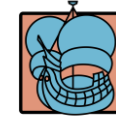


**Interreg
Europe**



Co-funded by
the European Union

GIFT



PROVINCIA
DI RIMINI

Rimini's Sea Park:

A Collection of Effective Best Practices for Developing Urban Green Infrastructure

Enrico Anghileri

Province of Rimini

e.anghileri@fin-project.com

24 Sep 2025 | Riga (Latvia)

Introduction to the Sea Park

Rimini's Sea Park is an urban and environmental regeneration project aimed at transforming the seafront—once dominated by asphalt and traffic—into a green, resilient, and multifunctional space.



GREEN

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT





The Rimini Context

An Integrated Sustainability Project

Rimini, a tourist city exposed to climate change: coastal erosion, heat waves, rising sea levels.

Before the intervention, the waterfront was characterized by a fast road, parking lots and waterproof surfaces that contributed to the urban heat island and air pollution.

Challenge: To balance ecological, tourist and functional needs in a single project.

Objective: To transform the waterfront into an integrated green infrastructure, capable of reconciling environmental sustainability and economic development.



Ecological Resilience and Climate Mitigation

Raising the walking height in the form of artificial dunes to protect the coast and stabilize sediments.

Use of **vegetation** adapted to the marine environment to absorb CO₂ and reduce local temperatures.

Draining surfaces to prevent flooding and promote the recharge of the aquifers.



GREEN

Sustainable Mobility and Universal Accessibility

Creation of **pedestrian and cycle paths**, eliminating vehicular traffic.

Implementation of **emergency routes** for ambulances, ensuring safety without compromising pedestrianization.

Accessibility for all: accessible ramps, multifunctional street furniture.



Tourist Appeal and Commercial Functionality



Multifunctional areas for sporting and cultural events, with positive economic effects.



Smart street furniture that integrates design and comfort, optimizing space.



Spaces outside the bathing establishments to expand the **service areas**, increasing tourist attractiveness.



GREEN

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT



Local Identity and Community Participation

1 Heritage

Art installations and signage inspired by the history and culture of the area.

2 Community

Involvement of citizens in the design phase, ensuring that the project reflects local needs.



GREEN



Project Data

Masterplan approved in 2010, launched in 2019, ongoing development

Project start/end date

58.120.000 €

Estimated Budget

7.5 KM (9 sections)

Extension

A total of approximately **90,000 square metres of public space.**

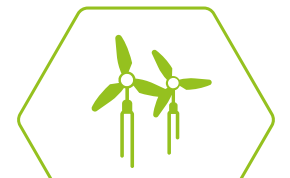
80,000 square metre pedestrian area

10,000 square metres of new green areas and so-called rain gardens, planted with more than 700 new trees

(source: <https://www.ceramica.info/en/progetto-galleria/nature-and-soft-mobility-on-riminiis-redeveloped-seafront/>)

State, regional and local funds, Recovery Fund (PNRR)

Funds



GREEN

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT

Costs

Trait	Zone	State	Estimated Cost (€)	Notes / Source
1-8	Marina Centro – Lungomare Tintori Miramare – Lungomare Spadazzi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Realized	16.922.870	Completed in 2021 source: Sea Park Project
2-3	Piazzale Kennedy – Piazzale Benedetto Croce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> realized	15.495.700	Completed in 2023 source: Sea Park Project
4	Piazzale Pascoli – Viale Firenze	<input type="checkbox"/> Designed but not funded	9.000.000	Completed executive design
5	Viale Firenze – Piazzale Gondar	<input type="checkbox"/> Designed but not funded	9.000.000	Completed executive design
6-7	Lungomare Di Vittorio	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress / Approved	25.850.000	Completion 2026
9	Spadazzi - Colonia Bolognese	<input type="checkbox"/> Designed but not funded	4.313.665	Completed executive design

Why the Sea Park is a Green Infrastructure

The Sea Park can be classified as a green infrastructure because

- 1 Integrates natural elements into urban planning
- 2 Offers ecosystem services (drainage, cooling, biodiversity)
- 3 Promotes inclusion and public health
- 4 It is part of a larger urban ecological network.



GREEN



The Sea Park as an Integrated Best Practice

- 1 The Sea Park is not just an aesthetic or decorative project.
- 2 It is presented as a good practice because it demonstrates how an urban redevelopment intervention can become an **opportunity to implement environmental, climatic, functional and social policies.**
- 3 Behind a project that only seems to improve the appearance of the waterfront, there is an integrated **strategy of sustainability and resilience**



GREEN

An Aesthetic Project with Deep Functionality



1

Transform a grey, impermeable space into a green and resilient urban ecosystem

2

Integrates sustainable mobility, accessibility, and urban comfort

3

Generates environmental, economic and social benefits

4

The Parco del Mare is therefore a good practice not only **for what it appears**, but for **what it achieves** under the surface.



GREEN

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT

Best Practices applied to the Sea Park

The renovation project of the Rimini waterfront has adopted sustainable approaches and natural solutions, going far beyond a simple aesthetic and urban furniture redevelopment. **The intervention was configured as a true compendium of individual good practices.**

We also feel like presenting the entire Park as a **good practice in itself**, for having transformed a need for urban redevelopment into a concrete opportunity for the implementation of environmental and climate policies, sustainability, improvement of the urban ecosystem and strengthening the resilience of the city.



GREEN

International Recognition

The Sea Park has received **awards** as a European model of multifunctional urban green infrastructure



"The City for Green" Award

Awarded to the Municipality of Rimini for its commitment to the enhancement of urban greenery and environmental sustainability.



Finalist for the European Prize for Urban Public Space 2024

Recognition for the transformation of the waterfront into a resilient, accessible and climate-sustainable urban park.



GREEN

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT



Best Practice 1

Coastal Re-naturalization and Protection

Raising the height of the promenade with the construction of dune systems and the insertion of native vegetation along the seafront to counteract coastal erosion.

The dunes act as a natural barrier against rising sea and salt intrusion, improving the climatic resilience of the territory.



GREEN

Best Practice 2

Permeable Surfaces

Replacement of impermeable surfaces with **draining materials and green areas**, promoting soil permeability and hydraulic safety.

This is in line with Nature-Based Solutions



GREEN

Best Practice 3

Ecological Continuity

Creation of a network of green spaces with trees and **ecological connections for biodiversity**.

Enhancement of local biodiversity and landscape, with interventions that combine art, nature and culture



GREEN

Best Practice 4

Sustainable Mobility

Introduction of **cycle paths** and **pedestrian areas**.
Reduction of vehicular traffic with a positive impact on CO₂ emissions.

Estimated reduction of **150 tonnes CO₂ per year**

(Municipality of Rimini, Local Microclimate Study for the Parco del Mare Project, technical report prepared with i-Tree modelling, 2022. See page 19: estimated CO₂ net absorption of up to 150 tonnes/year across the intervention area.)



OF THE PARCO DEL MARE PROJECT

150
TONNES
PER YEAR



GREEN

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT

Best Practice 5

Multifunctional Areas for Wellness and Socializing

Design of public spaces equipped for **outdoor sports**, **children's games**, **relaxation** and **socialization**.

These spaces promote psycho-physical well-being and social inclusion, essential elements of urban green infrastructure.

OUTDOOR SPORTS SETUPS

 **Fitness Areas**
17 stations

 **Training Stations**
17 stations

 **Cycle and Pedestrian Paths**
16 km

SETUPS FOR CHILDREN'S GAMES

 **Play Areas**

 **The Forest of the Sea**



GREEN



Best Practice 6

Climate Mitigation

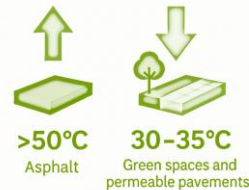
Use of vegetation with **high CO₂ absorption** and design that favours **natural shading** to counteract urban heat islands.

Green spaces help regulate the local temperature, improving summer urban comfort.

Data **indicate local drops of up to 20°C** (surface temperature)

(Municipality of Rimini, Local Microclimate Study for the Parco del Mare Project, page 17)

SURFACE TEMPERATURE REDUCTION



Up to 20°C reduction



GREEN



Best Practice 7

Universal Accessibility

All interventions are designed to be accessible to **people with disabilities** or reduced mobility, following the principles of inclusive design.

Green infrastructure must be accessible to the entire population



GREEN

Best Practice 8

Environmental Education and Local Identity

Insertion of furnishings that tell the **landscape, nature** and **local history**.

This strengthens the link between citizens, territory and nature, stimulating virtuous behaviour towards the environment.

All this with the intention of stimulating a **change of culture** that abandons the car at home and encourages people to experience the city and greenery in a more sustainable way



GREEN

Best Practice 9

Planning and Resilience

The project is an integral part of a broader urban planning strategy aimed at the ecological transition of the city.

It has also been included in European projects such as SaferPlaces to combat climate risk



GREEN

Best Practice 10

Participation and Co-Design

A process shared with local stakeholders and citizens for **participatory** governance

PARTICIPATION AND CO-RESPONSIBILITY

365
Proponents



Proposals collected
for Parco del Mare

155
Proposals



Inclusive playground
collaboration with
mothers of disabled
children



GREEN



**Time for
questions**



Thank you!

www.interregeurope.eu/GIFT