

Template for Living Lab Strategy definition and outline of key information on Living Lab process at demonstrator and concept case sites of PHUSICOS

Work Package 3 – Service Innovation – Living Lab processes at case sites

Key Information on local Living Lab Strategy

Name of Case Site:	Pyrenees, France-Spain-Andorra
Type of Case Site:	Demonstrator Case
LL strategy elaborated by:	Idoia Arauzo / Santiago Fábregas
LL strategy elaborated on:	29.04.2019

Key Information Cluster 1: Direction and Scope of Work

1.1 Key goal of Living Lab process

Situational description:

The Pyrenees demonstrator site is unique within the PHUSICOS project as it is the only one which exists across national boundaries, spanning the border between France and Spain. The demonstrator site intends to realize a total of five NBSs at several sites:

two proposed NBSs concern a transboundary road that runs through a mountain valley between Biescas, Spain and Laruns, France. The road experiences frequent **incidents of rock falls due to the unstable, steep slopes** on either side of it.

In Biescas, the main challenge is a morainic hillside with unstable sediments that produces **frequent rock falls**. At this location, the proposed NBS is the creation of a staggered descent on the hillside that mimics the flow of water through mountain pools, thereby slowing the movement of water and sediment.

In Laruns, there are one location that present challenges, being a forested hillside with falling rocks. For this forested area, the use of wooden tripods in order to prevent movement of snow packs and protect vegetation from snow damage is proposed, thereby maintaining soil stability. However, the implementation of NBSs at this location, Artouste in Laruns, is heavily dependent on approval from the National Park of the Pyrenees in which Laruns is located.

Given the location of the proposed NBSs in two different countries, one joint transboundary Living Lab processes will be undertaken in Portalet (Spain-France).

Key goal concerning Living Lab processes:

A common **goal for the stakeholder involvement processes is to create a joint vision and objective for the selection, design and implementation of NBSs**. In order to reach it, a mostly informational campaign is intended to be used to target stakeholders and involve them in the Living

Lab processes. The main reason for this choice is the need for **awareness-raising regarding the natural risks in mountain regions and the importance of NBSs and to achieve more security of the local communities.**

1.2 Sub-objectives of Living Lab process

- To achieve the mostly consensus in the territory about the implementation of the suggested NBSs.
- To integrate the NBS in Regional Roads Management Protocols and in futures road security works in other kms of the road as an alternative to concret, steel and other grey solutions.
- To create a network of organisations and people from different departments or sectores and different territorial scale (local, regional, state).

1.3 Identified key topics and priority demands to work on with the Living Lab

Key topics which have been identified to work on during the Living Lab process in **Portalet** are: Environment protection, efficiency of the investment, modification of the landscape and their maintenance in the long term.

Priority demands of Living Lab participants identified on occasion of the Kick-off event in **Portalet** are:

- To assure the biodiversity protection, to assure the right funds management, to assure the maintenance of the NBSs.
- To analyze and to evaluate the modification of the landscape after the intervention NBSs in the short and medium term

1.4 Intended outcomes to be achieved by the end of the Living Lab process

Which **intended outcomes** have been identified for the Living Lab process in **Portalet**?

To have a case study described technically and from the point of view of the Living Lab process which could be shown as a good example.

To make a balance of the advantages and disadvantages of the NBS solution against classic solutions, and its applicability for other non morainic terrains

1.5 Scope and content of Co-Design

Portalet:

After the proposal of the diagnosis, the study of alternatives and the proposed solution, the debate and discussion among the actors of the territory is raised.

This debate and discussion will allow us to rethink the proposed solution and/or propose modifications to carry out the work

Key Information Cluster 2: Participant circle, facilitators and operational background

2.1 Names of all persons / stakeholders being designated as stable group/ core circle/ continued members of the Living Lab

Participants who were present in the meeting on 11th March, 2019, for the decision on the NBS proposal selection for PHUSICOS were:

Portalet

Santiago Fabregas - ECGT Portalet

Idoia Arauzo – CTP

Jerome Darré - CD64

Patrice Billaut - CD64

Pierre Escale - DDTM64

Pyrenean Ecology Institute

Municipality of Laruns

Municipality of Biescas

Roads Department of the Aragon Regional Government. Servando GONZÁLEZ y Abel SALAS

Environmental Department of the Aragon Regional Government

Spanish Geological and Mining Institute (IGME)

2.2 Form of institutionalization of the Living Lab process

Minutes of all meetings are to be taken.

Based on the Minutes, a Memorandum of Understanding or Commitment of Shared Actions will be drawn up by consensus prior to the actions, depending on the outcome of the previous meetings

2.3 Institutional background / frame for the Living Lab process

Portalet: “Mountain plan of the Pyrenees” and the SECURUS Interreg project about cross-border road security.

3.1 Location of Living Lab meetings

Preferably in the Space Portalet as it is the reference point but also in , municipality of Biescas and municipality of Laruns, or other headquarters of the GA and CDPA in the territory