

Figure 13. Healthy Corridor as a cluster of NBS (Source: URBiNAT video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWhH5T9GX9I>)

## 5.3 – The use of the catalogue for the New NBS co-creation in the frontrunner cities.

The URBiNAT NBS catalogue has been used on a number of occasions during citizen workshops in the frontrunner cities Porto, Nantes and Sofia. The purpose has been to offer inspiration to citizens in terms of what could be designed and introduced in their neighbourhood in terms of the different kinds of NBS. For this purpose, NBS cards and posters were developed providing a quick overview of the characteristics and functions of different NBS.

Citizens have used the NBS catalogue and especially the city-specific selection of NBS cards and posters as an inspiration. Often they have come up with their own NBS as a result of reviewing and discussing the existing catalogue. Citizens' workshops and other diagnostic methods have been adapted to introduce elements for discussing and applying the NBS catalogue as a way of putting into words what citizens would like to experience in their neighbourhoods.

Cities followed the co-creation process, as defined in subchapter 5.1, and have adapted it to the local culture, taking in consideration the participatory culture and the interaction between the taskforces. The three cities have already identified the main ideas and proposals, but a new co-design step needs to be realised in the months following the writing of this document to better develop the solutions together with citizens and stakeholders. In this sense, this chapter is more focused on the process itself than on the final results.

### 5.3.1 – Porto

The co-creation of NBS in Porto has completed two stages: co-diagnostic and the co-design. This process was carried out by local citizens, stakeholders (institutions and associations), and Porto Taskforce (CMP, DOMUS, CIBIO, CES, UC, GUDA). The calendar of activities for the co-creation of the New NBS in Campanhã (Porto) are summarised below.

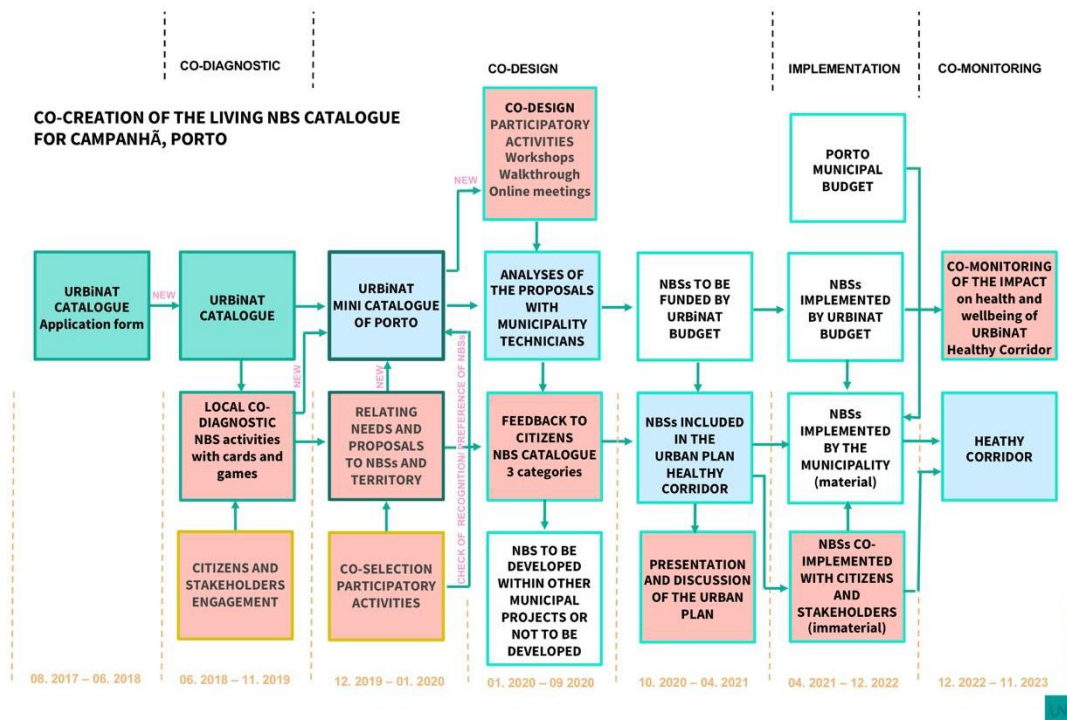


Figure 14. Methodological steps of the co-creation process in Campanhã (Porto)

The aim of the process was to start from the existing knowledge in the city and in the intervention area in order to identify needs, challenges and dreams of citizens, stakeholders and the municipality. Urban planning and the political strategy for the city were taken into account. The result is a catalogue of new ideas proposed by citizens and stakeholders. These have been analysed by the Porto Taskforce and have already been integrated in the preliminary study of the urban plan for the Healthy Corridor, to be presented in Deliverable 4.2 - Healthy Corridor Concept (available on the URBiNAT webpage).

As demonstrated in the local diagnostic, Porto already has an interesting experience in the implementation of NBS (Deliverable 2.1 - Local Diagnosis Report for Each Frontrunner City), namely with urban farms, such as *Horta da Oliveira*, built in 2018 in the intervention area, and many other NBS distributed throughout the city, green-roofs and green/blue areas covering considerable areas (e.g. City Park, one of the biggest green urban areas in Portugal).

During the co-diagnostic phase, the Porto Taskforce organised events during which the concept of NBS was discussed with participants. This was done with a view to understanding their perceptions of solutions, if they knew of NBS already implemented in Porto, and which NBS could be more useful in their community. During the events held in primary schools (Corujeira, Falcão and Cerco do Porto), the URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue, in the form of posters, was used to introduce the topic with children from 6 to 10 years old. Afterwards, a public launch event was held in Corujeira Square including several engaging and educational games (e.g. *game of the goose*) where all citizens from “8 to 80” explored different questions – what do you know, what do you like, what do you want – while learning about URBiNAT.





Figure 15. Corujeira Primary School, NBS Poster, May 2019 (left) and Corujeira Square, NBS Game, October 2019. (Photos by Carlos Barradas)

After the Local Diagnostic, Porto taskforce organized a set of participatory activities to co-select and co-design the New NBS. This first phase consisted of 12 activities carried out with citizens, over a period of 6 weeks, between November 18, 2019, and January 24, 2020. These involved primary schools, citizens and associations of the Campanhã Parish (some were already participating, but others joined and participated for the first time). Among the 12 activities carried out, 5 were developed with adults (4 workshops in class and one walkthrough), and 7 with primary school-aged children (4 workshops in the school and 3 workshops that included a city walkthrough and a classroom activity).

The activities with primary school-aged children were focused both in their courtyards, where different needs were identified that could be addressed using NBS, and in the pathway from their primary school to the secondary school. During the walkthrough, children talked about what they liked and disliked, exploring the changes they proposed. This discourse was translated into a collective drawing that represents their purpose.



Figure 16. Walkthrough and workshop with children and adults.

The activities with adults were a moment to share their knowledge about the area, as well as to identify needs and solutions for the main challenges. In the final session with adults, some of the

NBS designed by experts for the URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue were presented with the support of NBS Cards. Participants found that some of these NBS cards were not aligned with the real challenges of the intervention area and made new proposals, building on existing ones, which were more aligned with their local needs and opportunities (previously identified during the workshops and walkthroughs). Proposals were further developed during meetings that were organised in the following weeks with small groups and compiled into, what we may call the Porto Catalogue of New NBS. This consists of: the creation of vegetable gardens, pedagogical farms, community kitchens, heritage routes, artisans and local producers’ markets, a “cultural hangar” and an open-air amphitheatre for artistic and cultural activities, among others.

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, participatory activities were suspended, requiring a replanning effort by the local team. In June 2020, after the first wave of the pandemic, online meetings were held to reactivate the participatory process, called **phase 2**. Meetings were planned taking into consideration the fact that some participants might not have digital access and others might have more/less time to attend. In this sense, several meetings with small groups of people and six online meetings were organised between June and July:

- a) Meetings with local participants to prepare a video for the purpose of making proposals
- b) Presentation of the local diagnostic as a baseline for new participants;
- c) Three online meetings to develop new ideas;
- d) One meeting to present the ideas that were proposed during the first phase (before COVID19 outbreak) and the new ones;
- e) One meeting to discuss the ideas with participants, municipal technicians, political representatives and URBiNAT’s team.

After this series of meetings, it was possible to hold two face-to-face workshops on 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of July 2020, at the Falcão primary School, in the heart of the project's intervention area, to develop ideas and to separate them into four main categories - Environment, Culture, Education and Social Economy. Municipal technicians from different areas supported the workshops in order to create synergies with other municipal projects and to give technical and legal input to the ideas. During the workshops, a walkthrough along the area with participants to start to visualize the NBS in the territory was organised. In parallel, CIBIO (with the collaboration of DOMUS and CMP) carried out a survey by applying a questionnaire to passers-by in the intervention area, aiming at identifying users’ needs and collect their experiences.

**Phase 3** started after these meetings to prepare the decision-making process. The Task Force, after the systematization, started a technical analysis of the New NBS together with the municipal technicians and the political representatives. This analysis helped to better define the NBS and to present to the citizens in September 2020 during an online meeting using a TRIZ based methodology - positive aspects, constraints, proposal of decision from the Task Force and a space for debate with the citizens. In the following image, a screenshot taken during the online meeting is shown.

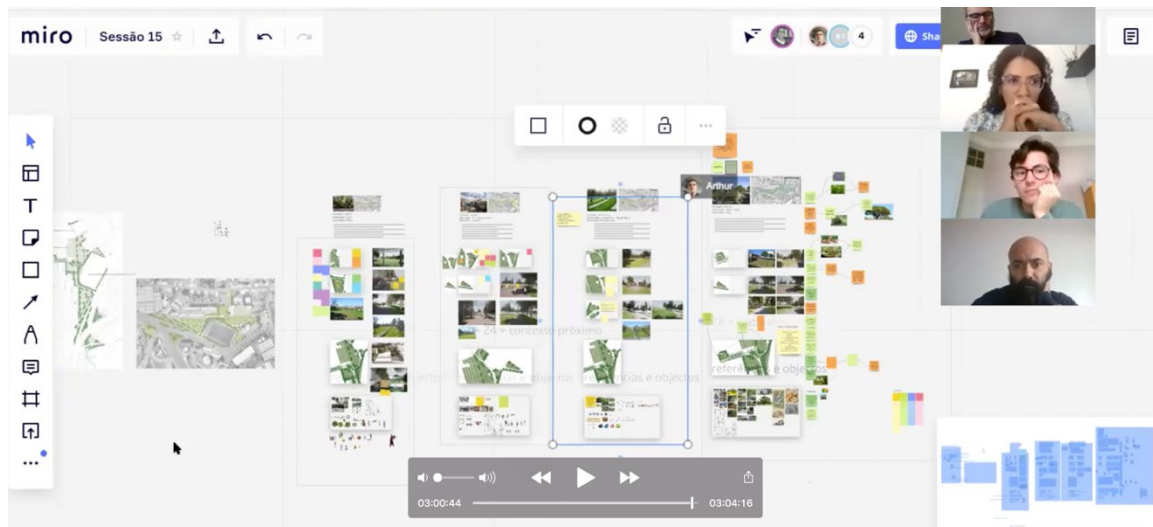


Figure 17. Online session to co-design four NBS with participants, November 2021.

Most of the ideas resulting from this process went on to be developed into NBS to be integrated in the Healthy Corridor, with the support of the citizens. Other ideas were considered to be internally channelled and eventually integrated into other municipal projects. Only few ideas were not developed as they were not aligned with URBiNAT goals nor with the municipality's strategies or because the project budget was not large enough to implement them. In the end, however most ideas were very close to the URBiNAT NBS Catalogue, New NBS were integrated in the preliminary study of the material urban project that was presented and discussed in another online meeting held in November 2020 (Figure 16). In the following graph the list of New NBS defined during the process are resumed.



Figure 18. Summary of the ideas for New NBS gathered through different participatory methods implemented in the Living Lab in Porto (table version in Appendix A: list of New NBS in frontrunner cities)

In the following image, the cards used during the workshops in Porto are shown.

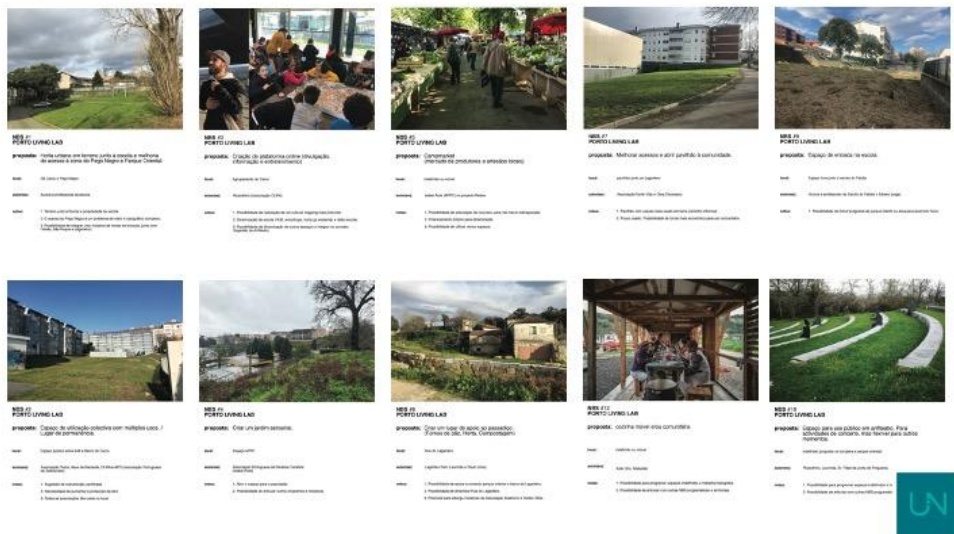


Figure 19. Porto NBS Catalogue, with the new cards, organised after the workshops.



### 5.3.2 - Nantes

In Nantes, the co-design process was conducted in two steps, with (i) a first step for the expression of needs and ideation and (ii) a second step for technical concerns and design. Marking these two steps was important in order to make the co-creation process accessible to inhabitants. In the following image, the activities part of the co-creation process in Nantes North is resumed.

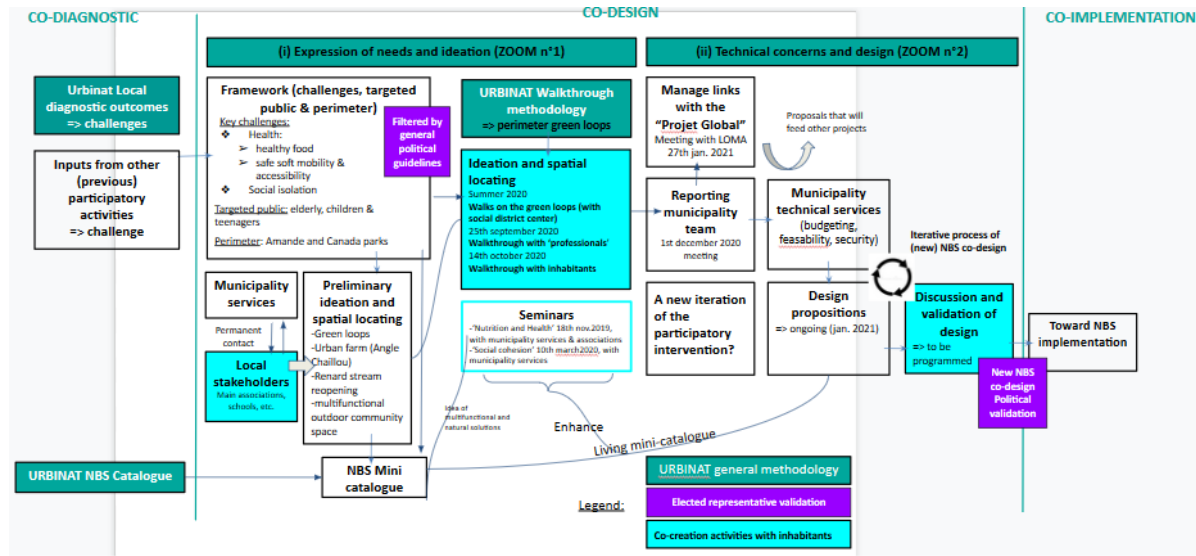


Figure 20. Methodological steps of the co-creation process in Nantes Nord

#### Construction of the NBS mini-catalogue

The first draft of the mini-catalogue carried out by the municipality aimed to pre-select and prepare the co-selection of NBS.

This work was based on a crossover between the main URBiNAT NBS catalogue and elements of the local context, mainly based on local diagnostic outputs (key challenges, etc.) but also on the preliminary proposals and identified opportunities brought by municipality services and local stakeholders.

Several criteria were applied in the selection of NBS. (i) Firstly, NBS were selected in accordance with the local context, both the biophysical resources on which NBS can be based, the local participatory culture and socio-economic forces and dynamics. (ii) Pre-selected NBS also targeted some of the challenges that emerged through the Local Diagnostic and previously from the Nantes Global Project. Within the general aim of the Healthy Corridor of improving the mental and physical health of inhabitants, the Local Diagnostic highlighted the social inequalities in health in this deprived district. It revealed for example that children and teenagers in particular are facing obesity at a higher rate than in the rest of the city. The district is also getting older, and the elderly suffer from isolation. The challenge was also to value the existing large green spaces that are little used by the inhabitants, both because they are not necessarily adapted to their expectations and because some of them are poorly identified. Then (iii), the selection ensured to match with the local strategic agenda and especially with the ‘Projet Global’ which is going on in parallel of URBiNAT in Nantes Nord. Finally, (iv), attention was also paid to keep a realistic budget and feasibility in the time-frame of URBiNAT, considering that implementation and assessment of the Healthy Corridor have to be included within the project.

The mini-catalogue is kept open for the duration of the co-design process. Like the main NBS catalogue, it is a living tool. For example, it has already been enriched with Social and Solidarity Economy NBS following remarks made by inhabitants during the walkthrough.

Use of the mini-catalogue in Nantes

The mini-catalogue was not presented to inhabitants during the ideation stage (namely the walkthrough activities on the green loops) in order to do not influence and limit their proposals and feedbacks. It has been used to feed the design propositions of the municipality services (mainly green spaces service). This kind of presentation of NBS in a contextualized urban design is preferred to a presentation through NBS factsheets produced by the project, because it would require a difficult effort of projection for the inhabitants. Nevertheless, NBS design propositions have been presented with different scenarios and options in order to have an interactive co-design with the inhabitants’ preferences and new propositions.

Case of technological NBS

Technological NBS have followed a similar process with the creation of a mini-catalogue (3 NBS selected). But they have been treated separately because of their strong experimental character and because part of them are financed by the URBiNAT project. The selection of Technological NBS for mini catalogue considers these specificities. Selection was probably less strict, even if NBS were still selected to fit in the context and in a way they can benefit inhabitants. The mini catalogue, composed of 14 + 3NBS is resumed in the following table.

TYOLOGY	NBS
<b>Technological</b>	Food production and leisure pavilion
	Grow tile
	Mobile vegetable garden
<b>Territorial</b>	Wildlife Park (Includes Urban Park, Urban Wetlands)
	Green roofs (includes Public Green Roof, Green Roof - Intensive/ extensive)
	Watercourse restoration
	Beehive provision and adoption
	Urban Vegetable Garden
<b>Participatory</b>	Deliberate Democratic evaluation
	Cultural Mapping (Women footprint, Forbidden city)
	Community Based Arts Projects (CAP)
	3d Model Thinking
	Community based monitoring
<b>Social and Solidarity Economy</b>	Community composting and social currencies
	Repair-cafes
	Solidarity markets and fairs
	Local currencies for natural based circular economy

Figure 21. Nantes NBS mini catalogue selected by technicians from URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue for the co-creation process in Nantes.

The mini catalogue was helpful to inspire and guide citizens in the co-design of the New NBS. As result of the process, citizens have proposed several ideas for the New NBS that were organised in five categories. The list of ideas and proposals made by citizens for the New NBS is shown in the following figure.



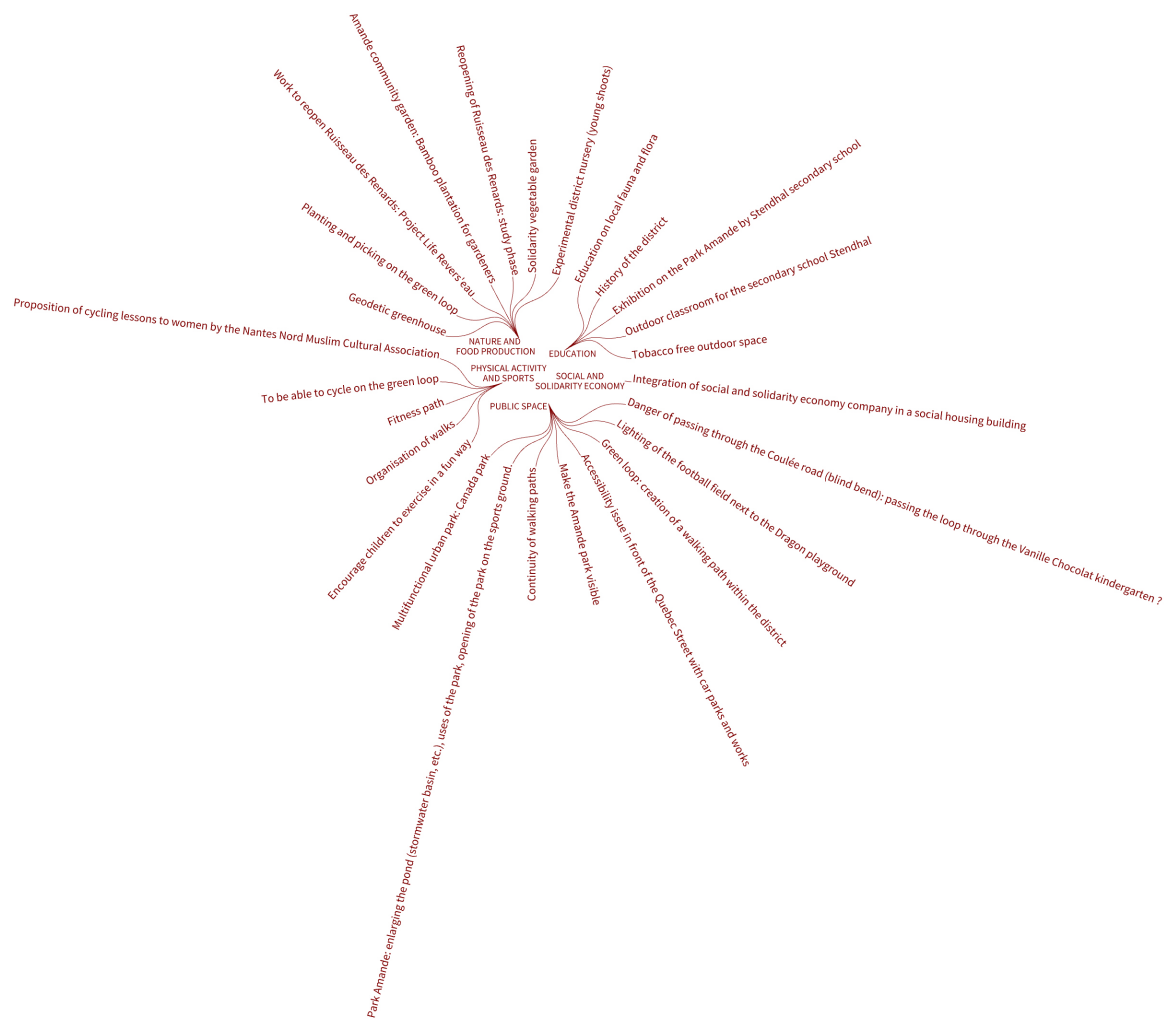


Figure 22. Summary of the ideas for New NBS gathered through different participatory methods implemented in the Living Lab in Nantes (table version in Appendix A: list of New NBS in frontrunner cities)

This list, originally elaborated by citizens, have been filtered by municipal technicians according to technical aspects, urban projects’ agenda or municipal priorities. In Deliverable 4.2, the list of New NBS that will finally be co-implemented in the following months of URBiNAT project are identified.

### 5.3.3 – Sofia

Over the course of the URBiNAT project several New NBS were and are being integrated in the catalogue of each city. In three stages, from the proposal stage to October 2020, NBS were:

- a) proposed by Sofia as frontrunner city during the application process;
- b) identified as established cultural practices in the city and in Nadezhda district or as needed to reclaim and bring back previously existing NBS during the Local diagnostic stage;
- c) envisioned during the co-creation process.

In the following image, the calendar planned for the co-creation of the NBS “living” Catalogue for Nadezhda (Sofia) is resumed.

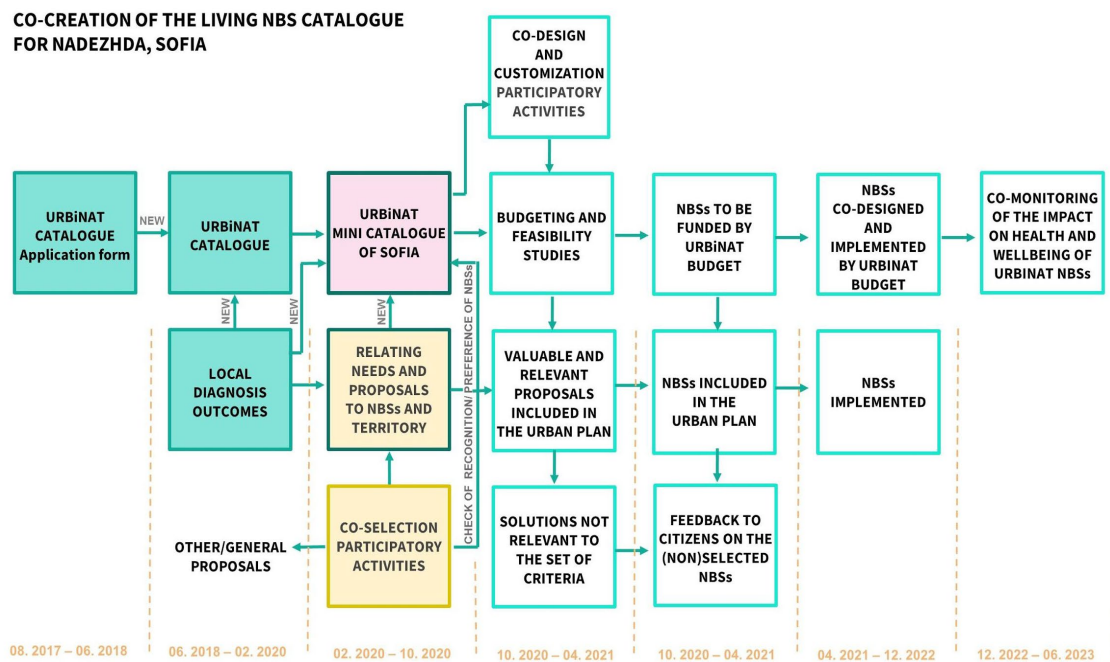


Figure 23. Calendar for the co-creation of the NBS “living” catalogue for Nadezhda (Sofia)

During the proposal phase emphasis was put on the availability of thermal water springs. Thermal waters have healing qualities and can be used in swimming pools (later formulated as “Thermal water school swimming pool”) being this an established tradition in Sofia and across the country.

The Internationally recognized practices of the “Bread house network” and “The edible organic garden of learning: alternative environmental education for the youngest” (later transformed to ‘Tasty gardens of learning’) have been included as best practices for Sofia as a frontrunner city. This complements previously selected NBS coming from different partners in the first draft of URBiNAT catalogue. Along with the letter of support from Zaedno foundation, the “Tasty gardens of learning” practices became part of the project application.

A stakeholders’ workshop and the organization of the Consortium meeting in Sofia held in January 2019 was the occasion to include the “Farmers market network” as a social and solidarity NBS. It was conceived together with already developed and experienced agents. They were also identified as potential facilitators of the participatory process in Nadezhda. This NBS is expected to contribute to the restoration of the connection of bigger cities’ inhabitants to land, fresh and good quality food and at the fostering of a new and healthier consumer identity, providing a new cultural and social space for encounters and shared identity.

The two-stage process of the local diagnostic gave a good baseline for identifying possible solutions that fit local natural and social needs. In the course of the local diagnostic, the appropriateness of certain territorial (and some technological) NBS was re-considered and aligned with the specific territorial context and needs, as well as with the local strategic agenda and the current political support. The fulfilment of these criteria brought about the idea of the unique NBS called “Thermal mineral water swimming pool”. It relies on the use of local geothermal resource (i.e. mineral water) and provides a healthy environment for physical educational and training as well as recreational activities for school children. It also aims at the revival of the millennia-long regional and cultural tradition of living in close contact with mineral water.

Another NBS, called “Grow a bench” (Co-creation of neighbours meeting places), has been extensively studied as an existing sustainable practice during the local diagnosis and developed in

a preliminary draft, yet not included in Sofia Mini Catalogue. The formulated New NBS “Welcome water back in public space” was identified and augmented as needed since it was previously existing as a practice in Sofia as well as a step towards building resilient communities in the process of climate adaptation change in the South Europe. During the co-selection process, the idea of this NBS was also widely supported by the citizens.

The workshop with the municipal technicians and Sofia taskforce carried out in March 2020 brought to the compilation of the first draft of the Sofia mini catalogue. It consists of 11 participatory, 9 territorial, 5 technological and 7 social and solidarity NBS. The compilation process of Sofia Mini Catalogue, prepared for the purposes of the co-selection and co-design, was subjected to the following criteria: a) objective need, cultural traditions and political support to implement the NBS; b) realism; c) potential for clustering and synergetic results; d) availability of agents able to assist the implementation of the NBS. During the co-selection phase, a series of activities influenced the compilation of the first draft of Sofia mini catalogue and proved the need of an open and “living” catalogue that serves as an inspiration rather than imposing ready-made solutions.

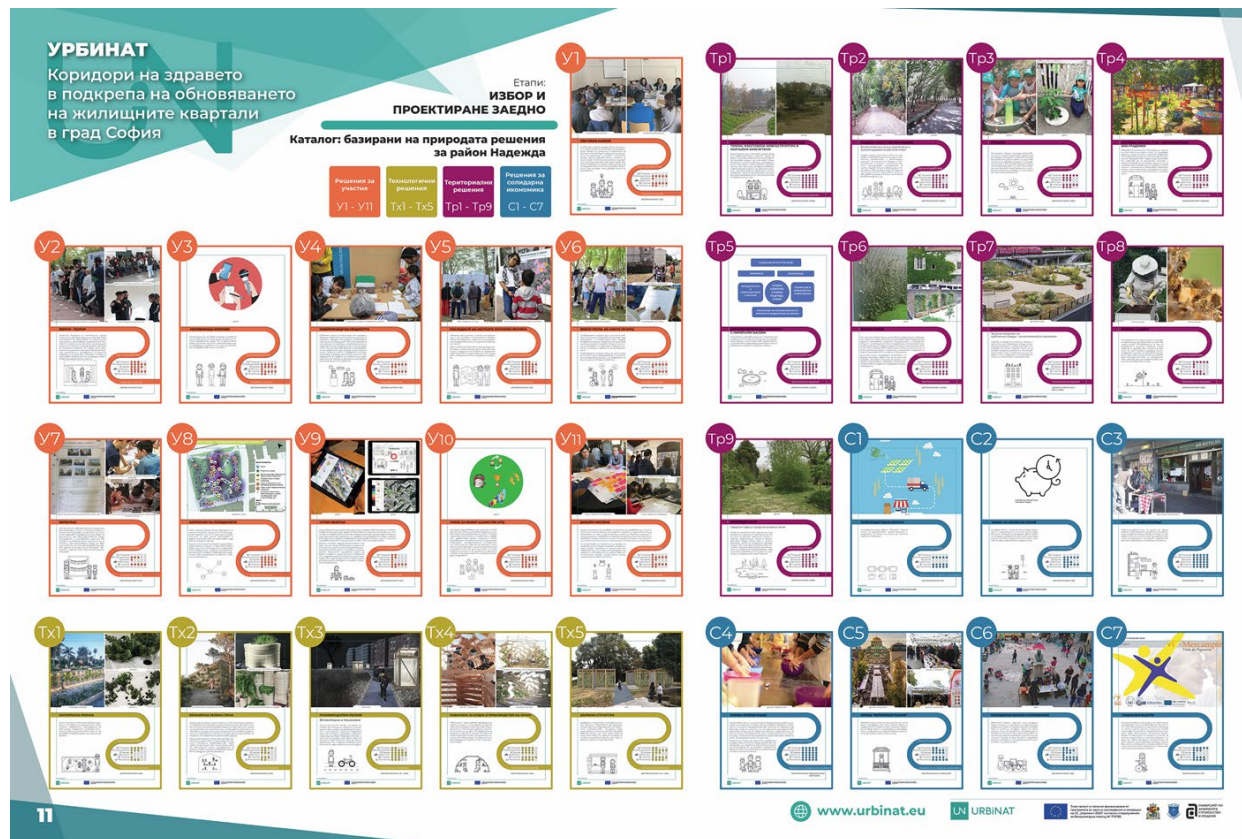


Figure 24. Sofia NBS mini catalogue as prepared for the purposes of the open-air exhibition and later circulated in Internet (<https://public.3.basecamp.com/p/dPT5RLzECMWqLDNYKihMJs6>)

The presentation of the results of the local diagnostic and the two-week exhibition in May 2020 were an opportunity to attract new participants, hear new ideas, and test the appropriation and perception of NBS in the draft catalogue. In August and September 2020 four workshops were organized with citizens to collect ideas about the four sites within the URBiNAT area. The NBS included in the draft catalogue were used as reference and best practices as well as a source of inspiration for the generation of new ideas. The data collected during the process, and organized in a GIS database, included both the attributes of the ideas and of the participants who raised



them. In the following image, the main processes followed during the workshops are shown: discussing citizens' ideas (1), spatial referencing of ideas (2), using of the NBS catalogue as source of inspiration (3), associating ideas to the NBS catalogue (4).

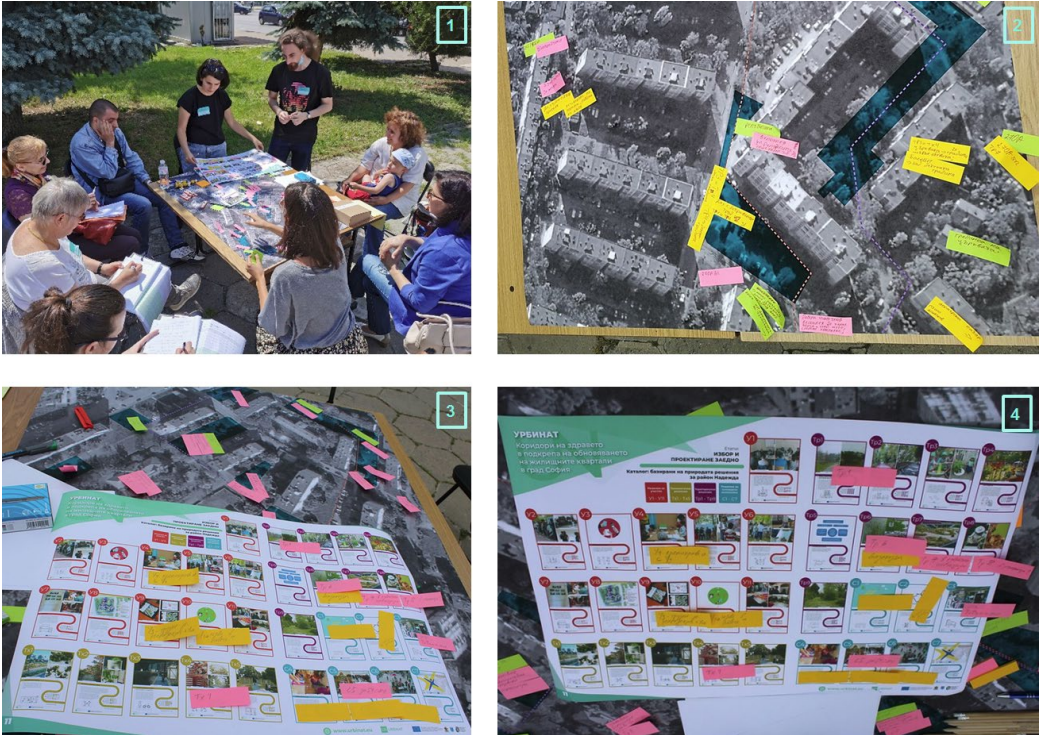


Figure 25. Operationalization of the NBS draft catalogue for the purpose of idea generation and connection to different locations

The ideas used for the definition of New NBS, and gathered through the different participatory methods implemented in the Living Lab in Sofia, were summarized into six groups: public space, sports and recreation, social economy, education, culture, and climate adaptation measures (climate adapt). These groups represent the main, but not the only, connection that the generated ideas have with the site. The following table summarizes the ideas collected for the creation of the New NBS in the six groups previously defined.





Figure 26. Summary of the ideas for New NBS gathered through different participatory methods implemented in the Living Lab in Sofia (table version in Appendix A: list of New NBS in frontrunner cities)

A series of meetings and a webinar on “Tasty gardens of learning” organized for the kindergartens in Nadezhda district with their staff resulted in the identification of two possible kindergartens available for the co-creation of the respective NBS. Because of the time schedule, which is dependent on the seasonal changes, the prototyping, the co-design and the implementation of this NBS was scheduled for March-April 2021.

The intensive work of the mini-working group “Work with schools” and the organization of an exhibition on the Local diagnostic’s results in September and October 2019 in the four schools in the URBiNAT area and the and the participatory activities during 2020 attracted the interest of the 15th school management. After an interview with the headmistress, an idea about educational school pavilion for food production and its site location was brought. This idea was further discussed with IAAC team to evaluate which technological solutions and options exist to integrate different NBS from the already existing catalogue draft and to further customize them through participatory activities.

During the long COVID-19 episode and the continuous work under increased uncertainty on the implementation of live workshops with citizens, an existing NBS in the Sofia catalogue draft, called “Learn for life” focused on on-line participatory GIS learning, has been customized and is under development. The New NBS with a working title “Participatory GIS” will be tested in the near future and is expected to fill the communication gaps and to facilitate the involvement of more people in

the co-selection, co-design, and hopefully in the co-monitoring processes. The following image shows the stages already implemented in the co-creation of the New NBS catalogue for Nadezhda (Sofia).

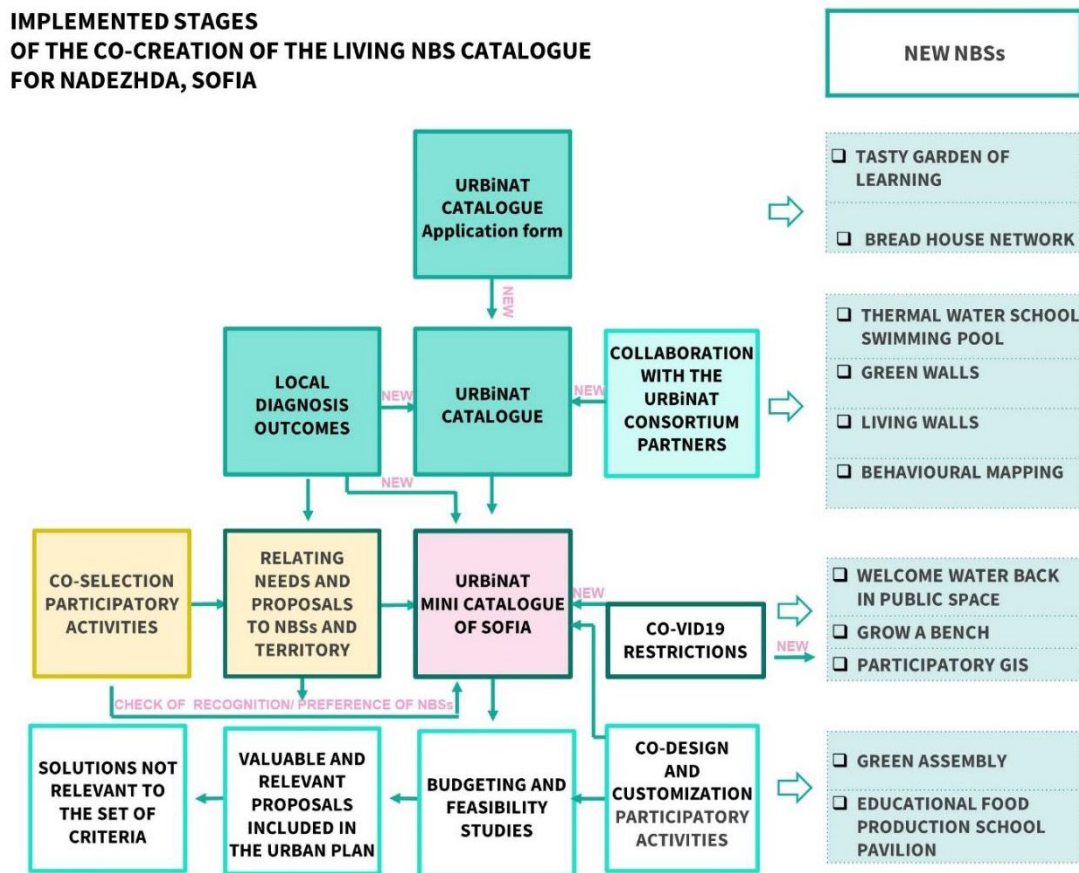


Figure 27. NEW NBSs developed and under development by Sofia taskforce during the co-design phase as January 2021

### 5.3.4 – Outcomes of the New NBS catalogues co-creation process

Some reflections can be done about the three co-creation processes and their results as a whole.

A common aspect detected among the co-creation processes in the frontrunner cities is its implementation's complexity. The diagrams that resume the methodological steps of the co-creation process in each city, represent this challenge well. In fact, they show how, the management and coordination of the participatory activities, the technical work to systematize data and the municipal procedures to validate the New NBS, were fundamental tasks for implementing the process successfully.

At these challenges, mostly expected since the beginning of the project, COVID-19 created additional barriers in the co-design process. It reduced the interaction with citizens, a central aspect in the project's development and, despite most of the activities were adapted to be realised virtually, several limitations were not fully overcome due to the embedded nature of this modality. For instance, COVID-19 didn't allow the fully implementation of Superbarrio in the cities. The Superbarrio App, as a tool for the digital representation of the catalogue, was expected to be used for the co-selection phase and co-design phase.

On one hand, the use of the game would have been useful to strongly engage youngest people in the co-creation process and to enhance their knowledge about the NBS in a more dynamic way. This would have reinforced the inclusivity character of the participation process.

On the other hand, Superbarrio would have supported the co-selection of NBS by extracting insights about users’ preferences from the database of the app where decisions taken during the game sessions are recorded and stored. This would have been useful to analytically inform decision makers about citizens’ preferences and to provide them with additional inputs for the co-creation of the Healthy Corridors.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic its implementation in the co-selection and co-design phase of URBiNAT was limited. The main reason was that, although Superbarrio is a tool that can be used digitally, it needs face to face support during the firsts game sessions, especially those involving the youngest participants. The physical involvement of game developers, players and technicians in game sessions’ workshops, would have been also useful for testing purposes in order to improve the game app before its spreading on a larger public of stakeholders. During the continuation of URBiNAT’s development, further uses for Superbarrio app may consist in using it as a tool for the validation of decisions already taken in the co-selection process by each frontrunner city and for keep raising citizens’ awareness about NBS.

Despite the difficulties of the pandemic period, the three cities achieved to define first their mini catalogue and then their catalogue of New NBS. It was created in each city using different participation tools, selected among the ones included in URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue. After the completion of the co-design, the New NBS have been systematise following the same criteria in the three cities, namely the organization of the departments in each municipality. This categorisation was done to make the recognition of the link between the New NBS and the municipality’s department responsible for their implementation more intuitive. The new categories are also linked with the structure of the URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue already presented in the section 2.2 of this document. This link, together with the categories used in the catalogues of New NBS for each frontrunner city, is shown in the following table.

Table 1- NewNBS Typologies for the frontrunner cities

URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue	Porto	Nantes	Sofia
Technology	Education and Environment	Education	Education
Territorial	Public Space and Nature	Public space	Public Space
			Climate Adapt
Participation	Culture and Sports	Physical activity and sport	Culture
			Sports and Recreation
Social and Solidarity Economy	Social economy and solidarity practices	Social and Solidarity Economy	Social Economy
		Nature and food production	

Together with the categories, also the New NBS proposals, identified by the citizens, have established multiple relations with the NBS created by the project’s partners, expanding their definition. In this sense, the co-creation process in each frontrunner, has shown how the citizens explored NBS that were not included in the NBS catalogue but that contribute very well to define what does healthy mean. The most relevant gaps were found in the following approaches:

- Educational: project's partners worked a lot on this aspect in the three cities but it did not result clear enough in the catalogue proposed to the citizens. For instance, the tasty gardens of learning, the cultural mapping and the learnforlife, already included in the catalogue, were not sufficient to establish a link with all the environmental educational actions and places that cities wanted to create.
- Cultural: during the process a lack of NBS addressing the need of dedicated spaces for cultural and recreational activities was highlighted, although it was already explored and considered in the catalogue by the partners through the inclusion of cultural activities.
- Sports: the citizens' requirements for places where children and adults can develop open air activities were underestimated. This could be strongly connected with a post-Covid effect. In fact, a new increasing demand of spaces for open air activities has risen as consequence of the hard lockdown at which most of the citizens were forced during the 2020.
- Solidarity: in addition to the activities proposed by the partners' catalogue, it was highlighted the lack of activities more related to the production of resources, such as an urban garden or a community farm. These activities, identified by the citizens, would complement other NBS already included in the catalogue such as the "Ceramic green wall" or the "Food production and leisure pavilion".

Moreover, with regards to territorial NBS, some gaps were also detected. For instance, the lack of NBS concerning the installation of places to seat and meet, places to play, and lightning. These NBS were included but not as an independent and specific NBS.

The identification of these gaps demonstrate that citizens understood very well the expanded concept of NBS proposed by URBiNAT and that they went even far from what was expected at the beginning of the co-creation process. Therefore, the New NBS can be seen both as solutions proposed by the citizens for the construction of the Healthy Corridor and, more in general, as solutions for closing the identified gaps, complementing as consequence, the URBiNAT NBS "living" catalogue created by the experts.

The different relations amongst the NBS of the URBiNAT NBS "living" catalogue and the New NBS proposals of each city generated by the citizens have been recorded and studied. From its analysis, it can be observed that they are not always bidirectional and unique, but sometimes several NBS from the URBiNAT NBS "living" catalogue have been used as an inspiration or as a starting point for the co-creation of the New NBS. The following three diagrams, one for each city, show these relations.



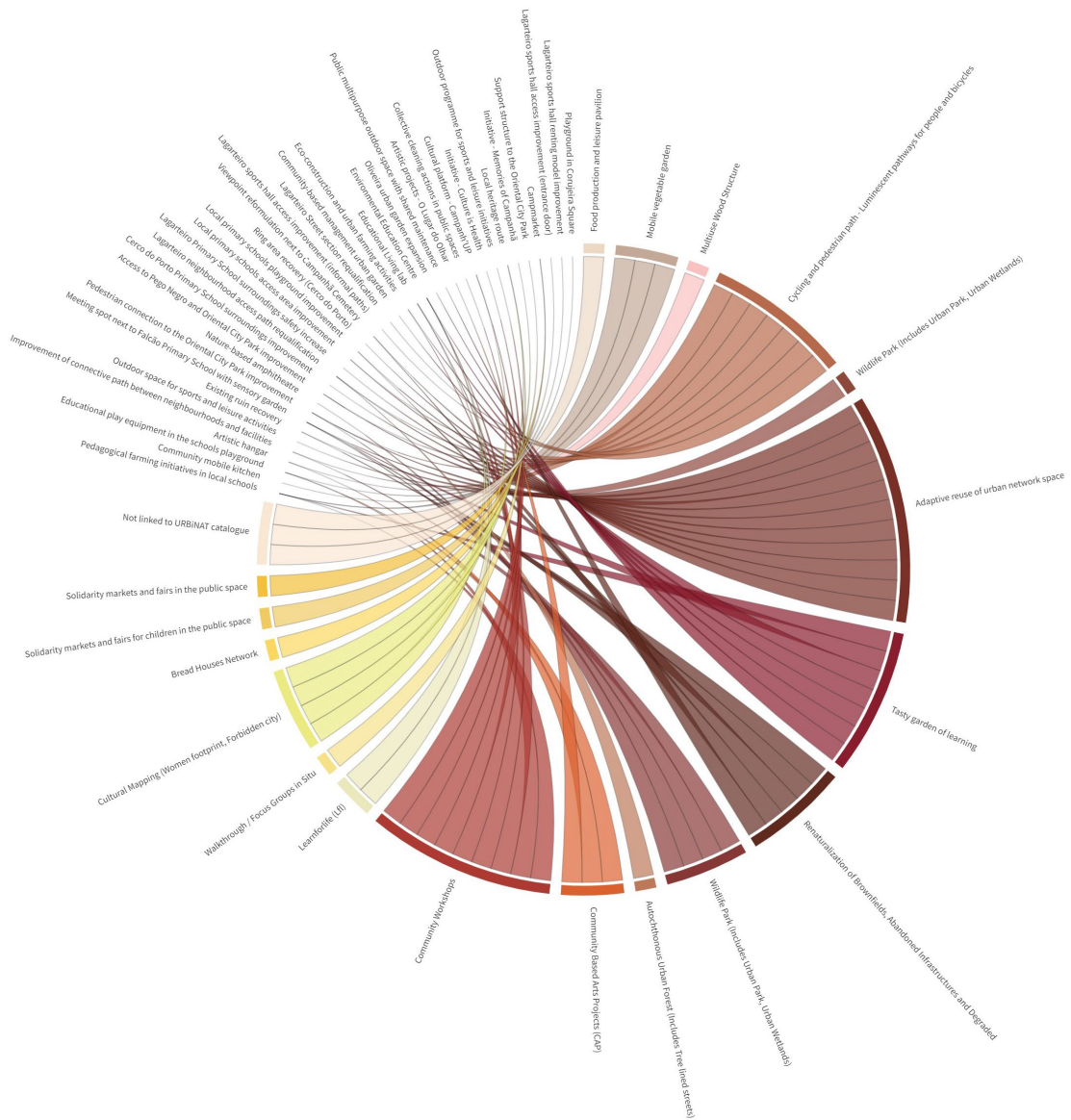


Figure 28. New NBS link to URBiNAT NBS “living catalogue in Porto co-creation process

As can be observed from the diagram, in Porto the most inspiring NBS of the URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue have been the NBSterr13 – Adaptive reuse of urban network space, the NBSpart5 – Community workshops and NBStech6 - Cycling and Pedestrian path (Luminescent pathways for people and bicycles). These 3 NBS have inspired a total of 27 New NBS out of 38. Among the participatory NBS, together with the NBSpart5, the NBSpart2 – Cultural mapping has been the most relevant in the co-creation process.



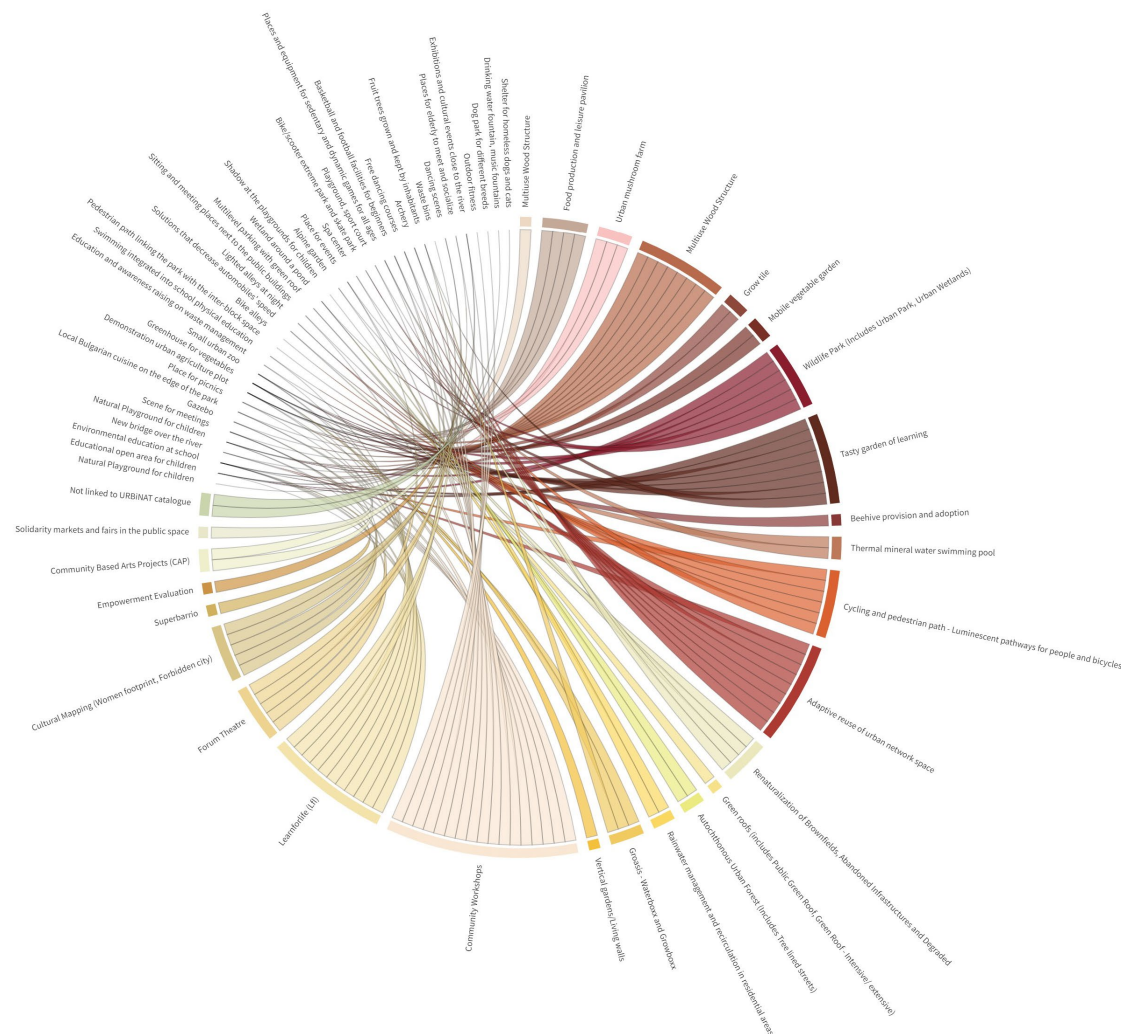


Figure 30. New NBS link to URBiNAT NBS “living catalogue in Sofia co-creation process

In Sofia the diagram highlights that the most inspiring NBS of the URBiNAT NBS “living” catalogue have been the NBSpart5 – Community workshops and NBSpart7 - Learnforlife. These 2 NBS have inspired a total of 28 New NBS out of 45. The NBSterr5 – Tasty garden of learning, NBSterr13 – Adaptive reuse of urban network space and the NBStech7 – Multiuse wood structure have also been one of the most used by citizens inspiring 24 New NBS.