



Output O.3.1 BSR Cultural Planning models

(GoA lead: P2 / Heinrich Böll Foundation)

The aim of work package three was to engage in a joint BSR learning experience and to co-develop BSR Cultural Planning (CP) models relevant to addressing different societal challenges in the BSR.

The output of the activities i.e. the implementation of the labs has created knowledge, documented in the Labreports as well as in the toolkit. On the otherhand they have also served to develop the network and the essential relationships, which are a prerequisite for the emergence of the “Excellence hubs”, which are to sustain beyond the time-frame of the project.

The Urban Labs as such were used as a “model” for creating a joint learning experience, within the project network, and diffusing the CP approach to a wider audience.

WP3 produced 11 focused CP models, as a result of Urban Labs in GoA 3.1.-3.6. 1-2 Labs took place in each of the 6 partner regions (Zealand/DK, S-H, LV, LT, Pomorskie/PL, Satakunta/FI and Kaliningrad/RU).

Each Lab had a topic connecting BSR societal challenges and cultural planning methods relevant to the challenges (Table 1). Hence the labs identified ways i.e. models for *dealing with societal challenges*: such as inclusion, children and youth participation, the delectcion of nature in planning, or the question of urban social inclusion/cohesion. It also realted to coping with the silo thinking of administration and rigid bureaucracy hampering (sustainable) city planning. Specific models in the CP process were also highlighted: Cultural mapping, cultural visioning, role of urban space and creative spaces, stimulating local social innovation, gaming as a tool for community innovation, children and young people, community/project management, local cultural and green tourism, developing circular and sharing economies, creative bureaucracies. Hence, the Labs either had a focus on models of how CP methods in different ways can address a specific societal challenge, or on models specifically adapting and unfolding CP methods themselves. The Labs addressed both needs of communities in medium-larger BSR cities and smaller BSR cities and towns.

The transational value has on one hand been the shared knowledge experience, which has incerased the knowledge of CP approach among partners, but also in the local, regional and national context.

Conducting a Lab, was an opportunity for local partners to become visible in their region as a stakeholder in the cultural planning sphere, hence a possibility to strategically develop the excellence hubs i.e. cultural planning hubs. Hence the hubs of excellence will be the locus were models will be further refined and developed e.g. through new labs. While the disseminated and communication will be ensured online through the official project website, affiliated partner websites and in the urban toolkit, which all are linked.

The table (Table 1) below gives an overview of the Urban Labs conducted, the affiliated models developed to tackle a specific issue, with links to the documentation developed.

Societal challenge	Model	Urban Lab (Titel, Date and organiser)	Comments
	Cultural Mapping (as a phase in the cultural planning process)	Urban Lab #1: Urban Lab on cultural mapping	
<p>Many places in smaller and larger cities in the BSR Region are, due to new constructions or new usage of space, losing their authenticity. This also includes cultural assets which are irreversible lost.</p> <p>In urban planning often cultural assets, stories, practices, relationships, memories, and rituals that constitute a place are overseen, not appropriately valued or completely neglected.</p>	<p>Cultural mapping is the starting point for a CP Process, and it provides the bases when developing a community supported city development plan.</p> <p>Cultural mapping can be seen both from an operational or process perspective, as well as from an outcome-purpose perspective. In either situation, artists play a key role.</p> <p>Cultural mapping can be used to bring a diverse range of stakeholders into a conversation about the cultural dimensions and potentials of place.</p> <p>From an outcome-purpose perspective CM provides an integrated picture of the cultural character, significance, and workings of a place.</p>	<p>Urban Labs Poland Pomorskie/Poland (PL): Gdańsk City Culture Institute, Gdansk, 23-26 March, 2019</p>	<p>The aim of the event was to bring together different city planners and activists. Furthermore, we wanted to inspire local project leaders to work with cultural planning methods. The role and methodologies of cultural mapping, and individual mapping formats with stakeholders/ artists and community was presented. They idea: to create a common knowledge platform covering character, identity, resources of the neighborhood /town. 88 people took part in the Gdańsk Urban Lab.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/events/urban-lab/urban-lab-in-gdansk-brings-together-city-planners-and-activists/.</p> <p>Toolkit: https://urbantoolkit.eu/de/werkzeuge-und-methoden/</p>
	Visioning (as a phase in the cultural planning process)	Urban Lab #2: Visioning	
<p>Many places lack a vision to what they could become, and challenged city areas are often not perceived as being able to create a joint vision for its citizens. Without a vision cities</p>	<p>To become a place, where people align their forces to create requires a joint vision. The aim is to create a places of anchorage, possibility, connection, networking, self-realisation and inspiration. The</p>	<p>Urban Labs Denmark (DK): Copenhagen International Theater (KIT) Copenhagen, 9-11 September, 2019</p>	<p>The lab was about introducing the participants to various techniques of urban cultural planning, and especially visioning approaches. The moderators provided participants with practical tips and tools for engaging with the future in the context of cultural planning.</p>

<p>and neighbourhoods remain in their numbness. The challenge is to create a vision which people really can relate to. This requires that there is the possibility for participation, not only for a small fraction of the citizens, but a participation which is open to all citizens.</p>	<p>visioning is needed to align people to create a common platform and process to imagine future state of society/neighborhood and to explore possibilities of change. In the visioning approach in CP is lead or accompanies by using a.o. artistic, gaming, digital tools. It is lead by an artistic and cultural approach which can guide citizens to see and relate to place in a new way, enabling the creation of new narratives. A key aspect is also that it opens-up the dialogue about the future to a wider audience i.e. citizens, than the “classical” modes of dialogue.</p>		<p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/urban-lab-in-copenhagen-has-come-to-an-end-but-the-vision-continues/</p> <p>Documentation: https://urbcultural.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/URBAN-LAB-copenhagen2.pdf</p> <p>Toolkit: https://urbantoolkit.eu/tools-and-methods/</p>
	<p>Designing (as a phase in the cultural planning process)</p>	<p>Urban Lab #3: Designing</p>	
<p>The challenge is to identify and jointly work on a common project which can be co-created with different stakeholders to tackle a specific issue, for example the challenge of deserted city centers. A common problem for many BSR cities, where shopping malls in the outskirts are outcompeting smaller businesses in the city</p>	<p>Designing i.e. developing a common community project (often on use of public space)</p> <p>The formation of open inclusive design and co-creative processes to design concrete projects with specific user groups/neighborhood groups e.g. children/youths, examples of organizing projects/programmes for culturally driven change. This advances the</p>	<p>Urban Labs Finland (FI): City of Pori</p> <p>Pori, 23 - 24 of October, 2019</p>	<p>From the 28th of September to the 26th of October, PORIS served as a collaborative space where citizens who walked by were asked to share their wishes for the city centre of Pori. More than 2000 people came by and gave their opinion about the function of the city centre. The collected data from the PORIS event was used as motivation in the Urban Lab #3. During co-creation sessions, the participants worked with specific topics which were related to the overall topic: Pori as an experimental city. Here participants were asked to try and come up with new and innovative design processes to better the city. There were 58 participants joining the Lab.</p>

<p>center, or new office buildings ousting residential housing.</p>	<p>performance in citizen-citizen and citizen-city authorities cooperation. It also aims at strengthen capacity of cultural planning actors (public authorities, intermediaries).</p>		<p>More Information: https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/urban-lab-in-pori-looking-back-moving-forward/</p> <p>Documentation: https://urbcultural.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Pori-urban-lab-diary_final1337.pdf</p> <p>Toolkit: https://urbantoolkit.eu/tools-and-methods/</p>
	<p>The creative bureaucracy and strategic goals</p>	<p>Urban Lab #4: Strategic goal setting and creative bureaucracy</p>	
<p>Cities and local communities are increasingly struggling with the question how to be more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Processes are being accelerated, complexity is being increased and the tasks within a city which need to be dealt with are growing.</p>	<p>However, to implement a liveable city strategic long term goals are needed, they provide the orientation and sense of direction for the development of cities and communities. The challenge is to develop and formulate these long-term goals so that they can unfold their impact. And to unleash the creative potential within city administration and citizens to implement these goals. This requires working across departments in systems and working creatively to change /open public structures incorporating citizens in the process i.e. creating a creative city, beyond</p>	<p>Urban Labs Schleswig-Holstein (S-H): Heinrich Böll Foundation Kiel, 24-25 Feb, 2020</p>	<p>What is a sustainable City, and how to pursue its implementation? The 2-day Urban Lab explore what creativities - individual, organizational and city-wide is needed for aligning a sustainable city making. It highlighted the power of cultural resources for changing the planning paradigm in city making. As a mock exercise the participants in the Urban Lab, jointly looked at the case of Kiel to develop strategic goals linked to its efforts to become a social city, children friendly city, climate city, creative city and innovative city. However, the lab served as a space where the creative index and creative city approach could be experienced, also by city administration and local politicians, paving the way for the “a real” implementation of a creative city approach in Kiel. 85 people participated in the Lab.</p> <p>More information: https://www.cultural-planning-kiel.de/en/urban-lab-2020</p>

	the realms of only the creative industries.		Documentation: https://www.cultural-planning-kiel.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Documentation_Urban_Lab_2020.pdf (in English). https://www.cultural-planning-kiel.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Urban_Lab_2020_Strategieplanung_und_Creative_Bureaucracy_web.pdf (in German).
	Implementing and managing (as a phase in the cultural planning process)	Urban Lab #5: Cooperative development of urban spaces	
To do the actual change in the neighborhood the project(s) need to be implemented.	The Implementation needs involving a wider community with local actors/stakeholders. Hence it is about creating an on-going process of sustaining and connecting with the community and city/ stakeholders and external partners and the (self) management of complex projects with multiple stakeholders.	Urban Labs Lithuania (LT): Vilnius Gediminas Technical University. Online, 27 May, 2020	In the light of the pandemic, many events around the world were cancelled or postponed. Our urban lab in Vilnius, dedicated to implementing and managing, was also under threat as it took place right in the heart of lockdowns across Europe. It entailed a series of presentations and discussions around the topic of managing community spaces, the do's and don'ts when working with community in CP processes, participatory development in action, and examples of cooperative development and citizen-led initiatives. Workshops were on the topics for example of urban games, gamification – developing tools for exploration and testing transformation of the areas. Community gardening & green zones, activating green spaces in the neighbourhoods. Participatory arts – transforming public spaces by cooperating with artists. Storytelling- activating local knowledge to reshape the identity of

			<p>the place. Co-design & community spaces – building and maintaining community spaces together. At the Vilnius Lab there were 141 registered participants. For the Vilnius Lab, besides the participants of the Lab, there were more than 600 viewers of the stream of the Lab, and with the later viewers it is estimated to be more than 1000 viewers.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/cultural-planning-online-urban-lab-vilnius/</p> <p>Documentation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLy0AUZorl&t=4317s</p> <p>The graphical recording by Agnė Visualthinking: https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/cultural-planning-online-urban-lab-vilnius/</p>
	Social Innovations	Urban Lab #6: Cultural Shift: Social innovation and cultural drivers	
<p>To tackle increasing urban problems, while simultaneously facing constraining public budgets (especially also after corona) cities, independently of size, need to find new ways of solving problems. A city's whole potential needs to be leveraged to create these new forms of solutions i.e. innovations. It is</p>	<p>However, smaller cities, due to their smaller size could offer more agility in decision-making, potentially allowing them to realize (social) innovations faster fostering sustainable development of small and medium-sized communities (neighborhoods, towns).</p>	<p>Urban Labs Latvia (LV): City of Riga</p> <p>Online: 15th- 16th of September 2020</p>	<p>The lab in Riga explored what a social innovation is and why it is so relevant as a driver for society and in particular in the context of challenged communities. It highlighted background, theory and strategies. It highlighted projects linking to structures, such as schools, universities, old people's homes, urban developments, shopping centers etc. Similarly, the lab will look at strong links to city authorities, city initiated cultural and social projects and the link between those and independent cultural drivers.</p>

<p>claimed that the cities of tomorrow need to become more public, closer and more agile. Smaller cities are often challenged when it comes to leveraging public funds or attracting new talent for innovation.</p>	<p>The coronavirus pandemic has brought these questions to the front lines. Social innovation encompasses so many of our key questions as a society. The lack of trust, civic involvement, marginalization and stigmatization are issues all of the public sector is grappling with. This is where a cultural approach to planning can be of great advantage.</p> <p>The question then is: “how well cultural sector is using its potential to not only reflect on the issues at hand, but deliberately work with these issues and contribute to building a resilient and involved civic society?”</p>		<p>For the reason of the lab, a visual manifesto was created to introduce participants and those interested with the philosophical statement of the lab. In total about 100 persons participated in the Urban Lab.</p> <p>https://urbcultural.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/riga-lab-manifesto2217.pdf</p> <p>More Information:</p> <p>https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/registration-open-for-riga-urban-lab/</p> <p>Documentation:</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLDjw1RghGR1dJ4MDjynF_oq9xfivtIPywk</p> <p>https://urbcultural.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/RigaULdiarysmall-1.pdf</p>
	<p>Place making</p>	<p>Urban Lab #7</p> <p>Local Stories & Place Identity</p>	
<p>Prevailing conventional, rigid planning processes are rarely including community stakeholders for real. And seldom there are urban planning processes where citizens and the community can insert their own</p>	<p>Place making is increasing gaining traction both as an overarching idea and a hands-on approach for improving a neighborhood, city, or region.</p>	<p>By: the NGO „Urban Stories“ in cooperation with Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Faculty of Creative Industries</p>	<p>Visaginas Urban Lab which took place online invited participants to explore how cultural practices contribute to the sense of place. Practitioners, community leaders, artists and researchers exchanged knowledge on how to sustain sense of community, co-develop place identity and strengthen participatory culture. The Visaginas Urban Lab explored participatory cultural practices in sustaining a sense of community and place identity by creatively</p>

<p>ideas and aspirations about the places they inhabit, and also having a decisive impact.</p>	<p>Place making refers to a collaborative process by which the public realm can be collaboratively developed and created in order to maximize shared value. It is more than just promoting better urban planning. It is paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place. Community-based participation is at its center, an effective place making process.</p>	<p>Online, 21st of May 2021</p>	<p>vocalizing local stories. The event gathered cultural practitioners, community leaders, artists and researchers to exchange knowledge on empowering communities through culture and creativity. 110 participants were registered for the event. The lab was broadcasted on Facebook, which has widened the audience. However, there was no information on how many views there were.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/events/urban-lab/visaginas-urban-lab/</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-s1ALYaPxr3welUIu_4xJSJf-1wzACb6/view</p> <p>Documentation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kx9UTAof5JM</p>
	<p>Cultural actors as mediators of change</p>	<p>Urban Lab #8 Cultural actors as mediators of change</p>	
<p>The potential for city planning if cultural planning methods are used.</p>	<p>Cultural planning methodologies and tools are quite new for Russian cities and are not that widely spread. At the same time, there is an increasing number of individual cases, driven by cultural institutions, citizens' movements and their coalitions. The role of cultural actors as mediators of change plays the central role for</p>	<p>Kaliningrad Lab (Ru) Baltic branch of the Pushkin Museum (NCCA Kaliningrad) Kaliningrad /online: 15 – 16th of July 2021</p>	<p>The Kaliningrad Urban Lab (online/offline) invited participants to discuss the role of cultural actors – public institutions, private entities and NGOs/communities – as agents of change in urban neighborhoods and platforms for public participation. The Lab brought together artists, researchers, cultural managers, leaders of various urban communities from the Kaliningrad region as well as experts in urbanism and participation from the Northwest Russia and UrbCulturalPlanning partners to discuss approaches to urban planning and neighborhoods development on the bases of artistic, cultural, creative practices. The lab was attended by 22 people in</p>

	initiative and maintaining these processes.		<p>physical format and 12 people online. There was live streaming on Youtube was followed by 199 persons.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/events/urban-lab/kaliningrad-urban-lab-2021/</p> <p>Documentation: The videos from all the presentations in Russian and English are published on https://kronprinzasthepublicspace.tilda.ws/urban_lab_eng</p> <p>Further documentation will be presented at the project website.</p>
	Greening /Blueing The City	Urban Lab #9: Greening /Blueing The City	
Environmental issues and the question of how to incorporate nature, green areas and blue areas in planning are at the core of sustainable cities. Hence, the question of how to incorporate these aspects aspect, so that future urban strategies can become more sustainable.	The Pori Urban Lab took place online and covered the green and blue element through different angles: policy making, artistic work, interventions and research. To put greening-and-blueing on the agenda for city planning with an cultural planning approach. These initiatives are both bottom-up initiated as well as policy driven top-down approaches.	Urban Labs Finland (FI) City of Pori Pori and Online, 25 – 26 August 2021	<p>The driving question was: How can cities promote the use of these elements to support urban development? There were 32 participants joining the Lab.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/register-now-pori-urban-lab/</p> <p>https://urbcultural.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Pori-Urban-Lab-Programme-2021.pdf</p> <p>Documentation: https://urbcultural.eu/events/urban-lab/greening-and-blueing-the-city/</p>
	Inclusion of children / youth	Urban Lab #10: Children and place making	
The 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states	Inclusion of children / youth in social change and community change	Urban Lab Denmark (DK): Copenhagen International	The Lab run for two days. Day 1 took place in Nykøbing Falster, focusing on artistic methods and practices with artists at the core.

<p>that a child’s view must be taken into account in all matters that affect her/him (Cele & van der Burgt, 2015). However in most city planning processes the voices of children and youth are not incorporated.</p>	<p>requires a specific approach, experiences and methods. In this context, schools, museums, libraries, and other art institutions working with children provide opportunities to engage with youth. Artistic and cultural approaches, in particular, find methods which allow and contribute notions of local identity, belonging, integration. Thence to engage with children and youth the cultural planning methods has a great potential for participation and engagement.</p>	<p>Theater and Guldborgsund Kommune Copenhagen & Nykøbing Falster and Online. 24 – 25 September 2021</p>	<p>While the second day was held in Copenhagen, focusing on strategic perspectives and learning experiences from several “best practice” projects in Denmark. This lab focused on the issue on how do children relate and connect with the city? How does urban transformation involve and relate to children, and how does the perspective of the child affect and contribute to the quality of our urban environment? How can we use the perspectives of children in the design and implementation of our urban projects? Around 50 participants in total for Day 1 around 30 participants in day 2- Around 35 online followers&/participants.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/events/urban-lab/children-and-place-making-urban-lab-danmark/ https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/registration-open-urban-lab-denmark-on-children-and-placemaking/</p> <p>Documentation: in progress</p>
	<p>Anchoring/Diffusion/Learning strategy</p>	<p>Urban Lab #11 The value of arts “</p>	
<p>To make a difference in city planning the value of taking a cultural planning approach needs to be understood – and considered. What the situation will be after the pandemic is uncertain, so is also the role of culture. So these are different possibilities of what could happen, and political</p>	<p>Sustainability (social, urban, resources) as the key to securing a long term “legacy” and integrate the project in to strategic programs of the city/region business models etc. Ensuring that cultural planning is incorporated strategically into city planning ensuring that there is sufficient financing for Arts and Culture and aligned with the</p>	<p>Urban Labs Schleswig-Holstein (S-H): Heinrich Böll Foundation Online, 29th of September, 2021</p>	<p>The lab was divided in two parts. An internal online session on the Hubs of Cultural Planning and how we can take the cultural planning approach further, and a public discussion with international speakers of the potential in taking a cultural approach. Whereby the focus was on discussing what makes arts and cultures so "system-relevant"? What role does arts and culture take in society as such, and in city making in particular? What strategies can be used to diffuse the approach? 42 persons in all</p>

<p>implications will impact city planning. It can be that society will take authoritarian turn and system crash/permanent crisis. It can also be that we will have more localized forms of cultural life, which can be in the neighbourhood and where culture is thought differently or in future it will turn into a resilient society/post-pandemic settlement. Everything is possible! But taking a cultural planning approach can help to shape a future in which collaborative place making will be essential for creating local place and societal space.</p>	<p>relevant social and ecological questions. As a financial instrument the Aesthetics and Sustainability Fund (FÄN) was introduced as a possible financial model. It aims to open up new spaces of possibility and expanding the scope for artistic action. This is a funding instrument which would encourage artistic interventions and foster participation in transformations towards sustainability, creating opportunities for cooperation and co-creation.</p>		<p>had registered for the Lab. Additionally the presentations were uploaded at the youtube chanel for further viewing.</p> <p>More information: https://urbcultural.eu/news/urban-labs/kiel-urban-lab-register-now/</p> <p>https://www.cultural-planning-kiel.de/urban-lab-2020-1</p> <p>Documentation: in progress, but further documentation will be presented at the project website www.cultural-planning-kiel.de</p>
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