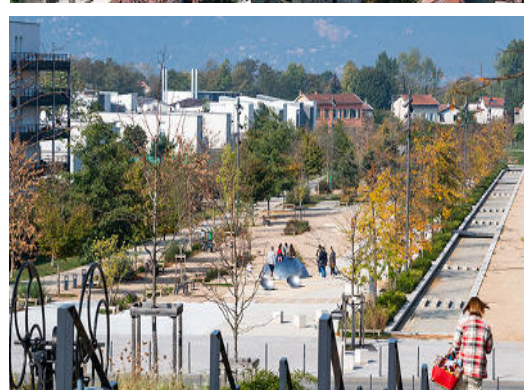
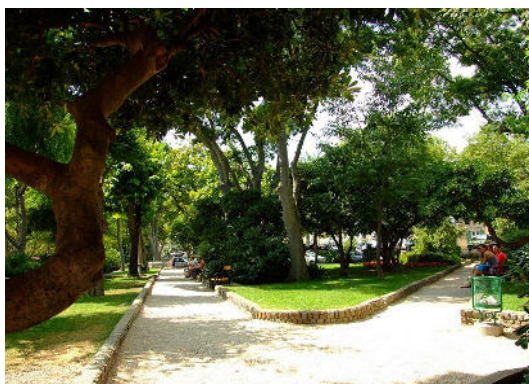




CESBA Neighborhood Award 2019





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The winners are...

...citizens

...nature

...climate

...society

The best sustainability of a neighborhood is given, when people take over responsibility for the development of their homeland or when potential users involve themselves in the planning process. Key Performance Indicators help considering and communicating basic values among all stakeholders.

The CESBA Neighborhood Award shows best practices of good neighborhood developments. Within the global SBE conferences these examples all over Europe are placed in the ranks of examples from all over the world.

The 1st CESBA Neighborhood Award laid the foundation for further discussions on the quality of the built environment. Future CESBA Awards can build on this fruitful basis.

« Thanks to all municipalities and cities for their submissions to the CESBA Neighborhood Award, the descriptions of the qualities of their individual neighborhoods, the conduction of calculations of Key Performance Indicators and their willingness to face the competition. They enable other municipalities to learn and to motivate for further innovations.

Thanks to the residents who support innovation, who invest and thus express their trust in the neighborhood.

Thanks to the members of the jury, who made it possible to evaluate and to comment the submitted projects and their district developments.

Thanks to all the international partners for their patronage and the promotion of the results, in particular in the course of the SBE 2020 in Gothenburg.

Thanks to all project partners for their support in attracting and assisting the award participants. Special thanks to project partners Government of Catalonia and Envirobat BDM for the joint development of the award. »



Markus Berchtold Ph.D.
CESBA / heimatén®

External Expert of CESBA for the
project CESBA Med,
Organisation of the CESBA
Neighborhood Award

The Award

The CESBA Neighborhood Award 2019 was organized in the framework of the INTERREG MED project CESBA MED, financed by the ERDF Inter-territorial cooperation fund of the European Union through the Interreg Mediterranean Programme.

The Award is a European section of the Global Urban Challenge 2020 of the SBE (International Sustainable Built Environment Series).

Categories:

The Neighborhood Award fostered a competitive challenge for urban areas in the following categories:

- New Developments
- Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting
- Existing retrofitted areas

The aim of the award was the dissemination and capitalization of the tools and methodologies developed by CESBA-MED partners for rating the sustainability of MED urban areas.

The CESBA Neighborhood Award has the following objectives:

- Improve the quality of life for inhabitants and minimize negative impacts on climate and resources
- Collect knowledge on urban development
- Give visibility and share knowledge
- Contribute to the global SBE Urban Challenge

Definition of a Neighborhood:

A neighborhood must comply with at least three of the following criteria:

- borderlines are streets, natural borders and legal borders
- 40.000 m² up to 160.000 m² ground area (200 m to 400 m)
- an area that can be crossed in 10-15 min walk
- cluster of 5 -15 buildings
- 200-1.500 inhabitants

Timeline Award:

Official launch & presentation to public:

Barcelona/Spain, June 12th 2018

Jury meeting & selection of Award laureates:

Marseille/France, March 27th 2019

Award winner presentation:

Scilla/Italy, May 16th – 17th 2019

Exhibition of results:

May 17th ongoing

Presentation at the World Sustainability Built Environment (SBE) Conference:

Gotenburg/Sweden, June 9th -11th 2020

Use of Results:

- Publication of the award-winning projects (online and print)
- Visibility of the projects through communication activities of the CESBA-MED project and partners
- Public exhibition with A0-posters for all winners, honorable mentions and recommendations
- Dedicated time slot for the presentation during the World Sustainable Built Environment (SBE) Conference, Gothenburg (Sweden), June 9th-11th 2020

The Jury:

An international jury composed by reputed professionals, belonging to the sphere of urban development, spatial planning, architecture or energy efficiency and sustainable development as well as politics and policies evaluated and honored the winners of the award.

Jury of the CESBA Neighborhood Award



Gabrielle Raynal
DOMENE SCOP, EnvirobatBDM

« The analysis of the different European applications was a rich experience that confirms our common issues in sustainable planning and building. Three types of areas emerged: rural, peri-urban, urban within questions of landscaping, way of living and heritage futures. We also recognized the importance of biogeographical contexts for each project. The research for adaptation and impact strength in response to climate change has to be a major issue for the future projects. In that way, El Cabanyal was one of the most global response we shall all expect.

On the other hand, sharing these point of views with all the members of the jury was full of knowledge and empathy that means for me the only way to offer solutions to our common European environmental issues.

I wish there would be more women for the next award! »

Manager of an environmental consultancy cooperative DOMENE SCOP
Involvement in professional associations as administrator like Envirobat-BDM for promotion of sustainable planning and building in PACA and CESBA at European level

« I am happy for having had the opportunity to be a member of the CESBA jury. With great enthusiasm, I accepted the invitation to participate at the CESBA Neighbourhood Award. Some energy efficiency projects were successfully and effectively prepared, and we as a jury have recognised the quality and the importance of energy efficiency and sustainability of the projects for local communities and its people. »

Member of the European Parliament 2012 – present
Croatian liberal politician



Jozo Radoš
Member of European Parliament

Jury of the CESBA Neighborhood Award

«It was a privilege to be member of the Jury of the CESBA Neighborhood Award. The in-depth analysis of so many excellent projects has been very inspiring and stimulating to find new innovative ways for municipalities to achieve sustainable solutions that support communities and protect the planet, enabling economic growth through the efficient use of scarce resources and the improvement of the built environment.»

President of the International Initiative for a Sustainable Built Environment (iiSBE)
Professor of the Civil Engineering Department of University of Minho
Coordinator of the Research Group Sustainable Construction of the Research Centre Territory, Environment and Construction
Director of the Building Physics and Construction Technology Laboratory of University of Minho



Luís Bragança
iiSBE - International



Josep Casas
Government of Catalonia

«It was a very positive experience as the prize is decisively involved in the implementation of the right to housing through urban policies from the vector of environmental sustainability. Taking into account that the complex relationship between the three concepts referred above (housing-urban-sustainability) must define the approaches to achieve more sustainable, inclusive and healthy urban environments from an integral point of view. This complexity of the urban phenomenon must be reflected in the complexity of the projects that address the problems arisen in this area. The indicators to measure the quality of the urban areas can help develop tools that will greatly improve people's quality of life.»

Ministry of Territory and Sustainability of the Government of Catalonia
Architect. Deputy Director of Architecture, Housing Planning and Urban Improvement in the Secretariat of Urban Habitat and Territory

Jury of the CESBA Neighborhood Award

« Participating in the CESBA Neighbourhood Award Jury was an interesting and rewarding experience. It was good to see that many European neighborhoods are completely dedicated to energy transition and sustainability as the new model for life. This is an encouraging trend which should be supported at all levels. »

President of Fedarene (European Federation of Agencies and Regions for Energy and the Environment)

Director of the North-West Croatia regional energy agency (REGEA)



Julije Domac
Fedarene



René Lohe
Former employee of the European
Energy Award Germany

« The neighbourhoods that entered the award showed how diverse and unique some diverse European spatial environments can be. While some projects were located in densely populated areas at the sea, others were located in quite remote villages in the mountains and other neighborhoods were based in the middle of quite metropolitan urban areas. Even though they are facing different circumstances and challenges all entries took a great effort in building sustainable environments with a high quality of life. It was delightful to notice that most projects actively involved local stakeholders by letting them participate in the planning process. Sharing these success stories and good practices will further promote mutual learning and contribute to shared values fostering sustainable attitudes. »

Former Employee of the European Energy Award Germany; Board Member of CESBA Association; Expert in various European partnership projects promoting sustainable buildings; Involvement in research activities on Participatory Guarantee Systems in the building sector; Involvement in the development of a quality management and certification system for participation processes within the Berlin Institute of Participation (Bipar)

Zac Castellane

Winner in the category: New developments, areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Extension of the existing city

The ZAC Castellane was created for the realization of an extension of the existing city center on an area of approximately 12 ha.

ZAC Castellane aims to strengthen the centrality to accommodate a new population, by providing the town with new equipment and services. This district has been operational since 2010 and will by 2021 (11 years) accommodate around 800 households (1500 new inhabitants).

Challenging tasks

The challenge of doubling a municipality is to ensure the harmonious development through qualitative public spaces: public park, quality facilities, rainwater harvesting system, wood heat network but also by ensuring the provision of services and resources necessary for the new population through a new supply of businesses, services and equipment.

The major challenge for the Castellane district, was to densify the city center in order to stop the urban sprawl, to move from the single-family house to a city made up of small buildings. ZAC Castellane and more generally the project of conversion of the former military camp of Sathonay-Camp carries the ambition of a sustainable urbanism, in the sense that a sustainable urbanism favors the renewal to the urban extension. This operation was carried out with clear intentions on each of the three pillars of sustainable development (social and societal pillar, economic pillar, environmental pillar).



Neighborhood ground plan



Facts

State: France

Region: Auvergne Rhône-Alpes

City: City of Sathonay-Camp

Size: 12 ha

Inhabitants: 5.449

Area in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

New development

Buildings designed around humans

The works that are undertaken are those of a new district where the human and the nature meet in all harmony: an environmental dimension that respects and enhances the site by its green spaces and amenities; an architectural dimension where the building is designed around the human: accessibility, habitability, thermal and acoustic comfort are the rule; an urban dimension: new

buildings are an essential anchor point in the city; they ensure an ideal transition between today's Sathonay-Camp and tomorrow's Sathonay-Camp.

Creation of approximately 68,000 square meters of floor area (SDP) distributed: 650 housing units; shops 6200 m²; tertiary activities (medical center) 1800 m² and public facilities (tracks and networks)



KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	15 %
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	115 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	68,5 %
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	99,79 kg CO2 eq./m ² /year
Consumption of water for residential population:	20 m ³ /occupant/year
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	280 m/100 inhabitants
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 3

Comments of the jury

« The former military camp increases the density of the city population with wide effects towards the city's sustainability. The projected water consumption is significantly low whereas the share of renewable energy will be fairly high. Intensive involvement of users throughout the planning phase guarantees a broad acceptance of the developments. »



Sonod in Belley (city)

Honorable mentioned in the category: New developments, areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants



Fully in line with nature

The neighborhood Sonod is characterized by architecture fully in line with nature. The dwellings located all along the roadway organize themselves in little hamlets around shared living spaces. These places, streets, parking lots, paths, grasslands, and family gardens encourage the meeting and the opening on the landscape. Using structural wooden wall panels, wooden floor slabs, joists for the roofs enables the prefabrication and optimizes the costs and realization time.

Bio Sourced materials

The project is based on the use of wood-based bio sourced materials: wooden framework, wood wool insulation, etc. and enables a good energetic performance and a good comfort. Typical landscape features should be preserved.

The development was realized in several stages coupled with a day to day work of the local agency, having the advantage of an outreach work in order to be consistent in a neighborhood project and to provide the best value from social diversity.

The main success factors for the neighborhood development were the use of bio-sourced materials as choice for conception, the presence of a project supervisor throughout the project, an organisation enabling a participation of the local players from construction to project monitoring as well as a global operation binding the time planning and the architecture with the district and the implementation site.



KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	19,1 %
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	5,64 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	9,7 %
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	13,85 kg CO ₂ eq./m ² /year
Consumption of water for residential population:	38 m ³ /occupant/year
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	379 m/100 inhabitants
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 2

Comments of the jury

«A new development with high ambitions regarding CO₂-neutral building materials, low-cost housing, into integration of landscape planning in a comprehensive planning. A common parking space avoids the assembly of single parking spaces in front of each building.»

Facts

State: France
 Region: Auvergne Rhône-Alpes
 City: Belley
 Size: 46.000 m²
 Inhabitants: 200-220
 Area in cities under 10.000 inhabitants
 New development

El Cabanyal

Winner in the category: Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting, areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants



Characteristics of El Cabanyal

El Cabanyal has a small, but diverse, subdivision, grouped into narrow and elongated blocks, in which the buildings acquire an individual prominence with respect to the street. The richness of the plot allows a great typological variety in dwellings capable of housing different family nuclei.

From the energetic point of view, very defined characteristics can be found: location contiguous to the coast, defined plot and parallel to the sea, regular height of construction, abundant access to the sun and access to sea breezes, and finally the use of small building types and little varied materials.

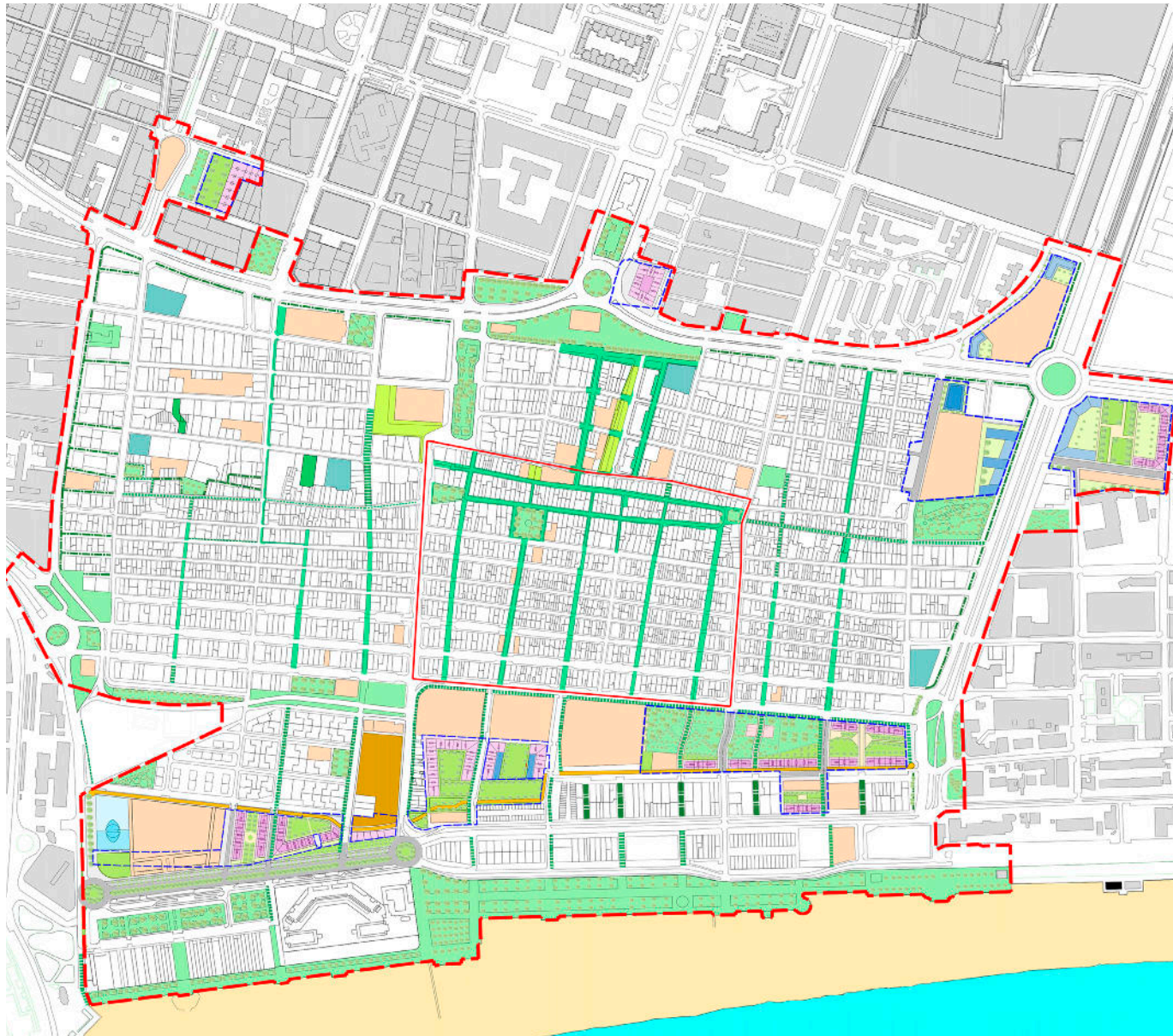
Damage through center splitting

El Cabanyal suffered a damage caused by a municipal project that had planned to cross it through its center, splitting it in two and demolishing 25% of its buildings.

Therefore El Cabanyal implemented an integrated urban regeneration process that revitalizes the urban area in an advanced state of deterioration through a comprehensive program. Encompassing actions of rehabilitation, remodeling, renovation or improvement, without being limited particularly to any of them. It does not only refer to the physical, but to the economic and social, and all this supporting and consolidating the identity traits.

Environmental studies carried out in El Cabanyal allow to affirm that, due to the climatic conditions of its geographical location, the geometry of its urban plot and the typologies that compose it, suitable conditions are presented for the use of passive bioclimatic strategies in order to obtain situations of comfort in the interior of buildings without any contribution of external energy more than that provided by solar radiation and natural ventilation.

Neighborhood ground plan



Facts

State: Spain

Region: València

City: València

Size: 16.000 m²

Inhabitants: 3.500

Area in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Area under a planned or project phase retrofitting

Citizens participation

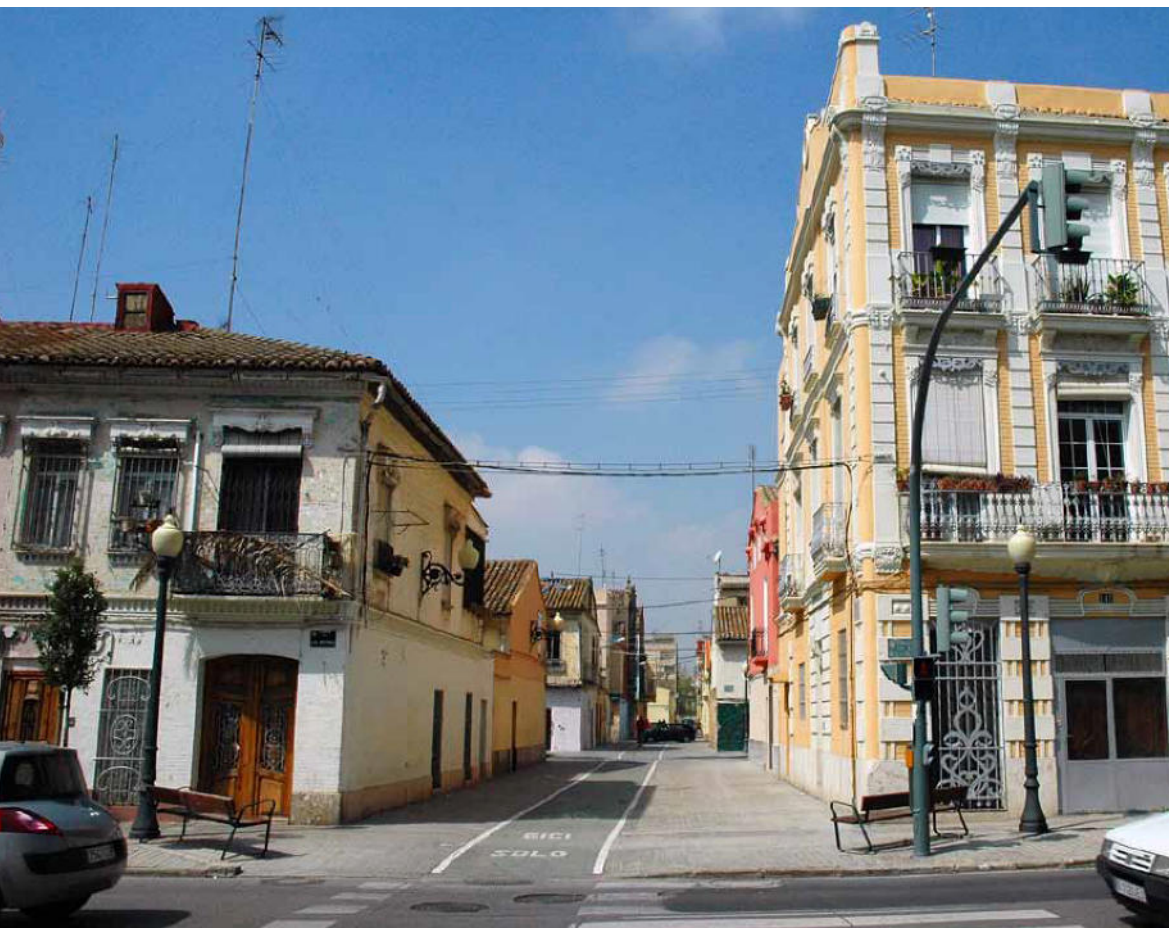
One of the key aspects in the development of the neighborhood is the citizen participation by establishing effective mechanisms to strengthen the role of citizens and local agents in the design and development of the strategy, as well as throughout all phases of its development and application.

The instruments of participation legally regulated so far, have not been effective for citizens, causing some frustration and the emergence of numerous social movements that have tried to alleviate this deficit.

Future of El Cabanyal

Based on the diagnosis of the area, and taking into account the results of the citizen participation process carried out the following future scenarios have been suggested for the neighborhood:

- A neighborhood for living, of residential character
- A diverse district in buildings and people, formal and social diversity
- An inclusive and safe district, a neighborhood that integrates and empowers socially, educationally and occupationally those neighbors who live at risk of exclusion
- A balanced and healthy neighborhood with sustainable dynamics
- A neighborhood that continues being different and remaking itself
- A neighborhood that is the marine front of the city
- A neighborhood that improves its relationship with the rest of the maritime towns



KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	0%
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	4,42 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	0,13 %
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	17,71 kg CO ² eq./m ² /year
Consumption of water for residential population:	43,56 m ³ /occupant/year
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	150,91 m/100 inhabitants
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 3

Comments of the jury

« The neighborhood is an outstanding project with climate change adaptation activities at the seaside. The project successfully deals with the complexity of the city renewal in a high density area. A solid mix of public and private investments secures the feasibility and sustainable implementation of the project. »



Schnifis

Winner in the category: Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting, areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants



Intensivication of the use of existing buildings

The planning area includes the center of Schnifis with the relevant public institutions: municipal office, bank, fire station and club house, event hall, church, cemetery, local supply infrastructure, mail service station, restaurant, bank and grocery store as well as the identity-forming “Abbrandhäuser”, which are used as residential buildings as well as possible central development areas.

The more intensive use of the existing building structure and thus the development of the village center of Schnifis are becoming more and more important. It is important to make the best possible use of the available resources for the citizens and to ensure the sustainable development of the municipality.

Preservation of existing building structure

Of high importance as part of the neighborhood development of the center of Schnifis is the preservation of the existing building structure and the landscape of the village, the renovation of buildings and securing the re-use of the buildings, the revitalization of large, partly underused buildings, the development of the “empty” key develop-

ment areas as well as the offer of apartments and shared flats for municipal citizens as an alternative to single family houses.

There is currently no official commitment to active real estate policy in the municipality. The “Abbrandhäuser” are an essential spatial feature in the municipality of Schnifis and therefore find special regard in the spatial development of Schnifis.

Involvement of inhabitants

The basic approach of the neighborhood development is the development together with the inhabitants of the village and the residents of the buildings (about 20 buildings).

Impulses among the owners for the refurbishment of the buildings are set as well as proposals for the design of the buildings. An analysis of the construction by the municipality and by experts together with the owners and development of a proposal for a solution is made.

Owners receive an offer about the sale of a building to the municipality or to building contractors as well as discussion with owners take place. A legal framework for parking spaces within the building is developed. Public green and recreations areas nearby (300m) are planned.

A planning process to clarify development opportunities with experts and residents, development of action plans and proposals for action and the creation of legal frameworks were started.



Facts

State: Austria

Region: Vorarlberg

City: Schnifis

Size: 51.277 m²

Inhabitants: 117

Area in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting



Spatial development concept - village centre

In 2011 and in 2019 a survey of residents was conducted, in 2012-2015 a spatial development concept with special reference to the village centre and suggestions for development was created. Further private development initiatives in the planning area were initiated. Moreover in a public assembly „living space in Schnifis“ on September 21th, 2017 with the participation of over 10% of the population a rough concept on the topics of land and building use was developed and deepened as part of the conference of the municipal representatives in November 4th, 2017. The result of the conference was the development of the pre-

sent project outline „Neighborhood development centre of Schnifis,“ which was further deepened in the spatial planning committee of the municipality on January 22nd, 2018.

Although the development of the neighborhood center of Schnifis is still in a planning phase the project will contribute to the development of economic and cultural sustainable solutions, the adaptation to the latest technological and environmental standards, the preservation of the identity of the village as well as towards strengthening exchange between centre and periphery.

KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	26 %
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	7,99 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	29,2 %
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	28,7 kg CO ² eq./m ² /year
Consumption of water for residential population:	50,2 m ³ /occupant/year
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	1.491 m/100 inhabitants
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 3

Comments of the jury

« The small mountain village shows high cultural and energetic ambitions in renewing its centre. To meet its high expectations the municipality is open to new approaches and deeply involves its citizens in relevant decision making processes. Schnifis indicates a remarkable share of private financing which highlights the involvement of citizens and relieves the public funding. »



Macrolotto Zero

Honorable mentioned in the category: Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting, areas in cities over 50.001 inhabitants



Regeneration of the Macrolotto Zero

The Macrolotto Zero is an urban area that is characterized by high building density and a maximum exploitation of the residential and productive areas. “PIU PRATO” is a project of urban innovation with the objective of reclassifying the Macrolotto Zero, a neighborhood of about 44 hectares, without any public area. The project wants to intervene on the urban and social structure to carry out regeneration policies able to make the area more livable, more attractive, more socially and economically lively. It also wants to carry out valuable operation of reusing the existing building to find a new and different characterization of the abandoned industrial complexes.

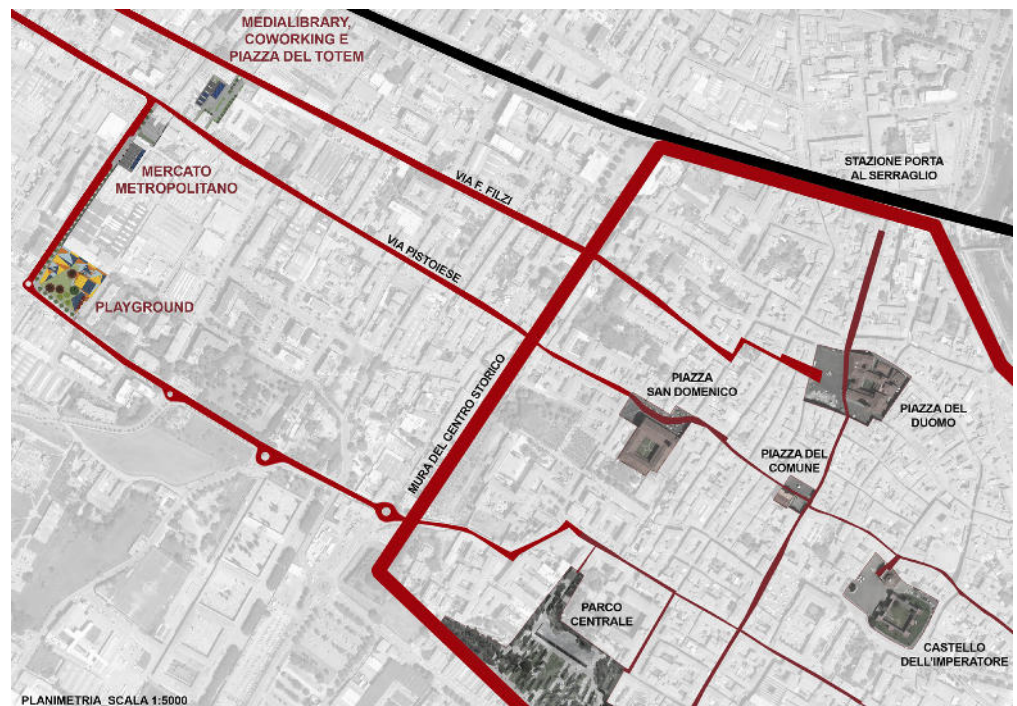
The projects general objective is to foster the regeneration of the “Macrolotto Zero” through the strengthening of the public space and goods allocation of the neighborhood and supporting

the emergence of new urban polarities, to feed transformation processes of the environmental and socio-economic conditions of the area subject to intervention in order to determine positive effects on the sustainability and social cohesion of the city development model. This will result in a regenerated district that can represent a meeting point for sociality and a prototype of urban regeneration to be replicated in other parts of the city.

Citizens Participation

The Municipality of Prato has implemented moments of participation and sharing with the citizens and with the economic operators to improve the neighborhood and to enhance local specificities and capacities. Specifically, the most recent activities were the definition of an immigration guideline, the creation of a network of associations for the Macrolotto Zero, the projects “Urban Creations at Macrolotto Zero”, “Zen Zero Meeting participatory path”, “Pop House Garden / Pop Art”, the Festival of Lights in Macrolotto Zero, the program “Save the Children” as well as the dialogue of migrant communities: the antennas.

Neighborhood ground plan



KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	25 %
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	4,08 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	improvement of calculation possible
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	improvement of calculation possible
Consumption of water for residential population:	improvement of calculation possible
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	improvement of calculation possible
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 3

Comments of the jury

«Using wise public investments promoting social infrastructure at strategic places opens a field for further improvements in the neighborhood. The city successfully addresses the important issue of integration of foreign populations and cultures into its built environment development and includes respective groups in ideation and decision making processes.»

Facts

State: Italy
 Region: Toscana
 City: Prato
 Size: 44 ha
 Inhabitants: 5.097
 Area in cities over 50.001 inhabitants
 Area under a planned or project phase retrofitting

Strubergasse

Winner in the category: Existing retrofitted area, areas in cities over 50.001 inhabitants



First sustainable and holistic neighborhood development of Salzburg

The area of “Strubergasse” is situated in the city part “Lehen” in Salzburg / Austria. It is a very central city part with a rather high density of inhabitants. Next to the area, an industrial wasteland was located, where between 2009 and 2016 a new urban area (“Stadtwerk Lehen”) was built. With 300 new social housing units, shops, commercial areas, offices and an education and science cluster, the district was transformed significantly.

It was the first time in the federal state Salzburg, that the development of a whole neighborhood was planned in a sustainable and holistic way. From 2009-2010, a working group was set up and an implementation study for the Strubergasse was developed, where following aspects were checked: building condition, barrier freeness, urban

planning aspects for a modern city part, energy efficiency, social mixture of inhabitants, infrastructure, energy supply, traffic, bike infrastructure, economical aspects and finance.

Vision of „Strubergasse“

The vision for the project “Strubergasse” is to increase the living and building quality and reach a modern standard, improve the ecology and the quality of the green areas, reduce the energy costs and CO2 emissions and to reach a better image and identification for the inhabitants of this city part.



Facts

State: Austria

Region: Salzburg

City: Salzburg

Size: 65.000 m²

Inhabitants: 1590

Area in cities over 50.001 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Challenges

The biggest challenges to get over were motivating the politicians for such a long-term process and to inform tenants to go with this solution and offer participation opportunities. Especially the traffic and heating situation in this district were not sustainable and had to be redeveloped in general.

For overcoming the challenges information evenings and a questionnaire have been made. Politicians have been motivated by providing solid and transparent preparation of the facts by experts including all involved partners.

Objectives achieved

The area of Strubergasse has become a modern living area with a very high living quality. A better age mix of the residents was achieved by the new building structure. The improvement is a result of better building standards, new green areas, better traffic solutions and the comprehensive development of the city part Lehen. Inhabitants now have a lot of new infrastructure (supermarket, shops, medical services, social infrastructure) in direct proximity.

The whole process lasted about 12 years and a lot of people were involved. The project “Strubergasse” will now serve as best practice example for other districts refurbishments.

KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	62 %
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	5,09 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	25 %
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	5,48 kg CO ₂ eq./m ² /year
Consumption of water for residential population:	40 m ³ /occupant/year
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	265 m/100 inhabitants
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 2

Comments of the jury

«A flagship project with a holistic planning, multi-governance approach!
By demolishing existing buildings and rebuilding the structures in high energy performance the city of Salzburg takes great efforts to offer social housing. The neighborhood is a perfect application of the philosophy of continuous improvement and learning cycles.»



City of Križevci – New Centre

Honorable mentioned in the category: Existing retrofitted areas, areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants



New Centre from former military area

The neighborhood area of „Križevci – New Centre“ is a former military area, which has been revitalized today as an urban, technological, educational and health centre of the city. It covers a total area of 8.490 m² in five structures.

City of Križevci sees the life of this neighborhood through four key-word concepts: urban, sustainable, green and innovative, showing that even a small town in the rural environment can have an urban area that combines technology and innovation with sustainability, sociological and ecological aspects. City of Križevci is working towards the goal of turning this neighborhood in a centre of knowledge, experience, innovative and smart solutions.

Unique Selling Proposition (USP)

The USP of the neighborhood is characterized by its transformation from military area into the new and functional area that unites public and private partnerships in order to maintain a sustainable and smart development of the city.

The added value for the city government is the publicity that came along after the success of this project. The added value for citizens is their inclusion in development of smart solutions and being part of transformation and change in their living-area.

New technologies and innovative solutions

„Križevci“ is by so far the most known neighbourhood - an area for developing new technologies and innovative solutions. Media coverage and publicity was high in 2018.

This neighborhood project has been presented in climate and energy conferences in Slovenia and Serbia. Quality networking has been established and many institutions called to organize study visits to this district and city in general.

The city is trying to include citizens in projects and creating public policies, but sometimes, some of those innovative energy and technology solutions projects are hard for citizens to apprehend.

Especially when, on the other side, the city is still struggling with basic infrastructure problems in other city areas, also unemployment rate and general low percentage of highly educated people. In addition to finance, realization is often slowed down by administrative and legal procedures and regulations, mostly on national level.



KPI calculations

Ecological value of land:	6,53 %
Use stage energy cost for public buildings:	9,29 €/m ² /year
Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption:	recalculation needed
Total GHG Emissions from energy used:	32,77 kg CO2 eq./m ² /year
Consumption of water for residential population:	35 m ³ /occupant/year
Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network:	150 m/100 inhabitants
Community involvement in urban planning activities:	Level 3

Comments of the jury

« Using wise public investments promoting social infrastructure at strategic places opens a field for further improvements in the neighborhood. The city successfully addresses the important issue of integration of foreign populations and cultures into its built environment development and includes respective groups in ideation and decision making processes. »

Facts

State: Croatia
 Region: Koprivnica-Križevci County
 City: Križevci
 Size: 225.044 m²
 Inhabitants: 105
 Area in cities under 10.000 inhabitants
 Existing retrofitted area

Recommendations

Housing Complex Lerchenstraße



Facts

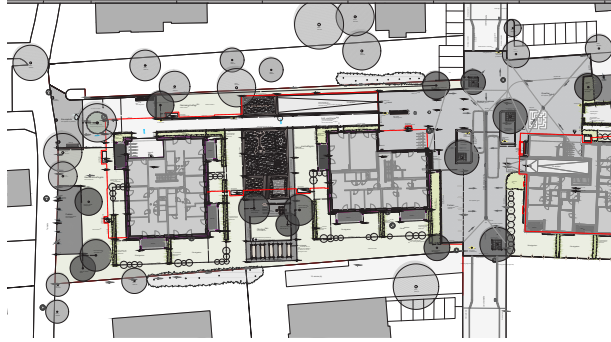
Wolfurt, Vorarlberg, Austria

Size: 7.200 m²

160 inhabitants

Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

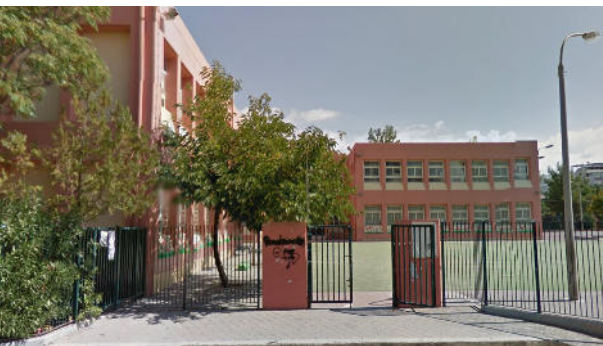
New developments



Innovation

High-quality buildings and outdoor areas; development of the design in consultation with the community; cooperation with energy experts to optimize two buildings in construction and operation

Vrilissia



Facts

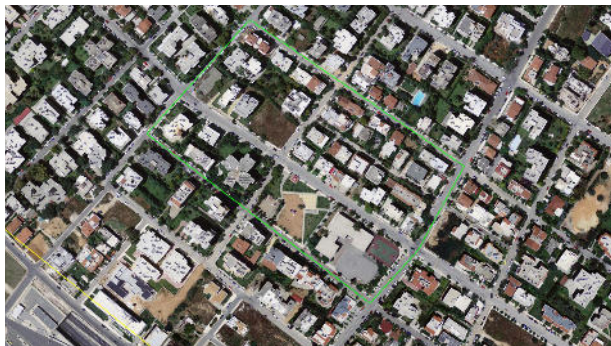
Vrilissia, North sector of Attica, Greece

Size: 42.000 m²

500 inhabitants

Areas in cities between 10.001 and 50.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Improvement of wellbeing of inhabitants through a sustainable mobility plan; upgrade of infrastructure networks; energy saving; electric and hydrogen mobility; combined heat and power application

Recommendations

Vojnik center



Facts

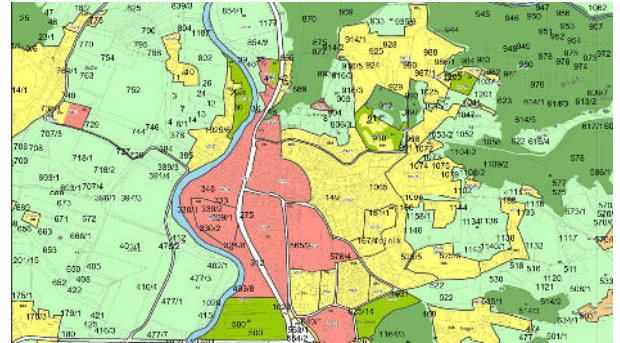
Vojnik, Savinja, Slovenia

Size: 5 km²

2.400 inhabitants

Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Development of public services and capacities for citizens of different generations; construction of a business zone; inclusion of environmental aspects; almost zero energy buildings; road and cycle connections

Dobrna center



Facts

Dobrna, Savinjsko, Slovenia

Size: 2 km²

535 inhabitants

Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Development of sustainable tourism; encourage immigration of young people; sheltered dwellings for elderly persons; 3rd place in category of health resorts at national level

Recommendations

Branjin Vrh, Beli Manastir



Facts

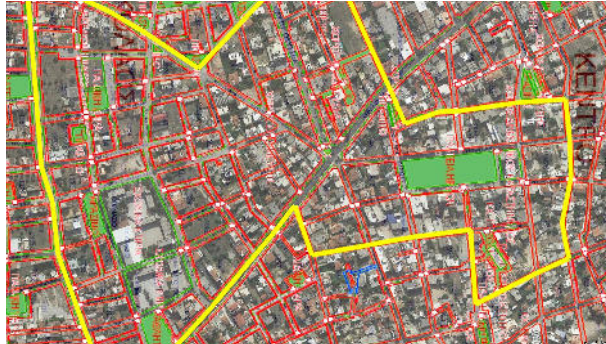
Branjin Vrh, Beli Manastir, Osječko-baranjska county, Croatia

Size: 63 km²

1.200 inhabitants

Areas in cities between 10.001 and 50.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Investments in suburb; support immigration by increasing attractiveness of the city; stimulation of economic activities and new jobs; protection of local community by providing opportunities for vulnerable groups

City of Ludbreg



Facts

Ludbreg, Varaždin County, Croatia

Size 74 km²

3.600 inhabitants

Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Sustainable development through entrepreneurship, culture, environment and innovation; aims to become an economically successful city; high quality life; one of the most important tourist points in the region

Recommendations

City of Pula



Facts

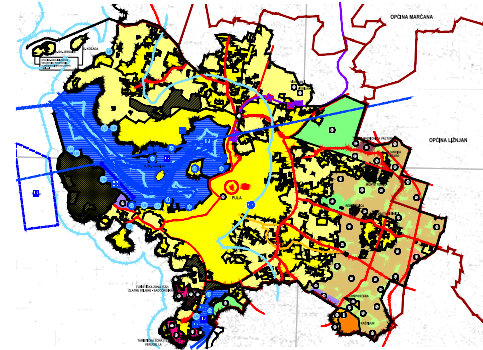
Pula, Istria, Croatia

Size: 18.000 m²

57.460 inhabitants

Areas in cities over 50.001 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Green principles in economic development; focus on knowledge based economy and a desirable city for life and work; different models of citizens inclusion in public consultation

Municipality of Acquappesa



Facts

Acquappesa, Calabria, Italy

Size: 128.457 m²

1.120 inhabitants

Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Encourages the use of public transport; efficient mobility; pedestrian and cycling areas; access to work and services; fosters economic development, social equity and environmental quality; energetically independent by 2040

Recommendations

University of Malta Campus



Facts

Msida, Malta

Size: 27 ha

14.000 inhabitants

Areas in cities between 10.001 and 50.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Educational facilities in a safe environment; sustainable at building scale and at urban neighborhood scale; wellbeing for the community on the campus; serving as a hub with various facilities including office spaces, library etc.

Old city of Krk - Island of Krk



Facts

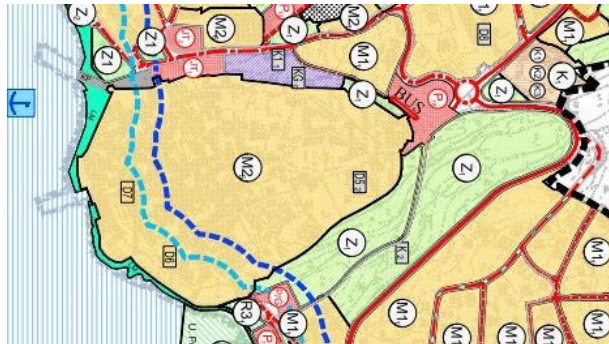
Krk, Primorsko-goranska County, Croatia

Size: 2 km²

300 inhabitants

Areas in cities between 10.001 and 50.000 inhabitants

Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Development of a more energy efficient and zero waste island; independent water supplies; eco lifestyle and eco tourism; education of citizens, sailors, tourists to collect waste in the sea with the „blue bag“ project

Recommendations

ZAC Valmar / La Ravoire



Facts

La Ravoire, Auvergne Rhône-Alpes, France
Size 10 ha
8.500 inhabitants
Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants
Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

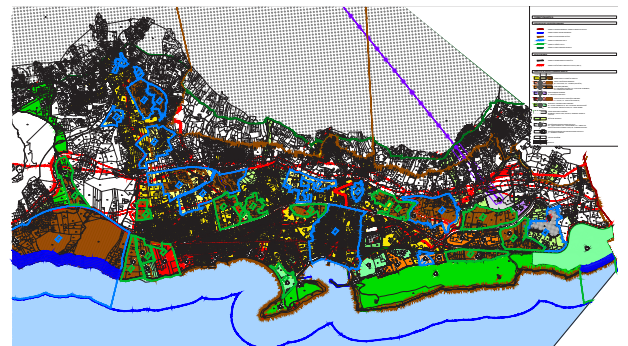
Diverse intergenerational residence; development with consultation of inhabitants; commitments and civil vocations, 1.060 new dwellings for about 2.500 inhabitants; shops, services and leisure activities

City of Makarska



Facts

Makarska, Splitsko-dalmatinska county, Croatia
Size: 37,95 km²
13.834 inhabitants
Areas in cities between 10.001 and 50.000 inhabitants
Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Development of a competitive and innovative economy; increasing quality of life of citizens; diversify and expand tourist offer by creating prerequisites for the development of sustainable all-year tourism

Recommendations

Polo Universitario Economico



Facts

Udine, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Italy
Areas in cities over 50.001 inhabitants
Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

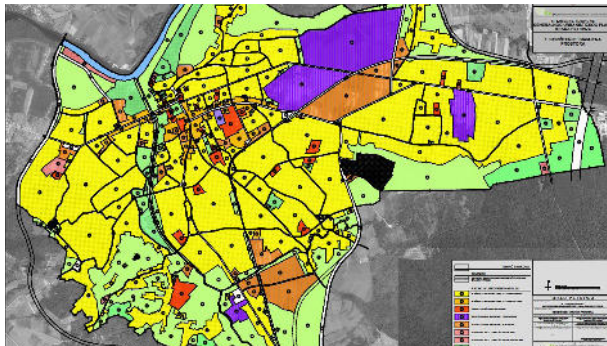
Limited traffic zone in the municipality; improvements in energy efficiency; preservation of large green, unbuilt areas; citizens encouragement to use public transport

Sajmište, Petrinja



Facts

Petrinja, Sisačko-Moslavačka Županija, Croatia
Size: 45.000 m²
1.500 inhabitants
Areas in cities between 10.001 and 50.000 inhabitants
Existing retrofitted areas



Innovation

Safe neighborhood; sport and social facilities; connection to new mobility infrastructure to city center; urban gardens; constant development of cultural, social and economic capacities; preservation of nature and tradition; inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups

Recommendations

Historical center of Ano Liosia



Facts

Ano Liosia, Municipality of Fyli, Attica Greece
Size: 27 ha
1.320 inhabitants
Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants
Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting



Innovation

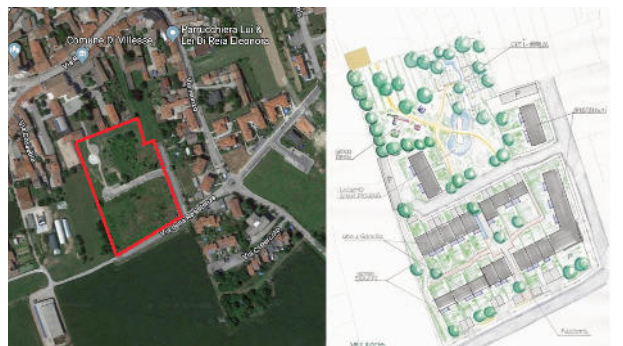
Continuous increase in population, role model for other municipalities as „green municipality“, change of image, improve energy and carbon footprint, self-efficiency in electric energy and water, reduction of unemployment rate

Villaggio Bioecologico Borgo Gherziach



Facts

Villesse, Friuli Venezia Giulia Regione, Italy
Size: 12.616 m²
150 inhabitants
Areas in cities under 10.000 inhabitants
Areas under a planned or project phase retrofitting



Innovation

Urban upgrade; offering low-cost building areas; increasing residential population; public supervision on building process; consideration of impact on ecology and health; increasing community spaces, development of pedestrian paths

European Project

CESBA MED – For Sustainable MED Cities

CESBA MED promotes a neighborhood level approach to develop synergies in energy efficiency.

CESBA MED in Figures:

3.2 Mio Euro total project budget
36 month project duration, Nov 2016 - Oct 2019
2.7 Mio Euro ERDF co-financing rate

Project summary:

Energy efficiency improvement is a key strategy to reduce the environmental impact of public buildings. Energy efficient measures and their implementation at neighbourhood level (i.e. district heating, PV installations, etc.) are showing clearly that a building scale approach is not optimal in reaching significant and cost-effective improvements. Groups of buildings offer remarkable potentials for synergies.

However at neighbourhood scale, decision making processes and the design of the intervention are more complex. CESBA MED intends to find the most affordable and operational solutions for the development of energy efficiency plans at neighbourhood scale.

Testing the pilots:

The project tests 10 previous EU projects supporting the development of energy efficiency plans for public buildings in the context of their surrounding neighbourhoods. The objective of the test is to identify the most affordable, operational and suitable assessment criteria and method for the MED region at building and neighbourhood scale.

The 10 previous EU projects are: CLUE (Interreg IV C), CAT MED (Interreg MED), CABEE (ASP), FASU-DIR (FP7), EPISCOPE (IEE), ENERBUILD (ASP), CEC5 (Central Europe), IRH MED (Interreg MED), Open-House (FP7) and Superbuildings (FP7).

CESBA MED Passport:

The project develops a CESBA MED Passport for public buildings. The CESBA MED Passport will allow comparing in absolute terms the sustainability performance of neighbourhoods in the MED area.

Transferring:

- The project transfers the test results to target groups with the support of CESBA Local Project Committees (CPCs).
- A CESBA SN Toolkit (SN = Sustainable Neighbourhoods) to support the transferring activities will be prepared in 6 languages (Croatian, English, French, Greek, Italian, Spanish) and locally disseminated.
- A CESBA SN Training System and specific training programs for different users will be developed. The system will include training materials (manual, slides) and an e-learning platform.

EU-Project partners:

- City of Torino (lead partner)
- CESBA - Common European Sustainable Built Environment Assessment (main organizer CESBA Neighborhood Award)
- Government of Catalonia (co-organizer CESBA Neighborhood Award)
- EnvirobatBDM (co-organizer CESBA Neighborhood Award)
- iiSBE ItaliaR&D srl
- Municipality of Udine
- Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Énergie Environnement
- Municipality Sant Cugat del Vallès
- University of Malta
- National Observatory Athens
- Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar
- Urban Community of Marseille Metropolitan Province

cesba-med.interreg-med.eu

CESBA - The collective initiative for a new culture of Built Environment in Europe

CESBA is a collective European bottom-up initiative that provides knowledge on harmonised built environment assessment.

CESBA's mission is to facilitate diffusion and adoption of sustainable built environment principles through the use of harmonized assessment systems in the whole life cycle of the built environment.

Therefore CESBA wants to be Europe's leading organization for the harmonization of existing and future built environment assessment systems.

The 9 CESBA principles:

- The User First!
- Sustainability
- Regional Contextualization
- Comparability
- Mass-oriented
- Simple to use
- Open source
- Co-creation
- Transparency

CESBA Sprint Workshop

The CESBA Sprint Workshops offer the possibility to work for three days intensively on a certain topic and establish a strong relationship with other experts.

CESBA Award

The aim of the CESBA Award is to collect interesting examples of sustainable built environment developments in Europe. CESBA analyses, evaluates and fosters the exchange and networking of stakeholders.

CESBA Tools & Training

CESBA develops tools on assessing the sustainable built environment and offers training to use these tools.

Knowledge Hub

CESBA wiki (wiki.cesba.eu) collects and disseminates outputs from EU-projects related to sustainable built environment assessment.

Contact

office@cesba.eu
www.cesba.eu
wiki.cesba.eu

 @CESBAAssociation

 CESBA_Association

CESBA President



Willy Küchler
CESBA president

«I am pleased that the 1st CESBA Neighborhood Award has succeeded so well and that CESBA has been able to provide a further impulse for the discussion of the quality of the built environment!»

Contact

Project CESBA MED

cesba-med.interreg-med.eu

City of Torino | www.comune.torino.it

CESBA - Common European Sustainable Built Environment Assessment | www.cesba.eu

Government of Catalonia | web.gencat.cat

EnvirobatBDM | www.envirobatbdm.eu

iisBE ItaliaR&D srl | www.iisbe-rd.it

Municipality of Udine | www.comune.udine.gov.it

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Énergie Environnement | www.auvergnerhonealpes-ee.fr

Municipality Sant Cugat del Vallès | www.santcugat.cat

University of Malta | www.um.edu.mt

National Observatory Athens | www.noa.gr

Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar | www.eihp.hr

Urban Community of Marseille Metropolitan Province | www.ampmetropole.fr



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