

Dynamics of third places in Europe

Exploratory study



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Summary

The ANCT and Cerema have collaborated together because they wish to co-construct a transnational analysis of the reality of third places, both to share good practices and to better mobilise the public funding necessary for the deployment of actions carried out by third places in France and in Europe according to a hybrid economic model which combines commercial services and general interest activities.

These dynamics of third places appear in very different forms in the different European countries. A comparative study of third places in Europe makes it possible to identify both the dynamics of networks and the dynamics of local third places, and to extract the trends, similarities and differences with respect to France.

After a first phase of identification of emblematic third places in Europe, our work aimed to continue this inventory, and to conduct a comparative analysis of the situation of third places through interviews intended to better understand the dynamics on a European scale, in particular on three priority themes: the appropriation of cultural rights, active citizenship and the relocation of production systems; with a single guiding thread: the relationship between the places, the networks of places and public policies, the institutions

Key words to remember from the study

Third Places	Third-Party Networks
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Communication status of the study

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- Restricted access: document accessible only to Cerema agents
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<https://doc.cerema.fr/depot-rapport.aspx>

Context and purpose of the study

The Agence Nationale de la Cohésion des Territoires (ANCT) has co-financed a benchmark and analysis of the dynamics of third places in Europe. This mission is part of the governmental programme "New places, new links¹", the objective of which is to identify and support local and regional actors capable of supporting the deployment of this multitude of local initiatives led by communities committed to the challenges identified by the actors in the territories.

The ANCT has created a steering committee, made up of representatives of the ANCT, France Tiers-Lieux, the French Fab Labs Network and Régions de France, as well as a facilitation committee made up of the same members, and representatives of third places from ten European countries, representatives of French ministries and national organisations working in the fields concerned, and territory factories already involved in European projects. The aim is to organise a meeting to identify the challenges and prospects for the development of third places in Europe, based in particular on the elements presented by the comparative analyses drawn up by "Pour la Solidarité", a think and do tank established in Brussels, and by Cerema. This event will take place in June 2023, in Montpellier.

The definition of third places proposed in the context of the work of the Steering Committee is as follows:

Third places are social innovation spaces built around a community of users seeking shared governance, in response to identified challenges, particularly in the fields of ecological, digital, food, citizen, work, mobility or health transitions.

In addition, and as an option, the third places can :

- Offer a wide range of tools and services;
- Creating and using commons, providing shared resources and designing collective investment solutions;
- Operate on a hybrid business model;
- Formalise a territorial or networked outreach of their activities.

The French dynamic is well known and developed thanks to the Public Interest Group France Tiers-Lieux, and to the National Association of Tiers-Lieux which is the association representing third places and inter-municipal, departmental and regional networks. The report "Our territories in action" published in 2021, reflects the dynamics of Third-Party Places at the national level <https://francetierslieux.fr/rapport-tiers-lieux-2021/>

¹ "New Places, New Links", <https://tierslieux.anct.gouv.fr/fr/accueil>

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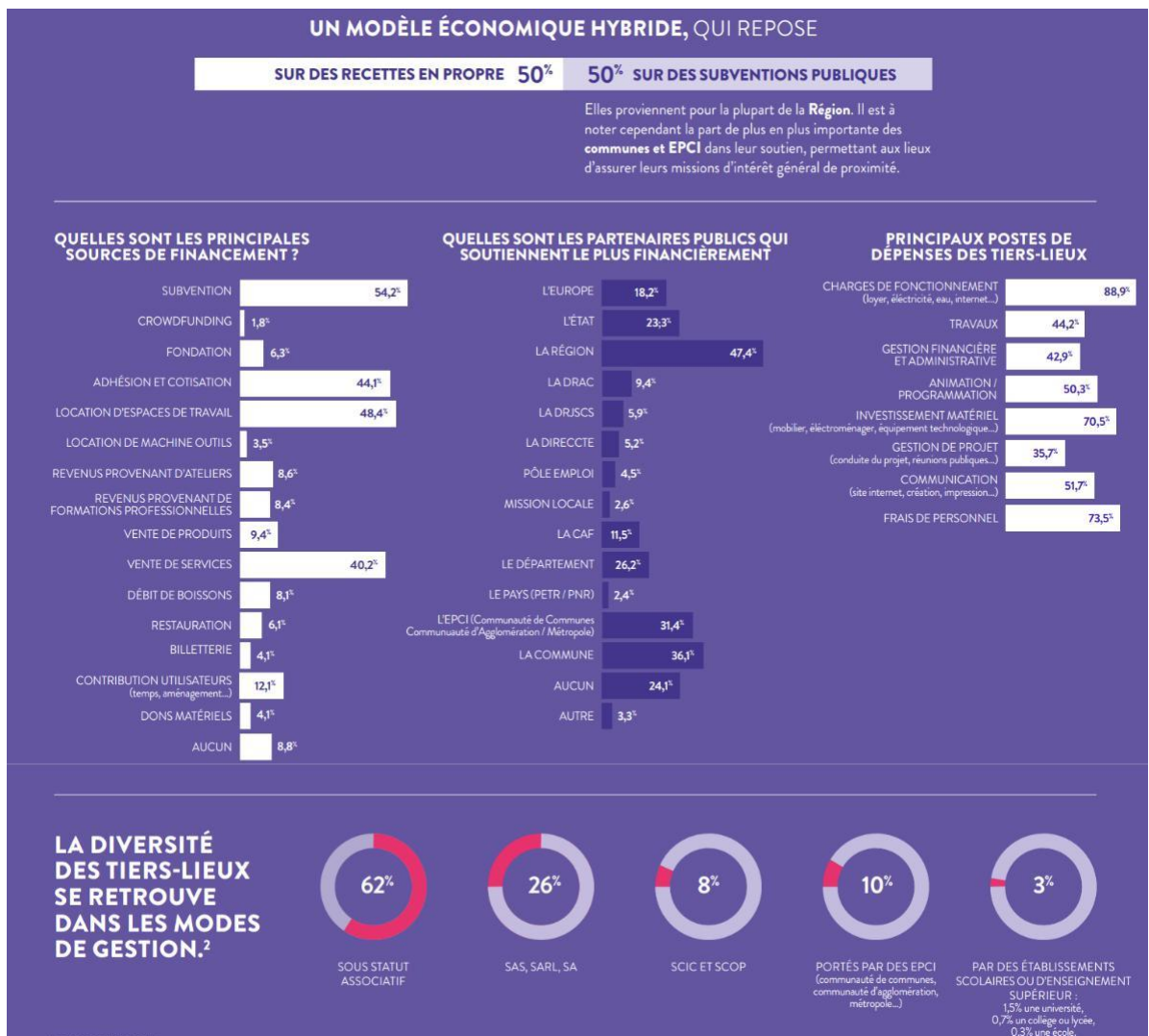
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Introduction

In order to be able to compare European dynamics with the French trend, some extracts from the France Tiers-Lieux report "Our territories in action", as well as the testimony of Tuba in Lyon are shared in the introduction.

The economic model of third places in France is hybrid and based on the sale of various services, accompanied by public subsidies of between 1/3 and half of the income from activities. The local authorities and the players in local activities (tourism, culture, etc.) are the most involved. The associative model predominates. This is reflected in the diagrams below.

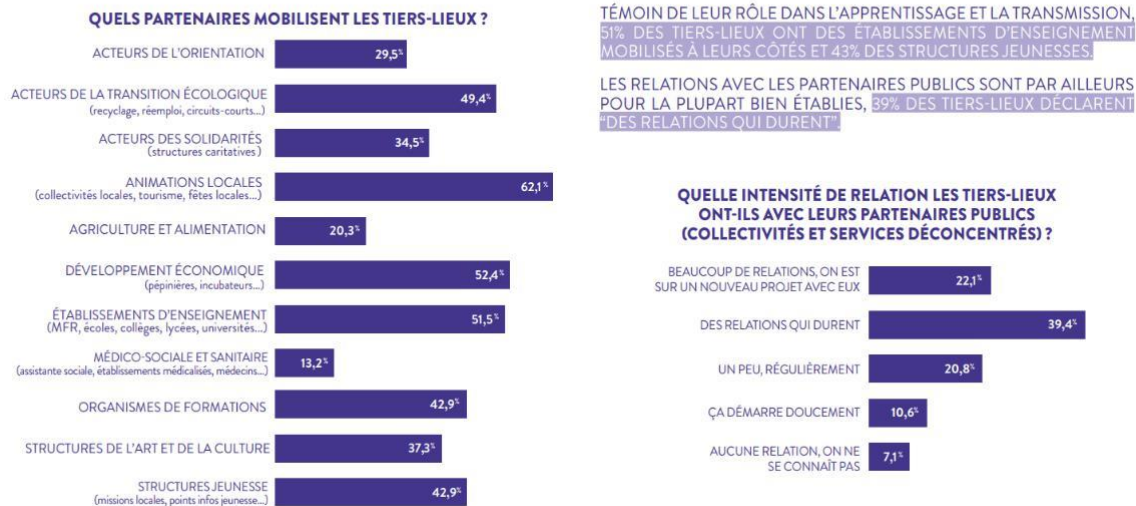
Figure 1: Business model and management methods in France



Source: Nos territoires en action, [Rapport d'activité 2021](#), France Tiers-Lieux

Figure 2: Diversity of actors mobilised by the third places

POUR 62% DES TIERS-LIEUX, LES COLLECTIVITÉS, ET LES ACTEURS DE L'ANIMATION LOCALE SONT LES PLUS IMPLIQUÉS, À LEURS CÔTÉS.



Source: *Nos territoires en action*, [Rapport d'activité 2021](#), France Tiers-Lieux

Frédéric Lecoin, Director of TUBA, considers that all third places have a political dimension, as they replace a certain number of functions such as the closure of post offices, transport and public services and provide digital mediation which is never valued. " *Raising people's digital awareness is considered essential by everyone, but few actors are willing to finance it, with the exception of the French government and the departmental councils. The Third-Party Centres have proved their worth, they federate actors, private citizens, and are involved in many actions of general interest*". Despite this, he notes that political changes are weakening them.

He also mentioned the idea that there is a lot of funding for Third-Party Centres, but that it would benefit from being "freer", directed towards actions that already exist, rather than being accessible mainly in the form of calls for projects. He emphasised that investment funding remains essential and that the provision of premises is an asset, as rent and payroll remain the most important items of expenditure. The regulatory limit of €200,000 in aid is considered too restrictive for private third places.

Beyond these few observations for France, what about the dynamics of third places in Europe? This is the question that this exploratory study will attempt to answer.

Methodology

In order to be able to identify trends on a European scale, **Cerema has carried out a European benchmark** of third places and networks of third places. This work has enabled the first inventory of third places already carried out by the ANCT and its partners to be expanded upon. The methodology was based on a keyword search on the Internet, on a European scale, in different languages, followed by an initial in-depth study of the activities of third places and their networks via their websites.

A pre-selection of inspiring Third-Party and Third-Party network initiatives was carried out in collaboration with the ANCT, in order to gain a deeper understanding of their functioning through the conduct of some fifteen interviews.

These semi-structured interviews were conducted with two separate questionnaires, one for third places and the other for third place networks (Annex 16 and 17). The interviews were conducted between December 2022 and February 2023.

These interviews were supplemented by documentary research, in particular research articles that provide an initial look at the differences between third places according to their country and under different facets.

The research work analysed is based on the investigation of different documentary sources (notably HAL open archives, Cairn, Google Scholar and Journals.Openedition), over the last five years (i.e. the period 2017-2022), cross-checked with the results of the bibliographical research of the study's facilitation committee presented during the seminar in March 2022

The bias was to select articles or books:

- in French or English,
- with comparisons and examples from abroad,
- addressing in particular the question of the relations between the collectives carrying out third place projects and the public authorities.

From all of these investigations, Cerema and ANCT have identified inspiring practices to share with the study's Steering Committee, some of which have been included in the programme of the event organised in June 2023, which is intended to share feedback and practices on a European scale.

1 - RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH ANALYSIS

The elements of comparison with the French dynamic are based mainly on the analysis of the France Tiers Lieux report. They are also based on two issues of the magazine Thema, produced with the contribution of Cerema for the CGDD, for their analysis of the relations between citizen initiatives for transition and public action, and on the lessons that are drawn from them.

1.1 Documentation mobilised

Literature review		
Gerhard Krauss, Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay (dir.)	Third places. Working and undertaking in the territories: coworking spaces, fablabs, hacklabs... / reading notes by M. Demaury and N. Richez-Battesti	Rennes, Quebec, Presses universitaires de Rennes, Presses de l'université du Québec, col. "Espaces et territoires", 2020, 212 p., ISBN: 978-2-7535-7809-8.
Francesco Campagnari	Cultural heritage activation as inquiry by citizen-initiated cultural centres: the case of Nova Synagoga in Zilina, Slovakia	Università IUAV Di Venezia, f.campagnari@stud.iuav.it
Gerhard Krauss	The example of the Baden-Württemberg third places: the public authorities in charge?	58th ASRDLF Conference: Transitions, territorial governance and solidarity, Jun 2022, Rennes, France. halshs-03763712
Seth A. Williams , John R. Hipp	How great and how good? Third places, neighbor interaction, and cohesion in the neighborhood context. Seth A. Williams , John R. Hipp	Social Science Research, Volume 77, January 2019, Pages 68-78, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2018.10.008
Raphaël Besson	Role and limits of third places in the making of contemporary cities	Territoires en mouvement n° 34, 2017
Raphaël Besson	What European policy for Mediterranean third places?	The Conversation, 21 May 2018

Literature review		
Eve Ross	Third places in medium-sized cities: the example of medium-sized cities in the Greater Region and in the suburbs of Amsterdam	Economic Interventions No. 60, 2018
Christine Liefoghe	The third place, a transitional object for a changing world	Cultural Policy Observatory 2018/2 No. 52
D.-G. Tremblay, A. Scaillerez	Coworking spaces: new places in business initiatives?	Journal of innovation economics and management, 2020/1 No. 31
<i>Advocacy, network reports</i>		
Bogen, P.	Business models profiling of cultural centres and performing arts organizations	Report, 2018, Sweden: Trans Europe Halles
Clara J. Reich	Exploring Placemaking and Sustainable Business Cases in Oslo	2020, Placemaking Europe, Anna Louise Bradley, Adam Curtis
Culture Action Europe, ENCC, IETM, TEH	Beyond the Urban: Contemporary Arts and Culture as Keys to a Sustainable and Cohesive Europe	Brussels, March 2020
<i>(Press coverage of research work)</i>		
Vianney Delourme	We must build a Europe of cultural third places	Enlarge your Paris
Mathieu Laurent	Third Places, a new model for working together	La Croix 27 August 2021

The work identified draws on examples from Germany, Slovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the Mediterranean region, as well as from Quebec/Canada and the United States.

The third places studied are diverse in terms of their categories and their objects: coworking spaces (often), cultural places, neighbourhood associations, more occasionally fablab or hackerspaces. What they all have in common is that they are embodied in physical places.

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The research questions focused on the impact of third places on their territories; for example, on their influence on social cohesion and neighbourhood relations, particularly in contexts of poverty, or on the benefits for economic development and employment in rural areas. They also question the characteristics and effects of their organisation and functioning, by analysing the influence of the social trajectories of their founders, the reality of their collective and collaborative dimensions and their relations with public authorities.

1.2 Analysis and lessons learned

What lessons can be drawn from this work, particularly with regard to the contribution of third places to the creation of territories, the possible positioning of public authorities with regard to these structures and the support they can provide for their development and operation?

1.2.1 The growth of Third Places internationally

First of all, it should be noted that the literature confirms, on a European scale, the rise of third places, particularly coworking spaces or cultural spaces, and networks of third places. In France, the France Tiers-Lieux report counted 1,800 third places in 2018, 2,500 in 2021 and a prospect of 3,500 in 2022.

As far as coworking spaces in the Mediterranean countries are concerned, the Coworkmed project identified in 2018 more than 320 spaces, notably in Catalonia (Spain), as well as in Italy, Greece and Croatia, representing 2.3% of coworking spaces worldwide (18,700 in 2018, 26,300 in 2020 according to the Statista portal).

Cultural venues, for example those that emerged from the emergence of experimental artistic venues in the 1970s and 1980s, have also experienced strong development with a significant opening in Eastern European countries over the past 40 years, as attested to by the director of the Plus Petit Cirque in Bagneux, one of the founders of the European Caravan network (a network of circus schools with a social vocation). The phenomenon of the emergence of third places now even seems to affect territories that were once outside of the movement, as shown by the work of G. Krauss in Baden-Württemberg in Germany.

1.2.2 Third places and coworking spaces: an unequal contribution to the development of innovation and the territorial economy, the role of the public authorities in question

Co-working spaces occupy an important place in the literature identified. These spaces are located "at the border of three worlds": that of the pioneers in the creation of third places, often driven by the culture of free software, that of the capitalist enterprise or the social and solidarity economy, and that of public policies" (Demaury, 2020) and today they cover places with diverse objectives, sometimes hybrid, sometimes with a mainly economic vocation. They are generally of great interest to the public authorities because of their connection with the world of work, particularly in situations of transition or economic crisis. Expectations can be "summarised in four keywords: telework, innovation, revitalisation, transformation", especially for declining medium-sized towns, rural areas far from large metropolises or disadvantaged neighbourhoods (Liefoghe, 2018). Several articles question the reality of their contributions in terms of innovation, cooperation and territorial development, and question the methods of intervention of public actors to support third places.

Thus, a survey conducted in Quebec among entrepreneurs and employees of coworking spaces concludes that, although these third places are undeniably beneficial in terms of access to knowledge, innovation and cooperation, this does not automatically translate into reality (Tremblay, 2020). It depends on various factors and strategies of the founders of third places and the workers themselves,

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such as the mobilisation of financial and human resources, but also the maintenance of a professional specialisation, shared values, and the animation of the place, which is essential for developing trust and collaboration. The territorial context also appears to be a differentiating factor.

Work carried out in medium-sized towns in areas undergoing industrial or agricultural conversion, in eastern France and in the suburbs of Amsterdam, bears witness to the movement to create third places, with or without initial support from local authorities, and questions their contribution to territorial development. These third places welcome a significant number of individuals who are primarily concerned with creating their own jobs and motivated by the desire for independence. With fairly limited resources and part of rather informal networks, these spaces are currently struggling to become part of an innovation dynamic. Some of their members find it difficult to support themselves and are sometimes forced to enter a selection process in order to join a subsidised programme, to the detriment of the development of a collaborative logic and innovation. In these territories, 'the sponsorship role of local authorities is fundamental, whether they act as institutional entrepreneurs or as (financial) supporters' (Ross, 2018). Without the provision of real estate logistics or tertiary infrastructure, and probably without the benefits of networking, most would not have been able to establish and sustain themselves. The impact on innovation and on the revitalisation of the territory remains fragile today, even if the number of higher education graduates in these areas may seem favourable for communities that rely on new technologies.

Research in northern France leads to the same conclusion (Liefoghe, 2018). While in some territories, third places can find a 'market' - at the risk of losing their initial alternative character - in declining industrial cities, on the other hand, political support is essential, whether these spaces are private initiatives or the initiative of a territorial authority. In the latter case, the objective of the actors who support third places (local authorities, but sometimes also the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, or even private companies) is generally to contribute to the networking of the territory, to support an urban project or the revitalisation of rural areas. The third place is then seen as a "hybrid space likely to facilitate the transition of populations in difficulty, starting with young people, towards digital, ecological and solidarity-based practices". This necessary link to the public authorities nevertheless assumes, in order not to make the third place lose its creative dimension, "that politics accepts the experimentation of third places and in third places".

Conversely, research carried out in more prosperous, industrialised regions shows that the relationship with third places is more distant, or at least less direct. This is the case, for example, in Baden-Württemberg, which is the subject of a recent study that analysed the origins of the founders of third places (Krauss, 2022). Historically, these spaces have been the result of individual initiatives, of employees in search of meaning and autonomy, sometimes resulting in a form of "entre-soi" and closed communities. In this context, the intervention of the public authorities was little expected. Recent developments, coupled with a strong growth in the number of structures, have helped to bring some of these places more into the economic system. However, despite a very rich institutional environment, public policies are little concerned with third places, and local authorities sometimes even remain on the sidelines in their own territory. Interventions in favour of third places are part of broader federal or regional policies, often with the aim of developing new technologies, which guide the activity of third places at the expense of a more societal vision of these spaces. The subsidies granted are fragmented to the detriment of an overall support policy, and third places are seen more as tools among others in the service of other policies. However, the diversity of these spaces, linked to the profiles of their founders, with different levels of integration into the economic system, would argue for relying more on these initiatives to build a real policy of third places on the territory.

It would therefore seem that, although public policy support is often expected and necessary (whether the third place is a private initiative or an initiative of a local authority), the issues and support methods are not similar depending on the territorial context, and the effects may be more or less favourable to the development of real third places that are conducive to innovation (technological, but also social) and cooperation. In addition to the human and financial dimensions, support also covers tools for leadership, links with local players and networking, while leaving room for experimentation. The results of this work are in line with the findings of the Coworkmed project, which revealed numerous expectations in this respect on the part of project leaders - a network structure for better pooling of

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resources, greater visibility, methods for better evaluating externalities, and the anchoring of third places in their territorial ecosystems.

1.2.3 Cultural and 'urban' third places: a role to play in the making of the city, an overall policy still to be constructed

Cultural third places have also been the subject of particular attention in the work identified. Here too, some studies have attempted to test the supposed contributions of third places. This is the case, for example, of a study carried out in Los Angeles on the link between third places, cohesion and interactions between neighbours (Williams, Hipp, 2019), which reinterrogates the founding definition of third places proposed by Oldenburg in 1989. It shows that this link is effective, but only for a subset of the city's poorest neighbourhoods.

The testimony of the director of the Plus Petit Cirque du Monde in Bagneux affirms the importance of rooting artistic and cultural third places in the heart of the neighbourhood. A proactive approach is necessary to make culture truly accessible, access to the place truly open, and also to accompany the consequences of gentrification often associated with the revaluation of wasteland spaces (Besson, 2017) - not without paradox in relation to the objectives of the place.

Various research studies have focused on citizen-initiated cultural centres, their economic model and their methods of intervention. C. Campagnari draws on the research literature on the members of the TEH network, on Italian literature and on a case study in Slovakia. He questions the action of these centres beyond their walls, in terms of urban intervention, and the processes of institutionalisation at work. The report of the European project Creative Lenses, on the economic model of such cultural centres, shows that 92% now receive a subsidy from a state, region or local government.

But C. Campagnari's work on the case of the re-appropriation and transformation of a synagogue shows that, while the cultural centre had reached a quasi-institutionalised form, the project, "as a series of indeterminate situations, led to a partial de-institutionalisation and to the emergence of new modes of functioning, in a dynamic of creative conflict with other experts and professionals". The author hypothesises that between institutionalised and self-organised forms, an in-between emerges, especially at certain phases of the project.

Finally, work has been done more specifically on third places in relation to the urban fabric, questioning the right place of the community and the prospects for setting up an "urban third places policy". The challenge is to be able to be part of a global policy, given the diffuse nature of third places, without "institutionalising" them too much. In addition to financial support - demanded by certain third places when they sometimes compensate for the intervention of public authorities - the author emphasises the need to adapt public action towards more leadership skills, co-production, decompartmentalisation of services and acceptance of the right to make mistakes. He also calls for the introduction of more flexibility within urban planning tools and documents in favour of facilitation work to encourage the emergence of third places. He concludes: "It is a question of supporting bottom-up dynamics through the development of digital tools, networking platforms, policies for the temporary management of vacant spaces or the launch of open calls for projects. The challenge is also to introduce greater freedom for the actors in charge of urban design and a greater capacity to listen to the ideas and productions of users and citizen initiatives' (Besson, 2017).

1.3 For more information

The literature reviewed remains partial, focusing on targeted issues or exploratory research based on a few case studies. It is difficult at this stage to draw general conclusions about the national dynamics at work in other European countries, except to highlight the growth of the movement and the networking of third places. However, we can highlight the effort made in many recent articles to analyse the reality of third places. In this respect, there are converging analyses of their operating

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conditions, particularly in the case of coworking spaces, where the dynamic of social innovation or collaboration, which is not always automatic, can be diminished depending on the territorial, social or economic context. Some of them are moving away from the initial philosophy of "free software", according to articles by Krauss, Tremblay, Liefoghe and Ross. There is indeed a great diversity of third places; some remain "hybrid", others are part of a kind of market, for others still, there may be a problem of financing which limits innovation or a tendency to be "inward-looking" in some of them and policies which push towards the technological and less towards the societal dimension (Krauss).

A certain number of factors must be brought together to innovate and work together (a collective, values, common needs, etc.), and strategies must be implemented, among which the positioning and action of the public authorities can play an important role in their positioning on the territory. In this study, we have focused on third places that have a strong capacity for innovation and collaboration, with a local or networked impact.

The work studied here shows that a whole continuum is possible between "institutionalised" or self-organised third places, and that this status can also vary during the "life" of the third place. The public authorities, in addition to the financial and human contributions that are often expected and necessary, also have a role to play in the networking of third places, in their territorial registration and intermediation with the socio-economic actors of the territory, or in taking them into account in an overall urban policy. The condition is that the third places find their rightful place, by relying on the initiatives at the origin of the third places, by taking care not to lock themselves into a framework of financing or operation that is too prescriptive, sometimes too technological, and in any case, by endeavouring to preserve their own capacity for experimentation.

The phenomenon undoubtedly needs evaluation tools to enable its impacts to be measured. These tools should be adapted to third places (to the spirit of third places): measuring their economic performance, but also their social, territorial, urban and environmental impacts. The evaluation thus sought could combine traditional tools, self-evaluation tools and evaluation by the users of the third places. They allow for a collective evaluation, anchored in the territory, and to objectify not only the direct impacts, but also the positive externalities of the Third-Party Centres and their place in society.

A network of third places has thus initiated the drafting of a plea, which illustrates the need to be fully recognised in the process of creating new forms of recognition and sharing of culture, as an indispensable ingredient for cohesion in society.

<https://ecc.eu/resources/database/beyond-urban-contemporary-arts-and-culture-keys-sustainable-and-cohesive-europe>

A difference between the research and the interview results should be highlighted, which concerns the motivation behind the creation of the Third-Party. The research work underlines a tendency for Third-Party Centres to be created by people who want to create their own activity, whereas in the Third-Party Centres and networks interviewed this motivation is not mentioned.

This bias is undoubtedly due to the fact that the interviews conducted were selected from a list of third places and networks that represented a particular interest beyond the chosen themes (cultural practice, production system, doing things together) and already had a "solid" position.

2 RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN BENCHMARK

15 interviews were conducted, in English or in the mother tongue of the interviewees. The interview forms are available in Annex 1 and 2.

A summary of the interviews carried out is presented below, covering both the issues and specificities of third places and third place networks in the 3 selected themes. However, interviews were conducted with third places more oriented towards "technologies, digital development", as this type of place is also expanding.

The analysis is therefore based on a small number of interviews (15) and presents a bias since the organisations selected are well established, the networks of networks are powerful, extended to many countries, have many members and have been operating for a large number of years. Finally, the analysis is not based on European exhaustiveness as 9 countries are represented plus two European network heads.

2.1 List of interviews conducted and their specificities

The third places interviewed are listed below, on the one hand with their contacts (which will not be accessible in the published synthesis), and on the other hand with their specificities and the type of relations with public actors.

Figure 3: Summary table of contacts for the interviews

Structure name	Contact
Biblioteca Espinasse	Alessandro Pirrera, President of the association, resident and volunteer receptionist info@bibliotecaespinasse.it
CKIOPODKOWA Center of culture and civic initiatives in Podkowa Lesna	Marcin Sliwa, Head of International Cooperation www.Ckio.Ckiopodkowa.pl
Ciencia Ulisboa	Subdirector Dr. Margarida Santos-Reis, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Campo Grande, Edifício C5 - 3º Piso 1749-016 Lisboa https://ciencias.ulisboa.pt/en/sustainability-living-lab http://www.redecampussustentavel.pt/sobre/
ENCC	Lucie Perineau Communications and Publications Manager European Network of Cultural Centres Cellebroersstraat 16 B, 1000 Brussels, Belgium https://encc.eu

EAS Estonia briefing center (former name: Estonia show room)	EAS https://e-estonia.com/briefing-centre/about-us/ Maris Orav
Freixodomeio	Alfredo Sendim, Owner and Manager https://en.freixodomeio.pt
Liberate Diversity	Secretariat Matthias Lorimer European Coordination Let's Liberate Diversity! EC-LLD: www.liberatediversity.org
Living Labs in EU	Serge Novaetti Web link : https://encc.eu/network/members/plegma https://living-in.eu/
Open Food France	Clémence Berlinger, freelance agri-rural project manager at CAE Rhizome, member of the Open Food Network www.openfoodfrance.org
Open Food World	Nick Weir Community Facilitator Open Food https://openfoodnetwork.org
Gröna Cluster, Studieförbundet network	Nils Lagerroth Communication https://www.studieforamjandet.se/
Third floor Lisboa	Emmanuel Babled Manager, designer E-mail: info@the3rdfloor.net
Vuollerim	Louise Larsson, resident activist https://laplandvuollerim.se/en/
ZeitKultur	Barbara Stumpf, Independent Project Manager LAG ZEITKULTUR OSTSTEIRISCHES KERNLAND AT - 82a24 Kaindorf, Hartl 300 WWW.ZEITKULTUR.AT WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/ZEITKULTUR.AT WWW.SLOWTRIPS.EU

Figure 4: Summary table of the characteristics of the third places and networks interviewed

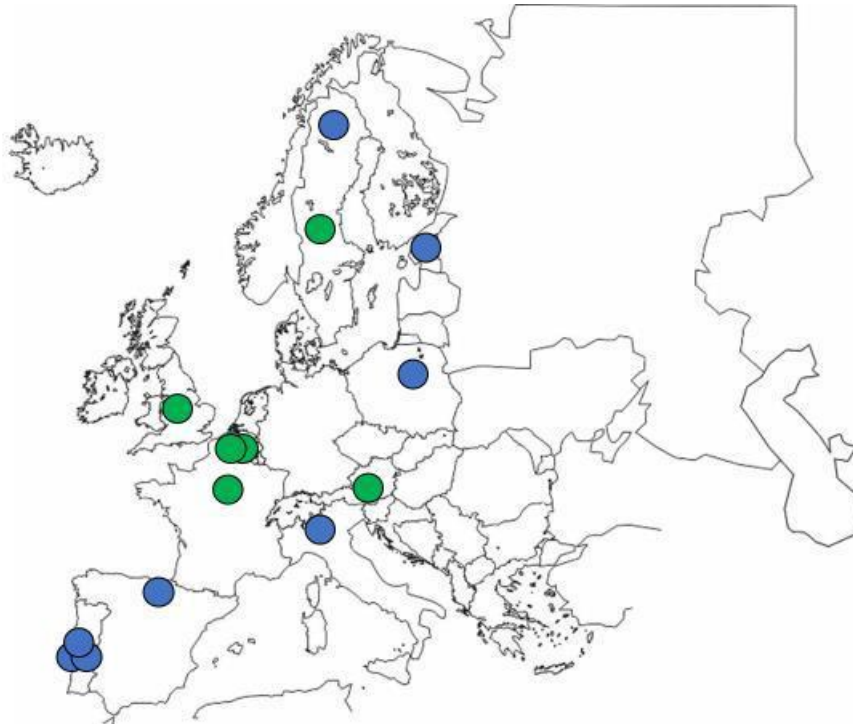
Places	Location	Brief presentation	Status, governance	Link with authorities, public policies
La biblioteca Sociale Espinasse	Milan, Italy	Cultural action run by and for the inhabitants. Informal meeting place for the (there are 200 in Milan) and there are some all over Italy	Association using communal property (flat), set at disposal of the 5 partners who live in the flat.	Communal portage, resulting from the State's initiative of confiscation of property from the mafia.
Freixo Do Meio	Foros de Vale Figueira, Portugal (1h of Lisbon)	Agricultural production in agro-ecology (Montado method) as a school for democracy	Cooperative then AMAP (changed the status of producer cooperative into a producer cooperative consumers)	Hostile town hall, then relations have improved. Desire for public participation in actions to empower people citizens
Third Floor	Lisbon, Portugal	Place composed around a design company + its research department + its a co-working space + a space for animation around arts and crafts with an impact international	Private with the aim of reviving Portuguese high end craftsmanship and showing Portuguese know-how in the general public	Support with the cultural guarantee fund, and support for the communication actions of the authorities popular with the public
AS FABRIK	Bibao, Spain	A place dedicated to advanced services	Venue managed by the city and the municipal company Bilbao Ekiintza, in close collaboration with the University of Mondragon	The political objective is to transforming the island of Zorrotzaurre into a hub of talent and knowledge
Estonia Showroom	Tallinn, Estonia	A place to welcome and present innovation on the e-Citizenship in Estonia and contact with companies local	Government agency with fixed funding now linked to the activity.	Created and financed by the State, it is a gateway to other players, including the Tallinn incubator, which is a third-party place oriented towards the creation of products and services, with a strong capacity to attract the creativity
Ckiopodkowa	Mazovje (near Warsaw), POLAND	Cultural centre in connection with ecology in Mazovje which is a garden city	Municipal service, including the activity continues even though it is no longer a mandatory competence	The main mission remains that of creating a local dynamic, a cohesion between inhabitants to ensure the resilience of the community in case of war or crisis.
Living Lab Scienca Ullisboa	Lisbon, Spain	An innovation laboratory The University of Geneva has an open innovation laboratory that allows environmental project developers to experiment within the university. Innovation laboratory that is part of a coalition of laboratories similar in different	Public, one of the main objectives is to promote sustainable development.	Entirely publicly funded, but wish to open to businesses, to improve the funding.
Zeitkultur	Harbach, Autri	Zeitkultur is an open innovation laboratory created to promote the implementation of innovations to diversify the rural economy. Network of LAGs, rural. 200 employees, LAGs in Austria and more than 1500 members.	LAG (Local Action Group). The objective of the LAG is to form a collective to implement projects from individual initiatives with others who share the same problems, and then mobilise all the funds (municipal, regional, national), European)	Apart from the initiatives the Ministry is The LAG also works with municipalities, either as applicants or as participants in the implementation of solutions, to help them solve problems in a concrete way. The LAG also works with municipalities either as applicants or as participants in the implementation of solutions.

Networks	Localization of the head of network, or the contact of the	Brief overview of the network and number of places/countries covered by the network	Status, Governance	Link with authorities, policies public
	Fyrbodal (100km north of Gothenburg), Sweden	Head of network of places in rural territory. School open to other activities: meetings, training, project development. 18 other places. Peer training		Funding Leader, works with the European Commission. Good relations, influence the Swedish educational network. Supported by the European Commission, within the framework of the "Digital Europe" programme, works with the mission "100 climate neutral and smart cities"
Gröna Klustret Nuntorp	Brussels, Belgium	activity on silviculture, agriculture, energy. European vocation, network of countries, cities, inhabitants, who wish to organize the interoperability of data-spaces with the MIM's. 27 countries, network of networks of cultural centers with social and rather public vocation but also some private structures. Focus on culture in rural or suburban areas	Cooperative of about 100 members (farmers, researchers, academics) European working group led by Eurocities - Free voluntary membership in exchange for real involvement Non-profit organisation, 3000 final members, very low cost of services (50 to 100 €)	European funding «Creative Europe» with a renewal of projects from 3 years to 7 years Very often communities want to help, because it takes time for a system to be self-sufficient and at least one person to be employed to bring new producers to the system and help with deliveries. it is important to have their support. The Ile-de-France Region subsidizes the project, which employs 2 part-time people. Works with the Nièvre on the short circuits and uses of the digital in Ile de France and with the City of Paris to carry out a mapping of the short circuits.
Living in EU	Brussels, Belgium	interoperability of data-spaces with the MIM's. 27 countries, network of networks of cultural centers with social and rather public vocation but also some private structures. Focus on culture in rural or suburban areas	Non-profit organisation, 3000 final members, very low cost of services (50 to 100 €)	European funding «Creative Europe» with a renewal of projects from 3 years to 7 years
CBCT	Brussels, Belgium	Open Food Network is a network of international networks (21 networks) of farmers and buyers (institutional or individual) that operates through an open source sales/communication platform.	With a governance in sociocracy that operates by circles of activity (marketing, awards, communication, events, etc.) without hierarchy, and 9 "directors" of each college elected each year to work on the vision, but without hierarchical role. Community Interest Corporation.	European funding «Creative Europe» with a renewal of projects from 3 years to 7 years
Openfood Network	Stroud, England, global network	Open Food France is a network which wants to put in direct link producers and consumers, through the use of an open source software of online sale. Network of 17 networks, with 4 associations.	Foundation for software development. OFF is based on an associative model with a permanent office, without president, who wants to transform into a cooperative so that the software develops with its members.	European funding «Creative Europe» with a renewal of projects from 3 years to 7 years
Openfood France (OFF)	Paris, France	scottish crofting federation (RU), farmers' seeds (FR), Pro Specie Rara (Switzerland) and Red de Semillas (Es). 12 countries. The main objective is to produce and exchange seeds and to exchange good practices farming to bring back diversity in systems food in a way socially and economically durable.	6 representatives of the associations. Works with a Platform for seed exchange and exchange of good practices between farmers	Supported by European projects, by the Academy of Seed Banks and the Erasmus scheme. Des membres peuvent faire du lobbying mais pas le réseau lui-même.

2.2 Geographical distribution of interviews conducted

The cartographic representation of the interviews shows a wide coverage of countries, with the third places represented in blue and the networks of third places in green. All the third places interviewed are themselves members of networks.

Figure 5: Map of the location of the interviews conducted



All completed interview forms are available in Chapter 5. The local geographical characteristics are presented in the introduction to each interview grid.

3 ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF THIRD PLACES

3.1 Invariants for third places and their networks

3.1.1 Physical places, 'platform' places, changing places

The third places all have a physical location, which allows them to organise their activities and welcome all the stakeholders of the third place. Each third place meets at a specific location adapted to its activities (a farm for the farmers' associations, two floors of offices for the design third place, etc.). On the other hand, third place networks rarely have a dedicated physical location. When there is one, it is a place for practical purposes only, which may change according to the project (Vuollerim). In this case, it is also user-friendly, close to the field (a seed warehouse, a cultural centre, etc.)

The "digital platform" type of place is also an invariant of many third places and networks:

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This platform allows for variable geometry relationships, peer-to-peer, direct relationships between members, between volunteers, but also relationships between communities, with potential clients and all other stakeholders (producer/consumer relationship platform - Open Food, Freixo), training support platform (Gröna, let's liberate...). This is a strong invariant.

It is a very structuring and unifying element of the organisation of a third place, or a network of third places. A salaried facilitator is essential to run this "platform".

3.1.2 More than a place: a community dynamic - community-empowerment -

Doing things together" is more important than politics, lobbying or simply thinking together. Doing things together in a concrete way, with projects that start on the ground, because those who encounter problems are also the ones best able to solve them.

3.1.2.1 The actions that exist are generally of several types:

Actions common to all

- Feedback
- Working committees, of two types in parallel:
 - o on the subject of the community
 - o on the working conditions of the community (status, search for funding, self-organisation,).
- Organisations moving towards sociocracy
- Action groups, local communities doing and helping to do
- Searching for funding

Specific actions

- Common tools: kits, training (Grona Kluster, Liberate, Living EU, ENCC)
- Peer to peer training (freixo, third floor, Grona Kluster, Open food, Zeitkultur, Liberate Diversity)
- Transmission between citizens (more than trainers or consultants), (Open food, Living lab, Freixo)
- Field visits (Freixo, Grona Kluster, Open food, Liberate diversity)
- Discussion forums on a social network (e.g. Slack for Openfood) (all)

Collective functioning is the key to the success of third places and networks of third places.

3.1.2.2 Governance invariants

- **From the individual to the collective:** One of the mandates of third places and networks of third places is even specifically to draw collective issues from initially individual problems, to extend the individual problem presented at the outset to other organisations or individuals: Ckiopodkowa extends parents' demands to all children; Freixo to other farms; Vuolerim to other inhabitants, Open Food to other collectives; even to other companies or other

stakeholders (Zeitkultur LAG) to give breadth to the response and to move from an individual logic to collective issues

- **A network of "achipels"**: Locally, the groups of third-party actors are relatively modest, but very strongly inserted into wider ecosystems. They are all integrated into networks at a supra-local, national or European level. They belong, in the end, to a European or even international ecosystem through successive links. Their network is therefore partly "off the ground" in the sense of the archipelago economy developed by Pierre Veltz (relations that "pass over" neighbouring territories to link geographically distant places together).
- "All third places and networks belonging to the same network deliberately assume that they do not share everything, and in particular the same orientations with regard to the authorities, each one being involved in "doing" locally with specific local methods, rather than in reflection or lobbying. Development strategies are locally specific. In this respect, Liberate Diversity as well as Grona Kluster, Freixo, Vuelloerim or Zeitkultur have chosen to renounce European or even regional or local lobbying because it implies a "line" or a "common doctrine" and an explicit agreement on the relations with the authorities as do Living EU, Open food, ENCC for whom it is part of their DNA.

3.1.3 Strong entrepreneurial dynamics and transcendental values

- **A robust economic model**: What characterises all third places is their very strong entrepreneurial dimension, their ability to create their own economic model, in alternative forms to capitalism, but using its tools. The creation of societal and environmental values is at the heart of their motivations and actions, even if in more than half of the cases studied it is also accompanied by the creation of economic value (Freixo, Third Floor, Vuollerim, Grona Kluster, Living EU, Zeitkultur, Open food)
- **Transcendental values necessary for their success**:
 - Lifelong learning ;
 - A strong individual choice to be a "third place": to be a contribution in action to the society we want to see;
 - Be individually responsible in the collective.
 - Renewing direct democracy through individual involvement in "doing": democracy as a consequence of direct involvement of citizens in concrete actions where their responsibility is engaged.

3.2 The public policies desired by the third places

3.2.1 On the financing side

The issue of public funding appears to be complex for all.

The calls for projects are appreciated for the reinforcement of financial means, they are interesting for networking, but all deplore several aspects:

- they do not bring much to the project when they are oriented, dedicated to certain new actions;
- they are often not sustainable;

- they generate the drafting of reports and the financing of employees dedicated to this, whereas the vocation of a third place is to "do"; the reports are a pretext for retaining a share of the financing and allocating it to really useful actions.

All the third places interviewed claim both a need for freedom to act and a need for sustainable public funding.

Of course, all those who claim to create economic value (in addition to social/environmental values) want to create an independent economic model, which is a condition for their success (Open food, Freixo, Vuollerim, Grona Kluster, Zeitkultur). But they also claim the need for public funding: either as an investment (all of them); or at the start of the projects (Zeitkultur, Vuollerim); or as a payment for public services - such as the delegation of a public service (Open food, Liberate diversity). For others, funding is welcome only for the organisation of one-off actions (Third Floor, Freixo) so as not to "disempower" members. To avoid this, it would be desirable to have calls for projects for existing actions and direct funding based on results, which do not replace the basic economic model of the Third Place.

There are also wishes expressed for more "free" funding, less focused on certain actions and disinterested, which would allow third places to consolidate their varied activities. Investment funding is also desirable over and above that which may exist at the start-up stage, in order to ensure the equipment and fitting out of premises. The provision of premises by the local authority may also be a good opportunity, as the two main cost items are animation and rent.

Third places also express the need to no longer be dependent on political changes in the local executive, as this wastes a lot of time, often returning to a situation close to the initial one, after much discussion.

All of them underline the significant amount of time and energy spent on seeking funding. Zeitkultur says it does "administrative tasks in secret", so as not to worry local authorities, with whom the third places must remain "simple and easy" in communication and not involve public players behind the scenes, in order to remain focused, with them, on the concrete service provided.

3.2.2 On the strategy side

Third places also express the view that the contribution of public policies is opportune if it supports existing structures, rather than encouraging, a priori, the creation of new structures, even if the two objectives may be complementary, in the end.

They also want to be recognised for taking on public service missions (digital mediation, raising public awareness on various issues, conviviality, easing local tensions, resilience, etc.). The question arises as to how their status should evolve in order to gain this recognition.

By definition isolated and small, the third places interviewed would like to see a "window" to defend the interests of third places, a space that would centralise the voice of third places, like France Tiers Lieux, but which could be adapted to local conditions to better respond to needs. Indeed, although they are fragmented, they have common problems and their status does not allow them to be represented in a general confederation (as is the case for SMEs), even though they have common problems that cannot be expressed (and therefore cannot be resolved).

There is a strong expectation for support for leadership, peer-to-peer training, or to promote local development, to help sustain the economic model. Access to 5G or to a good wired connection is also a fundamental need for the proper functioning of third places.

Finally, they would like a neutral evaluation, which does not judge the objectives, and which is based on trust, in order to give more visibility to the actions they carry out.

3.2.3 Different postures towards the public authorities

In the relationship with the public authorities, a sort of imperfect fracture line appears to be emerging, of the Girondin versus Jacobin type, northern countries (which perhaps partially cover the geography of Max Weber's "Ethics of Protestantism") versus southern countries and Eastern Europe.

→ Group 1: Spain, Italy, France, Poland: there is a stronger demand for public funding, for "public service delegation" actions, with permanent employees or civil servants. There is a greater acceptance of top/down logics and funding modalities in return for the production of reports, even if this does not appear to be an ideal model and may slow down activities. Nevertheless, a certain risk aversion can be identified which justifies their acceptance of this arrangement even if it is not ideal (Biblioteca sociale, E-Estonia, Ckiopodkowa, ENCC). On the other hand, the model in question is tempered by the idea of co-construction with public authorities (Third Floor, Ckiopodkowa, ENCC)

→ Group 2: Austria, Sweden, Germany and Portugal: the situation is more federalist; the third places make and bring very pragmatic answers, they do not make reports. The ministry "just" asks them to find solutions; some of the employees are paid on the success of the project (Zeitkultur, Vuollerim, Grona Kluster, Open food, Freixo). In Austria, the third place studied (Zeitkultur) receives public funding but claims a different mix of private funding for each project, depending on the problems they want to solve.

In group 2, and for the institutions interviewed, there is a search for local responses and the networks are re-connecting within and between third places, and even between organisations of different status (start-ups, citizens, associations, farms, companies, educational establishments, craftsmen, etc.) in order to extend the response and give it a more general character.

We are not in a republican, top-down logic, with a single answer for the whole territory. The question comes either from the public authorities or from the field (Zeitkultur), but the answer always comes from the field and consists of "doing", rather than writing a report that will go back to the institution. As the response is rather local, the network of third places will try to extend it geographically or to nearby groups, but there will be no coordination of local responses for a uniformity: the republican logic and the mission of territorial cohesion is not directly ensured. On the other hand, the networks of third places will provide feedback to inspire each other and possibly enable the public authorities to encourage the development of good practices elsewhere.

In the northern countries, third places finance only 1-2 employees and the others are self-employed who are paid by the projects: this induces a responsibility; therefore the relationship is different between the project leaders and the local authorities, because the project leaders of the third places are also stakeholders and their income depends on the success of the project (Zeitkultur, Open food, Vuollerim, Gröna Kluster).

When a network of third places or a third place engages in a European project, it receives funding in return for the drafting of a research or benchmarking study, which takes the form of a report. The interlocutors we met consider that the realisation of this study does not bring any added value in itself, it is a counterpart to receive funding but this counterpart does not bring added value for them. On the other hand, as European projects by their very nature bring together partners from several European countries, the links forged in the course of these studies are considered to be of great value. In the Nordic countries, third places prefer to use programmes such as LEADER where there are no reports to write.

There is an interest in redefining the contours of national policies: in the face of the climate emergency, reports are useless, whereas the concrete solutions that are being put in place now, operationally, are bringing the first tangible results.

The network head sometimes acts as an advocate for collective demands.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PUBLIC POLICIES

4.1 New desirable postures

Agreeing to leave the top-down logic: third places would prefer to leave a national response, designed at the top of the State, which is applied everywhere in the same way, thanks to the State's relays in the territories.

Instead, the Ministry could accept to play the role of federator, and

- to make the mission of general interest sacred (permanent funding claimed by all);
- peer-to-peer functioning, doing things differently and innovating;
- consider that "those who suffer the problems" are best able to solve them locally.

It would then be necessary to move away from a national logic, "one problem = one response throughout the territory, driven by the State and replicated in the same way everywhere by the decentralised authorities", to enter into a logic of self-responsibility, pragmatic, with solutions on a case-by-case basis: "I am counting on you in the event of a crisis": responsibility is distributed; there is decentralisation and deconcentration of the response.

The ministry or local authority presents a collective problem, such as "We need to create social links so that no one is left behind; we need adaptable local relays".

This is the case for example for :

- Welcoming Ukrainian migrants to teach them Polish: *"We have been a resource centre for them in an indirect way by collecting and redistributing clothes and food, organising activities for their children. Now they are all at work or at school and don't need us anymore. Culture is 'a pretext' (Ckiopodkowa).*
- To encourage students to return to manual trades: *"The ministry has made a request: I can't recruit in manual trades, it's a recurring problem".* The collective makes 25 mobile boxes containing all the tools for "doing", and they are taken to the students or to the unemployed so that they can use them, with the assistance of a professional. This is one of the 25 funded annual projects that the Local Action Group Zeitskultur is carrying out in rural Austria

4.2 A hybrid business model

What seems promising is an economic model that relies on hybrid (public, private) funding that ensures that the collective pays for itself or repays itself by generating funding when the project (eventually) works (Vuollerim, Zeitskultur, Open Food, Freixo);

This model is associated with a very applied side in the use of public funds, as well as for the role of citizens and start-ups doing together, but only to respond to a crisis/challenge.

In the case of Zeitskultur, funding is partly provided by Europe and the municipalities, but also by the start-ups. At the request of a company or an individual who comes looking for European funding, the Third-Party Place extends the project to address a collective issue.

The financing depends on the proposed projects and mobilises European and municipal funds, but also funds from companies, and by designing and implementing practical solutions with stakeholders (start-ups, citizens, companies) they also generate market revenues

The ENCC initiative is particularly interesting, because a sustainable economic model can emerge around the data commons, with a share of mutualisation of technical means, as is also the case with the Open food network. Indeed, at Open Food, the platform that allows the marketing and purchase of products is mutualised, it is maintained by 13 people and then local "hubs" of farmers are organised, each one being likely to make small profits.

This model of economic development often involves volunteering, so it can also have a positive, social, inclusive effect.

4.3 Weak signals", or new characteristics to be taken into account

Some "weak signals" emerged during the analysis. They are summarised here, as they could help guide support for Third-Party Centres in the future.

The resilience function of Third Places in the face of crises

Whatever the activity supported, be it cultural or entrepreneurial, it is a "pretext": the challenge is to create a community that has learned to work together / share before the crisis occurs, in order to be operational for the next crisis, of varying magnitude. This is a characteristic that was found in all the structures interviewed.

Among the crises, it is the climate crisis that is most present in people's minds, even if the health crisis is also very present, as was the case for the Third-Party Centre in Ckiopodkowa in Poland, which had a strong action to maintain the social link.

Governance methods that empower

Changing from one mode of governance to another to make members more responsible: moving from a buyers' cooperative (AMAP) to a producers' cooperative, with colleges of producers, consumers and associated partners, leads to greater individual responsibility and a better school of democracy around practical decisions (Freixo, Open food, liberate diversity).

Be financially supported on results, rather than a priori

- Public policies could focus on the emergence of conditions for citizen empowerment, trust and lifelong learning. There could be funding, but linked to results (funding public policy actions).
- Take a new look at the third places of high-end production, innovative and linked to foreign countries (Third Floor, Lisbon): interesting and not very common in third places, this mode of operation is nevertheless adapted to the functioning of the Third Place (niche market, preservation of know-how), and could be developed more widely in the future. Animation is used to share practices and know-how between artisans in a non-competitive way. In this case, the Tiers lieu is open to the local public to show and share, but the community itself is transnational (an "archipelago" community). We are in coopetition (cooperation and competition)
- In another register, that of digital technologies in the broadest sense, the Bilbao Third-Party Centre and the Tallin incubator in Estonia, which are older, have strong similarities in terms of

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encouraging economic development, the passage from an idea to its realisation with the creation of new companies. Bringing together entrepreneurs, students, researchers, public support and users is a foundation that brings concrete results.

Peer-to-peer knowledge production as a guarantee of neutrality

- The production of knowledge among peers leads to self-training of members, which in fact escapes the processes of "agenda bias" (by politicians or industrialists) even though the creation of new training contents/courses can in turn feed the classical university curricula (AS Fabrik, Bilbao). The self-organisation of Gröna Klustret Nuntorp's peer-to-peer self-study school networks (Studiefremdet network, Sweden) and the cooperative organisation in place is more neutral: there are no longer consultants selling fertiliser as well as giving advice, nor are there trainers from the Ministry trying to 'sell' national policy.

The self-organisation capacity of the inhabitants

- In Vuollerim, the inhabitants organised themselves to run a shop that was closing, then a hotel, etc. This type of operation is developing more and more in various countries, including our own, with the takeover of factories in particular. We are in a logic of local economic development via the inhabitants to alleviate desertification (isolated areas), with the idea of local and practical solutions to a problem that concerns the inhabitants first and foremost.
- It is interesting to note that, in the "entrepreneurial" logic, volunteer hours are recorded and then paid when the project becomes profitable. The relationship with money is uninhibited: we are in an alternative economic model, but for many the creation of economic value (in addition to other values, societal and environmental) and assumed (Zeitkultur, third floor, Freixo, Vuollerim, Grona kluster, Open food, Liberate Diversity).

Recognise that the doer is legitimate

- Recognise that the one who has a good idea of solutions to implement,
- And to accept that the solution can be bottom up, and that it is up to the ministry to encourage the emergence of initiatives throughout the country, even if the local response is different (and does not fit the republican model of uniformity of responses throughout the country).

Producing common goods: a sovereignty issue

- Whether it is a question of producing alternative seeds to market seeds (Liberate diversity), of producing food locally (freixo de Meio, Open Food) or of relying on one's neighbours in times of need (Ckiopodkowa), or of creating a local economic dynamic (Vuollerim), of relying on one's peers to learn (Gröna) or of sharing artisanal practices (Third Floor), the issue is always one of sovereignty.
- In another register, just as important in terms of sovereignty, the Network of European Centres for Culture and Communication (ENCC) has the will to develop data spaces on a large scale and to promote their adoption by cities and the European market. This initiative has a certain merit to exist, because on this subject, the only unanimous manifestation of the market is to organise a fierce competition, to the detriment of the creation of common goods and the resilience of a large-scale data-sharing system between data-spaces. Moreover, these members, quite rightly, note that the projects are carried out in the metropolises, whereas all 85,000 European municipalities should be taken into consideration.

Conclusion

This first exploration will have enabled us to identify trends. Creating Third Places in Europe today is first and foremost a matter of working together, grouping together around a need, a desire to respond to a personal and then a collective problem, by sharing the same objectives. It also means developing transcendental values, such as lifelong learning, being a contribution to society in action, being individually responsible in the collective, or renewing democracy through individual involvement. Consequently, Third Places provide a local, and therefore differentiated, response to an often global issue.

Being a Third-Party Organisation also means embodying a strong entrepreneurial dynamic, serving social and environmental causes, by starting from the problems on the ground and finding solutions to resolve them. Concrete action, on the ground, gives much better results than writing reports that try to justify the action. Consequently, Third Places provide a local response to an often global issue.

The form of the third places is multiple, beyond the physical place which is necessary for them, the links maintained through the use of digital platforms are fundamental and weld the collective. The networks rarely have a physical location, but maintain a strong relationship through digital tools, between people who may be scattered across a region, a country, or between multiple countries. Entrenched in "archipelago" relationships, Third Places may thus have few links with their immediate environment and with local authorities.

Wishes are regularly expressed, such as the need for freedom in the use of funding, and its sustainability, as well as being recognised and supported by local authorities for actions effectively carried out on the ground, which cover missions of general interest and also public service missions. They also mentioned the interest in redefining the contours of national policies, given that, in the face of the climate emergency, concrete solutions from the field are of immediate use. As a result, the solutions developed may not be identical throughout the country.

The Third-Party Centres would also like more objectivity in their evaluation, and to be in a long-term relationship of trust with local authorities, regardless of political changes.

Observing and contributing to the dynamics of Third Places represents a real added value for all stakeholders in society because their operating methods, which tend towards sociocracy, their governance, which is often based on the empowerment of each of the members, their ability to federate multiple actors around a project, and their capacity to create new economic models is an inspiring source for responding to the societal challenges we face.

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Appendix 8: Interview 8:	Third-Party Facility: Vuollerim, Sweden
Appendix 9: Interview 9:	Network leader: Grona Kluster, Studiefamjedet network, Sweden
Annex 10: Interview 10:	Network leader: Living EU, Belgium
Annex 11: Interview 11:	Network Leader: ENCC, Belgium
Appendix 12: Interview 12:	Network leader: Open food, UK
Annex 13: Interview 13:	Network leader: Open Food, France
Annex 14: Interview 14:	Network Leader: Zeitskultur, Austria
Annex 15: Interview 15:	Network leader: Liberate Diversity, Italy, France.
Annex 16:	MAINTENANCE GUIDE FOR THIRD-PARTY NETWORKS
Annex 17:	MAINTENANCE GUIDE FOR THIRD-PARTY PLACES

To be found in the document : ANNEX - SUMMARY OF THE 15 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED



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