to reach a wide range of citizens and stakeholders usually left out of consultation processes.	
D.1.3.2	Guidebook: Methodology for Effective Community Engagement for mosaic GI Implementation	Transnational guide offering advice on how to structure local community engagement approaches, including the design of specific activities on the ground. Includes recommendations and a catalogue of engagement solutions, adaptable to use cases and stakeholders (residents, businesses, schools).	Period 2, 7 - 12

Activity 1.4	
Title	Sustainability: Develop Innovative Models for Long-term Maintenance of Mosaic GI
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 4, 19 - 24
Description	Plant & Cité lead the identification and co-definition (with pilot partners) of models for long-term sustainability and maintenance of mosaic GI solutions implemented in WP2. Following a general analysis of existing models and tools (e.g. BEST, TEEB, HALE tools, community stewardship programmes, community gardens, fees & donations), and the identification of greening and social challenges through A.1.1 (City Diagnosis), Plant & Cité will facilitate a transnational workshop (as part of a GreenDense partner meeting, if possible), to assess the adequateness of these solutions for the specific requirements of each transnational pilot and that of the individual mosaic sites already pre-identified (e.g. Kattenturm in Bremen, Palaren road in Brest, Componistenbuurt and Haringvlietstraat in Dordrecht). During the workshop, project partners share best practices (e.g. Bremen's Bresilient framework,

Activity 1.4	
	Dordrecht's involvement in the local €110M Growth Fund, STIPO's experience setting up community-owned greening projects, usage of BEST/TEEB tools for cost-benefit analyses through Interreg NSR BEGIN) and jointly anticipate needs in terms of involving other departments (e.g. finance, maintenance, public works, planning and zoning) and securing support for the long-term sustainability of GI (e.g. via enhanced community ownership or community stewardship programmes). This is done via break-out groups. Focus will be placed at four main levels: Specific tools to support messages for long-term maintenance (e.g. Urban Nature Index, BEST, TEEB) Models for co-ownership of solutions by citizens, private businesses (e.g. public private partnerships for green, community gardens) Key actors to focus on - from department workers, to private actors, aldermen, citizen groups) Enabling policies and policy processes (i.e how to facilitate mainstreaming). Partners agree on a menu of tools and models to be applied according to transnational pilot typology and (i.e. cultural heritage, deprived neighbourhoods, private spaces) and in individual mosaic sites, represented in a Manual for long-term sustainability and maintenance of mosaic GI. This activity and the Manual will inform general design and implementation of mosaic sites (A.2.1 and A.2.4), but will also provide a framework for the long-term activation of these sites and of transnational pilots at a larger scale (A.2.5). Once tested in transnational pilots, experiences will be translated into the development of the NWE Mosaic GI Strategy and 4 Mosaic GI Action Plans. (Lead: Plante & Cite).

Deliverables 1.4			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.4.1	Transnational Workshop on Long-term Sustainability and	Transnational Workshop report (minutes, attendance list, recording) of a workshop on long-term sustainability and maintenance of mosaic GI solutions, to assess the adequateness of existing solutions for the specific	Period 4 , 19 - 24

Deliverables 1.4			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	Maintenance of Mosaic GI Solutions	requirements of the pilot and mosaic sites already pre-identified.	
D.1.4.2	Manual for long-term sustainability and maintenance of mosaic GI	Comprehensive reference guide presenting a set of pre-approved models and tools for long-term sustainability and maintenance of GI solutions, applicable to the 4 GreenDense transnational pilots and individual mosaic sites, taking into account local specificities (e.g. regulatory, stakeholders).	Period 2, 7 - 12

Activity 1.5	
Title	Co-design Strategy and Action Plans
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Description	Develop a NWE Mosaic GI Strategy This activity builds directly on the knowledge generated in A.1.1 - A.1.5. A preliminary mosaic GI strategy is agreed upon by partners (period 3) to guide pilot implementation. This knowledge is tested (A.2.4) in 16 mosaic sites across 4 transnational pilots, and following their assessment (A.2.6), partners convene physically to assess impact data collected, reflecting on success factors and findings per mosaic site. Through a design-thinking workshop led by Dordrecht, partners agree on ambitious but feasible mid to long-term goals for greening and stakeholder acceptance in their cities and the wider NWE area. Relevant projects (Cool Neighbourhoods) are invited. Knowledge partners TU Delft and Plante & Cité provide benchmark data on potential for GI in dense areas across NWE, while pilot partners provide insights at regional and national level. Partners validate the final strategy with their network (e.g. Eurocities through Brest, Nantes Métropole - 1 additional city per partner, 10 cities in

Activity 1.5	
	total). Involved parties co-sign the strategy, which is shared at events to gain further support. In the long term, widespread adoption of the strategy aims for NWE cities dense urban areas to increasingly meet the 3-30-300 rule for urban greening: that every citizen should be able to see at 3 trees from home, have 30% tree canopy cover in their area and live within 300m of green space. Deliver 4 Mosaic GI Action Plans Starting from pre-identified sites (e.g. 100 Green Pearls in Mechelen, 75 identified sites in Bruges, sites under the scope of Dordrecht's Blue Green Strategy), each GreenDense city selects 5 sites for replication of the mosaic approach. Each city involves the necessary departments (urban planning, finance) and stakeholders (local organisations such as Klimaan, Vert le Jardin, Cork Healthy City) to outline objectives and opportunities (i.e. 3:30:300 greening and stakeholder acceptance), and a project plan for each individual replication site. Partners convene ahead of the GreenDense Academy to share individual plans for replication of mosaic sites and to draft 4 transnational action plans (i.e. 1 per challenge category addressed throughout the project). Each transnational action plan will include sites in different cities, and each city will contribute with replication sites to at least 2 action plans (i.e. Cork provides 2 replication sites under the cultural heritage transnational action plan and 3 to the mobility infrastructure transnational action plan, for example). Individual designs under each action plan are treated as use cases in the GreenDense Academy sessions, which serves as input for their improvement where possible. GreenDense concludes with partners having secured the involvement of key departments and local implementation partners for the 35 sites. Design and the process of implementing the action plans across the 35 sites begins during the project timeline. (Lead: Dordrecht)

Deliverables 1.5			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.5.1	Preliminary NWE Mosaic Strategy	Preliminary NWE Mosaic Strategy including objectives on greening (3:30:300 rule) and stakeholder acceptance (7/10 acceptance), defined by project partners. The preliminary strategy is used as a framework for implementation of pilots in WP2 and is validated with external partners, as input for O.1.1.	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.1.5.2	Design-Thinking Workshop on Mid to Long-Term Goals	Design-thinking workshop (attendees, agenda and key outcomes recorded) to outline mid to long-term goals for greening and stakeholder acceptance in GreenDense cities and the wider NWE area. Relevant external projects attend.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.1.5.3	35 GI Mosaic Project Plans	Project plans for the 35 selected replication sites (35), including objectives, opportunities and identified necessary departments and stakeholders for involvement.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.1.5.4	Mosaic GI Action Plan Drafts	Four draft transnational action plans (one per pilot challenge category).	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.1.5.5	Assessment of Preliminary NWE Mosaic Strategy	Workshop (attendance list, workshop outcomes such as canvases, minutes) to assess success factors, challenges and findings relating to preliminary mosaic GI strategy implementation in 16 pilot test sites (A.2.4) across 4 transnational pilots.	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 1.6	
Title	Communication Activity: Design the GreenDense Communication Strategy
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	(Compulsory activity) As LP and general project communications manager, Dordrecht delivers a project communication strategy in close coordination with project partners. The strategy outlines the roles and

Activity 1.6	responsibilities for each partner (e.g. TU Delft leading communications about the GreenDense Academy, pilot partners taking care of communications around local mosaic sites), plans for the assigned budget (partners and for external expertise), defines an implementation plan (i.e. internal milestones, and official reporting deadlines) and evaluation metrics (e.g. number of posts and social media reactions, projected follower base growth, international events attended to showcase GreenDense results). The strategy articulates the main messages of GreenDense and further details the project's communication objectives, target groups (main messages and channels to access them) and planned activities that will align with individual work package communication objectives. The project's communication strategy includes main communications channels foreseen for GreenDense: A website a required by NWE Interreg Project Social media channels: Twitter, LinkedIn and Youtube if deemed necessary (those options will be evaluated to make sure they align with the values of the programme and partners). Partners and associated organisations websites, social media channels and own networks (e.g. Plante & Cite, Placemaking Europe) Main influential european networks and channels such as CitiesWithNature, NetworkNature, OPPLA, and Eurocities The communication strategy also encompasses targeted social media campaigns, general public outreach plans, especially designing engaging visual content, including infographics, images, and videos, to enhance the visibility and shareability of the project's messages. To amplify the reach and impact of the social media campaign, the partners will collaborate with influencers in fields such as tactical urbanism and active mobility, conducting interviews and engaging in online interactions. The communication strategy also targets high ranking scientific journals (Q1 ranking - such as Urban Planning Journal and Environment and Urbanisation Journal) and high impact professional online magazines (e.g. CityLab and GreenBiz) for
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Activity 1.6	
	project articles with the aim of contributing to scientific knowledge and innovation and targeting the scientific and experts communities. The communication strategy identifies targeted events focusing on influential EU-level conferences like the Placemaking Week Europe, European Week of Regions and Cities, EU Green Week, and Cities Forum to ensure visibility during the project duration to a wide EU audience. The communication strategy develops a press release strategy to communicate project updates, achievements, and upcoming events to local, regional, and national media outlets. (Lead: Dordrecht, LP)

Deliverables 1.6			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.6.1	GreenDense project communication strategy	Project communication strategy detailing main target groups, key messages, project branding (e.g. logo, fonts, graphic charter), communications tools (e.g. website, social media, project poster, press) action plan, and monitoring framework (communications KPIs).	Period 1, 1 - 6
D.1.6.2	GreenDense Project Branding Pack	GreenDense project branding design pack, including logo, fonts, and graphic charter to support cohesive communications.	Period 1, 1 - 6
D.1.6.3	Communication Channels	Launch of a website as required by NWE Interreg and project social media channels (Twitter, LinkedIn and Youtube if deemed necessary).	Period 1, 1 - 6
D.1.6.4	Communication Amplification Strategy	Project communication amplification strategy includes identified influential collaboration opportunities, strategic publication opportunities, European events, and a press release strategy to ensure visibility during the project duration to a wide EU audience.	Period 1, 1 - 6

Outputs

Regarding the drop-down list of ?Programme output indicators?:

For every project output you define, you must choose one Programme output indicator to contribute to from the drop-down list and quantify your contribution.

Overall, as a project you must contribute to a minimum of 2 out of the 4 following output indicators.

Important: Please note that if you choose output indicator 0.2 then you must also choose output indicator 0.3 AND one more output indicator for a total of 3 out of 4 (e.g., 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4).

- 0.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
- 0.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
- 0.3: Jointly developed solutions
- 0.4: Participations in joint training schemes

Output 1.1	
Output Title	1 Joint NWE Mosaic GI Strategy for GI design and implementation
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.0.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement Unit	strategy/action plan
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	Evidence-based transnational strategy for mosaic greening of dense urban areas in NWE. It includes shared greening (3:30:300 rule) and stakeholder acceptance targets (7/10). A preliminary strategy will be agreed upon by partners in period 3. The final strategy will be grounded in learnings from joint knowledge exchange (A1.1-4) tested and improved through pilot implementation (WP2) and enriched with transnational learnings drawn from the deep-dive exchanges (A3.1) and clinics (A.3.2).
Output 1.2	
Output Title	Mosaic GI Action Plans
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.0.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement Unit	strategy/action plan
Target Value	4,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	GreenDense partners peer-review Mosaic GI action plans (1 per pilot) for scaling pilot learnings to 35 additional sites (5 per city). Each action plan includes specific steps for implementation, starting

Output 1.2	
	with designs, community engagement strategy, long-term maintenance strategy, and considerations on wider ecological connectivity, multi-use and multi-benefit of solutions. Action plans will be officially endorsed, and work on the 35 additional sites will begin during the project lifetime.

Investments

Work package 2

Work package title

Joint mosaic pilot implementation, activation and monitoring

Project Specific Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

Validate the mosaic approach by piloting mosaic GI design, co-creation, and mainstreaming solutions in 16 sites across 4 transnational pilots: 1) cultural heritage sites, 2) deprived areas, 3) private spaces, and 4) with mobility infrastructure. Deliver mosaic pilots driven by community engagement and co-creation (30 stakeholders per pilot including residents, businesses, schools) that lead to a 10,000 m2 increase in GI and a citizen approval rating of 7/10 (surveys), and a mosaic GI handbook.

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

Build awareness and engage stakeholders (citizens, business owners, municipal GI workers) in the co-creation, long-term use, and maintenance of mosaic GI sites. Create and share compelling stories of neighbourhood change to increase citizen and municipal worker approval of, and support for, multi-use, multi-benefit GI. Empower local communities and maintenance teams as communication ambassadors to increase the sense of ownership, awareness and active use of pilot sites.

Work package summary

WP2 applies the knowledge developed in WP1 (e.g. preliminary Mosaic GI Strategy) to co-design and implement four transnational pilots. Four pilots transnationally test solutions for in areas of shared urban dense challenges: 1) cultural heritage, 2) deprived areas, 3) private spaces and 4) with mobility infrastructure (streets, parking spaces). The four transnational pilots test solutions across 16 mosaic sites in the 7 cities. The mosaic sites target local biodiversity, climate change and health issues (deliver multi-benefits) and are designed for multi-use (water management, biodiversity, play, health) with multiple stakeholders (co-creation). WP2 delivers local activation events to increase use and facilitate maintenance. After the assessment of pilot outcomes (A2.6), learnings will be reflected in a ready-to-use GreenDense Handbook for GI in dense urban areas (O.2.5), and will enhance the preliminary Mosaic GI Strategy to its final version.

Activities

Activity 2.1	
Title	Design Sprint for Transnational Mosaic GI Pilots
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 3, 13 - 18
Description	The starting point for this activity is the data collected throughout WP1 on the transnational challenges per pilot typology (A.1.1) and the solutions for greening (A.1.2), engagement (A.1.3) and long-term maintenance (A.1.4) in dense urban areas. Four individual, face-to-face workshops (1 per transnational pilot) are held following the design sprint format (1- Understand, 2- Sketch, 3- Decide, 4- Prototype, and 5- Test), with the aim of arriving to a shared understanding (Prototype, phase 4) of the type of solutions (greening, stakeholder engagement, long term maintenance and mainstreaming possibilities) to be tested in each transnational pilot. The four pilot groups are: Cultural heritage: Cork, Bruges, Mechelen, Dordrecht Private areas: Stuttgart, Mechelen, Brest, Dordrecht Deprived Neighbourhoods: Stuttgart, Cork, Bremen, Dordrecht Mobility: Bruges, Brest, Bremen, Dordrecht Given that partners will implement mosaic sites under more than one transnational pilot (e.g. Dordrecht with WDO mosaic site in private spaces pilot, Bagijnhof in cultural heritage pilot, and Componistenbuurt & Haringvlietstraat in deprived areas pilot), partners will rotate to provide input to the pilots they are directly involved in (see Section B for more detail). Knowledge partners TU Delft, Plante & Cité and STIPO enrich successive rounds of ideation with their experience in urban ecology, co-creation, and specific greening solutions, collected in the deliverables of WP1. City partners input relevant experiences from past projects implementing green in urban areas (e.g. Mechelen urban redevelopments, Bruges “not in my back yard” sentiment, Cork community gardens and parklets successes, Dordrecht support to citizens to

Activity 2.1	
	de-pave doorsteps for green) to enrich the design of solutions. Partners agree on which individual mosaic sites will test which solutions, in terms of greening, co-creation, long-term sustainability maintenance and mainstreaming, ensuring there is strong complementarity and space for transnational exchanges through GreenDense clinics (A.2.2) and deep-dives (A.3.1). (Lead: TU Delft)

Deliverables 2.1			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.1.1	4 Mosaic GI Transnational Workshops	Four individual, face-to-face design thinking workshops (1 per transnational pilot) (documented in short reports, filled-in canvases and synthesis of decisions) focused on collaboratively developing the mosaic GI pilots. Photos, minutes, number of attendees, and agenda are recorded.	Period 3, 13 - 18
D.2.1.2	4 Mosaic GI Transnational Pilot Plans	Four plans, drawing on results of the multi-day design sprint workshops (1 per transnational pilot), that define the structure for each transnational pilot, including planned exchanges, in person deep dives, solutions and timeline).	Period 3, 13 - 18
D.2.1.3	4 Mosaic GI Transnational Pilot Plans (Investments)	Plans, drawing on results of the multi-day design sprint workshops (1 per transnational pilot), define the structure for the GI Mosaic pilot sites stemming from investments, including planned exchanges, in person deep dives, solutions and timeline).	Period 3, 13 - 18

Activity 2.2	
Title	GreenDense Design Clinics
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	This activity facilitates continuous transnational collaboration among the partners throughout the pilot co-creation, implementation, and activation stages (A2.3-5). Monthly online meetings (one per pilot each month) called 'clinics' provide a platform for partners to collaboratively troubleshoot local

Activity 2.2	challenges, share successes, and discuss the progress of the pilots. They encourage open dialogue, exchange of ideas, and collective decision-making. The clinic agenda will be as follows: a. Temperature Check: Each clinic will begin with a temperature check, where partners briefly share updates on the progress of their GI sites. This ensures shared understanding of the current status of the pilots and highlights any emerging challenges or successes. b. Pilot Challenges: The clinics will include a dedicated time for partners to discuss specific challenges they are facing. This discussion will focus on sharing experiences, lessons learned, and best practices related to co-creation, implementation, and activation. It provides an opportunity to jointly troubleshoot local challenges. c. Themed Sessions: In addition to the general progress discussion, each clinic may include themed sessions based on specific challenges. For example, sessions can be organised with architects to address design-related challenges, with the maintenance team to discuss long-term management and upkeep of the GI sites, or with health experts to explore ways to maximise health benefits of GI. These sessions allow for in-depth exploration of specific topics and engagement with relevant stakeholders beyond the core partnership team Examples: During a clinic, Mechelen provides an update on the progress of their mosaic GI Pearls, highlighting the challenges faced in obtaining citizen approval for the site. The other cities offer suggestions and share their own experiences with engaging citizens, providing Mechelen with valuable insights to address the challenge effectively. In a themed session focused on maintenance, the cities discuss their strategies for long-term management of the GI sites. They share successful practices, such as involving local community groups in maintenance activities, establishing partnerships with relevant organisations for ongoing support, and implementing sustainable maintenance techniques. Maintenance staff are involved in the meeting, to share their expert perspective and help solve challenges collaboratively. These insights help the
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Activity 2.2	
	pilot develop a successful maintenance strategy, which is tested in the mosaic sites and feeds into the overall Strategy (O1.1)

Deliverables 2.2			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.2.1	Clinics Digests on Design, Implementation and Assessment	The Clinics Digests are a periodic summary of key points from clinic minutes, focused on transnational pilot progress, and developments per individual mosaic site, including investment sites, to allow monitoring of progress throughout pilot design, implementation and assessment.	Period 2, 7 - 12
D.2.2.2	Clinics Digests on Design, Implementation and Assessment	The Clinics Digests are a periodic summary of key points from clinic minutes, focused on transnational pilot progress, and developments per individual mosaic site, including investment sites, to allow monitoring of progress throughout pilot design, implementation and assessment.	Period 3, 13 - 18
D.2.2.3	Clinics Digests on Design, Implementation and Assessment	The Clinics Digests are a periodic summary of key points from clinic minutes, focused on transnational pilot progress, and developments per individual mosaic site, including investment sites, to allow monitoring of progress throughout pilot design, implementation and assessment.	Period 4, 19 - 24
D.2.2.4	Clinics Digests on Design, Implementation and Assessment	The Clinics Digests are a periodic summary of key points from clinic minutes, focused on transnational pilot progress, and developments per individual mosaic site, including investment sites, to allow monitoring of progress throughout pilot design, implementation and assessment.	Period 5, 25 - 30

Activity 2.3	
Title	Co-creation of Mosaic GI Pilots with Communities
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 4, 19 - 24
Description	Building on community engagement principles outlined through A.1.3, pilot partners start off by

Activity 2.3	
	creating or activating pre-existing communities of practice (CoP), consisting of GreenDense pilot partner representatives (core teams, but also representatives from maintenance, finance, and other relevant departments), community based organisations (e.g. Klimaan, Vogelnest, Breekuit, Vert le Jardin, Cork Healthy Cities), educational institutions (local schools - vocational school Hohenheim Stuttgart & kindergartens from selected mosaic areas), local businesses and individual neighbours. Following the guidance of STIPO as experts in co-creation, co-design and co-realisation, and transnational pilot designs (A.2.1), different co-creation formats are tested by pilot partners, (e.g. place game, city at eye level, urban camping, wishfinding, placemaking exercises) with at least 1 major co-creation event held per mosaic site ahead of its implementation (A.2.4). These events allow pilot partners to validate shortlisted solutions, especially in terms of greening and long term sustainability and maintenance in case of need for citizen involvement, and they capitalise on local opportunities (e.g. MA Festival Bruges, Breminale in Bremen, Christmas Markets) for higher outreach and engagement and generate awareness, interest, and buy-in from local players. Pilot partners translate worries and ideas of CoPs and other stakeholders consulted into updates on initial mosaic site designs, now ready for implementation. (Lead: Cities, supported closely by STIPO)

Deliverables 2.3			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.3.1	Local Co Creation Event Plans	Event plans per mosaic site, created with STIPO's advice and drawing on citizen engagement knowledge developed in WP1.3 and outlined in D1.4, community engagement guidebook.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.2.3.2	Local Co Creation Event Plans (Investment s)	Event plans per investment mosaic site, created with STIPO's advice and drawing on citizen engagement knowledge developed in WP1.3 and outlined in D1.4, community engagement guidebook.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.2.3.3	Local Co-	Local co-creation materials (e.g. pictures, videos, canvases)	Period 4

Deliverables 2.3			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	Creation Events	produced during each individual co-creation event, stored on the project's internal data management system, with the aim to support and offer guidance to partners' local communication campaigns (A.3.1).	, 19 - 24
D.2.3.4	Local Co Creation Events (Investments)	Local co-creation materials (e.g. pictures, videos, canvases) produced during each individual co-creation event at mosaic GI investment sites, stored on the project's internal data management system, with the aim to support and offer guidance to partners' local communication campaigns (A.3.1).	Period 4, 19 - 24
D.2.3.5	Community of Practice Consultation Results	Consultation results of engagement with communities of practice (CoP) and other stakeholders, including collected recommendations on mosaic GI site designs.	Period 4, 19 - 24
D.2.3.6	Community of Practice Consultation Results (Investments)	Consultation results of engagement with communities of practice (CoP) and other stakeholders, including collected recommendations on mosaic GI site designs for investment sites.	Period 4, 19 - 24
D.2.3.7	Individual GreenDense Project Designs	Updated individual design for GreenDense's 16 mosaic sites. Designs will include detailed sketches and/or renders, plant and materials list, species selection and distribution, furniture and amenities, implementation timeline, and costs, among others.	Period 4, 19 - 24
D.2.3.8	Individual GreenDense Project Designs (Investments)	Updated individual design for GreenDense's investment mosaic sites. Designs will include detailed sketches and/or renders, plant and materials list, species selection and distribution, furniture and amenities, implementation timeline, and costs, among others.	Period 4, 19 - 24

Activity 2.4	
Title	Implementation of Mosaic GI Sites
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	Implement 16 GI sites across the 4 pilots on the ground in the cities, following the jointly-developed designs (A2.1) and incorporating community co-designs (A2.3).

Activity 2.4	
	Before implementation (shovels in the ground) partners make use of a clinic (A2.2) or deep dive (A3.1) session to check final details, open questions, and ensure that the planned GI mosaic site design meets the transnational pilot goals and vision. Partners secure the required teams (public works, landscapers), departments (eg. Cork's cultural heritage department to be involved for implementation of GI sites in the mediaeval city; mobility department to be involved in Dordrecht for the mobility infrastructure greening GI site), and permits (building permits and permissions). While some partners will carry out the implementation work in-house, others (eg. Bremen), will contract external landscaping experts to deliver the building process. The timelines and requirements for each mosaic GI site will differ due to different internal timelines, defined during the design sprints in A2.1. Timelines will also be affected by growing seasons. Most processes will begin with professional landscaping teams de-paving grey (tarmac, pavements) and soil restoration (advised by Plant & Cité, A1.1) before planting can begin. In some cases (especially within the private spaces pilot) a hybrid approach to implementation is carried out, with initial depaving and planting works undertaken by maintenance teams, after which community groups (contacted and established in A2.3) are empowered and equipped with the tools to plant and garden the GI, consolidated during A2.5. Cities will oversee the process, reporting updates to the pilot groups during clinic meetings (A2.2). Deep dives will visit different mosaic GI implementation sites across the project at various stages (see A3.1), allowing for deep collaboration between pilot partners as the implementation progresses. Examples of GI site implementations (to be refined during joint design and citizen co-creation, more details can be found in Section B): Cultural heritage Mechelen: Build Green Pearls in Beguinage, a cultural heritage area, de-sealing and adding aesthetic, climate resistant, biodiversity friendly GI

Activity 2.4	
	to small sealed sites in the dense, historic area of the city. Deprived neighbourhoods Cork: Replace parking spaces with biodiversity friendly neighbourhood parklets and community gardens in socially deprived neighbourhoods. Private space Stuttgart: Structurally rich and species-promoting public space improvements forms a demonstration site to educate private actors. Implementation to include building rooftop GI, a green wall, a shade garden, and water-permeable pavements for biodiversity enhancement. Mobility Infrastructure Brest: GI implementation combines planting additional trees alongside building a new active mobility route (Palaren road), recovering a road for healthy, active mobility. (Lead: Cities)

Deliverables 2.4			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.4.1	Pre Implementation Readiness Assessment	Before implementation, an internal event is held per pilot during a clinic or deep dive to check final details, open questions, and ensure that the planned GI mosaic site designs meets the transnational pilot goals and vision. Event agenda, participants, and key outcomes are recorded.	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.2.4.2	Pre Implementation Readiness Assessment (Investments)	Before implementation, an internal event is held per pilot during a clinic or deep dive to check final details, open questions, and ensure that the planned investment GI mosaic site designs meets the transnational pilot goals and vision. Event agenda, participants, and key outcomes are recorded.	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.2.4.3	Mosaic GI Site Permits	Partners deliver evidence of the secured required teams (public works, landscapers), departments, and permits (building permits and permissions).	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.2.4.4	Mosaic GI Site Permits (Investments)	Partners deliver evidence of the secured required teams (public works, landscapers), departments, and permits (building permits and permissions) for investment mosaic GI sites.	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Deliverables 2.4			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.4.5	Mosaic GI Site Recordings	16 completed mosaic GI sites will be documented with photos of implemented GI designs, urban furniture, plants, amenities, and use of the space. Images will be used to share the sites, raising interest and excitement and contributing to reaching communications goals (A2.7).	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.2.4.6	Mosaic GI Site Recordings (Investments)	The completed investment mosaic GI sites will be documented with photos of implemented GI designs, urban furniture, plants, amenities, and use of the space. Images will be used to share the sites, raising interest and excitement and contributing to reaching communications goals (A2.7).	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 2.5	
Title	Long-term Activation of Mosaic GI Sites
Start period	Period 4, 19 - 24
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	This activity is initiated mid-implementation of individual mosaic sites (period 4), with the ambition of creating vibrant GI mosaic sites, leading to increased acceptance, buy-in from local players and resources (human, financial) for the long-term sustainability of sites beyond piloting phase. Activation of mosaic sites will include (non-exhaustive list of examples) creative launch events (e.g collaborations with artists, local schools and elderly homes), open-days to inform visitors about planned actions, uses of the site (eg. in the case of sport equipments), games for children, citizen science initiatives (e.g. community bug counting in Dordrecht), door-to-door activation (i.e. partners informing neighbours about planned activities within the pilot site, timeline and expected impacts), concerts, movie nights, competitions, green coffee mornings, free plant give-aways, and food trucks. The ambition of GreenDense partners is to capitalise on local energies (e.g. Klimaan, Vogelnest, Vert le Jardin, and spontaneous bottom-up initiatives and groups) to create a sense of ownership and

Activity 2.5	
	community around mosaic sites, key for long-term success. Communities of practice (CoP), will be involved at this stage through consultations and responsibilities will be shared in order to run future events and to handover tasks (e.g. tree watering) to community members. In this sense, towards the end of the mosaic site activation phase, and following the guidance of long-term sustainability and maintenance models developed in A.1.4 and of transnational pilot design (A.2.1), pilot partners will draw out long-term maintenance models for individual mosaic sites (e.g. via memorandums of understanding with private companies, informal collaborations with citizens, new financing schemes to support neighbours to green their doorsteps, co-ownership models). STIPO will closely advise city partners throughout this activity during pilot clinics and deep dives where needed. (Lead: Cities, supported by STIPO).

Deliverables 2.5			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.5.1	Creative Mosaic Launch Events	Creative launch events and open-days to activate all 35 mosaic sites (including investment sites) and engage local communities. Photo evidence of the events is gathered, stored on the project intranet and used for communications (A.3.1).	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.2.5.2	Community Activation Videos	4 joint videos highlight activation activities across the 4 pilots, demonstrating and inspiring viewers with options for involving local communities in GreenDense GI sites.	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.2.5.3	Maintenance Models	Partners and involved groups (e.g. Communities of Practice) deliver long-term maintenance models, which include plans for future events, assigned responsibilities and identifies involved community members or authority staff to continue building engagement with the GI site.	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.2.5.4	Maintenance Models (Investments)	Partners and involved groups (e.g. Communities of Practice) deliver long-term maintenance models, which include plans for future events, assigned responsibilities and identifies involved community members or authority staff to continue building engagement with the GI investment sites.	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 2.6	
Title	Assess Impact of Mosaic GI Pilots
Start period	Period 6, 31 - 36
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	Partners, led by Plant & Cité, assess the impact of mosaic GI Solutions by monitoring and evaluating the mosaic GI sites to understand the successes and failures. The monitoring and evaluation process focuses on tracking the increase in green coverage (total sq m of green, increase in urban tree canopy), stakeholder acceptance (e.g. stakeholder satisfaction through surveys, number of consultations held), and utilisation of GI spaces. Additional indicators, such as biodiversity increase (e.g. abundance and diversity of species, current and projected, number of native species restored), heat and flood reduction (e.g. % reduction of urban heat island effect), and air pollution mitigation, are considered where appropriate. The data collected during community engagement activities and citizen science projects are analysed to inform the Mosaic GI Strategy and Local Action Plans (A1.5). Initially, city partners collect data using methodologies outlined in A1.1 – including mapping green coverage using aerial photos. The goal for green coverage is to introduce 10,000 sqm of new GI across the 4 transnational pilots. Partner cities also use surveys to collect data on stakeholder acceptance, and number and variety of uses and users of the GI interventions. Surveys capture the opinions and attitudes of residents, businesses, and organisations towards the green spaces created. Monitoring the sites captures the number and variety of uses and users. The analysis of this data provides insights into the level of acceptance, with an average goal to increase acceptance, resulting in final approval ratings of 7/10, measured in surveys. The data helps understand the factors influencing stakeholder perception. The data collected is analysed against established KPIs in WP1. The primary KPIs include the increase in green coverage and GI acceptance by

Activity 2.6	
	stakeholders. However, depending on the specific objectives of each mosaic site, identified during the initial challenge mapping (A1.1) and developed during the design sprints (A2.1), additional KPIs are considered, such as multi-use and multi-benefit approaches, biodiversity index, number of species supported, and the expected cooling effect. Understanding these wider impacts helps enrich the Strategy, Action Plans, and provides input into the case for mainstreaming. Plant & Cité plays a crucial role in analysing the collected data to understand the successes and failures of the mosaic GI solutions. Plant & Cité translate it into meaningful insights, feeding into an update to the Mosaic GI Strategy and Local Action Plans (A1.5). The insights gained from the data analysis guide decision-making processes and help identify areas for improvement. The data also plays an important role in shaping communication strategies at local level to create buy-in among stakeholders (e.g. alderman for future approval of and support to similar projects) and in disseminating project results at the project level. (Lead: Plant & Cité)

Deliverables 2.6			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.6.1	Stakeholder Acceptance Survey Design	Partner cities deliver surveys designed to collect data on stakeholder acceptance, and number and variety of uses and users of the GI interventions.	Period 6, 31 - 36
D.2.6.2	Additional KPI's	Depending on the objectives of each mosaic site, identified in the challenge mapping (A1.1) and developed in the design sprints (A2.1), additional KPIs are selected for monitoring (multi-use and multi-benefit approaches, biodiversity index, number of species supported, expected cooling effect.)	Period 6, 31 - 36
D.2.6.3	Dataset from Monitoring	Dataset drawn from partner monitoring of increase in green coverage (total sq m of green, increase in urban tree canopy), stakeholder acceptance (stakeholder satisfaction through surveys, number of consultations held), utilisation of GI spaces and additional KPIs identified (D.2.6.1).	Period 7, 37 - 42

Deliverables 2.6

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	and Evaluation Process		
D.2.6.4	GreenDense impact report	Joint report presenting pilot-level and individual projects' green coverage, ecosystem services, and social/acceptance impacts, including analysis of successes and recommendations for further improvements.	Period 7, 37 - 42

Activity 2.7

Title	Communications Activity: Local awareness raising
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	This activity implements local communications actions to raise local awareness of mosaic site implementation and outcomes of green infrastructure (GI) interventions. This activity takes place from mosaic site ideation (period 1- via sprints), throughout implementation (starting in period 3) to the assessment and hand-over for long-term maintenance and sustainability (period 7 & 8). City partners do this at two levels: Communicating on mosaic site progress, outcomes and events through local newsletters and press, municipalities' social media channels, community events walk-throughs and podcasts, contributing further to the increased acceptance generated through long-term activation actions (A.2.5). Teasers, sneak peeks, and behind-the-scenes content will be shared on social media platforms to generate curiosity and engage the audience before, during, and after the local events. Empower and train citizen and municipal workers as "GI ambassadors" who can effectively share stories around mosaic interventions. Ambassadors are trained by partner cities on effective communication strategies and then organise walking tours to guide residents through transformed areas, sharing stories of change and explaining the ecological and societal

Activity 2.7	
	benefits of mosaic GI interventions. These actions contribute to creating compelling narratives of neighbourhood change, co-owned by municipalities and local actors. Local activation activities will amplify the communication impact such as free coffees with the community, free plants and plants exchanges or community programmes (e. g. help your neighbours garden in Dordrecht). Local communication activities will build up support for the local festivals and GreenDense Festival (WP3.4). All partners have a communication budget (incl. for external expertise) to support local communication activities. (Lead: STIPO)

Deliverables 2.7			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.7.1	Local communications Toolkit	Communication products (social media campaign strategy, infographics, posters, videos) are to support local engagement of community stakeholders. Translated materials are included where possible.	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.2.7.2	Co-creation Event Promotion	Local communications channels report on promotion of mosaic site co-creation events. Evidence of social media, harnessing local events, posters etc.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.2.7.3	Mosaic Site Progress Content	Social media content and web posts (photos, articles) provide teasers, sneak-peaks, and behind the scenes content of mosaic site progress to generate curiosity and engage community audiences before, during, and after local events.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.7.4	GI Ambassador Training	GI Ambassador training event including training on effective communication strategies, stories of change, and ecological and societal benefits of mosaic GI interventions. Minutes, attendees and agenda are delivered.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.7.5	Activation Event Promotion	Local communication channels report on promotion of mosaic site activation events	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Outputs

Regarding the drop-down list of ?Programme output indicators?:

For every project output you define, you must choose one Programme output indicator to contribute to from the drop-down list and quantify your contribution.

Overall, as a project you must contribute to a minimum of 2 out of the 4 following output indicators.

Important: Please note that if you choose output indicator 0.2 then you must also choose output indicator 0.3 AND one more output indicator for a total of 3 out of 4 (e.g., 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4).

- 0.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
- 0.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
- 0.3: Jointly developed solutions
- 0.4: Participations in joint training schemes

Output 2.1	
Output Title	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in cultural heritage areas
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.0.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement Unit	pilot actions
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in cultural heritage areas including mosaic sites (parklets, community gardens, doorstep GI) in Mechelen (children-friendly, aesthetic, GI in Beguinage), Dordrecht (Bagijnhof), Cork (GI for enhanced health in historical centre) and Bruges (Steenstrat). Combined, pilots increase GI presence in dense urban areas by 10.000 sq m, achieve 7/10 approval rating from citizens and local stakeholders (high acceptance) and improve climate resilience, health and biodiversity.
Output 2.2	
Output Title	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in private spaces
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.0.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement Unit	pilot actions
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44

Output 2.2	
Output Description	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in private spaces including mosaic sites (greening of facades, rooftop GI solutions, incentives for perennial planting) in Stuttgart (connected network of private GI pockets), Mechelen (bee stepping stones), Dordrecht (WDO), and Brest (Palaren road). Combined, pilots increase GI presence in dense urban areas by 10.000 sq m, achieve 7/10 approval rating from citizens and local stakeholders (high acceptance) and improve climate resilience, health and biodiversity.
Output 2.3	
Output Title	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in deprived areas
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.O.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement Unit	pilot actions
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in deprived areas including mosaic sites (e.g. rain gardens, community de-sealing) in Bremen (Kattenturm and Blumenthal), Stuttgart, Dordrecht (Componistenbuurt and Haringvlietstraat) Cork. Combined, pilots increase GI presence in dense urban areas by 10.000 sq m, achieve 7/10 approval rating from citizens and local stakeholders (high acceptance) and improve climate resilience, health and biodiversity.
Output 2.4	
Output Title	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in mobility infrastructure
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.O.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement Unit	pilot actions
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	Transnational Mosaic GI pilot in mobility infrastructure including mosaic sites (climate

Output 2.4	
	adaptive bus stops, green pavement) in Brest (inclusive, soft mobility promotion through GI in Palaren) Bremen (Kattenturm and Blumenthal), Dordrecht, Bruges (cycling promotion whilst increasing GI). Combined, pilots increase GI in dense urban areas by 10.000 sq m, achieve 7/10 approval rating from citizens and local stakeholders (high acceptance) and improve climate resilience, health and biodiversity.
Output 2.5	
Output Title	GreenDense Handbook for mosaic GI implementation in dense urban areas
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.0.3: Jointly developed solutions
Measurement Unit	solutions
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	GreenDense delivers a ready-to-use, state-of-the-art handbook offering step-by-step (flowchart decision-making) guidance for local authorities, research institutions, and other GI practitioners in NWE and beyond. The solution includes learnings drawn from the 4 transnational pilots and exchanges on three main topics: 1- Multi-use, multi-benefit GI design for greening dense urban areas 2- Community engagement and co-creation for GI implementation 3- Mainstreaming GI in policy

Investments

Investment 2.1

Title

Nature oases – Stuttgart

Expected delivery period

Period 4, 19 - 24

Justification

Please explain why this investment is needed.

The investment is identified by all partners as a creative, unique and implementation-ready demonstration site to explore venues to harness the potential of private spaces for GI in dense, urban areas. Learnings following this investment (e.g. awareness raising strategies and formats, best practices for capacity-building and empowerment of citizens and local organisations for long-term maintenance of GI, alternative funding models for private GI) will contribute to and enrich the implementation of "sister" mosaic sites in Mechelen, Dordrecht and Brest also included in the same transnational pilot.

The mosaic intervention planned will offer biodiverse and multifunctional areas as a place to learn and for neighbors to actively participate in implementation of GI for increased biodiversity, climate resilience, recreation and health (multi-benefit). This is a unique site foreseen in the context of GreenDense and is identified transnationally (all partners) as a valuable exploration site.

These exemplary, permanent and structure rich areas will have a positive impact on the local micro climate (e.g. heat attenuation, biodiversity enhancement), and will be visually attractive (multi-use, multi-benefit), creating a place to meet and supporting well-being. Oases will provide information that can support knowledge transfer to citizens' private gardens, balconies, rooftops or facades (explored during citizen activation, A2.5) generating useful lessons for partners planning similar actions.

There are yet no public spaces in Stuttgart designed to educate and communicate climate change, biodiversity or health impacts of GI, a limitation shared with GreenDense partners. This investment will generate meaningful learnings on long-term maintenance options and co-ownership and awareness models among local organisations (preliminary knowledge shared in A1.4, tested in A2.5), shared with partners and externals via a deep dive visit in Stuttgart, coinciding with partner meeting 5.

Please clearly describe the cross-border/transnational relevance of the investment.

The relevance of the learnings expected for the mosaic site supported by this investment go beyond the local context and provide lessons that are easily transferable to other public authorities and regions in NWE. A shared challenge by GreenDense project partners, and one owned by other NWE public authorities is the species poorness and low climate resilience (e.g. against heat stress) of GI in dense urban areas, especially during increasingly warmer, and longer summers. Environmental and ecological knowledge is poor in large parts of the local communities. Suitable meeting places for community activities related to GI (oases) are desired but unexplored across partner cities, hence, the relevance of this investment for transnational learning.

GreenDense partners have interest in developing GI interventions to promote biodiversity (Cork), improve water efficiency and retention (Mechelen), improve health (Brest). In that sense, state-of-the-art learnings coming from the ready-to-go mosaic oases site in Stuttgart and this investment will be integrated into other partners' plans for greening private spaces with multi-use, multi-benefit GI. This particular investment should be seen as a starting point for local learnings to be supported by niche knowledge provided by knowledge partners (STIPO in co-creation, co-realisation and awareness raising; TU Delft in wider ecological connectivity; Plante & Cité in species selection with climate resilience in mind) and brought to other partners and NWE areas via GreenDense Academy sessions (A.3.2), deep dives (A.3.1) and clinics (A.2.2).

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, end-users, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

Locally, the whole population in the district will benefit from the possibility to use the mosaic pilot areas all year round for recreation, relaxation and environmental education, promoting GI acceptance of 7/10. Furthermore, GI implemented will contribute to climate resilience (heat stress attenuation, increased water retention), biodiversity and health (e.g. via recreation and relaxation opportunities mentioned above), contributing to the objective of 10.000 m² of GI in dense urban areas across all GreenDense pilots. Additionally the positive experiences will lead to transferable plantings on private areas (balconies, roofs, facades) which are then role models for sustainable plantings. Children and adults have the possibility to experience and observe nature and to increase their knowledge "on the go". This can be very enriching personally and will also contribute to social cohesion. Additionally, meeting in nature for social exchange in the end has a positive impact on nature and people.

Transnationally, project partners will benefit from this local investment by extracting replicable lessons related to citizen engagement (A.2.3, A.2.5), how to transfer public solutions to the private realm and strategies to harness the majorly untapped potential of private spaces for GI. Partners have expressed special interest in contributing to the development of this mosaic site, which will be showcased in deep-dives (A.3.1). The findings from this work will feed into project knowledge and transfer activities and outputs (e.g. GreenDense Mosaic GI Handbook, GreenDense Academy module). Direct beneficiaries will be other public authorities, especially those matched in the transnational deep-dive group on mosaic GI in private spaces (Mechelen, Brest, Dordrecht). The rest of partners, and NWE organisations targeted for capacity building (20) will also benefit. These include cities (Nantes, Amsterdam) and universities (University of Stuttgart, University College Cork).

In the case of pilot investment, please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

The nature oases investment specifically tackles the challenge of replicating greening best practices in the public realm (e.g. species selection for climate resilience, shading, biodiversity, wider ecological connectivity) to private areas. Citizens cannot transfer practices to their private areas due to a lack of knowledge on greening, such as types of soils, locations and specific plant needs. False information is often circulated (e.g. by non-experts through social media) and citizens do not buy the right planting materials for their gardens. This is a common challenge shared by project partners, with some of them (e.g. Dordrecht supporting neighbors in de-paving and greening doorstep areas) initiating actions, but requires best practices for scaling.

The oases investment will test the use of simple information and data tools (e.g. QR codes) to promote effective, sustainable and insect-friendly planting via user-friendly instructions and provides opportunities for peer-learning and learning by doing locally. Additionally, there is the possibility for consultation and funding through the city of Stuttgart's own funding programme for urban greening and gardening where private owners get supported financially and with professional guidance. For example, questions like where to buy the right plants, where to put which plant, what can be done for hedgehogs in the fall, are answered year round.

Cooperation with multipliers (local champions, ambassadors) and regular public activities regarding knowledge transfer and participatory garden works (cutting, seasonal planting) are foreseen. Given that local community empowerment as a vehicle for co-ownership and as a venue for alternative, long-term sustainability models is identified as a priority by all project partners, learnings from this investment are transferable across the NWE area, especially ideas on solutions for citizens engagement (QR-codes, plant sharing programmes, educational activities).

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Deutschland (DE)
NUTS 2	Stuttgart (DE11)
NUTS 3	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis (DE111)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Between Am Klingenbach and Landhausstraße 224, 70173, Stuttgart

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

No existing risk has been identified. The implementation and care for close to nature green areas is neither cost intensive nor complicated.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

There is no building permit required as the existing green space will only be upgraded, no actual buildings or big structures will be developed.

Is your investment considered an investment in infrastructure (i.e., that has an expected lifespan of at least five years)? If yes, then an assessment of the expected impacts that climate change may have on your infrastructure (e.g., flooding, heat-stress, wildfires, etc.) must be carried out prior to applying. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme bodies. Please indicate here the outcomes of this assessment. Describe how you will take them into account as part of your project's design. Short to medium term (10-15 years) impacts should be considered.

The planting and arrangement shall be permanently set up and will serve for water retention and cooling of the area and its surroundings.

The infrastructure is already existing and will be upgraded by additional structures, plantings which will impact the effects of climate change and reduce these – e.g. by higher infiltration, higher water retention and appropriate plant choices.

Areas have been assessed as part of a larger city-level Climate Change assessment.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located?

The area is owned and serviced by the city of Stuttgart

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

The area is and will be municipal land owned by the city of Stuttgart

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

The garden- cemetery- and forestry office of the city of Stuttgart is taking care of maintenance in general. For some of the areas concerning thematic garden beds etc, the maintenance will take place in cooperation with volunteers, local residents, school classes (e.g. vocational school Hohenheim) and kindergarden groups.

As it is a municipal area maintenance is regulatory for the garden- cemetery- and forestry office. As for temporary projects the maintenance can be forwarded to the groups taking care of the projects temporarily. Long term maintenance is foreseen through the municipality.

Investment 2.2

Title

Green pearls - Mechelen

Expected delivery period

Period 6, 31 - 36

Justification

Please explain why this investment is needed.

Mechelen will co-design and implement a selection (A2.1, A2.3) small green pearls as mosaic sites contributing to two transnational pilots (cultural heritage, private spaces).

Mechelen's planned 100 green pearls are designed to support GI integration in dense areas, in an aesthetic way, taking into account the architectural context (heritage area).

Urban GI can be resource-intensive. A green pearl is a method of greening streets in a segmented way, in urban dense areas where large greening or street transformation is not possible due to finance, infrastructure, and heritage context. A 'Green pearl' can strategically introduce green spaces to enhance ecosystem services. The 'green pearls' are often the only stepping stone in the area, a resting point for fauna. These green plant zones will have a selection of species to maximize local biodiversity. Where possible, tall trees are used for shade.

The green pearls are an innovative way to ensure greening gets implemented where there is lack of space or conflicting demands, often harnessing private residents and gardens. They deliver multiple benefits including increased climate change adaptation capacity, biodiversity, and improved health.

During GreenDense, small green pearls will test the mosaic approach. Mechelen will also build one tiny forest in the dense inner city, following the Miyawaki method for high biodiversity and climate resilience benefits. The investment includes plant beds, tree pits, green garlands, plants, trees, soil material, border stones, wood, and sustainable materials. All materials will be used and implemented by the internal greening team. Plants will also be offered for co-creation with neighbors (A2.3) The required investment is for buying materials for the implementation of the green pearls and Miyawaki tiny forest.

NB:

This investment links to staff costs (approximately an amount of €20,000 out of €270.500 total staff costs). This is not possible to be linked through JEMS.

Please clearly describe the cross-border/transnational relevance of the investment.

The green pearls are an innovative concept that contributes to the mosaic GI approach. The plan to have many small scale projects within the city is a great example to validate the mosaic approach and test various GI solutions not only in terms of greening but also with diverse stakeholders and while utilizing private spaces. Existing learnings can be shared with GreenDense participants through joint knowledge development, joint pilots, and deep dives, while the green pearls represent the perfect opportunity to test the mosaic approach. The learnings from Mechelen's mosaic sites will feed into the project actions plans (A.1.5), transnational pilots (2.1) and support the project's knowledge development (e.g. Mosaic GI Handbook).

The methodologies tested in green pearls are a demonstrative case for NWE, supporting various EU strategies (New European Bauhaus, Biodiversity Agenda for 2030).

All GreenDense cities are in need of expertise and examples on how to implement and mainstream mosaic sites such as the green pearls technically, aesthetically, and by using co-creation or participation with citizens and other stakeholders. The design and implementation will be transnationally developed to share expertise and will make Mechelen a reference city for implementing this mosaic approach. This project is also important transnationally, due to the variety of the GI sites (small flower beds, urban trees, the urban forest).

In addition, when it comes to GI implementation, oftentimes cities share their successes but not all the conditions on how to make a local investment successful. Mechelen requires support from the deep-dive groups (on heritage areas and private space) and all partners on how to maximize these investments and turn them to successful long term installations in the most efficient way. Therefore, external transnational support is essential for rapid testing and scaling of the solution.

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, end-users, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

The pearls are in public and are accessible to everyone, improving the image of the street. The trees will eventually provide a cooling effect on the surrounding houses as a natural air conditioner. Benefits include improved air and water quality and habitats.

Citizens will benefit due to increased GI, especially supporting their mental and physical health. The city of Mechelen becomes a more attractive area for its citizens and tourists, which also benefits local commercial activities, as the new areas will be more attractive to spend time or pass by.

The investments will also support the citizens and city by increasing resilience to climate change, reducing the damages from increasingly intense weather patterns (heatwaves and storms), especially in areas where permeable areas will increase and GI will lead to cooling effects (reduction in heat island effect) and reduced flooding (more absorbent ground following depaving). The city also becomes more friendly to biodiversity, with green pearls and the Miyaki forest providing additional habitats and GI connectivity, joining up existing habitats.

This approach facilitates a more targeted, adaptable, and community-centric strategy, ultimately contributing to the creation of sustainable and resilient cities. Local authorities and knowledge partners in GreenDense and across NWE will benefit from best practices from the green pearls mosaic site implementation. GreenDense partners jointly developing and piloting solutions for cultural heritage areas and private spaces will also benefit from Mechelen's expertise. Learnings will be integrated into the Handbook, benefiting NWE as a whole.

The investments will also contribute to Flanders area as a whole, supporting the regional policy on greening cities. The policy clinics (A3.3) will contribute to the objective of scaling learnings regionally in the Flanders area and to other regions in NWE.

In the case of pilot investment, please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

The investment tackles various important areas:

Resilience and adaptation: the investment enhances the resilience of citizens living, working or using the intervention areas and the resilience of infrastructure systems against the effects of climate change, especially flooding but also heat.

Biodiversity loss: the investment enhances the GI of the city, creating stepping stones for the species living in the areas, providing shelter and food.

Limited space: the green pearls due to their variety in sizes can provide solutions for various needs where space is a challenge.

Acceptance challenge: Mechelen will test green pearl solutions across the city working with various groups of citizens, ensuring learnings on how to increase citizens acceptance and providing opportunities to test the jointly developed (A1.3) co-creation and engagement solutions.

The expected findings include increased resilience in terms of flooding and heatwaves (increase in permeable areas), support of biodiversity and human health, improvement of citizen acceptance, and new co-creation and GI maintenance solutions.

The replication potential of the green pearls is high due to the variety of proposed solutions in size, types of GI, available space implemented etc. The green pearls will be documented (both success and failure stories) to ensure more cities can understand why certain solutions work and under which conditions. The learnings feed into project outputs, especially the Mosaic GI Strategy, Action Plans, Handbook and pilot solutions. They also support the knowledge development shared in capacity building activities and dissemination (e.g. GreenDense Academy, international conferences and the Final Festival). Replication is facilitated by integrating successful practices into relevant policies at the local, regional, and national levels (achieved via Policy Clinics). This ensures that the lessons learned are incorporated into broader development strategies and plans.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Belgique/België (BE)
NUTS 2	Prov. Antwerpen (BE21)
NUTS 3	Arr. Mechelen (BE212)
Street House number, Postal code, City	--, 2800, Mechelen

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

No permits required. Flexibility in choice of where to integrate green pearls, depending on citizen engagement as well. There is a very high need, many opportunities, and the most interesting in this project will be chosen.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

There are no significant risks identified for the green pearls implementation. There is flexibility in choice of where to integrate them, depending on the needs identified through GreenDense's mosaic approach to citizen engagement. There is a very high need for these interventions, many opportunities in terms of solutions and locations, and the most interesting cases (in terms of replicability, relevance, and topics) of the full plan will be part of GreenDense project.

Is your investment considered an investment in infrastructure (i.e., that has an expected lifespan of at least five years)? If yes, then an assessment of the expected impacts that climate change may have on your infrastructure (e.g., flooding, heat-stress, wildfires, etc.) must be carried out prior to applying. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme bodies. Please indicate here the outcomes of this assessment. Describe how you will take them into account as part of your project's design. Short to medium term (10-15 years) impacts should be considered.

Yes, the investment in the green pearls within the inner city is considered an infrastructure investment with a lifespan of at least five years. An assessment of the expected impacts of climate change on the infrastructure has been conducted for the city, to identify potential areas and main challenges.

The green pearls will have a positive impact on climate adaptation, providing a cooling effect, promoting water infiltration, and reducing CO2 emissions. Plant species will be carefully selected based on current climate conditions, considering factors like drought resistance and heavy rainfall.

Relevant documentation can be provided upon request. These considerations will be integrated into the project's design to enhance climate resilience over the short to medium term.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located?

The city of Mechelen

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

The city of Mechelen

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

The city of Mechelen. This will be integrated in the regular maintenance plan of the city. Some green pearls will also be co-maintained by users (neighbors, business owners), following GreenDense activities encouraging the development of new maintenance models (A1.4, A2.5).

Investment 2.3

Title

Softening plan - Brugge

Expected delivery period

Period 5, 25 - 30

Justification

Please explain why this investment is needed.

The mosaic sites of Bruges are central in testing the implementation of Mosaic-GI in cultural heritage and mobility spaces. It directly contributes to reaching the 2nd project specific objective: validating the mosaic approach by piloting mosaic GI. The learnings produced as a result of implementation (e.g. learnings on multi-use GI: recreation in heritage areas) will feed into the Mosaic GI Strategy and Action Plans and will be used in the GreenDense Academy. The investment is an essential part of overcoming the challenges to implementing GI and mainstreaming Mosaic-GI.

Bruges is a fitting testing ground for implementing Mosaic-GI: its city centre is a highly paved environment. The historic centre has a 65% paving caused by a dense historical road and residential, administrative and church buildings. The historic centre has some green poles (29%), such as parks and gardens.

The Bruges Climate Adaptation Plan shows that 42% of Bruges' historic centre is unpaved. Making the Bruges city centre climate-proof will thus require a significant effort at the building level, especially greening. Only through actions in the public open space as well as at plot level can a more resilient Bruges be created. The 'Pleintjesplan' actively promotes softening, as every m² less of paved surface contributes to the development of Bruges as a climate-friendly city.

Because Bruges consists of dense urban areas with a high level of cultural heritage space (it is a UNESCO world heritage site) and mobility space, it is an interesting testing ground for the implementation of Mosaic-GI in these challenging dense urban areas. Its mosaic sites will demonstrate solutions related to these challenges, and test good practices that other cities in NWE can replicate.

NB: This investment links to staff costs (an amount of approx. €28,000 out of €181.673,87 total staff costs for design and planning). The "Staff Costs" category cannot be linked to the investments on JEMS.

Please clearly describe the cross-border/transnational relevance of the investment.

The cross border and transnational relevance is key to the Bruges mosaic sites: Transnationality is essential for developing the new designs of softening areas with other NWE partners that hold niche knowledge (e.g. Dordrecht greening doorsteps) and in learning from each other's local projects & pilots and implementations facing similar challenges.

Selected city partners cover a wide range of expertise that will benefit Brugge especially on the topics of cultural heritage and mobility related areas (parkings, active mobility etc.). Additionally, as a UNESCO site, Bruges has a challenging regulatory framework to follow while implementing Mosaic-GI, making joint development to overcome issues important. Bruges also has 70+ pre-identified sites for softening, making it an interesting testing site - and important investment - when it comes to creating transnational learnings and potential for replication.

Bruges will collaborate with cities and knowledge partners throughout all phases of the pilots - design, co-creation, implementation and activation - to exchange learnings, improve its local mosaic site actions and disseminate good practices. During the Design Sprint partners will jointly arrive at a solution to be tested in each mosaic site. During the GreenDense Clinics and Deep Dives visits Bruges will exchange ideas and challenges related to its mosaic sites and implement suggestions received from partners and experts during the sessions. Bruges will provide suggestions and advice to other partners based on its expertise and experiences (e.g. principles Pleintjesplan).

Learning stemming from this mosaic site investment will feed into at least 2 GreenDense transnational pilots (i.e. cultural heritage and GI with mobility infrastructure). This again will form an important source for the GreenDense Mosaic GI Academy, which will train external participants from all NWE on implementing mosaic GI strategies and solutions developed in GreenDense.

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, end-users, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

Two potential GI sites from the Pleintjesplan are Bargeplein and Boninvest. The Bargeplein is one of Bruges' main arrival-points for cars and buses, with a paved surface that could be softened to provide a green entry to the city. The Boninvest is a missing link of the 'Vesten', the green city ramparts. The city bought these administrative buildings to restore the green ramparts and to connect the green walking and cycling route.

All local residents, passers-by, tourists, schools, young people, and nature itself will benefit from a greener environment, ensuring:

- A more pleasant living environment for local residents (mental and physical health benefits)
- A safer playing environment for children, neighborhood residents and passengers (multi-use design)
- A more enjoyable environment for cycling and walking by tourists, passengers as well as local residents. People prefer a green area over a gray area for these activities (health benefits and multi-use design)
- The provision of cooling on hot days, reducing heat stress, which is positive for all users (climate resilience and multi-benefit design)
- More biodiversity due to increased GI connectivity throughout the dense area of the city, benefiting the fauna and flora in the city, with additional effects on human health.
- Less chance of flooding due to water retention and increased infiltration benefits everyone (climate resilience).
- Additionally, healthier air through more greenery in streets/plazas is expected.

Learnings extracted from this specific investment will be shared with partners and external organisations via Deep Dives, GreenDense Clinic sessions and through the GreenDense Academy sessions. Learnings will specifically translated to cities that have a strong cultural heritage value (e.g. Cork, Dordrecht, Mechelen) and other cities in NWE with an UNESCO status and/or high cultural value. This will facilitate the optimisation of similar processes for other public authorities in NWE.

In the case of pilot investment, please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

Challenge tackled

Bruges has a high level of mobility space (e.g. parking) and cultural heritage sites. There is a need to overcome the competition for space in order to implement GI. As a result of the densely urbanized areas in Bruges, heat and drought is increasing in the city, there is (too) little greenery, lack of shade and not enough cooling. Additionally, there is a risk of flooding during heavy rainfall due to too much hard surfacing.

Expected findings

Bruges will be a testing ground for implementing Mosaic-GI in cultural heritage and mobility spaces. Expected findings will provide insights into the multi-use and multi-benefit of GI in these areas focused on green public squares for climate resilience, recreation and heritage; navigating water-use conflicts while increasing water-hungry GI in the city center and; cycling promotion whilst increasing GI. The mosaic site will result in less heat stress, increased GI coverage, reduced flooding, reduced air pollution, increased biodiversity.

Replication

Many learnings from small green zones in the inner city that can be replicated to other cities. To ensure a successful replication process, learnings will be integrated into transnational mosaic GI frameworks (Handbook) and the GI toolbox. They will also be shared via Deep Dives and Academy sessions webinars to train 20 organisations targeted via the capacity building package throughout the entire NWE area.

Benefit to NWE

Bruges' extensive experience with EU collaborations (e.g. Water Resilient Cities, SCIFI, AGE'in, See2DO, BITS) and experience with GI (Pleintjesplan) and navigating the challenges of being a UNESCO world heritage site will enable transfer of unique practices. Through the development of strategies and actions plans and the deep dives, clinics and other sessions, learnings will be widely shared with participants throughout NWE to scale Mosaic-GI implementation in cultural heritage and mobility spaces.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Belgique/België (BE)
NUTS 2	Prov. West-Vlaanderen (BE25)
NUTS 3	Arr. Brugge (BE251)
Street House number, Postal code, City	--, 8000, Bruges

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

Potential risks include:

Political and financial risks: depending on which zones are of interest at which time, including political competences (mobility, public domain, climate).

The public opinion: resident surveys around softening can sometimes be contradictory (Not In My Back Yard attitude). GreenDense co-creation activities aim to overcome this.

The weather conditions and its impact on the mosaic sites.

The state of the subsoil (underground uses, not stable subsoil etc.). Plant & Cite expertise contributes to soil restoration.

Environmental permits and archaeology discoveries (in few cases).

Advice from the Heritage Agency: environmental construction near historic buildings, use of permeable materials in historic character.

Advice from mobility providers/users and/or a reluctance to change mobility spaces: e.g. when removing parking, changed layout of street (one-way instead of two-way). GreenDense co-creation processes aim to work with residents and other stakeholders to change attitudes.

Those risks will be identified early in the process (period 1/2) to be able to 1) be mitigated or, 2) if the locations for interventions are not possible to ensure there is enough time to identify alternative nearby sites. This way the risks will not pose an obstacle to the mosaic site implementation in Bruges.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

Permit required: depends on the location and size of the project, to be finally determined during GreenDense due to co-design activities.

Archaeology memorandum (in case of digging deeper)

Design document

All documents can be available during the project.

Is your investment considered an investment in infrastructure (i.e., that has an expected lifespan of at least five years)? If yes, then an assessment of the expected impacts that climate change may have on your infrastructure (e.g., flooding, heat-stress, wildfires, etc.) must be carried out prior to applying. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme bodies. Please indicate here the outcomes of this assessment. Describe how you will take them into account as part of your project's design. Short to medium term (10-15 years) impacts should be considered.

Yes, the investment in Bruges infrastructure is considered as an investment in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years. An initial assessment of the expected impacts that climate change may have on the infrastructure, including potential flooding and heat stress, has been conducted. Bruges has taken these impacts into account to ensure the resilience and adaptability of our greening zones in the short to medium term. Bruges can provide the necessary documentation upon demand to the relevant program bodies.

One of the key outcomes of Bruges' assessment is the recognition of the positive impact of mosaic GI on climate adaptation. These areas contribute to a cooling effect, promote water infiltration, and aid in the reduction of CO2 emissions. By incorporating GI, Bruges can mitigate the adverse effects of climate change in urban environments.

In terms of plant selection, Bruges considers the current climate conditions such as drought and heavy rainfall but also considers the increase in warmer summers (as much as possible). They choose plant species that are well-suited to withstand and thrive in these conditions. By carefully selecting appropriate species, Bruges can enhance the resilience of the greening zones and ensure their long-term sustainability.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located?

The city of Bruges owns the site(s).

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

The city of Bruges is owner of the public domain.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

The city of Bruges will take care of the maintenance of the local investment sites. The city of Bruges has a technical department within the Public Domain Cluster. This technical department does all maintenance of the public domain. Additionally, through GreenDense (A1.4, A2.5) city will develop programmes where volunteer citizens will be trained to maintain the GI in their local areas.

Investment 2.4

Title

Palaren Road Mobility Corridor - Brest

Expected delivery period

Period 3, 13 - 18

Justification

Please explain why this investment is needed.

The Palaren Road mosaic site tests mobility solutions in an urbanised area located between two major biodiversity réservoirs: the Moulin Blanc beach and the botanical garden. The 2 000m² will be redesigned with the mosaic GI approach, enabling community engagement and new uses towards climate resilience, health, and biodiversity benefits. It replaces a road with an active mobility solution that integrates native, biodiversity friendly GI and takes into account the physical activity needs of multiple generations and different types of user for high acceptance.

Located in an urban area, the Palaren road falls under the local urban renewal "Coeur de métropole" action plan, involving complex cooperation with urban developers and different departments (roads and infrastructure, street lighting, citizenship, sports) The urban coastal area includes many diverse stakeholders related to nautical activities. They include local residents and private sector representatives including the aquarium, swimming pool, restaurants, shops, marine renewable energies and the botanical center.

The site will test mosaic GI solutions for increasing GI coverage, biodiversity, surface permeability and citizen health. Solutions tested will centre around multi-use GI that supports soft (non-paved) active mobility and sport for all age groups. The investment also requires the engagement of different types of users: residents, professionals, tourists, boaters, walkers, bikers, who will be engaged through the different steps of development and implementation of the mosaic site (A2.3 and A2.5). This investment will test varied stakeholder engagement and co-creation methods, providing crucial insight for the GreenDense mobility infrastructure pilot.

NB: This investment links to staff costs (approximately an amount of €45,000 out of €135.992,50 total staff costs for maintenance, installation and landscape architecture). The "Staff Costs" category cannot be linked to the investments on JEMS.

Please clearly describe the cross-border/transnational relevance of the investment.

The Palaren Road site makes a unique contribution to the joint mobility infrastructure pilot by testing the mosaic approach in an urban coastal area, which features specific climatic challenges in addition to the GreenDense shared challenges (coastal environments require specific GI planting and maintenance, and must engage coastal stakeholders). This ensures the resulting NWE Mosaic GI Strategy is tried and replicable to other coastal dense urban areas in NWE sharing similar climatic conditions.

Designs will be co-developed and improved with transnational knowledge and knowledge partner expertise during the design sprint (A2.1). Brest will benefit from transnational cooperation and other project partners expertise to solve land use conflict and citizen engagement challenges. Knowledge partners' experience will add value in community engagement methods (A1.3) and on technical GI troubleshooting e.g. assessing the type of plant adapted to the specific location of the pilot.

Brest will rely on transnational cooperation to clearly define and implement the solutions. Main pre-identified barriers to be addressed with transnational expertise include identification of suitable plants, designing new uses for public space (e.g. free access sport), soil contamination constraints, and community engagement challenges.

The mosaic site requires intensive cross-departmental collaboration, involving urban developers and different local authority teams including roads and infrastructure, street lighting, citizenship, and sports. Brest will optimise the approach to multi-departmental working and mainstreaming GI across departments during the project, learning from other partners during A1.4, and testing methods during pilot design and implementation. Learnings from the process of multi-departmental working at the Palaren Road mosaic site will be transnationally shared during the monthly pilot clinic sessions (A2.2) and during the deep dives (A3.1) hosted by Brest.

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, end-users, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

The significant increase in m2 and variety of GI through the Paleren Road mosaic site benefits the general public, local residents, businesses, and users of Moulin Blanc beach. It will reduce heat stress in the area, reduce pollution from the highway with a GI barrier, and improve climate resilience, e.g. of flooding due to increase in porous ground. The mosaic site will improve biodiversity, ensuring continuity of GI throughout the urban fabric of the city, essential for the 'stepping stones' of habitat connection. Replacing a road with a soft, active mobility route will also increase the mental and physical health of residents through access to GI, reduction in car use, and introduction of intergenerational active options tailored to local needs.

Citizens, NGO/community groups, local SMEs (see stakeholders affected in justification above) will also benefit from the activation and co-design activities, with 30 stakeholders across the mobility infrastructure pilot co-developing and empowered to take ownership and use mosaic GI sites. Local SMEs will benefit from increased attractiveness of the area.

The Paleren road site is a solution testing ground for the transnational joint pilot. Local authority partners will benefit from Brest's experience and expertise. Results will be monitored (through revegetation coefficient), and compared with other Mobility Infrastructure mosaic sites (Bruges GI for active mobility routes, Bremen green boulevard in Blumenthal) to integrate best practices of GI implementation with mobility infrastructure into the NWE Mosaic GI Strategy, to be adopted by all partners and co-signed by 10 additional cities. Knowledge partners analyse the Paleren Road mosaic site, developing expertise through practical application of their knowledge. 20 organisations, including partners, will benefit from the learnings tested and developed in Brest Metropole during capacity building activities (e.g. A3.1, deep dives; A3.2 GreenDense Academy).

In the case of pilot investment, please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

Challenge tackled

GreenDense cities find the proportion of car infrastructure in dense urban areas a challenge, reducing available space for new GI. Brest tackles limited space by replacing a road with GI integrated with multi-use active mobility.

Findings expected

This experiment will test the mosaic approach of multi-use design and citizen engagement with active mobility to achieve high citizen approval and improve citizen health and climate resilience. Monitoring and assessment will look into the increase in GI, expected to be 2000m², and observe the number and variety of users to understand the site's success in engaging different groups and ages in physical activity. The site will also test the mosaic procedure for involving varied local stakeholders (e.g. residents, SMEs, coastal industry) in co-design and activation of the site, reaching a 7/10 approval rating due to inclusive community engagement.

Replication

The Paleren Road mosaic site will test a multi-use GI solution, involving private sector stakeholders and delivering a design that makes the most of limited space for new GI. GreenDense partners and NWE cities recognise a need to replace some car infrastructure with GI and active mobility infrastructure, but find gaining acceptance and designing to meet local needs challenging. The Paleren Road pilot will test solutions to these challenges, extracting best practices and learnings for the Mosaic GI Handbook, Strategy, and mobility infrastructure Action Plan to drive replication to other sites (35 replication sites during GreenDense).

Benefit to NWE

Brest métropole's networks (HORTIS network of NBS managers, EU networks Atlantic Cities, Climate Alliance, EuroCities) at national and EU level enable transfer of successes. Learnings contribute to project capacity building activities, and are transferred to 143 participants from 20 organisations during GreenDense to improve overall NWE capacity in GI with mobility infrastructure.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	France (FR)
NUTS 2	Bretagne (FRH0)
NUTS 3	Finistère (FRH02)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Moulin Blanc -, 29200,

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

Different risks can be associated to this type of investment, the main ones being:

Lack of political engagement

Residents and stakeholders protests

Public procurement: delays and increase of prices

However these risks are already considered and do not represent a high probability or big impact.

The pilot is part of the local authority working plan for the coming years. The action has been identified in the framework of the local participatory budget, and this provides an initial guarantee for stakeholders and residents engagement activities.

The involvement will be ensured during the pilot implementation with the support of the citizenship department.

In terms of public procurement, the market risk (possible delays) and inflation risk are low because the pilot will be based on pre-existing framework contracts framed by the French rules.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

Building permits or other permissions are not applicable; Brest métropole, as a local authority, is in charge of public spaces planning, development and maintenance and is directly competent and qualified in terms of managing all green spaces.

Is your investment considered an investment in infrastructure (i.e., that has an expected lifespan of at least five years)? If yes, then an assessment of the expected impacts that climate change may have on your infrastructure (e.g., flooding, heat-stress, wildfires, etc.) must be carried out prior to applying. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme bodies. Please indicate here the outcomes of this assessment. Describe how you will take them into account as part of your project's design. Short to medium term (10-15 years) impacts should be considered.

The investment in the Moulin Blanc area of Brest is considered infrastructure with a lifespan of at least five years. An assessment of climate change impacts in the Finistère county reveals potential risks of flooding and marine submersion due to strong winds, waves and tidal coefficients. Documentation related to the assessment can be provided upon demand to the relevant program bodies.

At the scale of Pays de Brest (employment area), the territorial coherence scheme (Scot) is the most relevant scale to develop and protect the coast, following the national requirements – notably in relation with the “Coast law” – or “loi littorale” at local level. These prescriptions are integrated in Brest métropole urban masterplan (PLU). The documents identify the Moulin Blanc area as of potential risk but the Palaren area, being recessed and located high up, has lower risk.

To address these risks, the project will focus on increased permeability and water retention and infiltration through implementing GI in the area. By restoring green and blue corridors, the investment directly contributes to climate adaptation and mitigates the effects of climate change. The project aligns with local and national requirements outlined in the territorial coherence scheme and urban masterplan. Short to medium-term impacts, such as sea-level rise and changes in storm intensity, will be considered in the project's design.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located?

The investment site consists of public spaces that belong to Brest métropole, and which are used for direct use by the citizens. It is therefore part of the public domain.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

As the pilot site will remain public domain; the local authority will retain the ownership of the investment at the end of the project.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

Considering French legislation, the maintenance of these areas is the responsibility of the public person who owns them. In this specific case, the maintenance will be conducted directly by Brest métropole, and more precisely the Green Spaces department. Internal staff within the department will be responsible for the investment maintenance.

In the scope of GreenDense, Brest Metropole will also aim to involve local communities, residents, local stakeholders and users of the space in ongoing maintenance. Although currently Brest métropole is responsible for maintenance, during the GreenDense project Brest métropole will learn from the transnational partnership and test experimental methods of involving other stakeholders in the upkeep of the site to build long term ownership and develop sustainable methods for scaling mosaic GI. By applying knowledge learnt in A1.3 on effective citizen engagement practices (led by STIPO), Brest métropole will effectively include co-design elements in its mosaic site design (2.3) and test site activation techniques (2.5) designed to build a sense of ownership amongst stakeholders, who can be empowered to contribute to upkeep. As Brest is also part of the GreenDense private spaces transnational pilot, Brest will learn from cities (e.g. Stuttgart) with expertise in engaging private stakeholders in GI, enabling experimentation with bringing some of the many private coastal stakeholders into maintenance of GI in Brest's replication sites.

Work package 3

Work package title

Maximising impact for long term adoption of mosaic GI: capacity building, policy and dissemination

Project Specific Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

Build up the expertise and capacity for mosaic GI implementation of 20 NWE organisations, including GreenDense and external cities, universities, research institutions, practitioners, and communities. Mainstream learnings grounded in transnational pilot implementation across partners' city policies and widely disseminate project results. This is pursued through the deployment of the GreenDense Mosaic GI Academy, 30 deep-dive sessions, policy clinics, and the GreenDense final Festival.

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

Disseminate project results through attractive formats and the right channels, to ensure the highest level of uptake of project outputs and learnings by local authorities, GI practitioners, and community groups across NWE. Attract the right participants (external experts, public authorities, practitioners) to the GreenDense Academy, deep dives and clinics for maximum knowledge exchange and capacity building. Create awareness about the project's achievements and the value of transnational collaborations (Interreg NWE) through the GreenDense Festival.

Work package summary

WP3 focuses on building capacity, disseminating and mainstreaming project results. Three capacity building activities (deep dives, clinics, and the GreenDense Academy) transfer learnings extracted from the four GreenDense transnational pilots. WP3 delivers 30 deep-dives, organised thematically around the 4 challenge topics addressed, which bring in partners' (City at Eye level Toolkit, urban ecology) and external parties' expertise. Led by TU Delft, The GreenDense Academy is delivered during years 3 and 4 of the project and increases the capacity of the wider urban GI community (local authorities, community groups, businesses, practitioners). Policy clinic sessions are held to facilitate the mainstreaming of urban, dense GI into local, regional and national policies. Project outcomes are widely disseminated and the GreenDense Festival, a simultaneous, transnational celebration of project results across the 5 countries covered by the project, is organised by partners.

Activities

Activity 3.1	
Title	Deep-Dives: Continuous Peer Capacity Building Programme
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	Cities co-develop the pilots through deep transnational work, meeting for in-person deep dives to make site visits and exchange throughout the project. Deep dives inform pilot design, co-creation, implementation, and activation. Each city will organise 2 deep dives between each partner meeting and up to 2 during the partner meeting, with a total of 30 deep-dive meetings throughout GreenDense. Deep dives harness the knowledge of peer cities, involve departments beyond the core team (Mechelen; Strategic Sustainability, Infrastructures; Brest: Health, Roads and Infrastructure, Sports) and build understanding of how to combine actions, interventions and budgets efficiently deploy the co-creation processes and investments. Deep-dives will facilitate cities' learning throughout the project, sharing partner expertise, failures, best practices and experiences at all stages from site design development, implementation, activation, to maintenance. The deep dives will have a duration of up to 3 days and will work on specific pilots and challenges with focus on the host city. In the deep dives additional departments from the host city and visiting cities (where possible - e.g. from Cool Neighbourhoods) will participate aiming for a strong peer learning programme and building capacity within departments of all participating cities. The host cities will provide hands-on sessions by local external experts on topics of greening, biodiversity, health, stakeholders collaborations, maintenance among others under the 4 joint pilot themes. The four pilot groups that make up the deep dives are (for more detail see WP2 outputs, or A.2.4 - Implementation):

Activity 3.1	
	Cultural heritage sites: Cork, Bruges, Mechelen, Dordrecht Private spaces: Stuttgart, Mechelen, Brest, Dordrecht Deprived areas: Stuttgart, Cork, Bremen Mobility infrastructure: Bruges, Brest, Bremen, Dordrecht The grouping follows the needs of the local mosaic sites and the main challenges the cities want to build capacity on within GreenDense. The knowledge partners follow all the topics and support when more expertise is required but do not join all the deep-dives in person. The knowledge partners support in the preparation of the events and the content. All learning from the deep-dive groups will be collected and shared during the closing event GreenDense Festival (A3.4). (Lead: Dordrecht)

Deliverables 3.1			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.3.1.1	GreenDense knowledge nuggets	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.3.1.2	GreenDense knowledge nuggets	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.3.1.3	GreenDense knowledge nuggets	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.1.4	GreenDense	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key	Period 4 , 19 - 24

Deliverables 3.1			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	knowledge nuggets	learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	
D.3.1.5	GreenDense knowledge nuggets	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.3.1.6	GreenDense knowledge nuggets	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.3.1.7	GreenDense knowledge nuggets	Insights from the deep-dive sessions are summarised and published throughout the project. Each nugget summarises key learnings from the period's deep dives for external audiences, offering brief insights into GreenDense pilot topics and solutions (placemaking, cross-departmental collaboration).	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 3.2	
Title	GreenDense Mosaic GI Academy
Start period	Period 5, 25 - 30
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	The GreenDense consortium, guided by TU Delft's expert team (Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment ranks second best in its field worldwide), develops a training program for external participants: the GreenDense Academy. The GreenDense Academy is designed to increase the expertise and capacity of communities, businesses, practitioners, policymakers and NWE local authorities in implementing the mosaic GI strategies and solutions. The Academy will draw on the lessons from WP1 and experiences in WP2 to give comprehensive training in a) GI design and maintenance for dense urban spaces b) best practices in citizen

Activity 3.2	engagement and collaboration between community groups and governments and c) maintenance and long term sustainability strategies across the 4 pilot thematics. Training will be hands-on, and will focus on the design of the 35 replication sites foreseen as part of the GreenDense mosaic action plans. The Academy will consist of 2 multi-day, hybrid trainings during the 3rd and 4th year, bringing cities and practitioners together to work on the same challenges. The hybrid lecture format will allow for online across NWE and for some sessions to be recorded and maintained online for continuous learning. The workshops and study visits will include many practical exercises and co-creation in small working groups. The Academy participants will have the opportunity to bring their own GI project ideas for practical learning and better engagement. External cities have already been identified through the Plante & Cite, STIPO's and TU Delft's networks, and also via partner city networks (e.g. Cork is a Mission city in ZeroNet Cities together with 111 other cities, Dordrecht is part of Eurocities, PlaceMaking Europe). In addition, cities have already indicated their interest in the project during the proposal development (e.g. Nantes, Amsterdam and Hamburg will follow the project activities). The consortium will establish synergies with sister projects such as the Cool Neighbourhoods and Biodiverse Cities, bringing additional participants to the Academy. The total participants will be: * 25 students (Tu Delft, Stuttgart University of Applied Sciences, University College Cork) * 70 participants from GreenDense cities (10 per city, involving department members active in the GreenDense project and other departments) * 14 participants from local organisations (e.g. Vogelnest) - 2 participants per city (7) * 10 participants from the PlaceMaking Europe Network (via STIPO) * 14 participants from 7 external cities across NWE (1 city per GreenDense partner city; 2 participants each) * 10 participants from GI practitioner, research centres, universities (via TU Delft, Plant & Cité
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Activity 3.2	
	Network)
	(Lead: TU Delft)

Deliverables 3.2			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.3.2.1	GreenDense Academy Training	Training is delivered to external participants joining the GreenDense Academy, a multi-day, hybrid training. Training materials, attendance lists, and photo evidence of sessions are provided.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.3.2.2	GreenDense Academy Training	Training is delivered to external participants joining the GreenDense Academy, a multi-day, hybrid training. Training materials, attendance lists, and photo evidence of sessions are provided.	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.3.2.3	Mosaic GI Academy online module	Academy content forms an online, static version of the Academy's content, allowing for long term enhancement of professional capacities among participants and non-participants, including beyond project lifetime. Online engagement (e.g. registrations, downloads, session duration) is monitored.	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.3.2.4	GreenDense Academy Mosaic Replication Designs	GreenDense Academy participants deliver design proposals for the Mosaic GI replication sites included as case studies during the Academy.	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 3.3	
Title	Mainstreaming, policy and governance clinics
Start period	Period 5, 25 - 30
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	The monthly 'clinic' sessions, which were previously focused on pilot implementation (A2.2), transition into monthly online policy mainstreaming and governance clinics. Joint, transnational sessions bring high-level representatives, including policymakers, urban planners, and relevant departments, to mainstream the Mosaic GI Strategy

Activity 3.3	and Solutions into policy and action. The clinics explore various themes, identify opportunities for integration, and facilitate alignment with city, regional, and national policies. The format is the same, one clinic per pilot, but the focus shifts to mainstreaming the Mosaic GI Strategy and Solutions into policy and action. These joint, transnational sessions are a platform for engaging high-level representatives from municipal and regional levels, including policy and decision makers, urban planners, and relevant departments (maintenance, mobility), to discuss and troubleshoot the integration and alignment of the Mosaic GI Strategy and Solution into city, regional, and national policies. Themes explored will include: Regulation: Discussions focus on the differing regulations and targets for greening, depaving, and housing development across the partner cities and regions. This exploration helps identify challenges and opportunities for aligning policies, allowing best practices to be shared. For example, Bremen is a member of a newly formed Advisory Council "Resilient Urban Development - Climate Neighbourhoods in Urban Development Promotion" which seeks to reform the national urban renewal programs towards more specific climate oriented development. Residential Redevelopment: The integration of Mosaic GI into planning policies for residential redevelopment is explored. The clinics discuss approaches to encourage and incentivize the incorporation of GI elements into urban planning and development processes. Tax Incentives and Business Engagement: Policymakers explore ways to use tax incentives and policy measures to encourage private implementation of GI. Discussions revolve around engaging businesses and fostering partnerships to increase the uptake of GI initiatives. Sharing Outcomes and Learnings: The policy clinics provide an opportunity for city partners to share key outcomes and learnings from the GreenDense project with policymakers and decision-makers. This information exchange aims to inform policy
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Activity 3.3	
	development and decision-making processes. Endorsement and Implementation: The policy clinics also serve as a platform to discuss the endorsement of the Mosaic Strategy (O1.1) by relevant decision-makers. The clinics facilitate discussions with policymakers and decision-makers on the necessary steps to begin the implementation of the Action Plans (O1.2) developed within the GreenDense project. Practical considerations, such as aligning the Mosaic GI Strategy with existing policies, mobilising resources, and engaging stakeholders, are addressed during these discussions.

Deliverables 3.3			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.3.3.1	Clinic Digests on Policy Mainstreaming and Governance	Digest report sharing policy and governance knowledge and progress from the clinic sessions on themes such as regulation, residential redevelopment, tax incentives and business engagement. The Clinics Digests are a periodic summary of key points from clinic minutes to track progress.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.3.3.2	Clinic Digests on Policy Mainstreaming and Governance	Digest report sharing policy and governance knowledge and progress from the clinic sessions on themes such as regulation, residential redevelopment, tax incentives and business engagement. The Clinics Digests are a periodic summary of key points from clinic minutes to track progress.	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.3.3.3	Individual meeting report from policy and governance roundtables	Individual report (1 per city) summarising the main discussion points, agreements reached and divergence points in the process towards the definition of local greening action plans.	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 3.4	
Title	GreenDense Festival
Start period	Period 7, 37 - 42
End period	Period 8, 43 - 44

Activity 3.4**Description**

To close the project, Dordrecht will host the GreenDense Festival during the last spring of the project (May 2027, tentative), coinciding with peak growing season. This two-day event will celebrate the achievements of the project and promote NWE capacity building for dense urban greening.

The festival features exhibitions sharing images of the mosaic GI sites, presentations outlining best practices for solving dense urban greening unique challenges, and interactive sessions to highlight successful pilot solutions, mosaic GI principles, and best practices for collaboration between local authorities and community groups. In Dordrecht, the GreenDense festival is accompanied by temporary GI activation actions demonstrated during the project (tactical urbanism – the temporary walking trees; a green parklet in a deprived neighbourhood with games to activate the space), with Dordrecht leading guided walks to other GI implementation sites (e.g. WDO,c Bagijnhof).

The Festival will promote the GreenDense strategy for wider adoption to more NWE cities and practitioners. The target audience includes policymakers, representatives from partners, synergistic projects (Biodiverse Cities) external cities (particularly cities following the project, including Cool Neighbourhoods partner cities, Nantes, Hamburg, Amsterdam), GI expert groups and NGOs (Placemaking Europe), community engagement groups (Klimaan, Vogelnest), and community or general public members interested in establishing GI.

In parallel, excitement will be built for the GreenDense Festival with 7 local, simultaneous small-scale city festivals across GreenDense cities. These will be held in the months before the final GreenDense festival and will be conducted in conjunction with an EU wide event such as Parking Day to harness synergies and amplify attention. The small-scale city festivals will celebrate the local new green areas and initiatives with citizens. The events will include activities (exhibitions, games, community activities, talks and educational activities) for the local community and targeting diverse groups (children, shop owners, families, young people).

International competitions and communication

Activity 3.4	
	activities, harnessing social media, will be deployed during the small-scale city festivals to connect all communities across the 7 cities at the same time (e.g online competitions of short videos and photos such as NWE-wide Bioblitz event - biodiversity spotting contest). The in-parallel international activities will create a more vibrant and connected feeling across the partner cities' communities, and awareness on the value of Interreg NWE as a transnational programme. (Lead: Dordrecht)

Deliverables 3.4			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.3.4.1	7 Small-scale festivals	7 local, simultaneous small-scale city festivals across GreenDense cities, held before the final GreenDense festival. Images, attendees, and promotional material for the events are recorded.	Period 7, 37 - 42
D.3.4.2	Competition Content	Content created during the promotional international social media competition (e.g online competitions of short videos and photos) deployed during the small-scale city festivals to connect communities and increase awareness.	Period 7, 37 - 42
D.3.4.3	GreenDense Festival	Final event, hosted in Dordrecht. Images, minutes, presentation highlights, number of attendees, and agenda of the event are recorded.	Period 8, 43 - 44

Activity 3.5	
Title	Communications Activity: Project Dissemination and Communication
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Description	Project partners and associated organisations collectively share the valuable content derived from various activities, such as the cross-department collaboration best practices from A.1.4, the local community engagement guidelines from A.1.3, and the Mosaic GI Strategy, among others. The primary

Activity 3.5	
	objective of this communication effort is to equip stakeholders in the NWE region with practical insights for implementing the mosaic GI approach. To ensure effective dissemination and following the communication strategy (WP1), the project will utilise the project's channels; the project website and social media. Partners will leverage their own established media platforms, including websites, newsletters, and social media channels. In addition, the project makes use of established European networks and platforms relevant to the project, such as Placemaking Europe (Associated Organisation), CitiesWithNature, NetworkNature, OPPLA, and Eurocities. These platforms will be instrumental in disseminating information about events like the GreenDense Festival and the Academy, showcasing partner cities' projects, and uploading and sharing project deliverables and outputs with the wider public. Moreover, partners will utilise international events (focusing on influential EU-level conferences like the Placemaking Week Europe, European Week of Regions, see WP1) to disseminate project results and attract attendees to deep-dives and the GreenDense Academy. All events will be identified in the strategy and partners in proximity will join those in order to minimise travel expenses and the project's carbon footprint. The project partners will take every opportunity to highlight success stories, testimonials, and case studies to showcase the potential benefits and real-world impact of the GreenDense activities. (Lead: Bremen)

Deliverables 3.5			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.3.5.1	GreenDense Dissemination Strategy	Strategy for creating impactful dissemination activities (using project channels, target groups and engagement strategies, targeted messages, activation of networks, planned publications, project and external events, visuals, videos)	Period 8 , 43 - 44
D.3.5.2	GreenDense	Report dissemination activities, including evidence of events,	Period 7

Deliverables 3.5			
Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
	e Dissemination Report	publications, and visuals.	, 37 - 42
D.3.5.3	GreenDense Case Studies	The project delivers success stories, testimonials, and case studies to showcase the benefits and impact of GreenDense.	Period 7, 37 - 42

Outputs

Regarding the drop-down list of 'Programme output indicators':

For every project output you define, you must choose one Programme output indicator to contribute to from the drop-down list and quantify your contribution.

Overall, as a project you must contribute to a minimum of 2 out of the 4 following output indicators.

Important: Please note that if you choose output indicator O.2 then you must also choose output indicator O.3 AND one more output indicator for a total of 3 out of 4 (e.g., O.2, O.3 and O.4).

- O.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
- O.2: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
- O.3: Jointly developed solutions
- O.4: Participations in joint training schemes

Output 3.1	
Output Title	Participation in GreenDense training schemes (Academy, deep dives and clinics)
Programme Output Indicator	2.7.O.4: Participations in joint training schemes
Measurement Unit	participations
Target Value	143,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Output Description	143 participants engage in GreenDense training schemes (participation in a full series of thematic deep-dives, clinics, and/or GreenDense Academy sessions). Participants include post-graduate students (25), local city partners (70), external cities and sister projects (20), local implementation partners, including associated organisations (14),

Output 3.1	
	participants from the PlaceMaking Europe network (4) and GI practitioners, including universities (10). For a full breakdown, refer to R.I.3.

Investments

C.5 Project Results

What do you expect to change because of the activities you plan to implement and the outputs you plan to deliver? Please take a look at the programme result indicators and select those that you will contribute to.

Result 1	
Programme result indicator	2.7.R.1: Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
Baseline	0,00
Target value	5,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Describe in more detail the change expected [recommended in Step 1: 500 characters]	The Joint NWE Mosaic GI Strategy (O.1.1) is endorsed by high-level representatives from all partners and co-signed by 10 additional cities (1 per partner). Supported by the success of GreenDense's pilots, the strategy is presented to 20 organisations at the GreenDense Academy, international events and the GreenDense Festival, scaling uptake by NWE public authorities. Due to the transnational development of the Strategy and pilots, they are ready for adoption across NWE and serve as a framework for NWE authorities to achieve greater GI coverage in dense urban areas with strong stakeholder acceptance. The 4 Mosaic GI Action Plans, including actionable steps for local mosaic GI interventions, are endorsed and implementation begins in 35 additional mosaic sites. Partners integrate the strategy into local, regional, and national policy cumulatively creating a shift in territorial strategy that lays foundations for long-term increased GI coverage and urban climate-change resilience.
Result 2	
Programme result indicator	2.7.R.2: Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
Measurement unit	solutions
Baseline	0,00
Target value	1,00

Result 2	
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Describe in more detail the change expected [recommended in Step 1: 500 characters]	The GreenDense Handbook for mosaic GI implementation in dense urban areas (O.2.5) is used as a reference tool for dense urban GI implementation by 10 GreenDense partners and 5 associated organisations. The GreenDense Handbook includes learnings from mosaic process and design solutions piloted in the 16 mosaic sites and is applied at the 35 replication sites during action plan implementation. It forms a core part of the GreenDense Academy, and is presented during the policy and governance clinics taking place towards the final periods of the project (periods 5-7), promoting uptake by external organisations (see RI 4- organisations with increased institutional capacity for a detailed breakdown). The handbook is widely disseminated online, via the project website, PlaceMaking Europe platform, and through recognised repositories for urban tools (e.g. OPPLA). Downloads and usability is monitored via short feedback forms sent automatically.
Result 3	
Programme result indicator	2.7.R.3: Completion of joint training schemes
Measurement unit	participants
Baseline	0,00
Target value	143,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Describe in more detail the change expected [recommended in Step 1: 500 characters]	143 participants (dense urban stakeholders ranging from policymakers and architects to local businesses, community organisations and individual neighbours) complete GreenDense capacity-building activities (GreenDense Academy, deep dives, and clinics), increasing their capacity in co-designing, implementing and maintaining location-sensitive, multi-use, mosaic GI for increased climate resilience, health and biodiversity. Community organisations build capacity in working effectively with local governments. Expected participant breakdown:

Result 3	
	Post-graduate students (TU Delft, KU Leuven, U. College Cork, U. Ruhr Bochum): 25 Participants from city partners: 70 (10 per city) Participants from external cities: 20 (2 per city, 1 city per partner) Associated organisations and local implementation partners (e.g. Klimaan, Vogelnest, Vert le jardin): 14 participants (2 per city partner) 4 participants through PlaceMaking Europe GI practitioners (e.g. universities mentioned above): 10 participants
Result 4	
Programme result indicator	2.7.R.4: Organisations with increased institutional capacity due to their participation in cooperation activities across borders
Measurement unit	Organisation
Baseline	0,00
Target value	20,00
Delivery period	Period 8, 43 - 44
Describe in more detail the change expected [recommended in Step 1: 500 characters]	20 NWE organisations increase their capacities for mosaic GI: specific technical design solutions (pocket parks, green walls, community gardens, finance schemes), stakeholder engagement (community co-creation and activation strategies, placemaking) and long-term maintenance and sustainability for the implementation of multi-use, multi-benefit GI in dense urban areas (e.g. cross-department working groups, community GI maintenance schemes and incentives). This is achieved through three capacity-building channels: the GreenDense Academy, deep dives and clinics, which benefit both internal and external parties: Project partners: 10 Associated organisations: 5 External knowledge partners and cities - engaged with during proposal development: 5 (Nantes Métropole, previously part of the GreenDense consortium, KU Leuven, University College Cork, Ruhr University Bochum, ETH Zurich, Gemeente Rotterdam).

Result 4	
	Results are measured via surveys and knowledge tests (frameworks provided by TU Delft).

C.6 Project Time Plan

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	Period 8	After End
WP1 Joint development of transnational frame...									
A1.1 City Diagnosis: Jointly Define Uniq...	D1.1.1 D1.1.2 D1.1.3 D1.1.4								
A1.2 Multi-use, multi-benefit design: De...	D1.2.1 D1.2.2								
A1.3 Citizen Acceptance: Design Effectiv...	D1.3.1	D1.3.2							
A1.4 Sustainability: Develop Innovative ...	D1.4.2		D1.4.1						
A1.5 Co-design Strategy and Action Plans	D1.5.1	D1.5.2	D1.5.3	D1.5.5	D1.5.4				
A1.6 Communication Activity: Design the ...	D1.6.1 D1.6.2 D1.6.3 D1.6.4								
2.7.0.1								O1.1 O1.2	
WP2 Joint mosaic pilot implementation, activ...									
A2.1 Design Sprint for Transnational Mos...	D2.1.1 D2.1.2 D2.1.3								
A2.2 GreenDense Design Clinics	D2.2.1	D2.2.2	D2.2.3	D2.2.4					

A2.3 Co-creation of Mosaic GI Pilots with...				D2.3.1					
				D2.3.2					
				D2.3.3					
				D2.3.4					
				D2.3.5					
				D2.3.6					
				D2.3.7					
				D2.3.8					
A2.4 Implementation of Mosaic GI Sites			D2.4.1		D2.4.3	D2.4.5			
			D2.4.2		D2.4.4	D2.4.6			
A2.5 Long-term Activation of Mosaic GI S...						D2.5.1			
						D2.5.2			
						D2.5.3			
						D2.5.4			
A2.6 Assess Impact of Mosaic GI Pilots					D2.6.1	D2.6.3			
					D2.6.2	D2.6.4			
A2.7 Communications Activity: Local awar...				D2.7.2	D2.7.3	D2.7.5	D2.7.1		
					D2.7.4				
2.7.0.2								O2.1	
								O2.2	
								O2.3	
								O2.4	
2.7.0.3								O2.5	
WP3 Maximising impact for long term adoption...									
A3.1 Deep-Dives: Continuous Peer Capacit...	D3.1.1	D3.1.2	D3.1.3	D3.1.4	D3.1.5	D3.1.6	D3.1.7		
A3.2 GreenDense Mosaic GI Academy						D3.2.1	D3.2.2		

C.7 Project management

In addition to the thematic work you will do in your project, you will need time and resources for coordination and internal communication. Please describe below how you plan to organise yourself to ensure the project work runs smoothly.

C.7.1 How will you coordinate your project?

Who will be responsible for coordination? Will you have any other management structures (e.g., thematic groups, WP managers)? How will the internal communication work?

General coordination: Dordrecht (LP)

Dordrecht has a strong track-record in managing Interreg projects (e.g. Biodiverse Cities, BEGIN - REGIOSTARS 2021 award). Dordrecht will be responsible for the overall coordination and steering of the project and consortium, ensuring high-quality and timely execution of activities, liaising with the Joint Secretariat, and ensuring sound financial management.

Additional Management Structures (shared decision-making)

GreenDense Steering Committee: High-level representatives from all project partners meet annually to reflect on the direction of the project against established goals, latest trends and opportunities. External stakeholders from each pilot location (local associations, NGOs, business representatives) will also be invited, to ensure alignment with needs on the ground.

Work Package Leaders: (WP1: Plante & Cité; WP2: Dordrecht; WP3: TU Delft) contribute to content coordination across WPs, identifying synergies where possible and avoiding duplication of efforts.

Quality Assurance Committee: Knowledge partners form a quality assurance committee to provide regular checks (clinics, deep dives) on the pilots as they develop.

Internal communications:

GreenDense partners already communicate smoothly via email/calls for daily communications and through project teleconferences and have met during a physical meeting in Dordrecht (June 13-14, 2023) to align on project objectives and activities. GreenDense will organise 7 partner meetings covering all pilot locations, and providing an opportunity for face-to-face interactions and joint collaboration via deep dives. An online teleconference will be held each month, covering general progress updates or diving deeper into a specific WP or activity when needed. A digital platform hosting project content (slides, minutes, and relevant publications) will be deployed, and project partners will count on a project mailing list and individual contact details to stay easily in touch.

C.7.2 Which measures will you take to ensure quality in your project?

Quality management: How will you ensure project quality (quality control measures)? Risk management: List the three main risks of your project and potential mitigation measures.

Ensuring project quality for GreenDense begins with a clear definition of the project plan. Partners have agreed on a preemptive distribution (e.g. work package and activity leaders) of responsibilities upon submission, to be revised upon project approval. With all project partners on board, the project management structures mentioned in C.7.1 will be operationalised via monthly teleconferences and bi-annual partner meetings, including deep dive sessions. During the monthly teleconferences, partners discuss main achievements and agree on steps for successful completion of all project objectives, fostering a sense of shared ownership for project success. These events will also be used to share experiences and interesting findings, in order to make them as enriching and engaging as possible.

On top of this, the following quality control measures will be implemented:

Day-to-day progress monitoring, project activation, and monthly quality check-ups: The LP, with support from an external project management support unit, will take care of the day-to-day management of the project, reviewing overall project progress, addressing any deviations from the project plan, and energising the consortium.

Evaluation of work package progress during monthly teleconferences and internal WP quality check meetings by work package leaders.

Ensure open and effective communications with the project's appointed project officer(s) at the Interreg NWE Joint Secretariat. GreenDense will regularly involve its appointed project officer in partner meetings and will inform him/her about general project progress, including deviations to make sure GreenDense runs in line with programme requirements.

Quality and timely reporting: As LP, Dordrecht will establish a robust reporting system, setting clear deadlines and providing regular reminders and support to all partners, ensuring timely submission of reports and maintaining compliance with reporting requirements (e.g. eligibility of costs declared).

Conflict and Risk Mitigation:

Risk 1: Low engagement of stakeholders, including community burnout - engagement with pre-activated groups, early and paced engagement with others, capitalise on transnational, complementary challenges and lessons and apply tailored engagement approaches that transparently portray costs and benefits of GI.

Risk 2: Regulatory and Legal Challenges -Analyse regulatory and legal landscapes, identifying potential barriers or conflicts ahead of time, establish ad-hoc collaborations with experts, including internally with departments with relevant competence (e.g. mobility in the case of GI in mobility corridors), and planning ahead of time to ensure necessary permits and approvals are in place on in time.

Risk 3: Operational difficulties and delays in pilot implementation - Sound planning (e.g. project plan, project management structures, coordination with JS) and fit or individual projects within wider city strategies, providing back-up options.

C.7.3 What will be the general approach you will follow to communicate about your project?

Who will coordinate project communication and how will he/she ensure the involvement of all partners? How will the communication function contribute to uptake and scale up of your project results? Please note that all communication activities, including a compulsory communication strategy as first deliverable, should be included in the work packages as an integral part of your project. There is no need to repeat this information here.

Coordination of project communications: Dordrecht

Dordrecht will coordinate overall project communication efforts. This role will be supported and shared by all project partners, via assigned communications officers (at least 1 per partner), as described in the project's communication and dissemination strategies. Communications will be an integral part of day-to-day project management, and new communications opportunities, including new, attractive formats identified, events, newsletters, and requests for abstracts, will be shared during monthly teleconferences. Project communications are discussed face to face during partner meetings and all partners contribute to and take ownership in shaping GreenDense's communications to reach established goals (e.g. number of downloads per deliverable/output, follower base on social media, events attended, participants informed about GreenDense, registrations to GreenDense capacity-building activities).

Communications identified as a key channel to impact

Strong project communications is identified by all partners as key to ensure the uptake, replication and scaling of project results. GreenDense communications will make use of a fresh (i.e. mix of professional and fun) communication language and tone and will apply tailored formats for each target group (e.g. podcasts, information videos, infographics and games in the local language for members of communities of practice and local organisations; policy briefs and summaries for policymakers for aldermen and decision makers within the local government). GreenDense will strive to create creative, attractive, light and informative communications, making external parties to the project look forward to hearing more about GreenDense's updates. Partners will harness their professional networks (e.g. Plant & Cité network of 720 NbS experts and cities, PlaceMaking Europe network) to enhance the uptake of project results by external parties via communications products generated (e.g. knowledge nuggets).

Communications will contribute to creating a base of followers of the project (general public, but specifically public authority representatives, GI practitioners, including researchers, citizens and local organisations, businesses). Building on this tailoring of content and formats, GreenDense knowledge (i.e. WP1 & WP2) will be integrated into capacity building activities (WP3) designed in line with partners' proven approaches (e.g. TU Delft expertise in setting-up thematic summer schools, STIPO in organising lunch webinars). A wide follower base of the right (i.e. project target groups) stakeholders, ready-to-use products (e.g. Mosaic GI Handbook) and proven capacity-building formats (e.g. Academy, deep dives) lead to outputs being up-taken and integrated into organisations' operations (20 organisations with increased institutional capacity).

C.7.4 How do you foresee the financial management of the project and reporting procedures for activities and budget (within the partnership and towards the programme)?

Define responsibilities, deadlines in financial flows, reporting flows, project related transfers, reclaims, etc.

Financial Coordination: Dordrecht

As project coordinator, Dordrecht will be responsible for progress reporting and financial management. Dordrecht has already demonstrated leadership in this area during the project development phase, delivering a budgeting workshop to the partnership, to ensure all partners are familiar with the financial requirements of the Interreg NWE 2021-2027 Programme. Having coordinated previous and ongoing Interreg projects (BEGIN, MARE, CAMINO, Biodiverse Cities), Dordrecht brings valuable experience towards the partnership and most partners have prior experience in EU collaborative projects, including Interreg programmes.

Financial Management and Reporting Frameworks

The project organisation and procedures, including reporting timelines, guidance materials, and general instructions on finance and progress reporting will be provided to all partners during the kick off meeting (scheduled for November in Dordrecht). The partnership is committed to collaboration, having already held an initial in-person meeting in Dordrecht on June 13th-14th, 2023. A Partnership Agreement (draft attached to the proposal), outlining specific details, such as partner contributions, reporting procedures, and financial expectations, including shared costs, has been developed, and is due to be signed up to three months after project approval. Partners have already agreed to clauses therein.

Reporting and Financial Management Procedures

Reporting will be initiated internally 2-3 months prior to official submission to the Interreg NWE Programme. As soon as the internal reporting window starts, partners will be instructed to initiate contacts with their controllers to plan for an audit, and to mobilise internally to collect required signatures on time. An internal reporting calendar mentioning dates for report initiation on JEMS, locking of individual reports, certification and submission to Dordrecht as LP will be followed by all partners. Dordrecht will compile and submit the final project progress and finance reports, including a statement of expenditure and a request for payment. Dordrecht has a dedicated financial team for the management of ERDF funds disbursement to project partners. Dordrecht has experience in managing shared costs schemes and project modifications.

Partners' Responsibilities

Partners will be responsible for monitoring their own spending and submitting their progress and finance reports every 6 months. Dordrecht will check financial claims and manage reimbursements after the approval of financial reports, oversee the project's financial performance, and identify any deviations from the spending plan (i.e. over and under spending).

C.7.5 Cooperation criteria

Please select all cooperation criteria that apply to your project and describe how you will fulfil them.

Cooperation criteria		Description
Joint development	Yes	Partners have jointly identified the shared challenges of GI in dense urban areas, and share a joint vision of how to achieve impact by transnationally developing solutions (Mosaic GI Strategy, Mosaic GI Handbook and transnational pilots).
Joint implementation	Yes	Partners collaborate in deep dive groups (intensive site visits) to jointly implement 4 transnational GI pilots. Continuous contact is supported by monthly clinics. Activities are fairly distributed and linked, ensuring solutions are jointly built.
Joint staffing	Yes	Staff expertise is shared during transnational collaboration, with activities divided and led according to differing expertise of staff, including partners jointly designing (design sprints) troubleshooting (monthly clinics) and implementing pilots.
Joint financing	Yes	All partners bring financial resources, co-financing the project, to jointly form the project budget and realise a successful transnational project to co-develop knowledge, solutions, and capacity building beyond what would be available locally.

C.7.6 Horizontal principles

Please indicate which type of contribution to horizontal principles applies to the project, and justify your choice.

Horizontal principles	Type of contribution	Description of contribution
Sustainable development	positive effects	Mosaic GI enables the sustainable development of cities, integrating climate mitigation and biodiversity protection into city planning. Increased GI is essential for sustainable development - ensuring planetary and human health are protected.
Equal opportunities and non-discrimination	positive effects	GreenDense specifically focuses on implementation of GI in dense, often deprived neighbourhoods. The unique needs of vulnerable groups will be taken into account during design and implementation. Disadvantaged groups are involved in co-creation.
Equality between men and women	positive effects	Gender balance of community engagement and Communities of Practice is considered so community co-creation meets the needs of men and women. Women and children benefit additionally from increased and improved green public space.

C.8 Long-term plans

As a programme, we would like to support projects that have a long-lasting effect in the territory and those who will benefit from them. Please describe below what you will do to ensure this.

C.8.1 Ownership

Please describe who will ensure the financial and institutional support for the outputs/deliverables developed by the project (e.g., tools), and explain how these outputs/deliverables will be integrated in the work of the institutions.

Secured resources and support for mosaic GI sites

The 16 mosaic sites are framed under existing plans and long term GI strategies (Bruges Pleintjesplan, Bremen Urban Renewal plan, Dordrecht Blue Green Strategy, Stuttgart Green City Plan). Local match-funding for pilot implementation is secured. Cities are committed to replicating the mosaic GI approach to 35 additional mosaic GI sites. Additional support options (e.g. private financing) will be explored. Community groups are empowered to take ownership of mosaic GI sites ensure long term community involvement. Training (e.g. deep dives, academy) equips groups for long-term use of project outputs and deliverables.

Maintenance of project deliverables and outputs

Project outputs (e.g. Mosaic GI Handbook) and deliverables (e.g. Mosaic GI Toolbox, Diagnosis framework) are shared via partners' networks (e.g. (EuroCities, PlaceMaking Europe) and hosted on relevant platforms (e.g. project website, OPPLA).

C.8.2 Durability

Some outputs/deliverables should be used by relevant groups (project partners or others) after the project's lifetime, in order to have a lasting effect on the territory and the population. For example, new practices in urban transport need to be used by local authorities to have cleaner air in the city, and the whole population will benefit from this. Please describe how your outputs/deliverables will be used after the project ends and by whom.

Mosaic GI mainstreamed by local authorities

The Mosaic GI Handbook and NWE Strategy will be transferred (e.g. Academy module) to and used as reference tools by NWE local authorities implementing GI in challenging dense urban locations after project end. Project partners adopt these frameworks via official endorsement, integration into plans (e.g. Blue Green Strategy Dordrecht) and mainstreaming across departments.

Knowledge partners embrace mosaic approach

They integrate outputs and deliverables (e.g. Mosaic GI Toolbox) into educational curriculums (e.g. TU Delft Delft masters') and daily practices.

Local stakeholders adopt mosaic tools and solutions

Citizen groups, businesses, and schools are trained (e.g. capacity building) during the project, integrating GreenDense mosaic practices (e.g. best practices on engaging with local governments) into daily work and applying these in developing and/or maintaining GI plots, linked to local government GI plans, after GreenDense.

D - Project budget

D.1 Project budget per fund

Partner number	Status	Organisation abbreviation	Country	ERDF	ERDF % Rate	% of total ERDF	Public Contribution	Auto Public Contribution	Private Contribution	Total partner contribution	Total eligible budget	% of Total eligible budget
LP1	Active	Dordrecht	Nederland (NL)	569.256,75	60.00	22.09	379.504,50	0,00	0,00	379.504,50	948.761,25	22.09
PP2	Active	Bremen	Deutschland (DE)	280.742,02	60.00	10.89	187.161,35	0,00	0,00	187.161,35	467.903,37	10.89
PP3	Active	Stuttgart	Deutschland (DE)	212.649,36	60.00	8.25	141.766,24	0,00	0,00	141.766,24	354.415,60	8.25
PP4	Active	Bruges	Belgique /België (BE)	256.695,23	60.00	9.96	171.130,16	0,00	0,00	171.130,16	427.825,39	9.96
PP5	Active	Mechelen	Belgique /België (BE)	271.083,03	60.00	10.52	180.722,02	0,00	0,00	180.722,02	451.805,05	10.52
PP6	Active	Cork	Éire/Ireland (IE)	265.464,00	60.00	10.30	176.976,00	0,00	0,00	176.976,00	442.440,00	10.30
PP7	Active	Brest	France (FR)	261.630,55	60.00	10.15	174.420,37	0,00	0,00	174.420,37	436.050,92	10.15
PP8	Active	Plante & Cité	France (FR)	142.330,35	60.00	5.52	0,00	0,00	94.886,90	94.886,90	237.217,25	5.52
PP9	Active	TU Delft	Nederland (NL)	199.056,46	60.00	7.72	132.704,31	0,00	0,00	132.704,31	331.760,77	7.72
PP10	Active	STIPO	Nederland (NL)	118.052,00	60.00	4.58	0,00	0,00	78.701,34	78.701,34	196.753,34	4.58

Partner number	Status	Organisation abbreviation	Country	ERDF	ERDF % Rate	% of total ERDF	Public Contribution	Auto Public Contribution	Private Contribution	Total partner contribution	Total eligible budget	% of Total eligible budget
Total				2.576.959,75			1.544.384,95	0,00	173.588,24	1.717.973,19	4.294.932,94	100.00

D.2 Overview partner / cost category

Partner number	Organisation abbreviation	Country	Staff cost	Office and administrative costs	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Other costs	Lump sum	Total eligible budget
LP1	Dordrecht	Nederland (NL)	291.125,00	43.668,75	17.467,50	521.500,00	25.000,00	0,00	0,00	50.000,00	948.761,25
PP2	Bremen	Deutschland (DE)	190.829,24	28.624,38	11.449,75	237.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	467.903,37
PP3	Stuttgart	Deutschland (DE)	90.426,11	13.563,91	5.425,56	145.000,00	15.000,00	85.000,02	0,00	0,00	354.415,60
PP4	Bruges	Belgique /België (BE)	181.673,88	27.251,08	10.900,43	58.000,00	0,00	150.000,00	0,00	0,00	427.825,39
PP5	Mechelen	Belgique /België (BE)	270.500,00	40.575,00	16.230,00	64.500,00	5.000,05	55.000,00	0,00	0,00	451.805,05
PP6	Cork	Éire/Ireland (IE)	243.100,00	36.465,00	19.448,00	143.427,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	442.440,00
PP7	Brest	France (FR)	135.992,50	20.398,87	8.159,55	31.500,00	40.000,00	200.000,00	0,00	0,00	436.050,92
PP8	Plante & Cité	France (FR)	154.725,00	23.208,75	9.283,50	50.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	237.217,25
PP9	TU Delft	Nederland (NL)	236.971,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	94.788,79	0,00	331.760,77
PP10	STIPO	Nederland (NL)	140.538,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	56.215,24	0,00	196.753,34
Total			1.935.881,81	233.755,74	98.364,29	1.250.927,00	85.000,05	490.000,02	151.004,03	50.000,00	4.294.932,94

