

---

## **ALLEGATO I**

### **Produzione scientifica e progetti di ricerca**

Assegnista: Federica Fava  
Coordinatore: Giovanni Caudo

Dipartimento di Architettura  
Università degli Studi Roma Tre

---



## Call for Proposals 2022

### Pre-Proposal: Consortium and General Information

#### 1. Project overview

<b>Project Short Title/Acronym:</b> PROWD			
<b>Project Full Title:</b> PROximity-Without-Density			
<b>Project Coordinator</b> (Organisation + name of the PI): UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI ROMA TRE, Prof. Giovanni Caudo			
<b>Main R&amp;I approach:</b> (tick the most relevant approach, see the call text, page 12) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research-oriented approach (ROA) <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation-oriented approach (IOA)			
<b>Main Transition Pathway:</b> (tick the most relevant transition pathway) <input type="checkbox"/> PED Transition Pathway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15mC Transition Pathway <input type="checkbox"/> CUE Transition Pathway			
<b>Call topics:</b> (tick all the relevant call topic(s), including topics from “secondary” pathways is needed) <input type="checkbox"/> PED topic 1: Energy communities – energy transition driven by civil society <input type="checkbox"/> PED topic 2: Energy flexibility strategies <input type="checkbox"/> PED topic 3: Energy efficiency in existing urban structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15mC topic 1: Strengthen the mix of urban functions and services <input type="checkbox"/> 15mC topic 2: Foster sustainable options for personal mobility and logistics in urban outskirts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15mC topic 3: (Re)imagine urban public spaces and streets for vibrant, sustainable neighbourhoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CUE topic 1: Urban resource sharing and circularity <input type="checkbox"/> CUE topic 2: Nature-based solutions <input type="checkbox"/> CUE topic 3: Urban food systems			
Please enter max. 5 keywords describing your project.		Keyword 1: <b>Accessibility</b> Keyword 2: <b>Transition pathways</b> Keyword 3: <b>Building capacity</b> Keyword 4: <b>Citizen’s engagement</b> Keyword 5: <b>Low-density urban areas</b>	
Total Project Costs in EUR:	<b>1.094.184,35</b>	Requested funds in EUR:	<b>916.581,47</b>
Duration of the Project in months (max. 36):	<b>30</b>	Expected start:	<b>[09.2023]</b>
Total Effort in Person Months:	<b>188,00</b>	Expected end:	<b>[03.2026]</b>



## 2. Abstract

Paris, Barcelona, Milan: the most famous initiatives for the 15minC concern the city center. However, a significant part of the population, even in capital cities, lives in low-density urban areas of metropolitan context, often lacking public facilities and dependent on private cars. In these areas, “just transition” paths are even more necessary to tackle spatial inequalities, improve their degree of urbanity, and raise environmental sustainability, by tailoring 15mC in an innovative, creative, and smart way.

PROWD brings in a new vantage point, reconceptualizing the 15mC for low-density urban areas, and developing a replicable methodology based on the co-designing of transition pathways with residents and stakeholders. The transition relies on ongoing initiatives, already providing innovation in public services, proximity trade, and mobility, including self-organized citizen interventions, urban policies, and social entrepreneurship, taking them a step further.

Starting from a critical review of relevant niche initiatives in Europe, PROWD tests strategies for the 15minC transition in four low-density urban areas located in different cities, by organizing local co-design workshops, to highlight how we can adapt the concept of C15min, which innovative initiatives should be supported by public policies, and which are enabling factors for their replication in different EU contexts.

## 3. Project consortium

	Organisation	Type of organisation	Country / Funding agency	Contact Person (first name and family name)
Project Coordinator/Main Applicant	Università degli Studi di Roma Tre (UNIROMA3)	University or Other Educational Institution	Italy/MUR	Giovanni Caudo
Project Partner 2	Metropolitan Research Institute (MRI)	University or Other Educational Institution	Hungary/NKFIH	Hanna Szemzo
Project Partner 3	University of Lisbon (UL)	University or Other Educational Institution	Portugal/ FCT	Nuno Marques da Costa
Project Partner 4	Asociatia URBAN2020 (URBAN2020)	Other Non-Profit Organisation	Romania/ UEFISCDI	Pietro Elisei
Project Partner 5	University of Eindhoven (TUE)	University or Other Educational Institution	Netherlands /NWO	Dena Kasraian
Project Partner 6	Città metropolitana di Roma Capitale (CM ROMA)	City Authority	Italy /MUR	Massimo Piacenza



#### **4. Quality of work, project objectives and targets (max. 3 pages)**

**4.1 Objectives and targets, background, and positioning with respect to the state-of-the-art.** The concept of the 15-minute City (15minC) has entered the mainstream of discussion and reflects the new challenges facing urban areas. It is a model based on the spatial-temporal matrix to realign the cityscape and counteract car dependency. The guiding principle is that social functions such as living, working, providing, caring, learning, and enjoying should be achieved in walkable or bikeable neighbourhoods. The 15minC model, which is mainly applied in historical contexts or in dense contemporary cities, can be spatially described in a square of about 1.7 km per side. Proximity, both physical and topological, is the essential parameter to design urban grammars that support such a model<sup>1</sup>. However, in a peripheral context, where the number of inhabitants per hectare drops below 50, it emerges the limitations and weaknesses of such an approach, grounded on traditional urban categories, primarily density. Data show (Geostat) that millions of people in Europe - including a large proportion of the impoverished middle class - live in urban areas with low population density. The phenomenon of urban sprawl is developing mainly in the urban fringes, where monofunctional settlements - mainly residential - are emerging. Considering the complex socio-spatial relationships that characterise today's metropolises, PROWD aims to explore the potential of the 15minC approach in low-density urban areas (hereafter LDUA) to overcome its evident disparities in 15minC readiness. The exclusion of these areas could turn 15minC into an elitist concept, further undermining its problematics in terms of inclusion<sup>2</sup>. Going beyond traditional notions of proximity, the project aims to explore and reshape the 15minC model to such areas, drawing on specific local resources.

**Objectives beyond state of the art.** By extending the 15minC concept to LDUA, the project's overarching goal is to build knowledge on how to move areas that are highly dependent on often closed private space initiatives towards sustainable and quality pathways. In these areas, the weakness of public space means that community spaces are mainly realised by private groups or enterprises. However, this structure also holds the potential for innovative forms of publicness. PROWD aims to reduce spatial inequalities and creates a framework for the equitable transition by working in parallel on five specific objectives:

- (a) **understanding the functioning of six 15minC dimensions in LDUA** by focusing on: 1) education and culture; 2) employment; 3) mobility; 4) personal well-being and outdoor recreation; 5) care and health; 6) food and provision of daily shopping (hereafter: six 15minC dimensions);
- b) **mapping niche initiatives** in selected LDUA in Rome, Lisbon, Budapest, and Eindhoven that show a (potential) high level of innovation in relation to the six 15minC dimensions. Attention will be paid to bottom-up experiences on reuse, digitalisation, sharing of services, as well as formal policy orientations.
- (c) **experiment with pilot solutions**, selecting relevant themes for each LDUA to be developed through co-production processes with local actors;
- d) **building capacity** at both institutional and community levels through co-production processes while strengthening local identity in urban contexts with low-density population;
- e) **raising awareness on sustainable issues** related to the call's three main themes, particularly to 15minC.

**The overall methodological approach.** PROWD is based on the approach of Transition Studies, a broad research field whose roots are linked to the innovation studies cluster and environmental studies<sup>3</sup>. Transition can be a state of change determined by the (continuous) interplay between innovations and

---

<sup>1</sup> Lima, F. T., Brown, N. C., & Duarte, J. P. A Grammar-Based Optimization Approach for Designing Urban Fabrics and Locating Amenities for 15-Minute Cities. *Buildings*, 2022, 12(8), 1157

<sup>2</sup> Ramírez Saiz, A., Jiménez Martín, D., Lamiquiz, P., & Alonso, A. The Level of Inclusiveness of Current 15-Minute City Models. A Qualitative Analysis on How Far City of Proximity Strategies and Design for All Are Merging. *Studies in health technology and informatics*, 2022, 297, 288–295.

<sup>3</sup> Loorbach, D. et al., 'Sustainability transitions research: transforming science and practice for societal change'. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 2017, 42(1), 599-626.



the social system. From this perspective, it is essential to understand how niche initiatives can be supported to affirm themselves, bringing about systematic and long-lasting change.

Drawing on the territorial diversity of Rome, Lisbon, Budapest, and Eindhoven, PROWD maps current conditions and tests potential transition pathways. **The Rome Metropolitan Area (ARM)** was formed because of a centrifugal process of inhabitants, activities, and attractiveness from the outside. The ARM is organised over an area of about 100 km on each side, where about 5 million inhabitants live. Consequently, according to the Geostat database, more than 500,000 people live in areas with fewer than 50 inhabitants/hectare. Its specificity is related to the weakness of the pre-existing urban system, and the richness and complexity of the landscape<sup>4</sup>. **The Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA)** is 3,015 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 2,870,770 in 2021, an increase of 1.7% compared to 2011, while the city of Lisbon experienced a decrease of 1.2% in the same period. The LMA is heterogeneous in population distribution, and differentiated socio-economic conditions in terms of employment, property prices and access to housing, accessibility and amenities accompany this heterogeneity. Over the last two decades, employment become more distributed across LMA poles, showing the progress of the polycentric model and changing the patterns of daily movements and mobility needs. **The Budapest Metropolitan Area (BMA)**, with the surrounding conurbation, is the place where a quarter of Hungary's population lives. The city is monocentric, with a high concentration of services in its central area. Low-density areas prevail from the border of the old city limits (enlarged in 1950) but also in the inner-city areas of lower density predominate. The socio-economic picture of the city is somewhat mixed, with pockets of wealthy and poor neighbourhoods almost everywhere. The lack of green spaces, the low quality of shared public spaces, bad air quality and the lack of adequate transport for those coming from the suburbs are the most significant problems. The latter leads to massive car traffic in everyday life. **The Eindhoven Metropolitan Area (EMA)** is a relatively young and one of the fastest-growing population and economic centre in the south of the Netherlands and the country's leading technology region (Brainport). The region is monocentric, with most amenities concentrated in the post-industrial city of Eindhoven (center) (approx. 230,000 inhabitants). The region's low-density areas comprise various old and new housing types (country houses, upper-class villas, and middle-class housing complexes) with different socio-economic profiles: the central city and the affluent suburban rings house the groups with higher socio-economic status, while the urban periphery (central city) is relatively poor. Many peripheral areas are car-dependent and lack adequate access to jobs and amenities (especially social/cultural facilities and green spaces) by active transport. The above-mentioned different geographical regions and building traditions create a knowledge base adaptable to other contexts.

The project considers the following criteria to select specific LDUA in the four cities: **Location**: peri-urban, fringe areas; **Density**: lower than 50 people/he; **Accessibility**: limited access through walkable-cycling options and/or public transport (more than 30 min); **Complexity**: including scattered settlements, agricultural and natural portions; **Integration**: scarcity of all five types of amenities which form the six 15minC dimensions. GIS-based spatial analysis and Earth-Observation techniques will be the primary means to identify and analyse the intervention areas in the project through open-source geospatial data and open and closed-source software. The European geodatabases that can help us identify project areas are Corine Land Cover, Urban Atlas, Sentinel II imagery (resolution of 30 m). We will use those to identify land use patterns and highlight continuous/discontinuous areas on which analyses such as density and urban footprint can be carried out.

**4.2 Relevance and contribution of the project to the goals of the call.** The main objectives of the call are: 1. How can we improve the accessibility and connectivity of functions that meet daily needs? 2. How can we create and co-create a transition path with local stakeholders (inhabitants, institutions, associations, businesses)? 3. How can we improve transferability? PROWD addresses all these three aspects. The project supports solutions for daily needs based on specific knowledge and experience in selected areas related to non-standard welfare services in the field of culture, education and wellness

---

<sup>4</sup> Baioni, M, Caudo, G., De Strobel, L., *Abitare nella regione capitale di Roma: una prospettiva inedita*, in *Atti della XXII Conferenza Nazionale SIU*, Planum Publisher, Roma-Milano, 2020.



in non-standard settings (e.g., cultural venues in farms/factories or eco-museums; recreational spaces in natural areas rather than parks; etc.). Non-standardised solutions can *strengthen the mix of urban functions and services* (15minC topic 1), foster *sustainable options for personal mobility* and change the *logistics of service delivery in urban outskirts (and beyond)* (15minC topic 2), allow to *(re)design urban public spaces and streets for vibrant, sustainable neighbourhoods* (15minC topic 3). Considering that such facilities are mostly provided by restoring and reinventing disused/underused places, the project directly links the logic of the *circular economy* and the *energy transition*. Moreover, these aspects will be considered in the research (WP1, WP2) and in the codesign workshops (WP3). Finally, the transferability of non-standardized solutions will be considered explicitly in the DS Toolkit (WP4) and disseminated through the final conference, targeted to city administrators and city associations (WP6).

**4.3 Overall project type.** PROWD adopts a research-oriented approach (ROA) to build knowledge on how LDUA function concerning the six 15mC dimensions to support their transition to a zero-carbon footprint. The definition of policy recommendations is based on both data collection and action research. The following elements form the basis of the ROA:

- **Prior knowledge** of the project partners already active in the four cities forms the basis of PROWD, which supports both the analysis of international best practices (WP1) and the discovery of innovations in the selected areas (WP2)
- **Transition studies** are a reference of the whole project (WP5) and, specifically, for building local knowledge and codesign of the transition pathways (WP3, WP4)
- **Co-creative methods** will be used to initiate local transition codesign workshops that provide the framework for long-term cooperation with local stakeholders in the selected areas (WP3)
- **Capacity building** will be considered explicitly in dedicated Urban Talks (WP3) and will be one of the topics of the Policy Briefs and Recommendations (WP4).

**4.4 Added value of international co-operation** We expect three different added values that also strengthen the sense of European belonging together: (1) contribution to a network of operational researchers on access to services, spatial and social justice; (2) promotion of institutional relations between local authorities involved; (3) cooperation at the level of European networks of local actors and stakeholders.

Partners' work will be based on a robust operational relationship, building international cooperation upon the specificities and competencies of each partner. **UNIROMA3** will bring expertise on transition studies, heritage-making by community engagement, economics and value-based assessment. **MRI** will bring its multidisciplinary approach in analysing neighbourhood dynamics from a socio-economic perspective and in supervising the management of housing workshops. **UL** will employ its experience in spatial planning at different scales, reinforced by studies on spatial analysis to assess accessibility to everyday services, education, health, children and the elderly, and research on equitable access for groups with specific needs (such as children and the elderly). **TUE** will help thanks to its experience on the functioning of cities and developing systems to support designers and decision-makers for assessing the likely effects of policy measures that may aim at making cities smarter and healthier, improving the quality of life in cities, reducing energy use, and minimizing exposure to noise and air pollution. **URBAN2020** will bring its consolidated expertise on participation and co-production, smart solutions, policy support, and scenario development.

The international comparison foreseen since the first results of the survey work, the 15mC readiness assessment (WP2) and the local transition Pathways (WP3), will allow the same institutions to align and refine their institutional activities through improvements and corrections or the introduction of innovations inspired by the comparison. Finally, the codesign activity, implemented with the involvement of local actors, will strengthen the networking of local actors by reinforcing the cooperative dimension at the European level.



## **5. Expected outcome and impact (max. 2 pages)**

PROWD is expected to produce new, applicable knowledge about the six 15minC dimensions in low-density urban areas. Therefore, the initial part of the project is mainly devoted to quantitative and qualitative research to understand both the actual functioning of the studied areas and the set of conditions needed to design strategies for their 15minC transition.

The **main output of the first part of the project is a scientific advancement** on innovative features that could be the basis for the strategies for the 15minC transition in LDUA. The following dissemination of the results will include:

- Online publications of the deliverables and open access documents in the on-line repository, for their easy download (Workplan, D6.5)
- During the international workshop (T3.3), international conference (T6.2) and the final conference (T6.2) shared reflections on the main topics with the larger community of researchers will be stimulated
- Synergies with other ongoing projects among the DUT umbrella, and with the initiatives promoted by EU cities for 15minC will contribute to maximise the impact and exploitation potential of the project
- Dissemination of the first research (WP1, WP2) through articles in top-level scientific journals will be planned during M10-M30, to accelerate the spread of the main results and contribute to raise the awareness on the relevance of 15minC transition in LDUA long before the conclusion of the project.

Through the second group of actions, PROWD aims to set long-term partnerships that will advance its results over the years, even after the conclusion of the project. To this end, it adopts an area-based approach to select the areas and related actors in the four metropolises of Rome, Lisbon, Budapest, and Eindhoven. The main result of this phase will include **four local transition pathways for the 15minC transition in LDUAs**, developed through codesigned phases with local stakeholders and institutions. Pathways will highlight conditions to upscale already existing innovative actions and suggest public policies (for infrastructures, partnerships, etc.) that can support/accelerate the transition. To maximise the impact, with the advancement of the project and codesign activities, the initial partnership will be enlarged to include other stakeholders interested to implement actions envisioned in the transition pathways, during and beyond the project. A series of workshops (T3.2) and Local Urban Talks (T3.4) will integrate knowledge among participants and form durable collaborations to be pursued beyond the project. In addition to the metropolitan authority of Rome, Lisbon has already expressed its interest in the project in a letter of intent. Public authorities of Eindhoven and of Budapest will be also included in the full project proposal. Their cooperation is indeed crucial to produce the long-lasting impact pursued by PROWD: at the end of the local workshop, a **Collaborative pact** will be primarily signed between local institutions, universities and stakeholders, regarding the prior relevant initiatives (infrastructures, public services; governance enhancement; p/p partnership) to be supported for boosting the transition, in the selected areas, from right now.

The third phase of the project is devoted to the generalization of the results and their transferability in other LDUA, all over the EU. Stepping beyond the borders of the 4 pilot cities, the main output of the final part of the project is the **definition of the strategies for the 15minC transition in LDUA that will be adaptable in other European contexts**. Considering the wider international collaboration, impacts will be measured in two main fields. On one hand, it will consolidate and strengthen the role of involved universities and think-tanks in their territories, contributing to the dissemination of concepts about urban sustainability in educational contexts. Secondly, it will influence local decision-makers by providing schemes and strategies to define scenarios of publicness in territories lacking basic services and infrastructures. A **dedicated Decision support toolkit** (D4.1) will resume and explain: 15minC Feasibility assessment methodology; the inspirational practices, in terms of innovative initiatives (both

local and EU practices); A step by step co-design protocol, to replicate local activities; The recommendations on strategies for replicability, scalability, and transferability in form of policy briefs, focussed on the enabling factors that could support the transition. To maximise the impact, PROWD will organize international events, involving a broader scientific and political audience. To this end, a **Joint workshop** (T3.3) among partners will be used to discuss open research questions (project mid-term), **launching in parallel a conference** (T6.2) to involve selected stakeholders, companies interested (e.g. micro or public mobility) and service providers. All in all, they will contribute to raising awareness about the 15minC transition in MLDPA, opening the way to new research, and debate on scientific review. Lastly, the four local transition pathways, the DS Toolkit with the policy briefs will be presented in the **Final conference** (T6.3), to disseminate the overall results. The conference will be specifically targeted to public institutions (the participation of 10 city administration is expected) and city associations. In so doing, PROWD's aspiration is to impact urban policies, involving relevant public authorities for the 15minC. To reach this goal, policy briefs will be issued and presented in a final conference which will involve two main target groups: metropolitan cities (no. 10 invited cities) and networks of cities such as the Informed Cities Forum.

**6. Quality and efficiency of project implementation (max. 4 pages)**

**6.1 Outline of the work program**



Fig. 2 - Work structure

**Subdivision in WP and Task, with main deliverables**

WP1 – Survey of existing innovative initiatives in EU	M2-M9
<b>WP Leader:</b> MRI <b>Contributor Partners:</b> ALL will analyze 2 case studies each	
<b>Objectives.</b> To collect initiatives that intercept one or more of the six 15minC dimensions, detecting which innovative features could be the basis for the 15minC transition in LDUA.	
<b>Tasks</b>	
<b>1.1 Mapping 15mC initiatives.</b> Each partner will carry out a literature analysis to identify relevant initiatives, considering actions funded by EU programs for innovation (JPI, Horizon, UIA). Selection	





criteria: contributes to a just transition, caring for social and environmental issues; focus on low-density areas; linkages to circular economy and energy transition.
<b>1.2 Selection of relevant initiatives.</b> Selection of 20 relevant initiatives that will form the backbone to implement actions during the project, agreed upon by the partners during a joint workshop
<b>1.3 Analysis of relevant initiatives</b> Following methodological guidelines provided by the WP leader, the investigation will give information on innovative features for the 15minC transition in LDUA
<b>Main deliverable: D1.1 Report on existing European innovative initiatives.</b> Analysis of the 20 selected initiatives that support the 15minC transition in LDUA.

<b>WP2 – Analysis of the current situation in selected areas</b>	<b>  M2-M9</b>
<b>WP Leader:</b> UL <b>Contributor Partners:</b> Partners will analyse selected areas.	
<b>Objectives.</b> To understand the current situation of each selected area, combining the assessment of macro dynamics (socio-spatial analysis) and micro-dynamics (behavior analysis and detection of existing innovative practices).	
<b>Tasks</b>	
<b>2.1 Selection of LDUA.</b> Analysis of the metropolitan areas. Criteria: population and housing densities; socio-economic indicators; land use patterns (emphasis on discontinuous urban fabrics in CORINE LC). Data mapping at LAU 2 scale, to determine LDUA. Metropolitan entities will collaborate in the selection.	
<b>2.2 Macro-dynamics analysis in selected areas</b> Criteria: demographic, housing, and land use characteristics; network analysis of potential accessibility by pedestrian, cycling, and public transport, for the six 15minC dimensions.	
<b>2.3 Micro-dynamics analysis in selected areas</b> Micro-dynamics analysis: (1) survey residents to identify daily life movements and patterns of mobility for the six 15minC dimensions, identifying problems and struggles. The size of the sample will be estimated based on a 95% of confidence level. (2) Identification of niche initiatives produced by local communities and institutions, interview, and engagement of their promoters.	
<b>2.4 Cross evaluation</b> Combining results from tasks 2.2 and 2.3, partners will assess the readiness of LDUA for 15minC in respective local contexts. The final assessment will integrate results from the four cities to present spatial and temporal categories of the 15minC in LDUA.	
<b>Main deliverable: D2.1 Case-study Report</b> for each city, including: the introductory framework (2.1); potential accessibility analysis by different modes in the 6 six 15minC dimensions (2.2); survey results (2.3); description of niche initiatives (2.3); final assessment on the readiness for 15minC (T2.4)	

<b>WP3 – Codesign of 15minC transition pathway in low-density urban areas</b>	<b>  M10-M22</b>
<b>WP Leader:</b> TUE <b>Contributor Partners:</b> MRI, UL, CM ROMA and TUE will conduct local workshops	
<b>Objectives.</b> To codesign a 15minC transition pathway for each selected area with local stakeholders, drawing on the knowledge basis built in WP1 and WP2.	
<b>Tasks</b>	
<b>3.1 Setting-up</b> Guidelines will be jointly defined by all partners to ensure the application of a common methodology and output coherence. Preliminary communication, stakeholder engagement and workplan for each area will be done.	
<b>3.2 Codesign local workshops and testing</b> Local codesign workshops will be organized in the four cities according to guidelines. Engagement of local institutions, NGOs, and firms according to innovations emerging from each area. Adoption of an action-research methodology to test at least one out of six of the 15minC dimension through an event in each city.	
<b>3.3 Joint international workshop</b> A Joint international workshop will be organized to identify and address common trajectories and exchange achievements. The JIW will be also open to the public as part of the dissemination activity.	



**3.4 Local urban talks.** An Urban Talk will be held in each city to set a “Collaborative pact” between local institutions and stakeholders, on the prior relevant initiatives (infrastructures, public services; governance enhancement; p/p partnership) to be supported for boosting the transition from right now.

**3.5 Finalization of the 15minC transition pathway** Gathering results from 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 a 15minC transition pathway will be issued by each task leader, highlighting resources, partnerships, and public policies to upscale and orient innovations, to be translated in WP4.

**Main deliverables: D3.1 Step-by-step codesign protocol**, to measure the success of codesign and stakeholder engagement. **D3.2 Report on “15minC transition pathways”** in each city including, in annex, the collaborative pacts on the implementation of 15minC transition pathways.

<b>WP4 – Strategies for replicability, scalability, and transferability</b>	<b>  M23-M29</b>
<b>WP Leader:</b> UNIROMA3 <b>Contributor Partners:</b> All partners will contribute	
<b>Objectives</b> To capitalize the results of research (WP1) and on-ground activities (WP2), to offer methodological tools and recommendations about strategies for the 15minC transition in LDUA.	
<b>Tasks</b>	
<b>4.1 Relevant topics for transferability.</b> Gathering results from T3.4, partners will jointly define the most relevant topics for transferability to be highlighted in the DS Toolkit (D4.1) to support the 15minC transition in LDUA all over EU	
<b>4.2 Policy briefs</b> Partners will draw policy briefs on Replicability, Scalability, and Transferability. Policy briefs will specifically consider the three scales of policies: European, National, and Local.	
<b>4.3 Finalization of DS Toolkit.</b> The WP Leader will finalize the DS Toolkit (D4.1), gathering the main results from previous WPs and the policy briefs (T4.2)	
<b>Main deliverable: D4.1 DS Toolkit</b> , including 15minC Feasibility assessment methodology; 5minC readiness atlas/index of LDUA in the partner cities; Best practices in terms of innovative initiatives (both local and EU practices); Step by step co-design protocol; Recommendations on strategies for replicability, scalability, and transferability in form of policy briefs.	

<b>WP5 – Project coordination</b>	<b>  M1-M30</b>
<b>WP Leader:</b> UNIROMA3 <b>Contributor Partners:</b> All PARTNERS will cooperate	
<b>Objectives.</b> Overall project management to ensure scientific coordination; communication with the EC and within partners, compliance of all activities with Grant Agreement, monitoring the use of persons, time, and funds as well as contractual and legal aspects.	
<b>Tasks</b>	
<b>5.1 Scientific coordination</b> The PC, supported by WP leaders, will define the guidelines for scientific activities and the standard procedures to coordinate partner contributions. During the kick-off meeting, methods will be openly discussed among the Consortium and then formalized.	
<b>5.2 Management</b> The PC will be responsible for legal, financial, and administrative aspects. The PC will also be the interface between the Consortium and the EC.	
<b>5.3 Monitoring of implementation</b> The PC will monitor the project implementation, ensuring that milestones listed in the table below are met, deliverables are produced according to the project planning, and that agreed quality levels are achieved.	
<b>Main deliverables: D5.1</b> Scientific guidelines and work plan. <b>D5.2 Data management plan.</b> Due to the relevance of data, their significance/quality of data, availability, compliance with privacy laws, use, and protection will be considered. <b>D5.3 Risk management plan.</b> Among the others, pandemic issues.	

<b>WP6 – Stakeholder engagement, communication, and dissemination</b>	<b>  M1-M30</b>
<b>WP Leader:</b> URBAN2020 <b>Contributor Partners:</b> All PARTNERS will cooperate	



<p><b>Objectives.</b> The <b>WP6</b> is dedicated to <b>setting up proper communication</b> between partners, local stakeholders, and the wider audience, ensuring a regular flow of information and the support and coordination of stakeholder engagement.</p>
<p><b>Tasks</b></p>
<p><b>6.1 Communication and dissemination plan.</b> Structured for setting the communication framework between partners and the means of external communication and dissemination during the project.</p>
<p><b>6.2 International Conference.</b> Main aim: obtaining contributions from relevant stakeholders (NGOs, decision-makers, public and private actors with interests in delivering services and mobility), for a better assessment of the results and findings, and dissemination of the first results.</p>
<p><b>6.3 Final conference.</b> Main target: representatives of public authorities and network of European cities, to encourage the adoption of strategies for the 15minC transition in LDUA</p>
<p><b>6.4 Stakeholder engagement activities.</b> Identification of suitable stakeholders (public actors, private companies, NGOs, urban development associations, universities/research centers). Online, Hybrid, and In-presence activities will be considered.</p>
<p><b>Main deliverables: D6.1 Website, communication channels, and visual identity.</b> Targeted to raise the attention of larger audience on the specific issues of proximity in LDUA. <b>D6.2 Communication plan.</b> See above. <b>D6.3 Dissemination plan.</b> See above. <b>D6.4 Stakeholder engagement strategy</b> Main aim: defining steps to identify the right stakeholders. <b>D6.5 Online repository of publications and other project materials</b> Main aim: be user-friendly by the public.</p>



Tab. 1 - Deliverables

Deliverable	Related WP	Start	End	Means of verification
D6.1 Website, communication channels, and visual identity	WP 6	2023	2024	Del. 1 Del. 2
D6.2 Communication plan	WP 6	2023	2024	Del. 1
D6.3 Dissemination plan	WP 6	2023	2024	Del. 1
D6.4 Stakeholder engagement strategy	WP 6	2023	2025	Del. 1 Del. 2
D6.5 Online repository of publications and other project materials	WP 6	2023	2025	Del. 1

## 6.2 Project consortium, transdisciplinary, stakeholder's involvement

**PROWD consortium** holds strong expertise in topic-related issues, demonstrated through a relevant portfolio of research projects mostly funded by EU. Partners hold expertise in urban planning, smart mobility, land use, GIS and Earth Observation, territorial planning, urban dynamics analysis, sustainable development, energy transition, citizen participation. They are used to a transdisciplinary approach and cross-sectoral collaboration, being specialised in *Urban Studies* and *Urban planning*. More specifically, **UNIROMA3** and **MRI** gained scientific competence in socio-economical aspects and multiple values assessment through H2020 projects (see par. 7). **UNIROMA3** has developed enduring experience in leading participatory projects and urban studies. **UL** will participate through the Urban and Intelligent Mobility (redeMOV) which aims to work in intelligent urban mobility and its relationship with the planning process and is inserted in EIT- Urban Mobility. **URBAN 2020** main areas of activity are participation, policy support, and scenario development which fit the advancement of dissemination activities, stakeholder involvement, and capacity building. **CM ROMA** is currently adopting the Sustainable Mobility Plan of the Metropolitan area. Its involvement in the project is crucial, ensuring the possibility to shape the codesign of the local transition pathway as a planning implementation tool. **TUE** has experience with the investigation of (long-term) transportation-land use-travel behavior interactions, measuring (perceptions of) accessibility, and is also an expert in co-design with planning authorities, building on



the Brainport region's deep-rooted multiple helix way of working. Here, it works closely through the Urban Lab applied research platform with regional and local transportation and planning authorities.

**Stakeholder involvement.** PROWD's core activity is based on the engagement of local networks of stakeholders in the selected areas. All partners have a strong experience in stakeholder engagement. URBAN2020 will oversee and give all requested support to coordinate the process of identifying, analyzing, planning, prioritizing, and implementing actions, for engaging local stakeholders to help the consortium achieve the objectives of the project. WP3 workshops and communication will be in national languages, and UNIROMA3, MRI, UL, TUE will take care of the English translation.

Two groups of stakeholders will be engaged in WP3: relevant stakeholders that locally play a role in delivering services for the 15minC, and potential change-makers detected in WP2. The latter are crucial for the project: in LDUA citizen associations, NGOs and firms working in social economy are active in making up for the lack of public services related to the six 15minC dimensions. During WP2 specific effort will be dedicated by the partners in their detection and engagement. Local institutions will cooperate for that purpose and expressions of interest will be encouraged by a dedicated communication. During the workshops (WP3, T3.2, and T3.3) both groups will work together in codesigning a transition scenario. Through the local urban talks (T3.4) they will make an agreement on the prior relevant initiatives to be supported for boosting the transition from right now. Institutions (CM Roma, Area Metropolitana de Lisboa) and NGOs (Quercus) have already expressed their interest in the project with a letter of intent. In the full proposal, we will ensure the preliminary engagement of relevant stakeholders in each of the four cities with a formal letter of intent.

## **7. References (max. 1 page)**

### **Projects**

2020-2026. EIT Urban Mobility: Boost I&E 2.0. It is an initiative of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). Since January 2019, EIT Urban Mobility has been working to encourage positive changes in the way people move around cities in order to make them more liveable places.

**Project partner: University of Lisbon.**

2018-2022. *OpenHeritage – Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HERitage Reuse through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment.* Funded by European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program. It has worked to identify and test the best practices of adaptive heritage reuse in Europe, developing inclusive governance and management models for marginalized, non-touristic heritage sites and tests them in selected Cooperative Heritage Labs over Europe.

**Project coordinator: MRI; project partner: Architecture Department of Roma Tre University.**

2021. DecidiUM - Engaging Citizens on Urban Mobility Innovation by participative democracy tools, channels and activities. It supports a radical way of thinking about mobility to drive the transition towards solutions that are simpler, cleaner, and more sustainable in an environment and infrastructure that's better tailored to passenger needs. ES\_Mobility is a founding partner of [The Lab of Thought](#), where leading academia and businesses from around the globe connect to rethink and develop a new way to build our future cities. **Project partner: University of Lisbon.**

2020-2021. *SoPHIA – Social Platform for Holistic Impact Heritage Assessment.* Funded by European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program. It worked to promote collective reflection within the cultural and political sector in Europe on the impact assessment and quality of interventions in the European historical environment and cultural heritage at the urban level. **Project coordinator: Roma Tre University, Department of Business Studies.**

ComAct, 2020 - 2023, (<https://comact-project.eu/>) is an H2020 that focuses on the mitigation of energy poverty in the CEE and CIS region. It does so by involving a wide range of local stakeholders and building on the local communities, producing community-tailored actions for energy poverty mitigation. **Project partner: MRI.**



### **Publications**

Baioni, M. 2017. "Framing the Cooperative City: Public policies in support of civic initiatives ". In: *Funding the cooperative city*, edited by D.Patti and L. Polyak. Cooperative City Books: Vienna. – **Roma Tre University.**

Baioni, M., Caudo, G. (edited by). FORTHCOMING. *Roma. Da campagna a metropoli senza passare per la città*. Quodlibet: Macerata. –**Roma Tre University.**

Caudo, G. 2022. Regenerate Corviale. In Alessandra Battisti (edited by), *Future Housing*. IntechOpen. <https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.107870> – **Roma Tre University.**

Marques da Costa, E., Louro, A., Marques da Costa, N., Dias, M., & Barata, M. (2022). Walking Accessibility to Primary Healthcare Services: An Inequity Factor for Olders in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (Portugal). In: Klimczuk, A. (ed). *Social Aspects of Ageing: Selected Challenges, Analyses, and Solutions*. IntechOpen. <https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.106265>. –**University of Lisbon**

Kasraian, D., Maat, K., & van Wee, B. (2019). "The impact of urban proximity, transport accessibility and policy on urban growth: A longitudinal analysis over five decades". *Environment and Planning B. Urban Analytics and City Science*, doi: 10.1177/2399808317740355. – **Eindhoven University of Technology**












Szemző, H., Mosquera, J., Polyák, L., Hayes., L. 2022. "Flexibility and Adaptation: Creating a Strategy for Resilience" *Sustainability* 14, no. 5: 2688. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14052688> – **MRI.**

**Part A - Project summary****A.1 Project Identification**

Acronym	We-Z	
Title	emotional WEllbeing of generation Z: reconnecting communities and spaces through imperfect health	
Project Number	EUI01-186	
(Main) Urban Authority	District III of Rome – Montesacro	
ERDF rate	80 %	
Project Duration	Start Date	01/03/2024
	End Date	31/08/2027
	Total Months	42
Topic	EUI Call for Proposals in support to the New European Bauhaus demonstrators	

**A.2 Project summary**

Description	<p>In today's conjuncture of climate chaos, We-Z tests a transitional model of urban regeneration to combat increasing mental health conditions in young people. By advancing "experiences of pleasure", it develops preventive and responsive urban capacities through the valorization of diverse heritage materials and setting a Healing Community. For youth to regain its agency, the activation of new personal and collective imagination becomes the prerequisite to advance a hopeful future, sustaining the city's transition towards sustainable and stylish ways of living as encouraged by the New European Bauhaus. Breaking with medicalised responses of mental health, the project involves people with diverse social and mental health conditions into the cocreation of the newly named We-Z park, an urban area integrating the regeneration of Vigne Nuove complex into a larger territorial context. Vigne Nuove is a '70s public housing complex located in the North-Eastern periphery of Rome, remained largely unfinished, and today characterised by a diffuse sense of neglect, isolation and unsafe. Challenging Modernist rationality through an imperfect idea of mental health, We-Z implements the former Vigne Nuove plan to test a New European Bauhaus of enjoyment. In order to re-activate affective bonds between people and places, the new realised attractors (green, public, welfare spaces and related facilities) become durable transitional devices that foster new common goods and productive ecosystems.</p>
-------------	--

Partner		ERDF co-financing		Contribution			Total	
Partner	Country	EUR	ERDF rate	Public	Private	Total	Budget	% of project budget
PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	 IT	2,115,456.00	80.00 %	528,864.00	0.00	528,864.00	2,644,320.00	42.48 %
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	 IT	274,688.00	80.00 %	68,672.00	0.00	68,672.00	343,360.00	5.52 %
PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1	 IT	136,320.00	80.00 %	34,080.00	0.00	34,080.00	170,400.00	2.74 %
PP 4 - Future Ecologies	 IT	136,108.80	80.00 %	0.00	34,027.20	34,027.20	170,136.00	2.73 %
PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative	 IT	94,896.00	80.00 %	0.00	23,724.00	23,724.00	118,620.00	1.91 %
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	 IT	149,977.60	80.00 %	0.00	37,494.40	37,494.40	187,472.00	3.01 %
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	 IT	223,008.00	80.00 %	0.00	55,752.00	55,752.00	278,760.00	4.48 %
PP 8 - Officine Zero	 IT	137,376.00	80.00 %	0.00	34,344.00	34,344.00	171,720.00	2.76 %
PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.	 IT	137,184.00	80.00 %	0.00	34,296.00	34,296.00	171,480.00	2.75 %
PP 10 - Artestudio	 IT	135,648.00	80.00 %	0.00	33,912.00	33,912.00	169,560.00	2.72 %
PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	 IT	983,552.00	80.00 %	245,888.00	0.00	245,888.00	1,229,440.00	19.75 %
PP 12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)	 IT	96,128.00	80.00 %	24,032.00	0.00	24,032.00	120,160.00	1.93 %
PP 13 - Transfer Partner 1		120,000.00	80.00 %	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	150,000.00	2.41 %
PP 14 - Transfer Partner 2		120,000.00	80.00 %	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	150,000.00	2.41 %
PP 15 - Transfer Partner 3		120,000.00	80.00 %	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	150,000.00	2.41 %
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>4,980,342.40</b>	<b>80.00 %</b>	<b>991,536.00</b>	<b>253,549.60</b>	<b>1,245,085.60</b>	<b>6,225,428.00</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>





## Part B - Partnership

### B.1.1 Relevance of the partnership: why are these partners needed to implement the proposed solution and to achieve project objectives

For We-Z to be innovative, it has been built a multilevel and cross-sector partnership. Being the local organization of Rome, the District III (MUA) coordinates the project, securing a complex partnership. At regional level, it includes:

- the Soprintendenza (SSABAP), the regional branch of the Italian Ministry of Culture, providing the conservation of an important – but forgotten – archaeological site in Vigne Nuove (VN) area;
- the health agency (ASL1) including highly diverse entities such as the Multispecialty department of mental and rehabilitative health of developmental age (TSMREE), and the Museo Laboratorio della Mente (MLM), a unique reality in Italy connecting mental health with the legacy of asylums. It is part of a growing national network, Mente in Rete, whose mission is to enhance the Italian psychiatric history while promoting mental health;
- ATER Roma (ATER), main owner of the VN complex, is crucial not only to advance its urban transformation but also to enlarge collaborations between diverse institutions in the area (ATER/MUA), expanding possibilities of housing affordability.

Locally, Roma Tre University (RM3) complements these realities, expanding the project's impact through educational and research paths. The proposed coalition is also composed of a highly diverse set of expertise, including:

- social enterprises and cooperative: Parsec Coop and Parsec Agri Culture, both devoted to social work;
- small enterprise: OZ – Officine Zero, focusing on material recycling and upcycle; Futurecologies, connecting artwork with new ecologies and civic engagement; Avanzi, supporting social innovation processes;
- cultural association: Artestudio, working on culture and social inclusion through performative arts.

Such entities were selected through a public call launched by MUA. This articulation, and the ground-breaking capacity of selected partners, will undoubtedly respond to the project's ambitions, assuring their full implementation.

### B.1.2 Relevance of the partnership: contribution and role of the partners in the implementation of the proposed solution

We-Z's partnership integrates plural competencies under the coordination (WP1) of MUA. It will also be responsible for the urban transformation (WP7) of VN area, i.e. the realization of the park and of main public spaces. The green infrastructure is a crucial device to re-connect parts of the neighbourhood, establishing new physical and mental links; SSABAP will support the reuse of some premises of Casali di Faonte, giving an impulse to the dissemination of VN archeological history. The same is true for ATER, which archive will be used to enhance VN modern heritage; the housing agency, moreover, will lead the restoration work on selected premises and public spaces, supporting the mapping of illegal situations undergoing within the complex. RM3 will coordinate and mediate among partners (WP5), supporting transferability of results (WP9). It can indeed rely on a large national and international network, developed through its involvement in Italian (PRIN) and European projects (Horizon 2020). Thanks to the long-lasting experience social innovation, AVA will be in charge of the evaluation and monitoring (WP3) process and will lead the incubation of local activities the project aims to let emerge (WP8). This will be possible through the social work developed by PACs (WP6 leader), engaged in the delivery of welfare service in the area since its foundation. The other partners selected through the open call launched by MUA will be responsible of specific actions and / or deliverables according to their expertise. For instance, FUE will coordinate the installation of nature-based solutions (NBS), connecting them with art and civic participation; OZ will steer actions oriented toward the operationalisation of wasted memories, fostering their (material and immaterial) upcycling and designing educational paths on urban circularity etc. Finally, ASL1 will offer psychologic competencies throughout the project, strengthening the nexus between urban activities and mind.

**B.2 - (Main) Urban Authority**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Municipio Roma 3 - Montesacro (MUA)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	District III of Rome – Montesacro				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Public	<b>Organisation type</b>	Local public authority		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Number of inhabitants</b>	203,687				
<b>Comment</b>	Third Municipality of Rome, as a local organization, manages various fundamental services in its area of responsibility, including demographic, social, scholastic and educational, cultural, sporting and recreational, urban maintenance and green areas, as well as initiatives for economic development and urban police functions. The Municipality represents its community, takes care of its interests and promotes its development, inspiring the exercise of its functions and activities to the need for constant improvement of the services rendered to citizens and easier accessibility of the services themselves, also through the detection of local requests and participation and consultation initiatives. The following urban areas fall within its territory: Monte Sacro, Monte Sacro Alto, Val Melaina, Fidene, Serpentara, Casal Boccone, Conca D'Oro, Sacco Pastore, Tufello, Aeroporto del'Urbe, Tor S. Giovanni, Settebagni, Bufalotta.				
<b>Department(s)/unit(s)/division(s) concerned</b>	Direzione apicale (chief direction): coordination of activities; Direzione tecnica (Technical direction): activities related to regeneration/maintenance/refurbishment interventions with particular regard to the green area; drafting of projects, drafting of safety and coordination plans, construction management; works award procedures; Direzione Socio-educativa (Social-educational direction): coordination activities with the ASL (local Health Authority) for aspects related to mental health;				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Piazza Sempione n. 15	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	Top Director of the Third Municipality of Rome Montese
	<b>Post Code</b>	00141		<b>Title</b>	Ms
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Patrizia
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Di Nola
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	patrizia.dinola@comune.roma.it
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 0 669 604 313
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Presidente of the Third Municipality of Rome Montese			
	<b>Title</b>	Mr			
	<b>Forename</b>	Paolo Emilio			
	<b>Surname</b>	Marchionne			
	<b>Email Address</b>	presidenza.mun03@comune.roma.it			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 0 669 604 203			
<b>VAT number</b>	01057861005				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
2,115,456.00	2,644,320.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 2)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Dipartimento Architettura - Università degli Studi Roma Tre (RM3)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Public	<b>Organisation type</b>	Higher education and research organisations		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	<p>Roma Tre University has been established in 1991 and nowadays represents a central point of reference in the academic scenario at local, national and international level thanks to its quality teaching and research programs. The University has gradually but constantly brought into focus its particular profile of a dynamic and efficient seat of learning, offering a wide-range of graduate and post graduate courses (about 70 degree courses, 22 PhDs and 80 post-degree courses), focusing on quality of the teaching and the introduction of its students into the labor market. This has led, step by step, to the successful acknowledgement of Roma Tre also at international level. The university is member of: UNICA Network (Universities of the European Capital Cities); UNISCAPE (European Network of Universities for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention); EUA (European University Association). Roma Tre is involved, either as coordinator or as partner, in around 80 International Research projects. Its Architecture Department (AD) assembles faculties coming from the former Departments of Planning, Architecture, Urban Studies, and some elements from the Mathematics Department. AD aims to stimulate innovation and improve adaptation of the architectural disciplines in their whole spectrum and to support, inheriting a long tradition in heritage conservation and planning study.</p>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Via Ostiense, 133	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	Full professor
	<b>Post Code</b>	00154		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Rome		<b>Forename</b>	Giovanni
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Caudo
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	giovanni.caudo@uniroma3.it
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 290 571 535
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Chancellor			
	<b>Title</b>	Mr			
	<b>Forename</b>	Massimiliano			
	<b>Surname</b>	Fiorucci			
	<b>Email Address</b>	rettore@uniroma3.it			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	0 657 332 403		
<b>VAT number</b>	04400441004				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	No				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
274,688.00	343,360.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 3)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	ASL RM1 (ASL1)			
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1			
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Public	<b>Organisation type</b>	Sectoral agency	
<b>Member state</b>	Italy			
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	ASL Roma 1 is a great public Institution, deputy to the public health within extensive area of the city of Rome (6 municipalities).The Institution directly manages major hospitals and health facilities in the capital (San Filippo Neri, Santo Spirito, Oftalmico, Nuovo Regina Margherita, Centro Sant'Anna for women and babies, Santa Maria della Pietà, multiple Case della Salute and dozens of other medical branches) to ensure the safeguarding and promoting of the population's health and care. It is the biggest local health public Institution in Europe with about 7000 employees. Department of Mental Health (DSM), inside ASL Roma1, operates on a vast Roman territory and realizes programs for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of psychic discomfort. Interventions are directed both to individuals and to their families and social reference contexts. Care programs are realized focusing on social inclusion. Several targets, defined by age and/or by areas of problems/diagnostics, represent the beneficiary population of the interventions, which also guides the internal organizational structure, divided into Operational Units. Total Department of Mental Health Staff: 831 operators Reference population: 1.065.000 residents Number of patients: 22.782 DSM collaborates with Municipal Police, State Police, Judicial Authority, Ordinary and Criminal Court, Volunteer Associations, Social Cooperatives and School structures present in the territory.			
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Via Borgo Santo Spirito 3	<b>Contact Person</b>	medical director child neuropsychiatry
	<b>Post Code</b>	00198	<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Roma	<b>Forename</b>	Bruno
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio	<b>Surname</b>	Spinetoli
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma	<b>Email Address</b>	bruno.spinetoli@aslroma1.it
			<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 666 620 329
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Director		
	<b>Title</b>	Ms		
	<b>Forename</b>	Roberta		
	<b>Surname</b>	Volpini		
	<b>Email Address</b>	roberta.volpini@aslroma1.it		
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	0 668 352 054	
<b>VAT number</b>	13664791004			
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	No			
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs			

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
136,320.00	170,400.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 4)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Future Ecologies (FUE)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Future Ecologies				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	SME		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	Futurecologies Srl is an innovative company in the field of the Nature Based Solutions and the Circular Economy, a tool for a transition to a sustainable society. The company develop technologies and process innovation, R&D, environmental and scientific dissemination projects. The company provides consultancy in the public and private sector on sustainable / environmental planning and management through innovative projects in the field of green and blue infrastructures, life cycle prospective (LCA) and ecosystem services. Through a multidisciplinary approach between art and science, Futurecologies foster communication, advocacy and dissemination campaigns. Futurecologies realize installations in parks and public space, combining visual art, NBS and climate and social actions. Futurecologies is also active in the environmental education and dissemination, involving local communities and rising the environmental awareness.				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Via Cardinal Mistrangelo 18	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	director
	<b>Post Code</b>	00167		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Andrea
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Conte
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	andre.conte@gmail.com
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 282 030 424
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	director			
	<b>Title</b>	Mr			
	<b>Forename</b>	Andrea			
	<b>Surname</b>	Conte			
	<b>Email Address</b>	futurecologies@gmail.com			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 282 030 424			
<b>VAT number</b>	15763061007				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
136,108.80	170,136.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 5)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Parsec Agri Cultura Società Cooperativa Sociale Agricola (PAA)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	Other		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	<p>Parsec Agri Cultura aims to offer new employment, training and socialization opportunities in the agricultural and multifunctional fields. Employment placement does not have the meaning of supported work, but, through processes of psychological support and personalized training, the person is placed in the productive context as a citizen capable of regaining possession of his own subjective dignity. The Cooperative is building a social and educational farm in the naturalistic area "Parco della Marcigliana". The value of the activities it carries out is part of the initiatives aimed at increasing local development and the regeneration of the territories. Average annual employees: 8. www.ortodiroma.eu www.parsecagricultura.it</p> <p>Experiences: F.A.R.I.2 project. FAMI Fund –2018–2021. As a partner, the Cooperative has carried out the planning and implementation of 3 courses for the acquisition of skills in Social Agriculture; DI.Agr.A.M.M.I. of Legality in the central north –, FAMI Fund 2014–2020. As a partner, the Cooperative carried out the design, planning and implementation of 8 training workshops in Social Agriculture + 4 self-entrepreneurship training workshops; TSO Solidarity Organized Territories, Project leader, the cooperative has as its objective. starting from the potential of social agriculture to address the critical dimensions of unemployment, inemployment and permanent social exclusion of refugees and the disabled, in an overall design of social agriculture</p>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Via della Marcigliana 532	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	agricultural expert, specialized in integrated pest man
	<b>Post Code</b>	00139		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Marco
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Capucci
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	capucci.marco@gmail.com
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 409 435 388
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Administrative manager			
	<b>Title</b>	Ms			
	<b>Forename</b>	Maria Grazia			
	<b>Surname</b>	Sgriccia			
	<b>Email Address</b>	capucci.marco@gmail.com			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	3 477 327 685		
<b>VAT number</b>	13133841000				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
94,896.00	118,620.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 6)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	PARSEC COOPERATIVA SOCIALE (PAC)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	Other		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	<p>Parsec Social Cooperative is an ONLUS – non-profit organization – engaged in welfare services. It is made up of 21 members; 75 people are also involved in the activities as employees (29), collaborators (25) or professionals (21). Since 1996 - the year of its foundation - mainly in the context of Rome and Lazio Region, Parsec has been carrying out interventions for the prevention and reduction of the harm and risks associated with the use and abuse of psychoactive substances and compulsive behaviours; the promotion of the well-being of minors and young people; the parenting support; the overcoming of different forms of discomfort and marginalization connected to addictions, have been trafficked for exploitation, social and economic deprivation. The Cooperative was among the organizations involved in the implementation of Rome urban security policies inspired by the model of social mediation and conflicts management (1999 - 2015). At the EU level, Parsec has recently participated as a partner in the project "Coopcamp - Mixed training courses to foster cooperative entrepreneurial spirit among young Europeans in high school", 303-G-GRO-PPA-19-11225. The Cooperative is a member of the CNCA (National Coordination of Reception Communities), CEARL (Coordination of Auxiliary Bodies of the Lazio Region), the National Anti-Trafficking Platform and EAPN Italy (European Anti Poverty Network); networks within which political, cultural and operational reflections are developed</p>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Viale Jonio, 331,	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	project manager
	<b>Post Code</b>	00141,		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Rome		<b>Forename</b>	Claudio
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Cippitelli
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	info@cooperativaparsec.org
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 0 686 209 991
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	President			
	<b>Title</b>	Ms			
	<b>Forename</b>	Maura			
	<b>Surname</b>	Muneretto			
	<b>Email Address</b>	info@cooperativaparsec.org			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 0 686 209 991			
<b>VAT number</b>	05127301009				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Partly				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
149,977.60	187,472.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 7)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB (AVA)			
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB			
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	SME	
<b>Member state</b>	Italy			
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	<p>Avanzi SB S.p.A. is an independent company promoting change for sustainability through social innovation since 1997. It works with companies, non-profit organisations, foundations and public organisations that want to measure themselves on innovation and social responsibility. It has been working to facilitate social and environmental innovation processes in urban regeneration, local development, housing policies, social cohesion and social integration, creativity and culture, welfare, circular economy, sustainable finance and trading for twenty-five years. Avanzi's staff comprises more than 40 professionals with multidisciplinary skills, which allows problems to be tackled from different points of view. Avanzi already has experience participating in EU-funded projects since he was a partner in the UIA call with the project "OpenAgri" (2016-2020). Concerning the subject of this proposal, the area of activity directly involved is a place with consolidated experience in mapping and analysis activities, participatory planning and co-design with the direct involvement of beneficiaries. aplace also has consolidated experience in designing and managing capacity building and urban regeneration processes in peripheral territories. Activities will also be supported by a cube, which deals directly with incubating and mentoring social and cultural enterprises with high environmental and social value.</p>			
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Via Andrea Maria Ampère 61/A	<b>Contact Person</b>	Principal
	<b>Post Code</b>	20131	<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Milano	<b>Forename</b>	Claudio
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lombardia	<b>Surname</b>	Calvaresi
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Milano	<b>Email Address</b>	calvaresi@avanzi.org
			<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 02 305 160
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Principal		
	<b>Title</b>	Mr		
	<b>Forename</b>	Davide		
	<b>Surname</b>	Dal Maso		
	<b>Email Address</b>	dalmaso@avanzi.org		
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 02 305 160		
<b>VAT number</b>	12225960157			
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes			
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs			

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
223,008.00	278,760.00



**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 8)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Officine Zero (OZ)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Officine Zero				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	SME		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	<p>Oz Officine Zero is a multifactory based in Rome, operating on a collaborative and circular economy by including artisans, designers, free-lance, makers, researchers, and artists in common projects. Our cooperative enterprise includes eight associates who manage administration, relations with commercial and institutional providers and partners, planning and development of common projects (co-working activities; regeneration processes for citizenship and public spaces; historical, urbanistic and eco-design research). The project was born in 2013. In 2019 Oz-Officine Zero developed a new fully equipped working space to strengthen its capacity to attract innovation and generate reskilling, upskilling and entrepreneurial initiatives. • The following spaces are nowadays active: • Coworking and Creativity Space • Carpentry Lab • Metalworking Lab • FabLab • Training Room • Common Space Oz focuses its activities on five main transversal areas: • Entrepreneurship and job creation • Education • Research • Social Innovation • Social inclusion Oz is a collaborative working space, supporting initiative and competences sharing. It is a centre to practice innovation, where people with common interests come together and share resources and knowledge to create and build entrepreneurial projects while having access to the physical infrastructures.</p>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	via Vittorio Bachelet 12	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	main reference for EUI-IA project
	<b>Post Code</b>	00185		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Alessandro
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Splendori
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	segreteria@ozofficinezero.org
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 334 502 977
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	president and legal representative			
	<b>Title</b>	Mr			
	<b>Forename</b>	Manfredi			
	<b>Surname</b>	Scanagatta			
	<b>Email Address</b>	segreteria@ozofficinezero.org			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	3 334 502 977		
<b>VAT number</b>	IT-15381921004				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
137,376.00	171,720.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 9)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Solidarius Italia Impresa sociale s.a.s.(SOL)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Solidarius Italy s.e.				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	SME		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	Solidarius Italia is a social enterprise registered in the Italian Third Sector Register and operating as a non-profit with three employees. It supports companies, associations and local authorities to - generate initiatives promoting social inclusion, community bonds and well-being, and collaborative supply chains of Social Solidarity Economy. Founded in 2009 by seven people of different gender, ages, culture and background, Solidarius IT is a founding member of RIPESS Europe and Solidarius International networks Working with participatory methodologies, through targeted projects implemented and multi-level partnerships, it's active in the fields of TRAINING: Design and realization of training in action, workshops and cultural events. SOCIAL PLANNING: Co-designing territorial and community workshops to promote transformative economies and sustainable local development with social solidarity economy enterprises, associations, universities, research centres, schools, vocational training agencies, local administrators, and informal groups. RESEARCH: Promoting action research, developing social innovation policies and practices, and experimenting with democratic governance. PUBLISHING AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION: Translating and publishing original texts, dossiers, multimedia products and pedagogical tools. Solidarius IT works at local, national and international levels and has been working for years as a partner in EU- funded projects: Erasmus Plus (VET, strategic partnerships),				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Via delle Sette Chiese, 120	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	Contact person
	<b>Post Code</b>	00145		<b>Title</b>	Ms
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Chiara
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Bonifazi
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	bonifazi.chiara@gmail.com
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 492 524 176
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	legal representative			
	<b>Title</b>	Ms			
	<b>Forename</b>	Mara Soana			
	<b>Surname</b>	Tortora			
	<b>Email Address</b>	soana.tortora@gmail.com			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 483 361 685			
<b>VAT number</b>	10624301007				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
137,184.00	171,480.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 10)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Artestudio (ARS)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Artestudio				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Private	<b>Organisation type</b>	Interest groups including NGOs		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	<p>ArteStudio is a cultural association that has been working in culture and social inclusion for thirty years. ArteStudio collaborates with significant institutions such as the Presidency of the Italian Council of Ministers, the Italian Ministry of Justice, the Italian Ministry of Culture, the Lazio Region, Rome Capital, the European Union, the UNHCR, the Tavola Valdese association, La Sapienza University of Rome (and so on) realizing theatre and cinema projects, films, videos, performances, exhibitions, reviews in Italy and abroad in Germany, Lithuania, Greece, Great Britain and in war zones in Lebanon, Iran, Jordan and Palestine. Only in 2022, ARTESTUDIO realized the following projects: TUNED, la CURA E IL GIOCO, FRAGILE, CORPUS22, PORT ROYAL22 and CINEMA A RIGHE22. For further information and details on all projects managed by ARTESTUDIO please visit: <a href="http://artestudioteatro.it/">http://artestudioteatro.it/</a></p>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Rampa Antonio Ceriani,10	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	Responsible
	<b>Post Code</b>	00165		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Rome		<b>Forename</b>	Riccardo
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Vannuccini
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	riccardo.vannuccini@gmail.com
			<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	3 314 085 270
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Director			
	<b>Title</b>	Ms			
	<b>Forename</b>	ALBA MARIA			
	<b>Surname</b>	UNGARO BARTOLI			
	<b>Email Address</b>	artestudiox@libero.it			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	3 381 240 457		
<b>VAT number</b>	97214540581				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
135,648.00	169,560.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 11)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale (ATER)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Public	<b>Organisation type</b>	Sectoral agency		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	Regional Law No. 30 of 2002 transformed the Istituti Autonomi Case Popolari (IACP) of the Lazio Region into Aziende Territoriali Edilizia Residenziale (ATER). The territorial scope of the ATER of Rome corresponds to the territory of the Municipality of Rome. The ATER is a regional economic corporation under public law with legal personality, corporate, administrative, property and accounting autonomy. It has its statute and is subject to the supervision and control of the Lazio Region. In addition to maintaining the functions of the former IACP, it is also qualified as a support institution for the activities of the Region, other local authorities and private parties (in the latter case, especially in the field of social housing). The transformation of the legal system has not diminished the social vocation of ATER, which continues its work to provide its services to users with ever greater efficiency and effectiveness. Moreover, to open up to the new needs that come mainly from the intermediate social strata, who find it increasingly difficult to pay the rents demanded by the market.				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Lungotevere Tor di Nona,1	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	Responsible
	<b>Post Code</b>	00186		<b>Title</b>	Mr
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Giancarlo
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	MONGELLI
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	g.mongelli@aterroma.it
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 358 771 403
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Commissioner			
	<b>Title</b>	Mr			
	<b>Forename</b>	Eriprando			
	<b>Surname</b>	GUERRITORE			
	<b>Email Address</b>	urp@aterroma.it			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	06 686 288		
<b>VAT number</b>	00885561001				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	Yes				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
983,552.00	1,229,440.00

**B.4 - Delivery Partner (Partner 12)**

<b>Organisation name (Original)</b>	Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)				
<b>Organisation name (English)</b>	Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)				
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>	Public	<b>Organisation type</b>	Sectoral agency		
<b>Member state</b>	Italy				
<b>Partner description and department/unit/division concerned</b>	Description: - Ensures the coordination of the preliminary investigation activity of the officials responsible for the territory in the matter of protection of the archaeological, historical, artistic, architectural, landscape and demo-ethno-anthropological and intangible heritage - Coordinates the authorization for the execution of works and works of any kind on the archaeological, historical, artistic, architectural and demo-ethno-anthropological and intangible heritage - Authorizes the temporary occupation of buildings and areas for the execution of archaeological excavations - Coordinates the proposals for verification or declaration of cultural interest of archaeological, historical, artistic, architectural and demo-ethno-anthropological and intangible assets to be submitted to the Regional Commission for Cultural Heritage - It deals with the imposition on the owners, possessors or holders of cultural assets of the interventions necessary to ensure their conservation - Authorizes for the posting of frescoes, coats of arms, graffiti, tombstones.				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Street</b>	Piazza dei Cinquecento 67	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Position</b>	Responsible
	<b>Post Code</b>	00185		<b>Title</b>	Ms
	<b>Town</b>	Roma		<b>Forename</b>	Silvia
	<b>NUTS 2</b>	Lazio		<b>Surname</b>	Crialesi
	<b>NUTS 3</b>	Roma		<b>Email Address</b>	silvia.crialesi@cultura.gov.it
				<b>Phone Number</b>	+39 3 383 447 366
<b>Legal representative</b>	<b>Position</b>	Soprintendente			
	<b>Title</b>	Ms			
	<b>Forename</b>	Daniela			
	<b>Surname</b>	Porro			
	<b>Email Address</b>	silvia.crialesi@cultura.gov.it			
	<b>Phone Number</b>	+39	3 383 447 366		
<b>VAT number</b>	0199570583				
<b>VAT recoverable</b>	No				
<b>Staff costs claimed on the basis of</b>	Standard Scale of Unit costs				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
96,128.00	120,160.00

**B.5 - Transfer Partner (Partner 13)**

Organisation name (Original)	Transfer Partner 1				
Organisation name (English)	Transfer Partner 1				
Legal status of the organisation	Public	Organisation type	Local public authority		
Member state	Please Select				
Partner description and department/unit/division concerned					
Address	Street		Contact Person	Position	
	Post Code			Title	Please Select
	Town			Forename	
	NUTS 2	Please Select Country first		Surname	
	NUTS 3	Please Select Country first		Email Address	
			Phone Number		
Legal representative	Position				
	Title	Please Select			
	Forename				
	Surname				
	Email Address				
	Phone Number				
VAT number	If applicable				
VAT recoverable	Please Select				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
120,000.00	150,000.00

**B.5 - Transfer Partner (Partner 14)**

Organisation name (Original)	Transfer Partner 2				
Organisation name (English)	Transfer Partner 2				
Legal status of the organisation	Public	Organisation type	Local public authority		
Member state	Please Select				
Partner description and department/unit/division concerned					
Address	Street		Contact Person	Position	
	Post Code			Title	Please Select
	Town			Forename	
	NUTS 2	Please Select Country first		Surname	
	NUTS 3	Please Select Country first		Email Address	
			Phone Number		
Legal representative	Position				
	Title	Please Select			
	Forename				
	Surname				
	Email Address				
	Phone Number				
VAT number	If applicable				
VAT recoverable	Please Select				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
120,000.00	150,000.00

**B.5 - Transfer Partner (Partner 15)**

Organisation name (Original)	Transfer Partner 3				
Organisation name (English)	Transfer Partner 3				
Legal status of the organisation	Public	Organisation type	Local public authority		
Member state	Please Select				
Partner description and department/unit/division concerned					
Address	Street		Contact Person	Position	
	Post Code			Title	Please Select
	Town			Forename	
	NUTS 2	Please Select Country first		Surname	
	NUTS 3	Please Select Country first		Email Address	
			Phone Number		
Legal representative	Position				
	Title	Please Select			
	Forename				
	Surname				
	Email Address				
	Phone Number				
VAT number	If applicable				
VAT recoverable	Please Select				

**Total Partner Budget**

ERDF (€)	Total Eligible Cost (€)
120,000.00	150,000.00



**Part C - Project description**

Part	Title
C.1	Project relevance and innovativeness
C.2	Partnership and co-creation
C.3	Project objectives, results and outputs
C.4	Project sustainability, scaling up and transferability

## C.1 Project relevance and innovativeness

### C.1.1 Main challenge(s) to be addressed

We-Z aims to tackle mental health challenges, experimenting a de-medicalized approach to such problems. Exacerbated by global risk factors such as COVID-19, mental health conditions are increasing worldwide while this sector remains widely under-resourced (WHO, 2022). In Italy, a diffuse lack of institutional capacity fails to intersect common emotional disorders, making difficult to detect onset psychiatric morbidity. Rome confirms international trends with respect to the growing mental distress of adolescents (Unicef, 2021). In 2022, TSMREE of District III recorded the highest increase of childhood neuropsychiatric disorders in the context of ASL1 – which covers one third of the city (1600 patients with a 7% increase from 2021 and 2022). Reversing the protective approach that characterises both medical and spatial responses to mental health during the last Century, We-Z tackles emotional stresses of generation Z by advancing experiences of "pleasure". To imagine a hopeful future, an urban revolution is indeed crucial to sustain the city transition towards sustainable and stylish ways of living as encouraged by the New European Bauhaus (NEB). We-Z thus uses VN as experimental ground to test a New European Bauhaus of enjoyment. VN is a public housing complex located in the District III of Rome (North-Eastern periphery), built in the late '70s and originally part of a larger area plan. However, it remained largely unfinished and many of the premises at ground floor were occupied, contributing to create a diffuse sense of neglect, isolation and unsafe. The abandonment of the original project creates a sharpe division with two historical contexts insisting in the area: Tufello district, a historical working-class neighbourhood at South, and Casali di Faonte, an archeological site at East. Challenging Modernist rationality, We-Z embraces an imperfect, non-binary idea of health and spatial development. In so doing, it advances educational paths to test how provisional design approaches – flawed by nature – can instead contribute to tackle mental distresses through fluid urban (life)styles. The reconsideration of the idea of salubrity, at the core of 900s' architecture such as VN, is instrumental to develop a new collective mindset that meets the aspiration of the EU-IA call: to create places, products and ways of living where inclusive and sustainable ethics match pleasant aesthetics.

### C.1.2 Proposed solution

We-Z use urban regeneration as preventive mental health, by adopting "transitional approaches" to deal with mental-urban stressors. By relying on the multiple dimensions of heritage, it experiments how to capitalize urban resources and processes of transformation and management, making them indirectly work towards mental health. Taking advantage of Winnicott's transitional theory, We-Z acts on the emotional sphere of the territory by focusing on four areas of heritage interventions:

- Mental-Urban research and experimentation, by launching a Living Lab to be opened in the VN complex. It is conceived as regulative and mediation place which functions as informal bridge between We-Z participants, citizens, local institutions (psychological, social and MUA) and emerging urban/architectonic issues, offering a space of listening, reflection and co-creation (WP5);
- Operative memories, by igniting a new urban imaginary that stems from the rediscovery of mental and physical archives related to people and places. This area of intervention works on the recognition of hidden feelings and desires, providing forms of urban narrations that foster citizens' sense of esteem and pride. At the same time, this builds the human baseline to be mirrored in the future spatial development (WP5);
- Cocreation and Restorative building, by setting both a codesign process and open construction site to "build with others", i.e. with natural elements (trees, plants, water, etc.), soil (design by body), ancestors (reproduction of archeological artifacts), and the housing complex itself (welfare remnants). The construction site will offer the ground to test future options of community management and organization for public space (WP6, WP7);
- Energising production, by supporting the creation of new job opportunities that are objective-oriented and focused on the integration of target groups. This will stem from material and immaterial wasted resources of the territory, by engaging people with different levels of mental disabilities. This area of intervention supports participants' entrepreneurship in a narrow relation with the department of Mental health, located within the VN complex (WP8).

We-Z, therefore, will achieve a durable contribution to mental wellbeing of VN residents by reconnecting people and places through new affective bonds, initiated in its collective regeneration and consolidated through rules and economies of commonality.

### C.1.3 Ownership of the Urban Authority(ies)

MUA aims to transform the negative perception of VN neighbourhood, by launching inclusion policies through infrastructural and immaterial interventions. Following the participative approach adopted since the set-up phase of the project, We-Z's ownership is assured by MUA's open leadership. In this phase, indeed, it promoted a call to identify partners (7 out of 9 entities selected), doing an important step to strongly connect the project with local needs and expectations. MUA, moreover, is the local authority delegated by the City of Rome to advance all urban transformations of the district and, in so doing, it will take accountability for "basic" urban design (see Progressive Plan, WP7 – A7.1), public procurement, tender, as well as for future agreements to be signed for the management of newly created common goods. Furthermore, according to data provided by ASL1, to counteract increasing mental health conditions of young people is a crucial challenge of the district that matches the broader aspiration of better quality of life for all. Ongoing relationships among ASL1, SSABAP and ATER undoubtedly reinforce MUA's capacity to carry out the advancement of the project and secure a long-term urban strategy for youngsters' mental health. Finally, it is worth noticing that new green and public spaces will be taken over by MUA, which will maintain them devoting part of its annual budget.

### C.1.4 The proposed solution has not been previously tested

Transitional or time-based solutions are not new in supporting an integrated approach to urban regeneration. However, We-Z is undoubtedly innovative in the way it poses and matches urban challenges in terms of mental health: how to tackle growing urban problematics by building a welfare system, material and immaterial, that indirectly acts on the territorial mood by relying on the therapeutic power of living heritage: memories, practices and assets. Overall, the regeneration project of VN context is based on traditional leverages of interventions that are known for their beneficial impact on mental health: citizens participation and community engagement, increasing green, cultural and public facilities. Integrating these domains through the lens of heritage though, We-Z goes beyond them: assuming a life-centered and empathic perspective based on the recognition of "how people feel/felt", it revolutionizes the way of producing and living the city. The consideration of emotional parameters in processes of adaptive reuse allows a further interpretation of the value of cultural heritage for society (Faro Convention, 2005), stressing the preventive and responsive capacity of a self-reflective urban environment.

### C.1.5 The proposed solution builds on and goes beyond existing practices

In recent years, some pioneering cities are focusing on neurourbanism to understand the emotional layer of the city and foster more inclusive urban design that results in better individual health and well-being. Some experiences rely on citizen science and technology (e.g. Berlin, "Your Emotional City" project, 2022-ongoing) to investigate stress and well-being factors in urban context, creating an emotional heat map as a knowledge basis to advance cities' liveability. Data collection of scientific evidence has been also involving experimentations pilot cities – e.g. Copenhagen, Lisbon, London, Michigan – aimed to show the link between urban environment, neuroscience and physical/mental health (eMOTIONAL Cities project, Horizon 2020). On the other hand, the pervasiveness of digital communication is one of the leading causes of isolation, that all to often turns into mental problems and poor cognitive performance. Isolation is also related to specific target groups such as migrants. Some projects, therefore, focus on the activation of people creativity and engagement in the cultural city life, matching culture and technologies to create online/offline spaces, directly supported by citizens (e.g. CUP 4 CREATIVITY, Budapest, ongoing, and Curing the limbo, Athens, 2018-2021 – both UIA projects). Besides the vast and growing knowledge on the positive impact of culture and arts on health, the gap between these evidence and policy has steered preparatory action to trigger policy changes, bridging health, cultural and social policies (CultureForHealth, Horizon 2020 funded project, ongoing). Building on these experiences, We-Z tests the effect of open and dynamic conception of heritage on the emotional sphere of youngsters affected by common emotional disorders. Steered by a unique urban alliance of experts in governance, culture, medicine, architecture and urbanism, it advances a high level of interdisciplinarity to support Rome transition towards healthy lifestyles.

### C.1.6 Relevant specific objectives of the EU Cohesion policy 2021-2027

Specific objective 5.1 "Fostering the integrated and inclusive social, economic and environmental development, culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and security in urban areas" (Europe closer to citizens)

### C.1.7 Link to Policy and Specific Objectives of the EU Cohesion Policy (2021-2027)

The way We-Z contributes to objective 5.1 of the 2021-2027 EU Cohesion is twofold. Firstly, it unleashes the hidden potential of urban heritage not yet or not at all reckoned as cultural patrimony. For such heritage to sustain the European Green Deal's objectives, the project relies on adaptive-reuse strategies since they entail quality interventions, intrinsically grounded into a dialogue between past and contemporary architectural styles (Leeuwarden Declaration, 2018). Discovering, creating and connecting personal stories with European traditions of the last century, We-Z creates new affective bonds between citizens and Europe, sustaining new modalities of urban transformation, aligned to logics of inclusiveness and sustainability proposed by NEB. Additionally, it adopts an area- and evidence-based approach, setting the ground to the multilevel transformation of VN context. From the economic view, they will introduce measures aimed at supporting the emergence and consolidation of citizens' entrepreneurship as well as the construction of opportunities for work and sociability. On the other hand, We-Z empowers vulnerable groups by valuing and building on their diversity. Adopting spatial strategies focused on mental wellbeing, it contributes to end stigmatisation of mental health issues, promoting not only inclusive development but also raising awareness on problems variously affecting all citizens.

### C.1.8 New Leipzig Principles: Integrated approach

We-Z adopts the main principles of the Leipzig Charter as follow:

- Urban policy for the Common Good. The project's policy defines services and infrastructure that enhance and improve the common good. Inclusiveness and the effort to embrace diversity is reflected in the integration of the space and activities carried out by young people and adolescents with mental health conditions, shaping new socio-ecologic-cultural public spaces for all.
- Multi-level governance. The project embraces an area-based approach to involve different levels of government: the city of Rome, the Region with the involvement of the ASL1, and the State through the involvement of SSABAP.
- Place-based approach. We-Z considers the specific context of VN as testing ground for the integrated actions of the project. The detailed knowledge of the context, which will be further advance for the full duration of the project through the active citizens' participation, underlines the importance of contextual knowledge and engagement.
- Participation and co-creation. The selection of partners through a public call made it possible to characterise the participatory dimension of the project from the very beginning. We-Z is based on principles of co-development of physical space and conditions for people's well-being, which is why the co-creative dimension characterises the actions of the partners involved, including the institutional ones.

#### C.1.9 Green and digital transitions

The way We-Z contributes to climate neutrality is multifold, and intersects material and immaterial aspects. In the first instance, the implementation of a new green infrastructure entails a significant increase in number of trees in VN area (500 new shrubs planted). Green rooms and attractors (WP6, WP7) are NBS that contribute to re-think urban (re)forest, supporting people's participation, their reconnection with nature as well as world climate reality. This aligns with a broader project of the soil which includes de-paving actions and co-designing new soft transportation options. Particularly, building VN park will mean repairing the cleavage between the two main settlements of the area, i.e. Vigne Nuove and Tufello, making possible the realization of pedestrian and cycling pathways. Through the lens of heritage, moreover, We-Z fosters new educational and job opportunities, both grounded on circular ideas of (tangible-intangible) production. Following this trajectory, the installation of the Repair Lab will complement the psyco-socio-ecologic system activated in the area, stressing the link with (types of) economies that bridge ethics and aesthetics towards healthy, life-centers perspectives of development. Finally, the incubation of ideas emerging throughout the project (WP8), likewise the focus We-Z devoted to youth, will undoubtedly set the scene to a smart urban district, contributing to support the city digital transition.

## C.2 Partnership and co-creation

### C.2.1 Involvement of wider stakeholders in project design and implementation

During the project's design phase, the engagement of a wider group of stakeholders has been mainly focused on VN residents through informal meetings and interviews. They, indeed, will be the former beneficiaries of the project implementation due to important interventions in the public layer of the complex itself. Being grounded on a process of both community building and capacitation, We-Z aims to firstly create a Healing Community (HC, WP5), i.e. a group composed of people with diverse (mental, social, cultural, etc.) conditions, actively involved in the district codesign, building, management. However, the HC is conceived as a porous entity. Along with subjects involved by ASL1, its formalization will require a permanent process of stakeholders' identification and involvement which potentially expand the participative discourse to the entire District III. In the first instance though, it will primarily involve VN residents, neighbourhood schools and (youth) associations. In the project preparation, their voices have been listened through some local partners, such as PAA, PAC, SOL, OZ, embedded in VN context along different paths, likewise through the knowledge capacity provided by MUA, ASL1 and ATER. Moreover, the project preparation has benefitted from the networking activity encouraged by RM3. This allowed the activation of dialogues with cultural and research institutions such as the Cultural Welfare Center (CCW). This particularly helped to reposition local needs within the actual and complex global context, strengthening the link among mental health, climate change and (cultural) resilience. CCW is indeed a growing knowledge community that supports transdisciplinary research and practice in matter of cultural welfare, highlighting the nexus among culture, arts and health. The collaboration with CCW is meant to proceed in the project implementation phase by defining specific agreements (e.g. consulting). Following the project's ambition in terms of social innovation, there will be paid specific attention to the engagement of investors, potentially interested in funding new entrepreneurial activities emerging throughout the project. To this end, public events will be specifically tailored to such objectives.

### C.2.2 Participation and co-creation

We-Z adopts a continuous process of co-creation which will last for the full duration of the project. Since the setting phase, people's participation is crucial not only to create a reference community, the abovementioned HC (WP5 and forward) that takes responsibility on the project, but also to embed an "empathic approach" to urban context, namely to advance an open and fluid transformation process based on the recognition that people's emotions, imaginative capacities, and diversity matter. The project, therefore, proposes to empower the HC through a co-creation endeavour organised in four thematic areas: green infrastructure, public spaces, welfare spaces, service&product (WP6). Going in parallel to the physical implementation of the project, their outcomes will be integrated through joint codesign sessions which will also serve to define the We-Z Protocol (A.6.5). This latter is considered a necessary tool to strengthen and secure the engagement of the new network beyond the project. In building the HC, wider stakeholders will be engaged through diverse participative and ethnographic tools e.g. urban explorations, interviews, events, parties, etc. The opening of a Living Lab (WP5) will support this activity, ensuring international connections thanks to RM3 network. Finally, educational-oriented actions will widen the local discourse fostering connections with enterprises and potential financial partners of new start-ups (WP8).

### C.2.3 Target groups

To embrace a broad spectrum of distresses, the project refers to "people with mental health conditions" embracing the definition proposed by WHO (2022) in the World mental health report: transforming mental health for all: "[mental health conditions is] A broad term covering mental disorders and psychosocial disabilities. It also covers other mental states associated with significant distress, impairment in functioning, or risk of self-harm." We-Z primarily focuses on Generation Z, i.e. people aged 10-25. Since most mental health conditions in adults have their onset by childhood and adolescence, specific attention will be also paid to groups of participants from 6-10 and 13-18 years old, expanding its focus up to early adulthood (up to age 39). Starting with youngsters, the project aims to ignite an intergenerational discourse which considers in particular elderly people inhabiting the majority of VN public dwellings. Finally, a further targeted group is composed of illegal residents occupying many of the abandoned spaces located at ground level of VN and transformed in housing units. Needless to say, mental health strategies are oriented to affect the whole population.

### C.3 Project objectives, results and outputs

#### C.3.1 Overall objectives and expected results (changes in the local situation)

The ambition of VN Healing District is to contribute to fight avoidable mortality, e.g. anxiety disorders, depression, eating disorders, disruptive behaviour and dissociative disorders, that are growing especially among youngsters in District III of Rome. We-Z's main objective is to develop a territorial system grounded on preventive capacities for mental health. The objective is to build an "attractive" district, based on transitional spaces and objects to trigger the active and self-reflective engagement of young people. To sustain paths of resilience building, the project relies on NBS, reuse of materials and buildings, and circular economy, aligning with the main objectives of EUI-IA call.

#### C.3.2 Specific objectives

##### Specific objectives

To consolidate a HC that approaches mental health in a demedicalised way. The mobilization of younger generations and of heritage related materials is instrumental to activate memories that reconcile personal, collective and environmental fractures, supporting the broad involvement of residents into a valued-oriented urban and human development. The HC advances durable urban relationships, skills development, rise self-confidence and restores youth agency, i.e. their ability to be the architects of their own and societal future. Offering informal and fashionable space of care as required by ASL1, the objective contributes to realise The European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027's goals.

To create new job opportunities and community organisation in VN area as result of a regeneration process, grounded on non-dual approaches to "mind" city and citizenship. To tackle mental health in a holistic way, We-Z promotes the reconnection with principles of communal life and proximity shaping a professionalising environment that values personal skills, desires, likewise emotional, creative and entrepreneurial thinking. This offer is oriented to vulnerable inhabitants from both mental health and economic perspective, contributing to reducing territorial disparities.

To advance the urban regeneration of the VN area, contributing to implement the ongoing transformation of the larger territorial context. By combining soft and hard tools of spatial development, We-Z aims to implement a new public layer that integrates the VN complex into the neighbourhood through new green infrastructure, public and welfare spaces. Beyond the mere physical transformation, the non-binary and imperfect approach proposed by the approach also aims to respond to NEB's ambitions. It will indeed serve to embed new ethics and aesthetics of sustainability into the district, updating both its lifestyles and spatio, cultural and ecological codes.

#### C.3.3 Expected results

##### Expected results

Through the implementation of the full VN original plan, the park and public and welfare spaces will be not only a new landmark for locals and city residents, but also a device for crisis preparedness and management for mental health. It indeed offers spaces and opportunities for youth people to test positive and desired actions, indirectly tackling mental health-related problematics e.g. the relationship with food, climate anxiety, etc. As result of codesign activity, the intensification of social life contributes to build feelings of hope and trust as well as to improve people's resilience and sense of citizenship.

Incremented capacity for ASL1 psychologists to satisfy the increasing demand for mental health treatment coming from younger generations. In time, it is expected that mental health conditions are reduced as such service becomes more and more integrated in the city system. Being connected through a continuous and stimulating exchange with professionals of spatial/human science such as art, architecture, urbanism, the different public sectors engaged in the project (administrative, cultural, psychologic, social) improve their coordination and responsiveness to multifactorial causation of mental disorders.

Realisation of a sustainable and resilient urban model that sustains emotional wellbeing by valuing residents' skills and stories and in so doing tailors learning and job opportunities of local importance. By fostering new local coalitions, the incubation of business ideas (with commercial and/or socio-cultural vocation) meets the local demand of labour. In the long run, this reduces unemployment and improves the district's security while supporting the most vulnerable and/or young people in building their paths to independence, from both an economic and emotional point of view.

#### C.3.4 Rationale for result indicators

We-Z's results will be measured via quantitative and qualitative indicators (e.g. feelings, emotions, etc.) to value the success and the effectiveness of the project to improve the emotional wellbeing of the district. Overall the number of participants in the project initiatives will be monitored via attendance and tracking lists. The UIA expert will support measurement. Along with predefined indicators, RM3 with the collaboration of ASL1 and CCW will adopt The Most Significant Change (MSC) methodology to measure and monitor changes in people's quality of life throughout the project lifespan. Indicators will be thus defined in the project implementation. To this end, part of the co-creative process will be dedicated to the definition of an Emotional Assessment Framework (see WP5, A.5.2), based on MSC technique. MSC, indeed, is a participatory process that involves the record of stories of change, undergoing in programs or project development, and assuring a needed level of openness. It is a widely used in projects and programs where to predict desired changes beforehand is not possible and therefore difficult to set pre-defined indicators of change.

This permanent monitoring, moreover, will be supported through the continuous documentation activity carried out by the Memory Hub and Digital Memory Archive (WP5). In order to record the "legacy of pleasure" advanced during the project implementation, these initiatives will indeed offer ethnographic tools to measure the numbers of participants in activities e.g. video and photos shooting.

#### C.3.5 Result indicators

Name	Description	Unit	Baseline	Target Value
Rehabilitated land used for gr	Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses	hectares	0	6
Jobs created in supported ent	Jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	0	20
Visitors of cultural heritage sit	Visitors of cultural heritage sites preserved and/or transformed	visitors/year	0	500
Waste used as raw materials	Waste used as raw materials	tonnes/year	0	2
Other				
Level of participation achieved in the engagement of local community considering target area of Vigne Nuove (5000 residents) - information, consultation, cocreation, codecision	Level of participation achieved in the engagement with local communities – information, consultation, co-creation, co-decision	percentage of the local population engaged	0	15
Users of new and upgraded d	Users of new and upgraded digital services, products and processes	users/year	0	100
Estimated greenhouse emissi	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tonnes of CO2eq/year	0	53
Waste used as raw materials	Waste used as raw materials	tonnes/year	0	5

C.3.6 Outputs

WorkPackage	Output Number	Project output	Output indicator	Unit	Target value of project expected output(s)
WP 5 Setting VN Healing District	O 5.1	Vigne Nuove Lab	Infrastructure supported (new, renovated, reconverted or modernised)	supported infrastructures	1
WP 5 Setting VN Healing District	O 5.2	Digital Memory Archive	New products and services created	new products/services	1
WP 5 Setting VN Healing District	O 5.3	Memory Hub	New products and services created	new products/services	1
WP 5 Setting VN Healing District	O 5.4	Healing Community: a new collective reality	Citizens involved in the preparation and co-implementation of the project	persons	60
WP 6 Empowering the Healing community	O 6.1	We-Z Agenda	Surface area of rehabilitated land supported	hectares	5
WP 6 Empowering the Healing community	O 6.2	The We-Z Protocol: a co-created urban regulation	Citizens involved in the preparation and co-implementation of the project	persons	5
WP 7 Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	O 7.1	The We-Z park: green rooms and attractors	Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas	square metres	10000
WP 7 Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	O 7.2	The We-Z park: community kitchen	New equipment created and/or supported	new equipment	1
WP 7 Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	O 7.3	The We-Z park: street painted public spaces	Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas	square metres	3000
WP 7 Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	O 7.4	The We-Z park: performed public spaces	Citizens involved in the preparation and co-implementation of the project	persons	30
WP 7 Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	O 7.5	The We-Z park: new welfare spaces	Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas	square metres	220
WP 7 Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	O 7.6	DIY furniture: equipping the We-Z park	New equipment created and/or supported	new equipment	20
WP 8 Energising production: operative memories and wasted stories	O 8.1	New associations, social cooperatives/start-up etc. founded in Vigne Nuove	People supported (trained, upskilled, accompanied or assisted)	persons	20
WP 8 Energising production: operative memories and wasted stories	O 8.2	Repair Lab	Infrastructure supported (new, renovated, reconverted or modernised)	supported infrastructures	1
WP 8 Energising production: operative memories and wasted stories	O 8.3	New agreements	Stakeholders involved in the preparation and co-implementation of the project	participations of stakeholders	1

## C.4 Project sustainability scaling up and transferability

### C.4.1 Sustainability and self-sufficiency of the proposed solution

We-Z is designed to reach a high level of self-sufficiency. New created organizations and start-ups are indeed thought to continue the proposed solution after its realization; part of the project will be devoted to seek the most appropriate investors to finance such initiatives (WP8). The established collaboration with a network of local institutions, MUA, ASL1, ATER, consolidates the proposed structure. For the project to be maintained, each agency will allocate part of its own resources already dedicated in respective annual budgets. MUA can also rely on funds provided by the City of Rome for urban maintenance, social and cultural policy, e.g. the "Estate Romana" call, funding bottom-up artistic and cultural projects. On the basis of the mapping of illegal dwellers (WP5, A5.3), ATER would allocate resources to follow up with the renovation/re-allocation process as experienced in the project. We-Z aligns with strategic objectives and priorities identified in the Lazio Region Program funded by The European Social Fund 2021-2027 (LRM – ESF+). Therefore, MUA could apply to regional calls funded by LRM – ESF+. We-Z can also benefit from investments provided by Lazio Crea and Lazio Innova, in-house society of the Region, to social innovation. The recently approved Action Plan for Mental Health 2022-2024 – Health and Inclusion could also provide future resources to sustain the urban-therapeutic paths launched by the project (e.g. Health budget).

### C.4.2 Durability of project outputs and results

We-Z park will integrate the VN complex with a series of new public and welfare spaces, providing one of the main project's outputs. Being conceived as a living device to sustain youth agency, its success will be assured and measured through the usage by young people, with and without mental health conditions. This will be encouraged by ASL1 activity, particularly thanks to the presence of TSMREE, located in the VN complex itself. Moreover, the active involvement of a wider group of stakeholders, among which local schools, (youth) associations, entrepreneurs, will help to consolidate new behaviours and attitudes triggered by the project. Its proximity with public housing (from VN to Tufello), mainly inhabited by elderly people, should naturally lead to advance an intergenerational frequentation, opened to all local/city residents. New welfare spaces (WP7, A.7.4) will be initially used by created initiatives (WP); as working spaces they will contribute to progressively complexify the functions that are present in VN complex (mainly housing). The Memory Hub and the Digital Memory Archive will reinforce the cultural system of VN district. They have a double nature: they serve to all neighbourhood residents to interact with multiple historical layers of the site, and at the same time to provide cutting-edge places for researchers, scholars, experts particularly in the heritage field. This contamination will thus reflect on the district in term of skills and diversification.

### C.4.3 Link with other local/regional/national strategies and policies

Grounded on a multifactorial driver such as mental health, We-Z contributes to three policy levels and strategic sectors. Locally, it complements the urban regeneration program launched by the City of Rome to promote projects aimed at implementing the 15 minutes city, i.e. "15 Municipi, 15 progetti per la città dei 15 minuti". In this context, District III designed actions mainly on Tufello neighbourhood; We-Z will thus complete such project by expanding its area of intervention up to VN complex (appendix). At the regional tier, We-Z links to housing policy adopted through the Italian Recovery Plan. Devoting particular attention to social layers of public housing, it indicates possible ways to complement funded actions in terms of urban regeneration and energy efficiency through ATER's investments. This also connects with ongoing projects such as:

- OSSIGENO, involving public/private entities in the implementation of the regional plan for urban and peri-urban reforestation;
  - PinQUA, Innovative National Program for quality dwelling, executing the national strategy for (public) housing regeneration and affordability;
  - Community Home, carrying out the Mission 6 – Health of the National Recovery Plan that supports the territorialisation of care, its integration with the social sector, and proximity.
- Finally, We-Z entails a direct link with the Action Plan for Mental Health 2022-2024 – Health and Inclusion issued by Lazio Region according to Health Ministry's dispositions.

### C.4.4 Potential for scaling up of the proposed solution

Since We-Z is an experimental project, it is expected that the professionals trained, the consortium partners and the community created will disseminate results while normalising successful outcomes in their own practice. This expansion/standardisation process is not only in terms of capacities but it also regards urban regeneration. As sample, the process of knowledge building activated through the mapping and indication of squatted dwellings (WP5, A.5.3) is conceived as operative tool to scale-up the transformation process of VN ground level; the opening of the Memory Hub within the Casali di Faonte is the first step toward the full activation of the archeological site. For this to happen in a sustainable way, the continuous integration and expansion of the Healing Community's members is a key aspect. The high and full involvement of the consortium since the preparatory phase is adopted in order to reinforce present and future alliances that will enlarge the project coverage to areas nearby. Bridging housing, health, cultural agency with local authority, the project, moreover, offers a cooperative model that might be replicated at both city and national level. Mental health departments are indeed recurrent elements in Italian public housing districts. In addition, it is foreseen that the investments dedicated to skill assessment and development, likewise to incubation and consolidation of business ideas, will produce an annual increase of jobs created.

### C.4.5 Evidence of demand for your project in other urban areas, identification of Transfer Partners

As introduced above, key cities have been experimenting with emotions. From the psychological point of view, some Anglo-American cities (e.g. Liverpool, Baltimore) are undoubtedly leaders in thinking place-making as preventive public health and/or healing opportunity. Some Northern European cities, moreover, are advancing a public discourse linking participation, (cultural) welfare, wellbeing (e.g. Ghent). However, innovation, likewise health, is always contextual. Accordingly, We-Z aims to identify transfer partners in Southern and/or Eastern European areas. To this end, during the preparation phase, it has been started a collaboration with the city of Lisbon (PT) and Ramnicu Valneicea (RU). Both have already agreed to participate in We-Z as transfer partners. Lisbon has pioneering experience in urban regeneration strategies for the BIP-ZIP program. Its participatory budgeting allows citizens themselves to develop and implement actions in their neighbourhood such as the creation of services and activities for the community and visitors, the restoration of public space, the prevention of risk-related behaviour. The massive turistification undergoing in the city though, describes a range of urban stressors for local residents, from decreasing quality of life, to additional economic burden, displacement and gentrification, all of them leading causes of mental health conditions. Lisbon, therefore, is an appropriate ground to transfer socio-cultural-economic models emerging from VN Healing District. Ramnicu (100.000 inhabitants) – the county capital of Valcea – offers the possibility to test and transfer the proposed solution in a no-metropolitan context, weaker from the institutional viewpoint. Currently, Ramnicu is supporting important processes of urban regeneration (over 103 mil. Euros, most of them EU funds), devoting specific attention to social aspects. On the other hand, due to Ukraine-Russian conflict, the city is facing an intense migration from the Ukrainian side. We-Z will thus offer possible ways to approach traumatic situations affecting both displaced and local populations, by means of urban/spatial design and community building. To complete this framework, the third city will be selected during the initiation phase of the project, relying on international networks Rome is part of, e.g. Eurocities, C40 CITIES, etc. The preference will be devoted to cities particularly affected by climate change (e.g. heatwaves, flood risk, etc.).

### C.4.6 Transferability of the project: evidence of demand for your project in other cities

Cities across Europe need to ensure a just transition. When regenerating deprived neighbourhoods, it is highly likely that the design and management of the built environment will continue to increase the already dramatic health inequalities between rich and poor. Adopting a "humanistic" approach to (mental) health issues, We-Z proposes a validated methodology to urban regeneration, aimed at preventing such futures. With the increase of global threats, there is a urgency need to provide citizens with territorial options to cope with mental health conditions, increasing their quality of life. As recalled in the Davos Declaration, this can be possible by integrating (participative) culture throughout the entire cycle of construction and management of the built environment. By using "pleasure" as a leading feeling to make future heritage, We-Z proposes an empathic way to address psychologic and spatial issues contrasting potential inequalities generated by urban regeneration processes. This approach can be replicated and adapted to other urban contexts, in particular when rehabilitating neglected spaces in deprived neighbourhoods or in places characterised by conflicts of different scales e.g. emerging among young people, institutions/inhabitants, etc. In terms of capacitation process and community building, moreover, it is worth mentioning the know-how, expertise and best practices obtained through the project implementation. These could be transferred in particular into the selected transfer areas contributing to support the still existing divide between North and South-East Europe in terms of (legal) civic engagement, linking such endeavour to the advancement of psycho-social-cultural services.



## Part D - Work plan

WP Nr.	Title	Work package type	Start date	End date
1	Project Preparation and Initiation Phase	Project Preparation and Initiation Phase	10/2022	02/2024
2	Project Management	Project Management	03/2024	08/2027
3	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation	03/2024	08/2027
4	Communication and Capitalisation	Communication and Capitalisation	03/2024	08/2027
5	Setting VN Healing District	Thematic	03/2024	02/2027
6	Empowering the Healing community	Thematic	03/2025	02/2027
7	Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development	Thematic	03/2024	02/2027
8	Energising production: operative memories and wasted stories	Thematic	09/2025	02/2027
9	Transfer	Transfer	03/2025	08/2027
10	Closure	Closure	09/2027	11/2027

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 1 Project Preparation and Initiation Phase**

Title

Number	Title	Start Date	End Date	Budget
1.1	Project Preparation	Start date <input type="text" value="10/10/2022"/>	End date <input type="text" value="19/01/2023"/>	Budget <input type="text" value="25,000.00"/>
1.2	Project Initiation Phase	Start date <input type="text" value="01/09/2023"/>	End date <input type="text" value="29/02/2024"/>	Budget <input type="text" value="75,000.00"/>

**Partners Involvement**

Responsible Partner

Involved Partners

**Summary**

Work Package Project Preparation and Initiation Phase covers two stages related to project development and getting ready for the implementation, prior the start of the project Implementation phase. Under Project Preparation, the Work Package includes activities needed for the definition and the design of the project proposal (Application Form). Under Initiation Phase, the Work Package includes all tasks that are carried out before the official start of the project implementation and dedicated solely to administrative preparation to receive the EU funds and the set-up of the project management team. Please note that start and end dates for the listed below deliverables are indicative and should serve applicants to understand the logic and sequencing of the Initiation Phase steps, as well as to prepare in advance for on-time delivery of the expected deliverables.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 1.1	Project Preparation		Project Preparation			Start date 10/10/2022	End date 19/01/2023	
	Deliverable number	Deliverable			Target value	Start date	Delivery date	
	D 1.1.1	Title	Application Form submitted			Target value	Start date	Delivery date
		Description	Preparation and submission of the Application Form version 1.			1	10/10/2022	19/01/2023

A 1.2	Project Initiation Phase	Project Initiation Phase	Start date 01/09/2023	End date 29/02/2024
-------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Deliverable number	Deliverable		Target value	Start date	Delivery date
D 1.2.1	<b>Title</b>	Initiation Meeting			
	<b>Description</b>	Remote meeting between the project managers and the Permanent Secretariat to initiate the first contacts, present the overall Initiation Phase process, steps, and calendar, and notably discuss the recommendations from the Selection Committee and the project readiness check.	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 14/09/2023
D 1.2.2	<b>Title</b>	Signature of the Subsidy Contract			
	<b>Description</b>	The Subsidy Contract is the legally binding document between the project and the EUI-IA. It sets out all the conditions under which the project is approved and stipulates the legal basis for funding. It is issued by the EUI Entrusted Entity and sent to the Main Urban Authority to be signed at the beginning of the Initiation Phase.	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 31/10/2023
D 1.2.3	<b>Title</b>	Set up of the project management team and administrative prerequisites for EU funds receipt			
	<b>Description</b>	The project management team is hired to carry out the Initiation Phase and set up the main administrative prerequisites for project management. Information on the composition and contact details of the project management team and bank account details must be filled on the EEP system.	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 31/10/2023
D 1.2.4	<b>Title</b>	EUI – Innovative Actions training seminar			
	<b>Description</b>	Compulsory training seminar for project managers to present the basic information to manage an EUI-IA project: project and financial management, reporting, monitoring, control, deviations, changes, communication, and transfer.	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 31/10/2023
D 1.2.5	<b>Title</b>	Addressing Selection Committee Recommendations and other adjustments			
	<b>Description</b>	To address the list of Recommendations issued by the Selection Committee, the project managers submit to the Permanent Secretariat for validation a proposal reflecting how they intend to address each recommendation (either by providing a clarification and/or by explaining how the necessary adjustments will be reflected in the Application Form).	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 30/11/2023
D 1.2.6	<b>Title</b>	Updated Application Form			
	<b>Description</b>	Based on the joint work with the Permanent Secretariat carried out in 1.2.5 and 1.2.7, the project Application Form (version 1) must be updated accordingly and submitted in the EEP system within 3 months following the Initiation Meeting. The new version must reflect the Selection Committee Recommendations, (ii) include approved minimum set of Results Indicators, and (iii) potentially reflect minor adjustments to the project Work Plan addressing the readiness check. This new version validated by the Permanent Secretariat becomes the new official project document.	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 31/01/2024
D 1.2.7	<b>Title</b>	Readiness check and ex-ante audit			
	<b>Description</b>	Project readiness check is carried out by the First Level Control during the ex-ante audit and by the Permanent Secretariat. It covers project management, administrative, financial, and operational issues likely to affect the sound execution of the project and the achievement of targeted project results and examines if the project has a reliable strategy and sufficient anticipation regarding the topics addressed in the Application Form risk management section. A positive outcome is conditional to the successful completion of the Initiation Phase.	Target value 1	Start date 30/11/2023	Delivery date 31/01/2024
D 1.2.8	<b>Title</b>	Project Monitoring Plan			
	<b>Description</b>	Based on the latest version of the Application Form (1.2.6), project managers draft a Monitoring Plan including the main project milestones. This document is jointly agreed with the Permanent Secretariat and will be the basis for the ongoing monitoring throughout project implementation.	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 29/02/2024
D 1.2.9	<b>Title</b>	Partnership Agreement signed by all Project Partners and formalized identification of Transfer Partners			
	<b>Description</b>	The Partnership Agreement is the legally binding document signed between all Project Partners, setting out all the duties and responsibilities of each Project Partners before, during and after the project implementation. A Partnership Agreement Template is provided by the Permanent Secretariat but needs to be tailored to the Partnership needs. An electronic copy of the Partnership Agreement signed by all Partners shall be sent to the Permanent Secretariat. At the end of the Initiation Phase, Transfer Partners must also be formally identified (e.g., letter of intent).	Target value 1	Start date 01/09/2023	Delivery date 29/02/2024

Work Package Budget

Partner name	Staff cost (€)	Office and administration (€)	Travel and accommodation (€)	External expertise and services (€)	Equipment (€)	Total (€)
District III of Rome – Montesacro	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 2 Management**

<b>Title</b>	Project Management
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2024
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2027
<b>Budget</b>	185,200.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre

**Summary**

The overall management of the project will be ensured by a Project Manager (PM), who will oversee all administrative and financial aspects, ensuring the coordination, the monitoring and the reporting on the progress of all activities, a systematic contact with the EC, the management of risks, the efficient handling of the resources, personnel, time and funds. A Project Manager Assistant (PMA) will help the PM, for what concerns practical activities (logistics, contact with communication teams, scheduling meetings, verification of EU publicity requirements, project documentation), easing partner cooperation through a smooth internal and external communication. A Steering committee (SC), composed by the WP leaders, the UIA expert and chaired by the PM, will be responsible for the successful execution and operational monitoring, reviewing the deliverables to give recommendations for the enhancement of their quality, and helping WP leaders in mitigation actions of internal and external risks. An Advisory board will be established in the Preparation phase, involving 3 external experts on the topic of: Health and personal wellbeing, New European Bauhaus, Community-led urban regeneration.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 2.1	Set Up of the Project Management Structures and Governance framework	PM and SC will be the pivot the governance of the project. During the preparation phase, MUA will appoint the Project Manager and the Assistant PM among its full-time employees. The SC will be appointed in the Kick-Off Meeting (KOM). A Management Handbook (D211) will be drafted by the PM and then discussed and shared with the partners. To guarantee coordination, the SC will meet every two months (18 meetings). PM will chair the meetings, ensuring the compliance with the overall implementation. Rules of Procedures for the right functioning of the management structures will be established-	Start date 01/03/2024	End date 31/08/2027						
	Deliverable number D 2.1.1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Deliverable and partners involved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Title</td> <td>Management handbook</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>A Management handbook will be elaborated at the beginning of the project, summarizing the information on: - administrative and financial aspects - deliverables scheduling, reporting periods - the Monitoring Plan shared with the Permanent Secretariat (see WP4) - internal communication - risks assessment, to anticipate points of blockage, and identify preventive and curative solutions - conflict management.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deliverable and partners involved		Title	Management handbook	Description	A Management handbook will be elaborated at the beginning of the project, summarizing the information on: - administrative and financial aspects - deliverables scheduling, reporting periods - the Monitoring Plan shared with the Permanent Secretariat (see WP4) - internal communication - risks assessment, to anticipate points of blockage, and identify preventive and curative solutions - conflict management.	Target value 1	Delivery date 01/03/2024
Deliverable and partners involved										
Title	Management handbook									
Description	A Management handbook will be elaborated at the beginning of the project, summarizing the information on: - administrative and financial aspects - deliverables scheduling, reporting periods - the Monitoring Plan shared with the Permanent Secretariat (see WP4) - internal communication - risks assessment, to anticipate points of blockage, and identify preventive and curative solutions - conflict management.									



A 2.2	Project Coordination and Internal Communication among Partnership	The PM Assistant will oversee internal communication. Meetings, online calls and email exchanges will be the primary means of communication. An Online Collaborative Tool (D221) will ease document sharing. For proper circulation of information, the PMA will provide notifications, agendas and reports on the bimestrial SC meetings.	<b>Start date</b> <input type="text" value="01/03/2024"/>	<b>End date</b> <input type="text" value="31/08/2027"/>				
	<b>Deliverable number</b>  D 2.2.1	<b>Deliverable and partners involved</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td><input type="text" value="Online collaborative tool"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>MUA will provide, as parte the communication outsourcing (see WP4), an Online collaborative tool to share documents and guarantee fluidity in the circulation of information. The outsourcing will include the technical management, and the support to the partners for any issues regarding its use.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	<input type="text" value="Online collaborative tool"/>	<b>Description</b>	MUA will provide, as parte the communication outsourcing (see WP4), an Online collaborative tool to share documents and guarantee fluidity in the circulation of information. The outsourcing will include the technical management, and the support to the partners for any issues regarding its use.	<b>Target value</b>  <input type="text" value="1"/>	<b>Delivery date</b>  <input type="text" value="31/05/2024"/>
<b>Title</b>	<input type="text" value="Online collaborative tool"/>							
<b>Description</b>	MUA will provide, as parte the communication outsourcing (see WP4), an Online collaborative tool to share documents and guarantee fluidity in the circulation of information. The outsourcing will include the technical management, and the support to the partners for any issues regarding its use.							

A 2.3	Project Work Plan Management and Reporting	Project Work Plan Management and Reporting	Start date 01/03/2024	End date 31/08/2027
	Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved	Target value	Delivery date
D 2.3.1	Title	First Activity report	Target value 1	Delivery date 03/02/2025
	Description	The first Activity report will be delivered each year, at M12 in correspondence to the planned formalisation of the Healing community, covering technical progress, results, deliverables and compliance with the WP schedule, as well as the monitoring and updating the identified risks. The Activity report will be drafted by the PM and reviewed by the SC.		
D 2.3.2	Title	Second Activity report	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/08/2025
	Description	The second Activity report will be delivered at M18, before the closure of the participatory process and the start of the on-field implementation. It will cover technical progress, results, deliverables and compliance with the WP schedule, as well as the monitoring and updating the identified risks. The Activity report will be drafted by the PM and reviewed by the SC.		
D 2.3.3	Title	Third Activity report	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/05/2026
	Description	The third Activity report will be delivered at M27, at the conclusion of the first 8-months period of on-field activities, before the codesign session and the relaunching of the second period of on-field activities. It will cover technical progress, results, deliverables and compliance with the WP schedule, as well as the monitoring and updating the identified risks. The Activity report will be drafted by the PM and reviewed by the SC.		

A 2.4	Project Financial Management	<p>The PM will ensure the awareness of all partners about financial aspects from the beginning. The Financial section of the Management handbook will outline the partners' obligations to transmit financial documents, the process of transferring funds to the partners, the criteria for archiving, the compliance and the eligibility of expenditures, according to the project budgeting and to the rules provided in the EUIA guidelines. PM will ensure the monitoring and will keep partners informed, making use of a Financial Sheet (D241). SC will consider financial risks and issues during the above-mentioned meetings.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 31/08/2027</p>												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th>Target value</th> <th>Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 2.4.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Financial Sheet</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 01/03/2024</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>The Financial Sheet will show the consumption of expenditures in relation to the project progress. It will be kept updated by the PM throughout the project development, and periodically verified by the SC.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 2.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Financial Sheet	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>The Financial Sheet will show the consumption of expenditures in relation to the project progress. It will be kept updated by the PM throughout the project development, and periodically verified by the SC.</p>
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date												
D 2.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Financial Sheet	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 01/03/2024</p>												
	<b>Description</b>	<p>The Financial Sheet will show the consumption of expenditures in relation to the project progress. It will be kept updated by the PM throughout the project development, and periodically verified by the SC.</p>														

A 2.5	Procurement and Legal proceedings	<p>To ensure the implementation of the physical interventions, MUA will adopt an innovative form of contracting, covering both the setting phase and the implementation activities: the District Framework Agreement (D251). The contractor will guarantee any preventive cleaning and reparations, materials and supply, operated equipment rental. The contractor will support the partners during the on-field activities, to ensure the proper implementation of the physical interventions. No purchase/provision of land is needed for the project, since ATER, ASL and MUA are the landowners. All the interventions can be considered as "extraordinary maintenance", always allowed by Italian law.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 31/05/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 31/08/2027</p>												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th>Target value</th> <th>Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 2.5.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>District Framework Agreement (DFA)</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2024</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>District Framework Agreement (DFA) is an innovative form of contracting that allows the co-implementation of public works through the active involvement of the community. Starting from the ordinary public works contracting, in compliance with public procurement rules, DFA is tailored to provide a space for collaboration between the contractor, the artists, and the organizers of the activities.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 2.5.1	<b>Title</b>	District Framework Agreement (DFA)	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2024</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>District Framework Agreement (DFA) is an innovative form of contracting that allows the co-implementation of public works through the active involvement of the community. Starting from the ordinary public works contracting, in compliance with public procurement rules, DFA is tailored to provide a space for collaboration between the contractor, the artists, and the organizers of the activities.</p>
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date												
D 2.5.1	<b>Title</b>	District Framework Agreement (DFA)	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2024</p>												
	<b>Description</b>	<p>District Framework Agreement (DFA) is an innovative form of contracting that allows the co-implementation of public works through the active involvement of the community. Starting from the ordinary public works contracting, in compliance with public procurement rules, DFA is tailored to provide a space for collaboration between the contractor, the artists, and the organizers of the activities.</p>														

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	flat rate	N/A	N/A	Operational delegation to an external team + external expertise to make open data accessible		
Amount (€)	36,000	5,400.00	1,800.00	130,000	0	173,200.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	flat rate	N/A	N/A			
Amount (€)	10,000	1,500.00	500.00	0	0	12,000.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>46,000.00</b>	<b>6,900.00</b>	<b>2,300.00</b>	<b>130,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>185,200.00</b>

Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	46,300.00	46,300.00	46,300.00	46,300.00	185,200.00

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

<b>Title</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2024
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2027
<b>Budget</b>	150,600.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB

**Summary**

The WP3 is a system of monitoring and evaluation of the whole process that increases awareness of the pathway and allows the final goals to be achieved step by step, periodically 'measuring' the distance to them. This evaluation and monitoring system is based on the definition of specific KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) - validated by the partners and other stakeholders in a specific meeting - measured periodically through a system of data and information collection. The monitoring consists of the production of periodically collected qualitative and quantitative data about the project, WPs and their activities. This data will primarily concern the achievement of the expected results. The evaluation uses the information collected through the monitoring process, to evaluate the project process and reoriented it in case of some not-satisfied results. The main function of the evaluation activity is to promote a learning process for the stakeholders and partners involved in the project, increasing their capabilities and generating positive impacts in terms of social innovation. One additional activity will be added to this WP, in a Co-design phase of the evaluation system. The main goals of this activity are: sharing the monitoring process and the evaluation framework; building an Equitable and Sustainable Well-being Indicator (ESWI) at the local level.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 3.1	Monitoring of project performance	<p>The monitoring of project performance sets the goals, activities and outputs of the Monitoring Plan and it will be consolidated during the Initiation Phase. The MP aims to analyse, assess and discuss with the partners the degree of achievement of the project's milestones and outputs, to steer the project and face possible challenges. The MP will be planned to meet the requirements of the EU-IA Preventative monitoring and to support it. The activity will be coordinated by Avanzi with the involvement of all the partners, who will provide digital template information on the progress of the activities. Every 4 months a dedicated meeting will be held to collectively present and discuss the project's progress. The reports will be prepared yearly.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2" style="width: 60%;">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Target value</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 3.1.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Annual Monitoring Reports</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 3</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>The Monitoring reports will be realised every year and they will describe in a comprehensive way, for each WP and activity, the progress of the actions and the outputs achieved. The Monitoring report template will adopt both a narrative approach (useful also for the communication activity -WP4), both synthetic process and output indicators. A resuming table will describe if the actions are on track or not. The reports will include an explanation in case of performance not meeting the expectations, and a discussion of challenges and opportunities, if any, and future commitments. The annual report will be prepared by Avanzi with the contribution of whole partners.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 3.1.2</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Project progress meetings</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 9</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Every 4 months, a meeting will be organised to exchange views and discuss the progress of the project, the respective WPs and ongoing activities. All project partners will attend the meetings (at least 1 representative per partner). The meetings will have an agenda and will be moderated and managed by Avanzi. Each meeting will produce a summary report which will be shared with the partners.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 3.1.1	<b>Title</b>	Annual Monitoring Reports	<p><b>Target value</b> 3</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>The Monitoring reports will be realised every year and they will describe in a comprehensive way, for each WP and activity, the progress of the actions and the outputs achieved. The Monitoring report template will adopt both a narrative approach (useful also for the communication activity -WP4), both synthetic process and output indicators. A resuming table will describe if the actions are on track or not. The reports will include an explanation in case of performance not meeting the expectations, and a discussion of challenges and opportunities, if any, and future commitments. The annual report will be prepared by Avanzi with the contribution of whole partners.</p>	D 3.1.2	<b>Title</b>	Project progress meetings	<p><b>Target value</b> 9</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>Every 4 months, a meeting will be organised to exchange views and discuss the progress of the project, the respective WPs and ongoing activities. All project partners will attend the meetings (at least 1 representative per partner). The meetings will have an agenda and will be moderated and managed by Avanzi. Each meeting will produce a summary report which will be shared with the partners.</p>
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																			
D 3.1.1	<b>Title</b>	Annual Monitoring Reports	<p><b>Target value</b> 3</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>The Monitoring reports will be realised every year and they will describe in a comprehensive way, for each WP and activity, the progress of the actions and the outputs achieved. The Monitoring report template will adopt both a narrative approach (useful also for the communication activity -WP4), both synthetic process and output indicators. A resuming table will describe if the actions are on track or not. The reports will include an explanation in case of performance not meeting the expectations, and a discussion of challenges and opportunities, if any, and future commitments. The annual report will be prepared by Avanzi with the contribution of whole partners.</p>																					
D 3.1.2	<b>Title</b>	Project progress meetings	<p><b>Target value</b> 9</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Every 4 months, a meeting will be organised to exchange views and discuss the progress of the project, the respective WPs and ongoing activities. All project partners will attend the meetings (at least 1 representative per partner). The meetings will have an agenda and will be moderated and managed by Avanzi. Each meeting will produce a summary report which will be shared with the partners.</p>																					



A 3.2	Establishment of the evaluation framework of the innovative solution	<p>This activity aims to define the framework for the evaluation of the project's impact, i.e. its contribution to promoting changes in the socio-economic context addressed. The evaluation framework will adopt a mixed methodological approach (qualitative and quantitative) to assess the achievement of the expected results. The first phase will be aimed at designing, together with the partners, the project's theory of change (ToC), i.e. the links between problems, project activities and expected results. The finalisation of the project ToC will support the preparation of the evaluation plan, describing the process and methods. The evaluation plan will be prepared by Avanzi and will be supported by all partners.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b></p> <p>01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b></p> <p>01/06/2024</p>				
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p> <p>D 3.2.1</p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Project Evaluation Plan (EP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>The EP will consider the data of different evaluations that will be activated in each WP (emotional assessment, self-evaluation sessions, etc). It will include the goals, questions, methods, indicators and tools, the data to be collected. Outcomes to be achieved and evaluated include for instance: creation of a HC (through the activation of local communities), creation of a Mind district a model to be tested in other cities, relationship between new organisations and reactivated public spaces. The main function is to promote a learning process for the partners involved, increasing their capabilities and generating positive impacts in terms of social innovation. The EP will be prepared by Avanzi and presented to all the project partners.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	Project Evaluation Plan (EP)	<b>Description</b>	<p>The EP will consider the data of different evaluations that will be activated in each WP (emotional assessment, self-evaluation sessions, etc). It will include the goals, questions, methods, indicators and tools, the data to be collected. Outcomes to be achieved and evaluated include for instance: creation of a HC (through the activation of local communities), creation of a Mind district a model to be tested in other cities, relationship between new organisations and reactivated public spaces. The main function is to promote a learning process for the partners involved, increasing their capabilities and generating positive impacts in terms of social innovation. The EP will be prepared by Avanzi and presented to all the project partners.</p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p> <p>1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p>01/06/2024</p>
<b>Title</b>	Project Evaluation Plan (EP)							
<b>Description</b>	<p>The EP will consider the data of different evaluations that will be activated in each WP (emotional assessment, self-evaluation sessions, etc). It will include the goals, questions, methods, indicators and tools, the data to be collected. Outcomes to be achieved and evaluated include for instance: creation of a HC (through the activation of local communities), creation of a Mind district a model to be tested in other cities, relationship between new organisations and reactivated public spaces. The main function is to promote a learning process for the partners involved, increasing their capabilities and generating positive impacts in terms of social innovation. The EP will be prepared by Avanzi and presented to all the project partners.</p>							

A 3.3	Data collection on the implementation/performance of the innovative solution	The collection of information and data about the performance of the innovative solution will be carried out according to the scheduling of the activities, to answer the evaluation questions. It will cover a broad type of information: number of initiatives realised in the neighbourhood; number of inhabitants involved in the project; number of materials in the Digital Memory Archive; number of new organisations created; the perceptions of the stakeholders and inhabitants, etc. Data will be used to fill proper KPIs (defined within the EP) and collected in a dedicated dataset illustrating the changes from the baseline and the degree of achievement of the final target. The activity will be realised by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the partners.	<b>Start date</b> <input type="text" value="01/03/2024"/>	<b>End date</b> <input type="text" value="28/02/2027"/>				
	<b>Deliverable number</b>  D 3.3.1	<b>Deliverable and partners involved</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Indicators dataset</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>For every activity and WPs, the monitoring system concerns indicators and sources for data collection. The indicators dataset will be based on two main Excel sheets: the first will include, in the rows, the variables, classified into different topics. For each variable the source of information will be also reported. The columns will indicate the baseline, final target and yearly – intermediate value for each indicator. The second sheet will present the indicators and their trend during the project period. Each indicator will be associated to one or more evaluation questions. The dataset will be realised and managed by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the other project partners.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	Indicators dataset	<b>Description</b>	For every activity and WPs, the monitoring system concerns indicators and sources for data collection. The indicators dataset will be based on two main Excel sheets: the first will include, in the rows, the variables, classified into different topics. For each variable the source of information will be also reported. The columns will indicate the baseline, final target and yearly – intermediate value for each indicator. The second sheet will present the indicators and their trend during the project period. Each indicator will be associated to one or more evaluation questions. The dataset will be realised and managed by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the other project partners.	<b>Target value</b>  <input type="text" value="1"/>	<b>Delivery date</b>  <input type="text" value="01/06/2026"/>
<b>Title</b>	Indicators dataset							
<b>Description</b>	For every activity and WPs, the monitoring system concerns indicators and sources for data collection. The indicators dataset will be based on two main Excel sheets: the first will include, in the rows, the variables, classified into different topics. For each variable the source of information will be also reported. The columns will indicate the baseline, final target and yearly – intermediate value for each indicator. The second sheet will present the indicators and their trend during the project period. Each indicator will be associated to one or more evaluation questions. The dataset will be realised and managed by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the other project partners.							

A 3.4	Final evaluation of the innovative solution and reporting on result indicators	<p>The project evaluation aims at assessing the capacity of the project of achieving relevant outcomes for the neighbourhood and its inhabitants. The evaluation method will refer to the ToC, both in terms of evaluation of the project design and project implementation. The adoption of a ToC approach will help to highlight and discuss with the stakeholders the - parts of - the solution that proved effective, and why, analysing the mechanisms, if any, that fostered outstanding outcomes, in terms of output and process. The activity will be realised by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the other project partners. The dataset will be realised and managed by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the other project partners.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/08/2026</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p>
	<p>D 3.4.1</p>	<p><b>Title</b> Evaluation Report (ER)</p> <p><b>Description</b> The ER will follow the methodology presented in the EP, in order to answer the evaluation questions. It will contain: the scope and goals of the evaluation; the methodology and process adopted; the main data collected; the answers to the evaluation questions and the lessons (in terms of sustainability and transferability of the innovative solution, in the same city and in other with similar problems), but also the results from evaluations that will be activated in the other thematic WPs (emotional assessment, self-evaluation sessions, etc). The draft report will be presented and discussed in a dedicated meeting with a group of relevant stakeholders (month 35). The report will be delivered by Avanzi with the cooperation of all the partners.</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>

A 3.5	Co-design of the evaluation system	<p>This activity aims at defining Equitable and Sustainable Well-being Indicator (ESWI) at the neighbourhood level. The ESWI will be consistent with the national ESW measures. ESW measures at the local level maintain a high level of quality and consistency with the ESW indicators system and constantly follow the evolution of the ESW framework. The two frameworks share a core of common and harmonized indicators. In addition, ESW at the local level includes specific well-being indicators, concerning some issues that are related to the Vigne Nuove neighbourhood. The responsible for this activity is Avanzi.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p>
D 3.5.1	<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Open meetings for monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 3</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/01/2027</p>
	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>This WP includes some open meetings for the discussion of the monitoring and evaluation activity, and for sharing the methodology, tools, goals, questions and indicators of the system. These meetings will support the structuring of a part of the evaluation system, particularly the indicators of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (ESW) at the local level. Each meeting will be open to inhabitants and stakeholders and consists of a maximum of 15 participants. Meetings will include a facilitator who organises the activities, sets the times and objectives of the meetings, facilitates the discussion and collect feedback.</p>		
D 3.5.2	<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Vigne Nuove Equitable and Sustainable Well-being Indicator (ESWI)</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>
	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The definition of ESWI implies taking into consideration different factors: i) the mental well-being of the residents, according to the inputs that ASL Roma 1 – Department of Mental Health will provide; ii) the availability, accessibility and usability of the public spaces (green areas, parks, social infrastructures, etc.); iii) the degree of the public involvement along the development of the project; iv) the level of agency that the actors involved have gained at the end of the project.</p>		

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	flat rate	N/A	N/A	external expertise to make open data accessible		
Amount (€)	6,000	900.00	300.00	45,000	0	52,200.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	flat rate	N/A	N/A			
Amount (€)	6,000	900.00	300.00	0	0	7,200.00
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	flat rate	N/A	N/A			
Amount (€)	76,000	11,400.00	3,800.00	0	0	91,200.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>88,000.00</b>	<b>13,200.00</b>	<b>4,400.00</b>	<b>45,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>150,600.00</b>

Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	37,650.00	37,650.00	37,650.00	37,650.00	150,600.00

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 4 Communication and Capitalisation**

<b>Title</b>	Communication and Capitalisation
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2024
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2027
<b>Budget</b>	188,000.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB

**Summary**

Communication strategy is composed by different lines of action, one at the local scale (to boost the project implementation) and the second directed towards the wider community (to raise the interest on the project and the replication of similar activities in other contexts). MUA will be assisted by a professional communication company (CC), selected during the preparation phase. The CC will provide: - the design and implementation of the project website, to make it attractive and easy-to-access to get information on ongoing activities. The website will encompass the Online collaborative tool (D221). - the social media management - the support to the participatory workshops, to reinforce the involvement of the inhabitants - the support to the communication with local and specialised press, professional media networks, press releases Partners will help MUA in tailored communication towards local target groups of inhabitants (see below), to remove obstacles and encourage their participation cooperate in communication activities, based on a Communication Plan that will be provided by MUA, supported by WP Leaders and the CC for all technical aspects. DIGITAL TRANSITION / DIGITAL DIVIDE Specific attention will be given to the accessibility of information for people without access to digital technologies, with specific regards to elderly people.

**Communication Objectives**

The communication strategy has two main goals: - engage potential beneficiaries (vulnerable people in VN) and groups/associations at the local scale, to boost the activities provided in WP5-7- 8, while bringing visibility and impact to the project. - reach out to the wider community (citizens, groups/associations, institutions) to transfer and disseminate results, to raise awareness on the approach to urban regeneration focussed on health conditions and personal wellbeing and inspire the promotion and replication of similar initiatives in other cities.

**Target groups**

LOCAL BENEFICIARIES The project is focussed on a target group of people aged 6-39; since most mental health conditions in adults have their onset by childhood and adolescence, specific attention will be paid to groups of participants from 6-12 and 13-18 years old. Elderly people and illegal residents occupying vacant spaces are the local second target group. WIDER GROUP OF STAKEHOLDERS / INSTITUTIONS / INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC - structures of assistance, health institutions, social workers to raise their interests in the field of health-driven urban regeneration - artists, social companies, associations, activists, professionals engaged in community-led urban regeneration - local, regional, and national authorities.

**Reach out and engagement of target groups**

At the local scale, the Vigne Nuove Lab and the Memory archive with its dedicated website (see WP5) will provide a permanent dedicated communication (both formal and not-formal) with direct beneficiaries and local inhabitants. MUA, ASL and RM3 will spread information by their institutional means of communication. The professional company will ensure communication about the project at national/international level, through social media and the web.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 4.1	Kick off communication activities	<p>MUA will organise the Kick off event involving – along with all partners – key local stakeholders, schools and neighbourhood residents, to spread the voice about the project, both for actively engaging the local community and increasing the projects' attractiveness towards the local authorities and institutions. Representatives of the Permanent Secretariat staff will be invited. To ensure that activities are most effective for engaging the specific target of the project (youngsters, people with mental health conditions, etc.), a dedicated session of the kickoff meeting will be devoted to sharpening the communication plan.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 30/06/2024</p>
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p>
	<p>D 4.1.1</p>	<p><b>Title</b> KICK-OFF EVENT REPORT</p> <p><b>Description</b> A specific report will summarise the agenda for the communication at the local level, preparatory to the thematic WP. Leader(s): MUA Contributors: AVA, RM3, PAC</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 30/04/2024</p>



A 4.2	Promotional and informational activities	Promotional activities will be provided in connection to the specific activities (see WP5-8) to reach out the community and raise its interest in participating. Two key public events will be organised at the start (The Opening Party) and at the end of the project (The city-wide final event). The CC will give its technical support for all the activities requiring digital audio-video production. Ten digital stories will be produced to enrich the Digital Memory Archive and to communicate its goal and contents to the larger audience. No giveaway promotional material is expected to be used for the project.	<b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024	<b>End date</b> 31/08/2027				
	<b>Deliverable number</b>  D 4.2.1	<b>Deliverable and partners involved</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Digital stories</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>                     Digital Stories are short multimedia narratives (maximum 5 min), related to people's lives. Their basic element is the narrative voice, accompanied by photographic and video images, with music or sound effects. Ten stories will be delivered, to be included in the Digital Memory Archive.                      Leader(s): MUA, RM3                      Contributors: AVA, PAC                 </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	Digital stories	<b>Description</b>	Digital Stories are short multimedia narratives (maximum 5 min), related to people's lives. Their basic element is the narrative voice, accompanied by photographic and video images, with music or sound effects. Ten stories will be delivered, to be included in the Digital Memory Archive. Leader(s): MUA, RM3 Contributors: AVA, PAC	<b>Target value</b>  10	<b>Delivery date</b>  28/02/2025
<b>Title</b>	Digital stories							
<b>Description</b>	Digital Stories are short multimedia narratives (maximum 5 min), related to people's lives. Their basic element is the narrative voice, accompanied by photographic and video images, with music or sound effects. Ten stories will be delivered, to be included in the Digital Memory Archive. Leader(s): MUA, RM3 Contributors: AVA, PAC							

A 4.3	Capitalisation and dissemination activities	<p>RM3 will be responsible for capitalisation activities, to strengthen the link between research and application on the relationship between space, city, and discomfort. A specific contribution to the NEB will be given in terms of aesthetics (how do we relate in a healthy way to the language of the ruins of the 20th century?) Secondly, RM3 and MUA will cooperate in showing models and concrete paths for recovering the delay of southern European cities in co-designing and implementing health-driven urban policies with the local community. The UIA experts will give advice and guidance and help in participating in international conferences for sharing lessons learnt.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2025</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 31/08/2027</p>
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p>
D 4.3.1	<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Activities of the NEB</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p>
	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Participation in the meetings and working groups of the NEB. Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p>		
D 4.3.2	<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>MEDIARELATIONS</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p>
	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Press lunches for key steps of the project. The journalists will attend the event, some of them will participate the activities of the Healing Community. Press release kit.</p>		

A 4.4	Final closing and dissemination activity	<p>The closing will be strictly connected to the activities carried on in WP5-8. MUA, with the support of RM3 and AVA will organise: - A final city-wide event (M36), where We-Z results will be presented, launching a public debate with national and international discussants. - The "Open-close" event in VN will be a public give-back event to present the results of the whole project, and the VN Protocol. The Permanent secretariat will be mobilised to provide presentations at one or more sessions, as well as international experts, EU and local institutions and associations RM3 will coordinate the delivery of an international publication about WE-z.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2027</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 31/08/2027</p>																			
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2" style="width:60%;">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th style="width:10%;">Target value</th> <th style="width:10%;">Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 4.4.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Publication</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>A publication about WE-Z will be delivered. The publication will give a contribution to the international and national debate and will describe the experience and the lesson learnt in the project implementation.</p> <p>Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 4.4.2</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Presentation of a short film</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Presentation of a short video with the project story from the design to the implementation. Produced by Healing Community</p> <p>Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 4.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Publication	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>A publication about WE-Z will be delivered. The publication will give a contribution to the international and national debate and will describe the experience and the lesson learnt in the project implementation.</p> <p>Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p>	D 4.4.2	<b>Title</b>	Presentation of a short film	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>Presentation of a short video with the project story from the design to the implementation. Produced by Healing Community</p> <p>Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p>
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																			
D 4.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Publication	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>A publication about WE-Z will be delivered. The publication will give a contribution to the international and national debate and will describe the experience and the lesson learnt in the project implementation.</p> <p>Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p>																					
D 4.4.2	<b>Title</b>	Presentation of a short film	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2027</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Presentation of a short video with the project story from the design to the implementation. Produced by Healing Community</p> <p>Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: MUA, PAC</p>																					

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	cost for participation of the project manager	N/A	N/A	Outsourcing of press relations and social media management to a communications company.		
Amount (€)	40,000	6,000.00	2,000.00	80,000	0	128,000.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	Junior researchers and postdoctoral fellows	N/A	N/A	Outsourcing of social media management and web manager		
Amount (€)	10,000	1,500.00	500.00	12,000	0	24,000.00
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	Operator for collaboration of activities for community co-involvement in the communication on social media	N/A	N/A			
Amount (€)	15,000	2,250.00	750.00	0	0	18,000.00
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	Operator for collaboration of activities for community co-involvement in the communication on social media	N/A	N/A			
Amount (€)	15,000	2,250.00	750.00	0	0	18,000.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>92,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>188,000.00</b>

Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	20 %	30 %	25 %	25 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	37,600.00	56,400.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	188,000.00

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 5 Thematic**

<b>Title</b>	Setting VN Healing District
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2024
<b>End Date</b>	28/02/2027
<b>Budget</b>	577,396.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1 PP 4 - Future Ecologies PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB PP 8 - Officine Zero PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e. PP 10 - Artestudio PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale PP 12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)

**Summary**

Within WP5, it will be described the emotional district by activating its operative infrastructure, the district "mind", mainly in term of immaterial components. Overall, actions are oriented to build the "human baseline" to assure the advancement of healing (material and immaterial) conditions created by the project. One of the main objectives is to trigger the activation of the Healing Community, identifying participants to be engaged throughout the duration of the project (WP6, 7, 8). Besides, this WP is aimed to open some crucial spaces which aspiration is to function as catalyst to build a new set of feelings, primarily trust, proud, sense of belonging. On one side, Vigne Nuove Lab (VN Lab) encourages citizen agency, providing a safe place of expression. The Memory Hub and the Digital Memory Archive, on the other, provide alternative narrations of the district, valuing inclusive spaces grounded on the enhancement of individual, minor, or forgotten stories. By assuring a continuous process of memory collection, it is launched a process of participatory monitoring and evaluation through The Most Significant Change technique which cover the full project duration, recording its effects on the district's mood.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 5.1	Vigne Nuove Lab setting	<p>RM3 will take place in the district by opening the Vigne Nuove Lab (VN Lab) in one of the premises at the ground level of the complex. This implies the involvement of ATER, who owned the space, but also of all partners. The aim is indeed not only to open the space, but to engage potential beneficiaries, sharing We-Z's objectives and aspirations since the project's start. VN Lab is intended as both a project mediator and a meeting place, offering a co-evolutionary space which final configuration will appear at the end of the project. Valuing a-normality of people with mental conditions, VN Lab becomes a flagship output of the project, revolutionising and thus representing diversity by dealing with (un)common levels of "madness".</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 31/08/2024</p>																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th>Target value</th> <th>Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 5.1.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Contract signed and renovation work of the VN Lab space</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2024</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>Renovation of one of the premises located at VN ground level, overlooking Via Giovanni Conti (see appendix). Definition of the rental agreement between RM3 and ATER, the owner of the space. The contract will be signed by the end of May 2024. Start: month 1; End: month: 3 Leader(s): RM3 Contributors: ATER</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 5.1.2</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Opening party</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2024</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>Presentation of VN Lab and of the We-Z project through a public event, involving – along with all partners – key local stakeholders, schools and neighbourhood residents. The preparation phase of the party will include at least two daily events where people will be informally introduced to the project and Lab contents. To this end, the type of activities and/or instruments (e.g. rehearsals, games, objects, etc.) will be arranged with ASL1 and particularly with TSMREE, located within VN complex, and MLM. Start: month 4; End: month: 6 When: month 6 Leader(s): RM3, ASL1 Contributors: all</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 5.1.1	<b>Title</b>	Contract signed and renovation work of the VN Lab space	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2024</p>	<b>Description</b>	Renovation of one of the premises located at VN ground level, overlooking Via Giovanni Conti (see appendix). Definition of the rental agreement between RM3 and ATER, the owner of the space. The contract will be signed by the end of May 2024. Start: month 1; End: month: 3 Leader(s): RM3 Contributors: ATER	D 5.1.2	<b>Title</b>	Opening party	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2024</p>	<b>Description</b>	Presentation of VN Lab and of the We-Z project through a public event, involving – along with all partners – key local stakeholders, schools and neighbourhood residents. The preparation phase of the party will include at least two daily events where people will be informally introduced to the project and Lab contents. To this end, the type of activities and/or instruments (e.g. rehearsals, games, objects, etc.) will be arranged with ASL1 and particularly with TSMREE, located within VN complex, and MLM. Start: month 4; End: month: 6 When: month 6 Leader(s): RM3, ASL1 Contributors: all
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																			
D 5.1.1	<b>Title</b>	Contract signed and renovation work of the VN Lab space	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2024</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	Renovation of one of the premises located at VN ground level, overlooking Via Giovanni Conti (see appendix). Definition of the rental agreement between RM3 and ATER, the owner of the space. The contract will be signed by the end of May 2024. Start: month 1; End: month: 3 Leader(s): RM3 Contributors: ATER																					
D 5.1.2	<b>Title</b>	Opening party	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2024</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	Presentation of VN Lab and of the We-Z project through a public event, involving – along with all partners – key local stakeholders, schools and neighbourhood residents. The preparation phase of the party will include at least two daily events where people will be informally introduced to the project and Lab contents. To this end, the type of activities and/or instruments (e.g. rehearsals, games, objects, etc.) will be arranged with ASL1 and particularly with TSMREE, located within VN complex, and MLM. Start: month 4; End: month: 6 When: month 6 Leader(s): RM3, ASL1 Contributors: all																					

A 5.2	Emotional Assessment	<p>An emotional assessment linking feelings, places and urban transformation will be launched under the coordination of RM3 with the collaboration of ASL1 and Cultural Welfare Center (CCW, see more in C.2.1). This will assure a continuous monitoring and evaluation of changes in the quality of peoples' emotional lives. To embrace the project's unpredictable trajectories likewise related "emotional nuances", the assessment is based on The Most Significant Change (MSC) methodology. MSC, indeed, is a participatory process that involves the record of stories of change, undergoing in programs or project development, and assuring a needed level of openness. All partners will contribute to the activity.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th>Target value</th> <th>Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 5.2.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Report on the Emotional assessment framework</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2024</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Development of the Emotional Assessment Framework to be adopted for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project throughout its lifetime. The framework will be based on the Most Significant Change methodology and will include: - definition of engagement strategies; - description of some domains of change to be monitored and evaluated. They will capture change at two different levels (minimum): individual and community; - definition of how/when the stories will be collected; - definition of criteria to select the most significant change; - testing of the model before its operationalization. Leader(s): RM3 with the collaboration of CCW, ASL1 Contributors: all</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 5.2.2</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Report on monitoring and assessing VN most significant change</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 4</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Periodic report of the most significant change in matter of emotions, occurring during the project development. Along with the Healing Community and other selected stakeholders, there will be involved target beneficiaries such as institution staff (e.g. professionals of the Mental health department, ATER Roma, etc.). Start: month 12; End: month: 36 When: every 8 months from month 12 (20, 28, 36) Leader(s): RM3 with the collaboration of CCW, ASL1 Contributors: all</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 5.2.1	<b>Title</b>	Report on the Emotional assessment framework	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2024</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>Development of the Emotional Assessment Framework to be adopted for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project throughout its lifetime. The framework will be based on the Most Significant Change methodology and will include: - definition of engagement strategies; - description of some domains of change to be monitored and evaluated. They will capture change at two different levels (minimum): individual and community; - definition of how/when the stories will be collected; - definition of criteria to select the most significant change; - testing of the model before its operationalization. Leader(s): RM3 with the collaboration of CCW, ASL1 Contributors: all</p>	D 5.2.2	<b>Title</b>	Report on monitoring and assessing VN most significant change	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>Periodic report of the most significant change in matter of emotions, occurring during the project development. Along with the Healing Community and other selected stakeholders, there will be involved target beneficiaries such as institution staff (e.g. professionals of the Mental health department, ATER Roma, etc.). Start: month 12; End: month: 36 When: every 8 months from month 12 (20, 28, 36) Leader(s): RM3 with the collaboration of CCW, ASL1 Contributors: all</p>			
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																			
D 5.2.1	<b>Title</b>	Report on the Emotional assessment framework	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2024</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Development of the Emotional Assessment Framework to be adopted for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project throughout its lifetime. The framework will be based on the Most Significant Change methodology and will include: - definition of engagement strategies; - description of some domains of change to be monitored and evaluated. They will capture change at two different levels (minimum): individual and community; - definition of how/when the stories will be collected; - definition of criteria to select the most significant change; - testing of the model before its operationalization. Leader(s): RM3 with the collaboration of CCW, ASL1 Contributors: all</p>																					
D 5.2.2	<b>Title</b>	Report on monitoring and assessing VN most significant change	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Periodic report of the most significant change in matter of emotions, occurring during the project development. Along with the Healing Community and other selected stakeholders, there will be involved target beneficiaries such as institution staff (e.g. professionals of the Mental health department, ATER Roma, etc.). Start: month 12; End: month: 36 When: every 8 months from month 12 (20, 28, 36) Leader(s): RM3 with the collaboration of CCW, ASL1 Contributors: all</p>																					



A 5.3	Activating VN Healing community	<p>Activation of potential beneficiaries in different stages of the process, promoting the development of a sense of ownership of the project. This is done through valuing past and present (minor) stories and narrations, sharing knowledge, information, needs and visions. Urban explorations and a series of interviews based on Oral History Methodology will be launched and recorded. They will serve to document the more popular histories of the district, building the Digital Memory Archive (A.5.4). This will thus bridge plural heritage realities of the neighbourhood (archeologic, modern, etc.), surpassing conflicts between cultures and times. Steered by RM3 with ASL1 – MLM, it will involve local schools and youngsters. All partners will contribute.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2024</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2025</p>												
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Exploring Vigne Nuove</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>VN areas will be physically and intellectually explored through: - Urban explorations (UE): four urban explorations with the purpose of meeting up with the most interesting actors identified. UEs aim to visit the most symbolic realities and places of activities' implementation undergoing in VN and will also offer the opportunity to informally collect minor stories. When: month 1, month 4, month 7, month 10 - An ethnographic work to collect citizens past and present stories. Interviews will be conducted according to the Oral History Methodology and video recorded. When: no. 35 interviews between M1-M10 Start: month 1; End: month: 10 Leader(s): RM3, ASL1 – MLM Contributors: AVA, PAC, OZ</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Mapping hidden Vigne Nuove</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Building the basic knowledge of VN illegal dwellers to create the conditions to peacefully transform VN ground floor. Occupations are usually managed by criminal organizations hampering the relocation process and or leading to violent residents' eviction. The mapping is aimed to selected at least four places, along VN main axis (appendix), to be transformed. This includes the documentation of squatted places before being renovated (WP7). The objective is to recognise private and/or minority values. Heritagization is twofold: it is instrumental to support the reconciliation process between inhabitants and institutions, and to implement the Digital Memory Archive. Start: month 1; End: month: 10 Leader(s): RM3 Contributors: PAC, ATER</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Healing Community Action Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Definition of the Healing Community Action Plan. It will collect results of mapping and explorative activities, presenting first members and organization of the Healing Community (HC). It will formalize the four community groups to be involved in the project development according to selected co-design areas: green infrastructure, public spaces, welfare space, service &amp; product (see WP6). HC's members will be grouped according with their preferences. Following to the overall logic of the project, groups – likewise the HC itself – are intended as open and variable organization. Start: month 1; End: month: 12 When: throughout the full period Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: All</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	Exploring Vigne Nuove	<b>Description</b>	<p>VN areas will be physically and intellectually explored through: - Urban explorations (UE): four urban explorations with the purpose of meeting up with the most interesting actors identified. UEs aim to visit the most symbolic realities and places of activities' implementation undergoing in VN and will also offer the opportunity to informally collect minor stories. When: month 1, month 4, month 7, month 10 - An ethnographic work to collect citizens past and present stories. Interviews will be conducted according to the Oral History Methodology and video recorded. When: no. 35 interviews between M1-M10 Start: month 1; End: month: 10 Leader(s): RM3, ASL1 – MLM Contributors: AVA, PAC, OZ</p>	<b>Title</b>	Mapping hidden Vigne Nuove	<b>Description</b>	<p>Building the basic knowledge of VN illegal dwellers to create the conditions to peacefully transform VN ground floor. Occupations are usually managed by criminal organizations hampering the relocation process and or leading to violent residents' eviction. The mapping is aimed to selected at least four places, along VN main axis (appendix), to be transformed. This includes the documentation of squatted places before being renovated (WP7). The objective is to recognise private and/or minority values. Heritagization is twofold: it is instrumental to support the reconciliation process between inhabitants and institutions, and to implement the Digital Memory Archive. Start: month 1; End: month: 10 Leader(s): RM3 Contributors: PAC, ATER</p>	<b>Title</b>	Healing Community Action Plan	<b>Description</b>	<p>Definition of the Healing Community Action Plan. It will collect results of mapping and explorative activities, presenting first members and organization of the Healing Community (HC). It will formalize the four community groups to be involved in the project development according to selected co-design areas: green infrastructure, public spaces, welfare space, service &amp; product (see WP6). HC's members will be grouped according with their preferences. Following to the overall logic of the project, groups – likewise the HC itself – are intended as open and variable organization. Start: month 1; End: month: 12 When: throughout the full period Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: All</p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p> <p>39</p> <p><b>Target value</b></p> <p>1</p> <p><b>Target value</b></p> <p>1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p>31/12/2024</p> <p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p>31/12/2024</p> <p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p>28/02/2025</p>
<b>Title</b>	Exploring Vigne Nuove															
<b>Description</b>	<p>VN areas will be physically and intellectually explored through: - Urban explorations (UE): four urban explorations with the purpose of meeting up with the most interesting actors identified. UEs aim to visit the most symbolic realities and places of activities' implementation undergoing in VN and will also offer the opportunity to informally collect minor stories. When: month 1, month 4, month 7, month 10 - An ethnographic work to collect citizens past and present stories. Interviews will be conducted according to the Oral History Methodology and video recorded. When: no. 35 interviews between M1-M10 Start: month 1; End: month: 10 Leader(s): RM3, ASL1 – MLM Contributors: AVA, PAC, OZ</p>															
<b>Title</b>	Mapping hidden Vigne Nuove															
<b>Description</b>	<p>Building the basic knowledge of VN illegal dwellers to create the conditions to peacefully transform VN ground floor. Occupations are usually managed by criminal organizations hampering the relocation process and or leading to violent residents' eviction. The mapping is aimed to selected at least four places, along VN main axis (appendix), to be transformed. This includes the documentation of squatted places before being renovated (WP7). The objective is to recognise private and/or minority values. Heritagization is twofold: it is instrumental to support the reconciliation process between inhabitants and institutions, and to implement the Digital Memory Archive. Start: month 1; End: month: 10 Leader(s): RM3 Contributors: PAC, ATER</p>															
<b>Title</b>	Healing Community Action Plan															
<b>Description</b>	<p>Definition of the Healing Community Action Plan. It will collect results of mapping and explorative activities, presenting first members and organization of the Healing Community (HC). It will formalize the four community groups to be involved in the project development according to selected co-design areas: green infrastructure, public spaces, welfare space, service &amp; product (see WP6). HC's members will be grouped according with their preferences. Following to the overall logic of the project, groups – likewise the HC itself – are intended as open and variable organization. Start: month 1; End: month: 12 When: throughout the full period Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: All</p>															

A 5.4	Digital Memory Archive and Memory Hub	Building the Digital Memory Archive (DMA). RM3 and OZ will lead the activity, integrating results of previous explorations (D.5.3.1) with additional documents. Public and private archives will be used to: - rediscover and disseminate the architectural history of VN complex; - disseminate the importance of the site from an archeologic point of view; - record of activities taking place throughout the renovation process (WP7). The objective is to experiment the potentialities of heritage archive in respect with the emotional sanity of VN. DMA is intended as a co-evolutionary device to be kept alive through the active participation of the HC and wider stakeholders, in both its virtual and physical realization. All partners will contribute.	Start date 01/03/2024	End date 28/02/2027
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date
D 5.4.1	Title	Setting the Digital Memory Archive	Target value 1	Delivery date 28/02/2025
	Description	The DMA will be built through a two-step process that will include the collection of materials and their organization. The first phase will include results of the community building process (A.5.3), archive research on architectural aspect regarding VN complex. Such material will be sorted through mental categories (e.g. desires, hopes, etc.), identified by RM3 and OZ in collaboration with psychologists of ASL1 – MLM; the process will benefit of the collaboration of CCW. A website will be launched, making the DMA accessible also online. However, DMA will also become a permanent cultural space of the district, located in the spaces of Casali di Faonte (A.5.4.2). Start: month 1; End: month: 12 Leader(s): RM3, OZ Contributors: All		
D 5.4.2	Title	Adaptation work and Memory Hub opening	Target value 1	Delivery date 28/02/2025
	Description	Adaptation work of one of the premises of Casali di Faonte, owned by SSABAP. The renovated space will host the Memory Hub (MH), a multi-purpose museum hosting the new archive i.e. the offline version of DMA, exhibitions and events. Building work will be led by SSABAP, which will contribute to create MH contents relying on the archeologic legacy of the site and connecting with contemporary communication tools/technologies. Memory Hub opening party (M12) will be organized with the contribution of all partners to present the DMA and show its first collection of materials (A.5.3). Start: month 1; End: month: 12 Leader(s): RM3, SSABAP Contributors: All		
D 5.4.3	Title	Digital Memory Archive and Memory hub implementation	Target value 1	Delivery date 28/02/2027
	Description	Documentation of ongoing activities developed during the transform process of VN context (WP7). In so doing, the objective is to critically record the rooting of new lifestyles, rising awareness on alternative stories of mental in-sanity. RM3 and OZ, in collaboration with ASL1 – MLM and SSABAP, will coordinate visual productions (photos, reels, etc.) and its organization. A city-wide event (M36) will present We-Z results, launching a public debate with national and international discussants. Start: month 13; End: month: 36 When: it follows the implementation of WP7 activities (see WP7) Leader(s): RM3, OZ Contributors: ASL1 – MLM, SSABAP		

Outputs

Number	Title	Description	Output indicator	Unit	Target value	Delivery date
O 5.1	Vigne Nuove Lab	VN Lab is a living lab functioning as project mediator and as meeting place. It offers a co-evolutionary space which final configuration will appear at the end of the project	Infrastructure supported (€)	supported infrastructures	1	01/08/2024
O 5.2	Digital Memory Archive	Digital Memory Archive is a community-based archive, collecting local memories and enhancing VN architectural history	New products and services	new products/services	1	01/02/2025
O 5.3	Memory Hub	Digital Memory Archive is a community-based archive, collecting local memories and enhancing VN architectural history	New products and services	new products/services	1	01/02/2025
O 5.4	Healing Community: a new collective reality	Establishment of the Healing Community	Citizens involved in the pre	persons	60	01/02/2025

Investments

Number	Title	Description	Budget	Delivery date
I.5.1	Renovation work of Vigne Nuove Lab	Rehabilitation of a currently unused space owned by ATER for the establishment of the Vigne Nuove Laboratory, which will be the reference point for all the project activities; the researchers and lecturers of the University of Roma Tre involved in the project will animate the place and organise the activities. The investment envisages cleaning, repainting and restoring the entrance frame and purchasing essential office furniture. The rest of the furniture will be made as part of the creative and codesign activities envisaged by the project.	31,000.00	30/04/2024
I.5.2	Adaptation work for the Memory Hub	The investment concerns the creation of a space that will bring together all the activities related to reconstructing the neighbourhood's memories in the broadest sense, testing the project's relationship with the heritage concept expressed in the FARO convention. The space, called "Casali di Faonte", is owned by the City of Rome and managed by the Soprintendenza (SSABAP). It is a complex of five "Casali" (farmhouses), some of which are utilised as storage for archaeological finds, offices, and study rooms. One of them is still unused and, thanks to the investment, it can be used as a memory centre and exhibition space, but also as a workshop for meetings and collective work activities of the Healing Community. The building is in good condition, and the investment concerns the furnishing of the space, the furniture and the equipment that will also allow this place to become a reference for the digital archive the research envisages.	80,000.00	01/03/2025

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	cost for the project manager, employment category D	N/A	N/A			Living Lab furniture and equipment (I5.2)	
Amount (€)	45,100	6,765.00	2,255.00	0	0	80,000	134,120.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Senior and junior researchers and postdoctoral fellows	N/A	N/A		purchase of materials and equipment for the operation of LivingLab		
Amount (€)	42,000	6,300.00	2,100.00	0	10,000	0	60,400.00
PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Educator, psychologist and Museum of the Mind staff	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	54,000	8,100.00	2,700.00	0	0	0	64,800.00
PP 4 - Future Ecologies	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Participation of Living Lab set-up activities	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	1,280	192.00	64.00	0	0	0	1,536.00
PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Participation of Living Lab set-up activities	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	1,000	150.00	50.00	0	0	0	1,200.00
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Co-ordination and implementation of activities for community co-involvement in the opening of the Living Lab	N/A	N/A		purchasing materials for community involvement		
Amount (€)	30,800	4,620.00	1,540.00	0	3,500	0	40,460.00

PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Participation and implementation of activities for community co-involvement in the opening of the Living Lab	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	15,000	2,250.00	750.00	0	0	0	18,000.00
PP 8 - Officine Zero	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Senior operators, interim, operators and WP manager work at Memories Hub	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	40,900	6,135.00	2,045.00	0	0	0	49,080.00
PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Participation and implementation of activities for community co-involvement in the opening of the Living Lab	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	7,000	1,050.00	350.00	0	0	0	8,400.00
PP 10 - Artestudio	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Performers and musicians and dancers	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	14,000	2,100.00	700.00	0	0	0	16,800.00
PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	technical employee and administrative	N/A	N/A			Renovation work of Vigne Nuvve Lab (I5.1)	
Amount (€)	34,500	5,175.00	1,725.00	0	0	31,000	72,400.00
PP 12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	project manager archaeological officer, administrative employee	N/A	N/A	Digital Memory Archive (A5.4)	Setting up and arranging Casale di Faonte for Memorie Hub.(see I5.2)		
Amount (€)	61,000	9,150.00	3,050.00	22,000	15,000	0	110,200.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>346,580.00</b>	<b>51,987.00</b>	<b>17,329.00</b>	<b>22,000.00</b>	<b>28,500.00</b>	<b>111,000.00</b>	<b>577,396.00</b>

Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	144,349.00	144,349.00	144,349.00	144,349.00	577,396.00

Indicative budget breakdown per activities and investments		
Activity	Amount (%)	Budget (€)
A 5.1	40.77 %	235,437.60
A 5.2	10 %	57,739.60
A 5.3	10 %	57,739.60
A 5.4	20 %	115,479.20
I 5.1	5.37 %	31,000.00
I 5.2	13.86 %	80,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>577,396.00</b>

**Investment 1**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers	
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The investment is necessary to activate directly in the neighbourhood a constant garrison open throughout the week to accompany the project. The University of Roma Tre brings to this project the experience of the Laboratorio Città di Corviale project, active since 2017 ( <a href="https://laboratoriocorviale.it">https://laboratoriocorviale.it</a> ).	
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	Break the neighbourhood's isolation and simultaneously have a place to coordinate activities.	
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The primary beneficiaries will be the target group, the Healing Community, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and those in the municipality.	
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	Community involvement requires a place in the neighbourhood to reduce distances and facilitate relationships with project participants. It favours the operational and dynamic character of the project.	
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	An unused building on the pedestrian floor of the building with entrance on Via Conti	
	<b>Country</b>	<b>NUTS 2 level</b>	<b>NUTS 3 level</b>
	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	This is an ordinary maintenance operation that requires a simple notification to the municipality.	
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	ATER	
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	ATER	
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	ATER	

**Investment 2**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	Activating the Healing Community requires spaces and places to experiment with collaborative work. In particular, this investment represents the second area of activity of the project after the creation of insulae in green spaces and public spaces, i.e. the possibility of experimenting with activity related to the temporal stratification of memories. The contribution of SSABAP and the collaboration with ASL1 here will be able to test how the youth and adolescents in the Healing Community deal with the issues of heritage and memory. The investment is, therefore, crucial to the success of the project.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	The investment makes it possible to experiment with a broad concept of heritage. It combines the modernist architectural heritage of the 20th century with the archaeology that bears witness to urbanisation and agricultural activity in the Roman era. The investment includes creating spaces to allow laboratory activities and investment in digital equipment to support the digital archive.					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The primary beneficiaries will be the target group, the Healing Community, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, those of the municipality, and also the scientific community of heritage scholars.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	The investment will revitalise the 20th-century architectural aesthetic and contribute to the reconciliation of residents and history. The investment will enable the revitalisation of a site with significant potential for neighbourhood identity that is now underused and largely unknown. The value of the historical context can be linked to residents' daily lives and contribute to the actualisation of 20th-century architectural aesthetics and the reconciliation of residents and history. The temporal reconnection of layers of memory is also an essential factor contributing to people's psychophysical well-being.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	Via di Vigne Nuove 212 - 00139 Roma					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text" value="Italy"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Lazio"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Roma"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The investment concerns ordinary maintenance, the furnishing of the space, the furniture and the equipment that will also allow this place to become a reference for the digital archive the research envisages					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	Municipality of Rome and given to the Soprintendenza					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	Municipality of Rome					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	Soprintendenza - SSABAP					



**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 6 Thematic**

<b>Title</b>	Empowering the Healing community
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2025
<b>End Date</b>	28/02/2027
<b>Budget</b>	850,920.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1 PP 4 - Future Ecologies PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB PP 8 - Officine Zero PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e. PP 10 - Artestudio PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale

**Summary**

WP6 addresses the psychological needs of the Healing community, as well as of the VN residents, by grounding the urban transformation on a continuous participative and iterative process of codesign. Following the aspirations of the Davos Declaration – Towards a high-quality Baukultur for Europe, this WP makes operational the four thematic codesign tables, previously organised (WP5 – D.5.3.3); results will be confronted and integrated through the collective work of participants (A.6.5). The objective is multifold: codesigning four Action Plans to renovate the VN area, aimed at creating a “legacy of pleasure”; formalising the Healing Community; elaborating the We-Z Protocol. Fostering heritage making, APs will be adopted in WP7 which focuses on the construction process, combining traditional building actions with performative, embody practices of imagination. Activating the different types of heritage characterising the district (e.g. modern, archaeological, vernacular, etc.), there will be created alternative mindscapes to be verified and adjusted in the ongoing transformation process (WP7). Thanks to its detailed knowledge of VN area from the sociological point of view, PAC will lead the WP and secure the wide participation of neighbourhood residents, particularly of the most fragile groups. All codesign activities will benefit from the support of ASL1 and of VN Lab (coordinated by RM3); the TSMREE will guarantee the inclusion of young people.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 6.1	Co-designing VN green infrastructure	Definition of the Action plan of VN green infrastructure through co-design sessions. The objective is to co-create the VN park and its facilities, bridging art, science and quality of the construction process. The action is organised in a dual iterative way: it considers inputs emerging from other working groups (see A.6.5), on one side, and adapt its codesigned framework (Action plan) with novelties appearing in the serendipity of collective actions, performed throughout the building process (WP7). The codesign process will include analysis and design goals, developed through workshops and/or focus groups depending on fields of intervention. FUE will coordinate this activity; all partners will contribute.	Start date 01/03/2025	End date 28/02/2027
	Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved	Target value	Delivery date
D 6.1.1	Title	Action plan of VN green infrastructure	Target value	Delivery date
	Description	Defining the Action plan of VN green infrastructure. It will organise activities to be held in selected areas of the VN Progressive (see A.7.1). Developed through 3 workshops, it will result from mapping and design activity focused at least on: - the selection of nature-based and permaculture solutions for VN; - definition, localization and collective implementation of green rooms and sculptures; - integration/reinterpretation of archaeological discourse and heritage in the future park; - design and implementation scheme of de-paving collective actions; - at least 2 DIY workshops to build some of the furniture of the park and public spaces. Start: month 13; End: month: 18 When: M13, M15, M17 Leader(s): FUE, PAA Contributors: All	4	31/08/2025
D 6.1.2	Title	Final report on VN Green Infrastructure	Target value	Delivery date
	Description	Final report on the new green infrastructure (M36). It presents the final spatio-eco-social organisation of the park and reports on the collective actions unrolled during the construction phase. The report will indeed include evidence emerging from two building phases (WP7), each one lasting 8 months (M20-27, the first, M29-36, the second), interspersed through at least 2 thematic focus groups (M27, M31) and 2 integrated workshops (see A.6.5). Such activities will be devoted to advance community-based strategies aimed at regulating and organising the future functioning of the park. Thematic insights will converge in the VN Protocol (D.6.5.3). Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: M27, M31, 36 Leader(s): FUE, PAA Contributors: All	3	28/02/2027

A 6.2	Co-designing VN public spaces	<p>Definition of the Action plan of VN public spaces through co-design sessions. The objective is to co-create the new VN public spaces, connecting them with a process of personal and collective imagination. The action is organised in a dual iterative way: it considers inputs emerging from other working groups (see A.6.5), on one side, and adapts its codesigned framework (Action plan) with novelties appearing in the serendipity of collective actions, performed throughout the building process. The codesign process will include analysis and design goals, developed through workshops and/or focus groups depending on fields of intervention. ARS will coordinate this activity; all partners will contribute.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2025</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p>
D 6.2.1	<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Action plan of VN public spaces</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2025</p>
	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Defining the Action plan of VN public spaces. It will organise community-based activities to be held in the selected areas of the VN Progressive plan as arranged by MUA (A.7.1). Developed through at least 3 workshops, it will be the result of a mapping activity focused on places and needs to be advanced in the regeneration process. It will include at least: - 2 series of Street painting events; - 2 Teather Lab in selected areas; - 1 collective kitchen. Start: month 13; End: month: 18 When: M13, M15, M17, M18 Leader(s): ARS, PAC Contributors: All</p>		
D 6.2.2	<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Final report on VN public spaces</p>	<p><b>Target value</b> 3</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>
	<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Final report on the new VN public spaces (M36). It presents the final spatio-cultural-social organisation of the public spaces and reports on the collective actions unrolled during the construction phase. The report will indeed include evidence emerging from two phases (see WP7), each one lasting 8 months (M20-27, the first, M29-36, the second), interspersed through at least 2 thematic focus groups (M27, M31) and 2 integrated workshops (see A.6.5). Such activities will be devoted to advance community-based strategies aimed at regulating the future functioning of the public spaces. Thematic insights will converge in the VN Protocol (D.6.5.3). Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: M27, M31, 36 Leader(s): ARS, PAC Contributors: All</p>		

A 6.3	Co-designing New VN Welfare spaces	Definition of the Action plan of new VN Welfare spaces through co-design sessions. The objective is to co-create such spaces, updating their functioning to present needs and styles while guaranteeing the high quality of the construction process. The action is organised in a dual iterative way: it considers inputs emerging from other working groups (see A.6.5), on one side, and adapts its codesigned framework (AP) with novelties appearing in the serendipity of collective actions, performed throughout the building process. The codesign process will include analysis and design goals, developed through workshops and/or focus groups, depending on fields of intervention. ARS and OZ will coordinate this activity; all partners will contribute.	Start date 01/03/2025	End date 28/02/2027
	Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved	Target value	Delivery date
D 6.3.1	Title	Action Plan of VN welfare spaces	Target value 4	Delivery date 31/08/2025
	Description	Defining the Action plan of VN welfare spaces. It will present the adaptive reuse of four squatted premises, located along the main VN axis (see appendix). The objective is to test a peaceful transformation process and provide temporary solutions for working purposes. This will serve as a model to advance the needed relocation-renovation process of squatted dwellings. Developed through at least 3 workshops, it will include: - the performative actions to launch the construction site of such units; - the documentation process of self-built home, initiated in WP5; - selective principles to be adopted to collect wasted materials. Start: month 13; End: month: 18 When: M13, M15, M17, M18 Leader(s): ARS, OZ Contributors: All		
D 6.3.2	Title	Final report on VN welfare spaces	Target value 3	Delivery date 28/02/2027
	Description	Final report on the new VN welfare spaces. It presents the final spatio-cultural-social organisation of the public spaces and reports on the collective actions unrolled during the construction phase. It will indeed include evidence emerging from two building phases (WP7), each one lasting 8 months (M20-27, the first, M29-36, the second), interspersed through at least 2 thematic focus groups (M27, M31) and 2 integrated workshops (A.6.5). Such activities will be devoted to advance community-based strategies aimed at regulating and organising the future functioning of the welfare spaces. Thematic insights will converge in the VN Protocol (D.6.5.3). Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: M27, M31, 36 Leader(s): ARS, OZ Contributors: All		

A 6.4	Co-design of VN services & products	<p>This activity will define the action plan for new VN services and products through co-design sessions, which represent the pre-incubation phase, linked to WP8. The aim is to define coalitions between different stakeholders and citizens who can develop and support innovative local projects. This activity will be developed through workshops and focus groups with tools such as community mapping: citizens and stakeholders will be invited to actively position themselves in relation to the aspirations, knowledge, skills and needs of the neighbourhood. This activity and the others related to WP8 require a constant exchange in the integrated co-design activity (see A.6.5). The coordinators will be AVA and SOL, with the support of all partners.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2025</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 31/08/2025</p>												
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2" style="width:60%;">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th style="width:15%;">Target value</th> <th style="width:15%;">Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 6.4.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Action Plan of VN services &amp; products</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 4</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2025</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Definition of the Action plan (AP) of VN services and products through co-design sessions (at least 3). Through some co-design tools (community mapping, focus group etc.), the skills of stakeholders and citizens will be systematised with local needs, emerging and defining topics, coalitions/groups, services and products to be implemented locally. Emerging ideas will be incubated, consolidated and tested in WP8. The AP of VN services and products will be incorporated into the integrated co-design activities (see A.6.5). Start: month 13; end: month: 18 When: M13, M15, M17, M18 Leader: AVA, SOL Contributors: All</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 6.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Action Plan of VN services & products	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2025</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>Definition of the Action plan (AP) of VN services and products through co-design sessions (at least 3). Through some co-design tools (community mapping, focus group etc.), the skills of stakeholders and citizens will be systematised with local needs, emerging and defining topics, coalitions/groups, services and products to be implemented locally. Emerging ideas will be incubated, consolidated and tested in WP8. The AP of VN services and products will be incorporated into the integrated co-design activities (see A.6.5). Start: month 13; end: month: 18 When: M13, M15, M17, M18 Leader: AVA, SOL Contributors: All</p>
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date												
D 6.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Action Plan of VN services & products	<p><b>Target value</b> 4</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 31/08/2025</p>												
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Definition of the Action plan (AP) of VN services and products through co-design sessions (at least 3). Through some co-design tools (community mapping, focus group etc.), the skills of stakeholders and citizens will be systematised with local needs, emerging and defining topics, coalitions/groups, services and products to be implemented locally. Emerging ideas will be incubated, consolidated and tested in WP8. The AP of VN services and products will be incorporated into the integrated co-design activities (see A.6.5). Start: month 13; end: month: 18 When: M13, M15, M17, M18 Leader: AVA, SOL Contributors: All</p>														

A 6.5	Integrated co-design activities	<p>The action will create the conditions for the common elaboration of results, integrating the three thematic tables on green infrastructure, public and welfare spaces (A.6.1/2/3), and those of services &amp; products (A6.4/WP8). Developed through at least 3 workshops, it will take account of evidence emerging from on ground experimentation, undergoing in WP7 and WP8. Objective is to issue the "VN protocol", i.e. a regulation for the created common goods which assures the functioning of the district as a healing device. The protocol will offer the basic principles to refer to in the definition of future agreements among parties. Results will be presented in a final event. PAC and RM3 will coordinate this activity; all partners will contribute.</p>	<b>Start date</b> 01/03/2025	<b>End date</b> 28/02/2027
-------	---------------------------------	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date
D 6.5.1	<b>Title</b>	Integrated co-designed work plan	<b>Target value</b> 4	<b>Delivery date</b> 31/05/2025
	<b>Description</b>	Definition of the Integrated co-designed work plan through at least 3 meetings. The work plan will set specific target goals, presenting the most appropriate tools and design methodology to carry the integrated activities foreseen up to the end of the project. They will include at least 3 workshops and a conclusive event, to respectively develop and present the Vigne Nuove Protocol (VN Protocol). Start: month 13; End: month: 15 When: M13, M14, M15 Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: All		
D 6.5.2	<b>Title</b>	We-Z Agenda and Protocol	<b>Target value</b> 4	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027
	<b>Description</b>	Definition of the VN Protocol, which will collect rules for the territory to keep it functioning as a healing device for mental health. Besides assuring urban management and organisation, the main objective is to combine such aspects with the curative functioning of the area through objects and governance mechanisms. At least three workshops will be devoted to sharing, rethinking and integrating the results from the four thematic groups, thus issuing the We-Z Agenda (O.6.1) and the We-Z Protocol (O.6.2). A final event will present this output to a wider audience, encouraging newcomers to be part of the project. Start: month 16; End: month: 36 When: at least M18, M27, M31, M36 Leader(s): RM3, AVA Contributors: All		

**Outputs**

Number	Title	Description	Output indicator	Unit	Target value	Delivery date
O 6.1	We-Z Agenda	The We-Z Agenda collects main results of thematic Action plans, presenting the general structure of the We-Z park. It also has a communicative goal.	Surface area of rehabilitate	hectares	5	01/02/2027
O 6.2	The We-Z Protocol: a co-created urban regulation	The We-Z Protocol is a co-created regulation for the management and implementation of newly created common goods (e.g. the park, public and welfare spaces, see WP7)	Citizens involved in the pre	persons	5	01/02/2027

**Investments**

No Investments found.

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	cost for the project manager, employment category D and C	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	110,000	16,500.00	5,500.00	0	0	0	132,000.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Senior and junior researchers and postdoctoral fellows	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	86,000	12,900.00	4,300.00	0	0	0	103,200.00
PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Educator, psychologist and Museum of the Mind staff	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	68,000	10,200.00	3,400.00	0	0	0	81,600.00
PP 4 - Future Ecologies	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	designers and operators and project managers	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	53,000	7,950.00	2,650.00	0	0	0	63,600.00
PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Professional educators and responsible of PAA Project	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	22,000	3,300.00	1,100.00	0	0	0	26,400.00
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Responsible of PAC Project, Professional educators, young educator	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	78,000	11,700.00	3,900.00	0	0	0	93,600.00
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.a. SB	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	interim operators and projet manager	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	29,800	4,470.00	1,490.00	0	0	0	35,760.00

PP 8 - Officine Zero	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	designers and operators and project managers	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	41,300	6,195.00	2,065.00	0	0	0	49,560.00
PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	trainer, intermediate trainer, project manager for SOL	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	31,800	4,770.00	1,590.00	0	0	0	38,160.00
PP 10 - Artestudio	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	designers and operators and project managers, Performers and musicians and dancers	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	96,200	14,430.00	4,810.00	0	0	0	115,440.00
PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	technical and administrative officer	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	93,000	13,950.00	4,650.00	0	0	0	111,600.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>709,100.00</b>	<b>106,365.00</b>	<b>35,455.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>850,920.00</b>



Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	0 %	30 %	40 %	30 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	0.00	255,276.00	340,368.00	255,276.00	850,920.00

Indicative budget breakdown per activities and investments		
Activity	Amount (%)	Budget (€)
A 6.1	100.00 %	850,920.00
A 6.2	0 %	0.00
A 6.3	0 %	0.00
A 6.4	0 %	0.00
A 6.5	0 %	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>850,920.00</b>

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 7 Thematic**

<b>Title</b>	Restorative and repairing VN: from construction site to imperfect development
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2024
<b>End Date</b>	28/02/2027
<b>Budget</b>	3,231,572.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1 PP 4 - Future Ecologies PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB PP 8 - Officine Zero PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e. PP 10 - Artestudio PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale PP 12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)

**Summary**

The WP is dedicated to the implementation of three out of four Action Plans created by the Healing Community through six months of co-design activity (WP6): green infrastructure, public and welfare space. Coordinated by District III of Rome, WP7 will launch an open construction site. The realization of the park as well as of new public spaces (open and not) will follow a progressive approach, describing large unplanned insulas to be shaped through imaginative process, activated by people's presence. Along with the urban regeneration of VN area, the main objective is to consolidate new territorial relationships and affectivities developing permanent space of agency within and beyond the construction site. All partners will be engaged in such endeavor, and particularly: Futureecologies will lead the implementation of green infrastructure; Artestudio is responsible of the consolidation of new public space through performative work, while OZ will support the emerge of actual welfare space. Overall, WP7 activities will keep open the creative process of co-design, intersecting and incrementing activities done in WP6.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 7.1	Setting the ground for the Healing District	This action is led by MUA and aims to set the ground to the implementation of following actions, based on cocreated Action plans (WP6). Being a preparatory phase, it will go in parallel to the building community process (A.5.3); in so doing, it will also offer former opportunities to present We-Z to local residents and stakeholders.	Start date 01/03/2024	End date 31/08/2025
	Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved	Target value	Delivery date
D 7.1.1	Title	Presentation of the Vigne Nuove Progressive Plan	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/03/2024
	Description	Presentation of Vigne Nuove Progressive Plan (VNPP). MUA will describe the general organisation of the new urban infrastructure, defining low-level interventions needed to set the ground to the collective implementation of Action Plans This will include the: - recovery abandoned green area in front of Vigne Nuove complex (appendix); - perimeter of non-planned insulas to be co-designed and implemented by the HC; - procedural aspects to secure the project implementation. With respect to the last point, it is worth noticing that, for VNPP to be built, it will introduce aspects of innovative procurement within the local administrative framework. Start: month 1 End: month: 1 Leader(s): MUA Contributors: -		
D 7.1.2	Title	Tender and assignment of work	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/07/2024
	Description	MUA will launch a tender to select the building company which will transform the park and surrounding public spaces according to VNPP. This phase will conclude with assignment of work. Start: month 2; End: month: 5 Leader(s): MUA Contributors: -		
D 7.1.3	Title	Implementation of the Vigne Nuove progressive plan	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/08/2025
	Description	Opening of the construction site and implementation of the VNPP. The selected company will build the basic infrastructural elements to allow the following transformation process steered by the Healing Community. This latter will follow requirements indicated in the codesigned Action plans (WP6). Start: month 6; End: month: 18 Leader(s): MUA Contributors: -		

A 7.2	Building with nature: community-based implementation of VN green infrastructure	Implementation of the Action plan of VN green infrastructure. The action, led by FUE, will offer opportunities to expand locals' involvement, reaching out city wide echo. Following schemes, maps, taxonomies illustrated in the AP, the objective is to trigger "urban adventures" through collective building experiences dedicated to the installation of green spaces and/or objects. Beyond greenery, the emotional impact on participants of such experiences will be monitored and assessed through the full length of the project (A.5.2). The living transformation of the park and surrounding green spaces will be documented (e.g. video, photos) thanks to the support of the Memory Hub team (A.5.4.3). All partners will contribute.	Start date 01/09/2025	End date 28/02/2027
	Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved	Target value	Delivery date
D 7.2.1	Title	Green rooms and attractors	Target value 10	Delivery date 28/02/2027
	Description	Co-installation of 6 green rooms (GR) and 4 attractors e.g. sculptures. The benefits of green spaces on mental health are widely documented. Going beyond this, GRs stimulate citizens' engagement through such nature-based solutions (NBS) and art, to envision a new social and aesthetic perspective of urban forestry. GRs include a series of activities: • environmental education, workshops, performance, music events, etc • maintain the GR • monitoring the GR • GR Ecosystem services calculation. Total area involved: 10.000 m2 Total tree planted: 500 Four out of six GR will be realised in collaboration with PARSEC Agri Cultura Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30 32, 34, 35 Leader(s): FUE, PAA Contributors: All		
D 7.2.2	Title	De-paving action	Target value 2	Delivery date 28/02/2027
	Description	Two series of de-paving events to be conducted through M22 and M31 under the coordination of MUA and RM3. Overall, it will be de-paved a total area 5200 mq. In this context, the objective of such series of events (e.g. guided tours, collective actions of depaving, open seminars on related issues) is to accompany the de-construction process, providing learning opportunities. According to the overall construction process, these actions serve to reconnect individual and collective mental fractures with broader environmental issues. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: during month 22 and 31 Leader(s): MUA, RM3 Contributors: All		
D 7.2.3	Title	DIY workshops	Target value 2	Delivery date 28/02/2027
	Description	Implementation of two DIY workshops to build some of the furniture that will equip selected areas of the new park, and a public space located within the VN complex. OZ will lead this activity, nurturing educational paths focused on circular design, supporting particularly young people towards the development of new behaviours and values. The activity connects with collection of wasted materials coming from project-related processes (see for instance D.7.4.2) or identified local activities. Each workshop will last at least 10 days. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: during month 24 and 33 Leader(s): OZ, RM3 Contributors: All		

A 7.3	Building with minerals: community-based implementation of VN public spaces	Implementation of the Action Plan of VN Public Space. The action, led by ARS, will offer opportunities to expand locals' involvement, reaching out city wide echo. Following schemes, maps, taxonomies illustrated in the AP, the objective is to trigger "urban adventures" through collective building experiences dedicated to the soft transformation of the public space. Particular importance will be paid into the setting of playful landscapes both in physical and imaginative terms. The emotional impact on participants of such experiences will be monitored and assessed through the full length of the project (A.5.2). The living transformation will be documented thanks to the support of the Memory Hub team (A.5.4.3). All partners will contribute.	<b>Start date</b> 01/10/2025	<b>End date</b> 28/02/2027																										
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2" style="width:60%;">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th style="width:15%;">Target value</th> <th style="width:15%;">Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 7.3.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Street painting</td> <td rowspan="2"> <b>Target value</b>                      2                 </td> <td rowspan="2"> <b>Delivery date</b>                      28/02/2027                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>FUE will be in charge of the street painting realisation. This will include two workshops of co-design and open access design with local school students and citizens interested, with the possibility of involving local young artists. The aim is to strengthen empowerment while widening funding and collaboration opportunities. The realisation of the street painting, with the students and the local citizens, will be supported by professionals and supervisors. This concludes with the public presentation of the street painting, and activities with "urban games" and performances. Street paintings Total Area partially covered: 2800 m2 Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: M20, M29 Leader(s): FUE Contributors: All</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 7.3.2</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Theater Lab</td> <td rowspan="2"> <b>Target value</b>                      2                 </td> <td rowspan="2"> <b>Delivery date</b>                      28/02/2027                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>Realisation of two Theater Lab (TL) to advance plural configurations of new public spaces. The first strand of performative activities will be held between M20 and M27 while the second one will unroll between M29 and 36. Each TL (2 modules/4 months/63 hours) will present at least 2 final performances. A focus on emotional skills will develop throughout the TL. According to the codesign activity (WP6), interim workshops (D.6.2.2) will serve to reflect on emerging results and to define final spatial solutions. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: activities distributed between M19-26 and M28-35 Leader(s): ARS Contributors: All</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 7.3.3</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>The We-Z park: community kitchen</td> <td rowspan="2"> <b>Target value</b>                      7                 </td> <td rowspan="2"> <b>Delivery date</b>                      28/02/2027                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>This action will encourage the activation of people in the creation of 6 culinary initiatives that will focus on objects such as: health, pleasure, memory, relationship, waste and reuse, about food. The kitchen indeed is a real and symbolic space with a psychological view, a setting that allows to work on the relational well-being of people. The participation of experts – nutritionists, chefs etc. – will allow participants to look at the cooked dishes with different and competent eyes. The 6 courses will be opportunities to listen to emerging eating disorders and will conclude with the opening of a collective kitchen in a selected space. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: Months 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33 Leader(s): PAC Contributors: All</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 7.3.1	<b>Title</b>	Street painting	<b>Target value</b> 2	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027	<b>Description</b>	FUE will be in charge of the street painting realisation. This will include two workshops of co-design and open access design with local school students and citizens interested, with the possibility of involving local young artists. The aim is to strengthen empowerment while widening funding and collaboration opportunities. The realisation of the street painting, with the students and the local citizens, will be supported by professionals and supervisors. This concludes with the public presentation of the street painting, and activities with "urban games" and performances. Street paintings Total Area partially covered: 2800 m2 Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: M20, M29 Leader(s): FUE Contributors: All	D 7.3.2	<b>Title</b>	Theater Lab	<b>Target value</b> 2	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027	<b>Description</b>	Realisation of two Theater Lab (TL) to advance plural configurations of new public spaces. The first strand of performative activities will be held between M20 and M27 while the second one will unroll between M29 and 36. Each TL (2 modules/4 months/63 hours) will present at least 2 final performances. A focus on emotional skills will develop throughout the TL. According to the codesign activity (WP6), interim workshops (D.6.2.2) will serve to reflect on emerging results and to define final spatial solutions. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: activities distributed between M19-26 and M28-35 Leader(s): ARS Contributors: All	D 7.3.3	<b>Title</b>	The We-Z park: community kitchen	<b>Target value</b> 7	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027	<b>Description</b>	This action will encourage the activation of people in the creation of 6 culinary initiatives that will focus on objects such as: health, pleasure, memory, relationship, waste and reuse, about food. The kitchen indeed is a real and symbolic space with a psychological view, a setting that allows to work on the relational well-being of people. The participation of experts – nutritionists, chefs etc. – will allow participants to look at the cooked dishes with different and competent eyes. The 6 courses will be opportunities to listen to emerging eating disorders and will conclude with the opening of a collective kitchen in a selected space. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: Months 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33 Leader(s): PAC Contributors: All
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																										
D 7.3.1	<b>Title</b>	Street painting	<b>Target value</b> 2	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027																										
	<b>Description</b>	FUE will be in charge of the street painting realisation. This will include two workshops of co-design and open access design with local school students and citizens interested, with the possibility of involving local young artists. The aim is to strengthen empowerment while widening funding and collaboration opportunities. The realisation of the street painting, with the students and the local citizens, will be supported by professionals and supervisors. This concludes with the public presentation of the street painting, and activities with "urban games" and performances. Street paintings Total Area partially covered: 2800 m2 Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: M20, M29 Leader(s): FUE Contributors: All																												
D 7.3.2	<b>Title</b>	Theater Lab	<b>Target value</b> 2	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027																										
	<b>Description</b>	Realisation of two Theater Lab (TL) to advance plural configurations of new public spaces. The first strand of performative activities will be held between M20 and M27 while the second one will unroll between M29 and 36. Each TL (2 modules/4 months/63 hours) will present at least 2 final performances. A focus on emotional skills will develop throughout the TL. According to the codesign activity (WP6), interim workshops (D.6.2.2) will serve to reflect on emerging results and to define final spatial solutions. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: activities distributed between M19-26 and M28-35 Leader(s): ARS Contributors: All																												
D 7.3.3	<b>Title</b>	The We-Z park: community kitchen	<b>Target value</b> 7	<b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027																										
	<b>Description</b>	This action will encourage the activation of people in the creation of 6 culinary initiatives that will focus on objects such as: health, pleasure, memory, relationship, waste and reuse, about food. The kitchen indeed is a real and symbolic space with a psychological view, a setting that allows to work on the relational well-being of people. The participation of experts – nutritionists, chefs etc. – will allow participants to look at the cooked dishes with different and competent eyes. The 6 courses will be opportunities to listen to emerging eating disorders and will conclude with the opening of a collective kitchen in a selected space. Start: month 19; End: month: 36 When: Months 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33 Leader(s): PAC Contributors: All																												

A 7.4	Building with public heritage: community-based implementation of New VN Welfare spaces	The action, led by OZ, will mainly focus on the adaptive reuse of occupied premises along VN main axis. It will work on material and immaterial memories, providing opportunities for their reuse and upcycle. Following plans and schemes illustrated in the AP, the objective is to advance a participative construction site, nurturing the debate about the future of VN Welfare Spaces according to mental health drivers. In this case too, the emotional impact on participants of such experiences will be monitored and assessed throughout the full length of the project (A.5.2). The living transformation of selected spaces will be documented (e.g. video, photos) thanks to the support of the Memory Hub team (A.5.4.3). All partners will contribute.	Start date 01/09/2025	End date 28/02/2027
	<b>Deliverable number</b>	<b>Deliverable and partners involved</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>
D 7.4.1	<b>Title</b>	Illegal dweller relocation	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>
	<b>Description</b>	Relocation of at least four families and/or individuals from selected squatted dwellings to new public/private housing solutions according to Italian rules for public housing allocation (e.g. incomes, disabilities, other). Start: month 19; End: month: 20 Leader(s): ATER Roma Contributors: RM3	4	30/10/2025
D 7.4.2	<b>Title</b>	Living illegal heritage	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>
	<b>Description</b>	Implementation of performative actions to start the renovation of at least four dwellings, illegally occupied. A final report will present results of: - Open House (OH), namely public/art events held in or in the proximity of the freed public premises; - Collection of wasted materials left over by residents' re-allocation; they will be sorted for upcycling purposes. Start: M21; End: M27 When: at least one OH per month between month 21 to 26. Leader(s): OZ, ARS Contributors: all	7	31/05/2026
D 7.4.3	<b>Title</b>	Repairing New VN welfare spaces	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>
	<b>Description</b>	Renovation work of 4 squatted places. Adaptive reuse projects will follow proposals and objectives detailed in VN Action Plan of VN Welfare Spaces (see D.6.3.2). The new spaces will be thus allocated according to a set of prerequisites decided in the Action Plan. Start: month 29; End: month: 36 Leader(s): ATER Contributors: RM3,	4	28/02/2027

## Outputs

Number	Title	Description	Output indicator	Unit	Target value	Delivery date
O 7.1	The We-Z park: green rooms and attractors	Green rooms and attractors are the new green facilities for mental health. They are part of the We-Z park, the newly healing place, created by the project. Overall, this latter includes the Vigne Nuove complex, the created green infrastructure, public and welfare spaces, achieving their integration into the neighbourhood	Open space created or reh:	square metres	10,000	01/02/2027
O 7.2	The We-Z park: community kitchen	The community kitchen in the new public facilities for mental health. It is part of the We-Z park, the newly healing place, created by the project (see O.7.1).	New equipment created an:	new equipment	1	01/02/2027
O 7.3	The We-Z park: street painted public spaces	Street painted public spaces are new transitional spaces for mental health. They are part of the We-Z park, the newly healing place, created by the project (see O.7.1).	Open space created or reh:	square metres	3,000	01/02/2027
O 7.4	The We-Z park: performed public spaces	Performed public spaces result from performative activities held through Theater Labs (D.7.3.2). They are part of the We-Z park, the newly healing place, created by the project (see O.7.1).	Citizens involved in the pre	persons	30	01/02/2027
O 7.5	The We-Z park: new welfare spaces	New welfare spaces result from performative activities and the upcycling of material (D.7.4.2). They are part of the We-Z park, the newly healing place, created by the project (see O.7.1).	Open space created or reh:	square metres	220	01/02/2027
O 7.6	DIY furniture: equipping the We-Z park	DIY furniture equips the We-Z park through a co-building process based on upcycling methodology.	New equipment created an:	new equipment	20	01/02/2027

## Investments

Number	Title	Description	Budget	Delivery date
17.1	VN Progressive Park	The investment includes the construction of a new park's structural parts and new public spaces by the municipality. The intervention will define the essential parts of the park, describing non-planned insulae. The retaining walls, paths and network installations (electricity, water) will be built. For the rest, the park will be completed thanks to the building and transforming action of the VN Healing Community. The realisation of the park and new public spaces (open and not) will follow a progressive approach, describing largely unplanned insulas to be shaped through a creative process activated by people's presence.	700,000.00	31/08/2025
17.2	Insulas	The insulas within the park are designed as co-creativity spaces. It will be realized together with the healing community of VN with the guidance of the partners. In the realization phase, the creation phase, community involvement and interaction with natural and manufactured "things" constitute the materials for constructing particular environments where individual and collective emotions can be experienced combined. a) Creation of 6 green classrooms varying in size between 350 sq. m. and 500 sq. m. for an area of land involved for about 10,000 sq. m. (including areas around) and some trees (placed in two, three or four rows) for a total number of trees between 400 and 500. b) Creation of 4 metal structures (sculptures) to be placed in the insulae. Variable consistencies (heights and sizes, craftsmanship/fabrication, by body/weight). c) Realization of Urban Reefs to create habitats that encourage the growth and diversity of multiple species in urban settings. d) Renovation of existing green areas (adjacent to the mental health centre, senior centre, and former market), through cleaning, replanting, and pruning trees. Creating natural environments informed by nature's values and affirming the Green New Deal principles represent a commitment to the Healing Community and contribute to building a habitable and liveable environment.	505,000.00	28/02/2027
17.3	Painted public spaces	Repaving of the pedestrian square in front of the former market. The square covers an area of about 800 square metres plus about 400 square metres inside the former market, for 1,200 square metres. The measure is part of the investment in the pedestrian zone and the neighbourhood's public spaces. The investment includes the repaving of the waterproofing, the renovation of the parapets, and the renewal of the lighting and street painting, which will be designed with the participation of the community in the co-design phase.	260,000.00	28/02/2027
17.4	Renovating pedestrian paths and street painting	The central pedestrian axis of the neighbourhood, from which services should be accessed, is now in a state of neglect and disrepair; the quality of the space is very poor, with a strong sense of insecurity gripping those who cross it, especially in the covered areas. The investment concerns the most deteriorated parts to renew the paving, lighting and parapets. The intervention foresees the renovation of approximately 1,300 square metres of the path. The intervention includes the renovation of the walkway with the help of street painting. The exact location of the intervention will be carried out to be determined by the Healing Community during the co-design phase.	506,200.00	28/02/2027
17.5	Redesigning streets, parkings and partially depaving	The intervention concerns the parking areas and the road network within the neighbourhood, which is integrated into the project with depaving and restructuring interventions to create new public spaces and pedestrian areas. The intervention improves the continuity between the neighbourhood and the parking area; work will be carried out on the roadway in Via Antonio De Curtis, modifying its section to allow a direct relationship between the neighbourhood and the park. This intervention is also planned to restore the continuity of the pedestrian bridge in relation to the arrangement of the park. The parking areas are in a state of neglect and degradation, they are open-air rubbish dumps, and the quality of the space is very poor, with a strong sense of insecurity. The investment aims to redesign spaces by integrating them within the park to contribute to the realisation of We-Z Park.	508,000.00	28/02/2027
17.6	Welfare spaces (Repairing New VN welfare spaces)	Along the pedestrian path, four spaces are occupied by informal dwellings. The intervention provides, following reconciliation activities to be carried out within the activity of the healing community and with the collaboration of ATER, and the allocation of other dwellings by ATER (in implementation of a regional law) to the occupants, the renovation of the building to allocate it for the Activities described in WP8 (of production and reuse, headquarters of the community cooperative, ...) and the activities of the CSM of ASLRM1. Building renovation of Former commercial spaces used for informal housing, sqm 220 (in total)	198,000.00	28/02/2027
17.7	The We-Z park: Community kitchen	The community kitchen is a natural and symbolic space with a psychological vision, an environment that will foster work on people's relational well-being. The investment will make it possible to create a point of attraction that combines symbolic aspects and exchanges and promotes listening to eating disorders in adolescents and young people. The kitchen will enable the preparation of food together and promote socialisation and the development of community awareness of the food cycle. The Healing Community will determine the location of the kitchen in the co-design phase. Due to space constraints, it is not impossible that it could be located outdoors, in the park or on one of the islands.	9,800.00	28/02/2027

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	cost for the project manager, employment category D and C	N/A	N/A			VN Progressive Park, Insulas, Redesigning streets, parking and partially depaving, collective kitchen 17.1, 17.2, 17.5, 17.7	
Amount (€)	83,000	12,450.00	4,150.00	0	0	1,722,800	1,822,400.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Senior and junior researchers and postdoctoral fellows	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	84,000	12,600.00	4,200.00	0	0	0	100,800.00
PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Educator, psychologist	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	8,500	1,275.00	425.00	0	0	0	10,200.00
PP 4 - Future Ecologies	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	designers and operators and project managers, young engineer	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	79,000	11,850.00	3,950.00	0	0	0	94,800.00
PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Professional educators and responsible of PAA Project	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	31,250	4,687.50	1,562.50	0	0	0	37,500.00
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Responsible of PAC Project, interim operators	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	22,560	3,384.00	1,128.00	0	0	0	27,072.00
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	AVA projet manager	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	4,300	645.00	215.00	0	0	0	5,160.00



PP 8 - Officine Zero	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Senior operators, interim, operators and WP manager	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	27,000	4,050.00	1,350.00	0	0	0	32,400.00
PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	SOL projet manager	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	7,100	1,065.00	355.00	0	0	0	8,520.00
PP 10 - Artestudio	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	project manager, performers and musicians and dancers	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	31,100	4,665.00	1,555.00	0	0	0	37,320.00
PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	cost for the project manager, employment, designers and operators	N/A	N/A			Painted public spaces, Renovating pedestrian paths and street painting, Welfare spaces 17.3, 17.4, 17.6	
Amount (€)	67,700	10,155.00	3,385.00	0	0	964,200	1,045,440.00
PP 12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	project manager archaeological officer	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	8,300	1,245.00	415.00	0	0	0	9,960.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>453,810.00</b>	<b>68,071.50</b>	<b>22,690.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,687,000.00</b>	<b>3,231,572.00</b>

Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	20 %	30 %	40 %	10 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	646,314.40	969,471.60	1,292,628.80	323,157.20	3,231,572.00

Indicative budget breakdown per activities and investments		
Activity	Amount (%)	Budget (€)
A 7.1	16.85 %	544,572.00
A 7.2	0 %	0.00
A 7.3	0 %	0.00
A 7.4	0 %	0.00
I 7.1	21.66 %	700,000.00
I 7.2	15.63 %	505,000.00
I 7.3	8.05 %	260,000.00
I 7.4	15.66 %	506,200.00
I 7.5	15.72 %	508,000.00
I 7.6	6.13 %	198,000.00
I 7.7	0.30 %	9,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>3,231,572.00</b>

**Investment 1**

**Title** VN Progressive Park

**Investment Description** The investment includes the construction of a new park's structural parts and new public spaces by the municipality. The intervention will define the essential parts of the park, describing non-planned insulae. The retaining walls, paths and network installations (electricity, water) will be built. For the rest, the park will be completed thanks to the building and transforming action of the VN Healing Community. The realisation of the park and new public spaces (open and not) will follow a progressive approach, describing largely unplanned insulae to be shaped through a creative process activated by people's presence.

**Delivery date** 31/08/2025

**Budget** 700,000.00

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The construction of the park's main objective is to consolidate new territorial relationships and affectivities, developing permanent space of agency within and beyond the construction site. The neighbourhood of Vigne Nuove, designed according to the criteria of modernism, appears today as a broken machine. Then, the community building activities with the involvement of the MUA and all the partners, with its repairing action, should be a moment of actualisation of the building principles of modernism. At the same time, the progressive realisation of the park through the insulae (see next investment) constitutes a healing practice for the Healing Community of VN					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	The area subject to intervention covers approximately 35,700 square metres, the planned interventions are: - clearing of shrub-herbaceous weed vegetation, Selective elimination of tree weed vegetation, live wickerwork, - slope or escarpment stabilisation by means of viminata formed by wooden stakes, - compulsory section excavation; foundation, subgrade and laying of stabiliser for footpaths and paving; laying of basketball courts and complementary equipment. (210 trees are also to be planted Ginkgo biloba Height 4.00/4.50 m Circ. stem cm 16/18, Prunus cerasifera pissardi Height 2.2 m at the deck Circ. stem cm 16/18, Cercis siliquastrum Height 2.00/2.50 m Circ. stem cm 16/18, Tilia cordata - x europea - platyphyllos - tomentosa Height 3.50/4.00 m Circ. stem cm 16/18).					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The beneficiaries of the investment will mainly be the city, the district of VN and the City Hall. Today, the area is a ditch, an open-air dump; its redevelopment will break the confinement within the neighbourhood. Connections will be made to the historical part of the Tufello district and the local food market, which can also be reached on foot.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	In addition to counteracting the decay and neglect emanating from the abandoned land, the investment helps to counteract the negative stigmata of the neighbourhood of Vigne Nuove. The creation of the park will complete the neighbourhood that has remained unfinished for almost 50 years.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	The area is in the Vigne Nuove neighborhood. Its access is from Via Antonio De Curtis and Via di Vigne Nuove.					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>Lazio</td> <td>Roma</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	Italy	Lazio	Roma
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
Italy	Lazio	Roma					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The investment will be carried out according to public works regulations, procurement code, and requires the approval of the project by the municipality.					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	District					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	District					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	District					

**Investment 2**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The concrete implementation of the values of ecological sustainability through the participation of people in the ecological transformation of the territory in which they live is an essential condition for the realisation of the project's objectives, namely the revalorisation of the experience of direct socialisation of the body. Using natural materials together with attractors made of artificial materials connects habitat with the dimension of culture and artistic performance. The interventions create transactional spaces where the Healing Community can rediscover balance and reduce the state of disorder under the guidance of ASL1 psychologists.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	The design of a landscape, even a mental one, that differs from the mechanics of a neighbourhood designed to be perfect requires the implementation of nature-based interventions in a particularly rigid architectural context characterised by a high density of built-up areas (concrete). An intervention that aims to promote the sociality of young people and adolescents with mental health problems, to make them rediscover the centrality of physical space in public space and the possibility of concretely changing the environment in which they live.					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The direct beneficiaries will be the Healing Community members, but the Insulas implementation will benefit all residents of the neighbourhood and the city.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	The direct beneficiaries will be the Healing Community members, but the Insulas implementation will benefit all residents of the neighbourhood and the city.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	The area of the new Vigne Nuove Park, via Antonio De Curtis and via Dina Galli.					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text" value="Italy"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Lazio"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Roma"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The intervention is a public work, and it requires the approval of the project by the District. For its implementation, MUA will adopt the District framework agreement procedure (see A2.5, D2.5.1). The agreement is an innovative form of contracting with which the District can guarantee, through application contracts, that a company will provide workers and machinery. At the same time, the purchase of materials will be made on the market. In this way, it will be possible to guarantee the participation of the community in certain phases of the investment.					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	<input type="text" value="District"/>					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	<input type="text" value="District"/>					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	<input type="text" value="District"/>					

<b>Investment 3</b>	
<b>Title</b>	Painted public spaces
<b>Investment Description</b>	Repaving of the pedestrian square in front of the former market. The square covers an area of about 800 square metres plus about 400 square metres inside the former market, for 1,200 square metres. The measure is part of the investment in the pedestrian zone and the neighbourhood's public spaces. The investment includes the repaving of the waterproofing, the renovation of the parapets, and the renewal of the lighting and street painting, which will be designed with the participation of the community in the co-design phase.
<b>Delivery date</b>	28/02/2027
<b>Budget</b>	260,000.00

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The creation of new public spaces within the modernist neighbourhood by contrasting it with the rational aesthetics of the district is a practice that can bring about a different affection for the area among residents and help reconcile their mental state in terms of balance and greater regularity. An aesthetic inspired by the informal and breaking the linearity of the neighbourhood can be a practice that contributes to the community's well-being and the reformulation of the aesthetics of the neighbourhood's public space.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	Improving the quality of public space in the neighbourhood, restoring a different sense of order to characterise public space as a transactional space available for therapeutic practises in the mental health centre in the area (ASL1).					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The beneficiaries of the investment will mainly be the Healing Community, the area of VN and the Municipality.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	Removal of the signs of abandonment and decay that make all public spaces in the neighbourhood look like a waste that negatively characterises life there. At the same time, restoring these wastes to a better aesthetic and functional state can increase the self-esteem of the members of the Healing Community and contribute to their well-being.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	Pedestrian pathway in Via Dina Galli					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>Lazio</td> <td>Roma</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	Italy	Lazio	Roma
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
Italy	Lazio	Roma					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The intervention is a public work, and it requires the approval of the project by the District. For its implementation, ATER will adopt the framework agreement procedure (see A2.5, D2.5.1). The agreement is an innovative form of contracting with which the ATER can guarantee, through application contracts, that a company will provide workers and machinery. At the same time, the purchase of materials will be made on the market. In this way, it will be possible to guarantee the participation of the community in certain phases of the investment.					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	ATER					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	ATER					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	ATER					

**Investment 4**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The creation of new public spaces within the modernist neighbourhood by contrasting it with the rational aesthetics of the district is a practice that can bring about a different affection for the area among residents and help reconcile their mental state in terms of balance and greater regularity. An aesthetic inspired by the informal and breaking the linearity of the neighbourhood can be a practice that contributes to the community's well-being and the reformulation of the aesthetics of the neighbourhood's public space.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	Improving the quality of public space in the neighbourhood, restoring a different sense of order to characterise public space as a transactional space available for therapeutic practises in the mental health centre in the area (ASL1).					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The beneficiaries of the investment will mainly be the Healing Community, the district of VN and the Municipality.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	Removal of the signs of abandonment and decay that make all public spaces in the neighbourhood look like a waste that negatively characterises life there. At the same time, restoring these wastes to a better aesthetic and functional state can increase the self-esteem of the members of the Healing Community and contribute to their well-being.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	pedestrian pathway on via Dina Galli					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text" value="Italy"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Lazio"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Roma"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The intervention is a public work, and it requires the approval of the project by the District. For its implementation, ATER will adopt the framework agreement procedure (see A2.5, D2.5.1). The agreement is an innovative form of contracting with which the ATER can guarantee, through application contracts, that a company will provide workers and machinery. At the same time, the purchase of materials will be made on the market. In this way, it will be possible to guarantee the participation of the community in certain phases of the investment.					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	<input type="text" value="ATER"/>					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	<input type="text" value="ATER"/>					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	<input type="text" value="ATER"/>					

**Investment 5**

**Title** Redesigning streets, parkings and partially depaving

**Investment Description** The intervention concerns the parking areas and the road network within the neighbourhood, which is integrated into the project with depaving and restructuring interventions to create new public spaces and pedestrian areas. The intervention improves the continuity between the neighbourhood and the parking area; work will be carried out on the roadway in Via Antonio De Curtis, modifying its section to allow a direct relationship between the neighbourhood and the park. This intervention is also planned to restore the continuity of the pedestrian bridge in relation to the arrangement of the park. The parking areas are in a state of neglect and degradation, they are open-air rubbish dumps, and the quality of the space is very poor, with a strong sense of insecurity. The investment aims to redesign spaces by integrating them within the park to contribute to the realisation of We-z Park.

**Delivery date** 28/02/2027

**Budget** 508,000.00

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	Reducing the impermeable surface area affirms the Green New Deal principles and the 2030 Agenda. The interventions will be conducted by applying nature-based principles. They will also contribute to modernising the neighbourhood's aesthetics by introducing elements that break away from the mechanicalness with which spaces are presented today. The depaving interventions will allow the creation of new public spaces. Implementing the interventions contributes to the community's well-being and rewriting the aesthetics of the neighbourhood's public space.
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	Improving the quality of public space in the neighbourhood, restoring a different sense of order to characterise public space as a transactional space available for therapeutic practises in the mental health centre in the area (ASL1).
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The beneficiaries of the investment will mainly be the Healing Community, the area of VN and the District
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	Removal of the signs of abandonment and decay that make all public spaces in the neighbourhood look like a waste that negatively characterises life there. At the same time, restoring these wastes to a better aesthetic and functional state can increase the self-esteem of the members of the Healing Community and contribute to their well-being.
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	Street and Parking on via Antonio De Curtis and via Dina Galli
	<b>Country</b>	<b>NUTS 2 level</b> <b>NUTS 3 level</b>
	Italy	Lazio Roma
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The intervention is a public work, and it requires the approval of the project by the District. For its implementation, MUA will adopt the District framework agreement procedure (see A2.5, D2.5.1). The agreement is an innovative form of contracting with which the District can guarantee, through application contracts, that a company will provide workers and machinery. At the same time, the purchase of materials will be made on the market. In this way, it will be possible to guarantee the participation of the community in certain phases of the investment.
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	District
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	District
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	District

**Investment 6**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The project's ambition is to capitalise on the experiences of co-design and co-creative actions to direct them towards work activities related to production, reuse and recycling at the end of the project. The Healing Community involved in the project will create start-ups, cooperatives, or forms of association that will be defined as part of the project activities (see WP8). The legacy of structured and organised work is an important outcome of the project, and the availability of spaces for such activities is essential.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	Restoring conditions of legality in the occupation of the spaces through a path of reconciliation with the occupants, sustaining job prospects by capitalising on the skills and capacities experienced in the project by members of the Healing Community.					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The direct beneficiaries are the members of the Healing Community. However, the association/start-up or community cooperative's formalisation may be open to other actors' participation in the neighbourhood.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	Remove the signs of neglect and decay related to the informal use of neighbourhood spaces, restore the presence of spaces for services and work activities in the neighbourhood, and counteract the exclusion of people with mild mental illness from work.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	The system of pedestrian areas accessible from Via Dina Galli					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text" value="Italy"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Lazio"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Roma"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	Building renovation requires a certified notice of commencement of (construction) works to the District					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	ATER					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	ATER					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	ATER					



**Investment 7**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The project's ambition is to capitalise on the experiences of co-design and co-creative actions to direct them towards work activities related to production, reuse and recycling at the end of the project. The Healing Community involved in the project will create start-ups, cooperatives, or forms of aggregation to be defined in the project activity (see WP8). The legacy of structured and organised work is an important outcome of the project, and the availability of spaces for such activities is essential.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	Everyday life and activities of daily living are essential ordering factors that can help to rebalance the state of those affected by discomfort and restlessness. Moreover, socialisation needs attractors that mediate the relationship and factors (activities) that imply the direct participation of the community; in this sense, food is a mediator par excellence. The construction of the kitchen and its management should be seen as a strategic investment from the point of view of the project					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The direct beneficiaries are the members of the Healing Community, but the Community kitchen will benefit all residents of the neighbourhood and the city.					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	To counteract the isolation and exclusion of young people and adolescents from collective life and to help resolve the inability to activate forms of socialisation. The psychologists of the TSMREE Centre (ASL1) testify to the need for attractors in the transactional space through which young people can be involved in collective and group activities.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	Inside the Vigne Nuove District, via Antonio de Curtis					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>NUTS 2 level</th> <th>NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text" value="Italy"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Lazio"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Roma"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The investment concerns ordinary maintenance, the furniture and the equipment that will also allow this place to become the collective Kitchen					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	District					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	District					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	District					

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 8 Thematic**

<b>Title</b>	Energising production: operative memories and wasted stories
<b>Start Date</b>	01/09/2025
<b>End Date</b>	28/02/2027
<b>Budget</b>	404,940.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1 PP 4 - Future Ecologies PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB PP 8 - Officine Zero PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.

**Summary**

Following the Action Plan of VN services & products (D.6.4.1), WP8 aims to mobilise social energies emerging from the Healing Community (A.5.3; WP6), on one side, and the Healing District, on the other, to orient them towards trajectories of reciprocity. The main objective is to secure project ownership and create new job opportunities and community organisation. Particular attention will be paid to heritage-based ideas, connecting cultural and recycling practices with mental well-being. The WP8 intends to work on designing and implementing products, services and proposals that respond to the neighbourhood's main criticalities and needs. The WP8 pursues several objectives: - to experiment with approaches, methodologies and tools that can enhance both people's skills and the neighbourhood's spaces, tangible and intangible heritage; - to support the establishment of new coalitions and social impact organisations, promoting new forms of the local economy and/or shared management tools. - to build and consolidate a network of social innovation actors and practices. The ultimate goal is activating the Healing Community (HC) as a protagonist of the process, according to an approach that goes beyond traditional participatory systems. The proposal aims to support the emergence and consolidation of place-making practices that can generate a long-term co-production process between the Healing District and the Healing Community. Leader: AVA Other: SOL, PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 8.1	Open Training Course	<p>AVA and SOL will lead this activity, dedicated to the HC and wider stakeholders in the area. It complements the broader urban regeneration process, ensuring intergenerational education paths and strengthening the HC's contacts with other stakeholders. It aims to strengthen/develop: self-awareness, from an emotional and relational point of view, as a personal regeneration process; the awareness of personal capabilities and aspirations; emotional, creative and entrepreneurial thinking as key elements to increase resilience and build a professional and life perspective; knowledge of the territory and living context; a sense of citizenship, belonging, active participation and responsibility. PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1 will contribute.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/09/2025</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2026</p>																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th>Target value</th> <th>Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 8.1.1</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Defining and design of the ideas</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2026</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Development of the first phase of project activities: Defining and design of the ideas Focusing on the idea: provide tools and support the groups to consolidate the strategic identity, define the long-term vision and mission of the enterprise/project, as well as define the long-term vision and the mission of enterprise/project; Definition of Product-Service Design: definition of the basic elements of the project/product/service and its implementation in the context. Start: month 19; End: month: 24 Leader(s): SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">D 8.1.2</td> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Skills assessment desk</td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Target value</b> 300</p> </td> <td rowspan="2"> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2026</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>The Skills Assessment Desk will be available to the Healing District to particularly help interested people in the reading and self-assessment of their skills, in terms of capabilities; to help them orientate themselves and plan training and professional path after school, not only strengthening their self-confidence, but also facilitating the connection with territorial services, associations and enterprises. However, particular attention on young people will orient the development of the desk though tailor-based focus and or task. Start: M19; End: M24 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 8.1.1	<b>Title</b>	Defining and design of the ideas	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2026</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>Development of the first phase of project activities: Defining and design of the ideas Focusing on the idea: provide tools and support the groups to consolidate the strategic identity, define the long-term vision and mission of the enterprise/project, as well as define the long-term vision and the mission of enterprise/project; Definition of Product-Service Design: definition of the basic elements of the project/product/service and its implementation in the context. Start: month 19; End: month: 24 Leader(s): SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p>	D 8.1.2	<b>Title</b>	Skills assessment desk	<p><b>Target value</b> 300</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2026</p>	<b>Description</b>	<p>The Skills Assessment Desk will be available to the Healing District to particularly help interested people in the reading and self-assessment of their skills, in terms of capabilities; to help them orientate themselves and plan training and professional path after school, not only strengthening their self-confidence, but also facilitating the connection with territorial services, associations and enterprises. However, particular attention on young people will orient the development of the desk though tailor-based focus and or task. Start: M19; End: M24 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p>
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																			
D 8.1.1	<b>Title</b>	Defining and design of the ideas	<p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2026</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Development of the first phase of project activities: Defining and design of the ideas Focusing on the idea: provide tools and support the groups to consolidate the strategic identity, define the long-term vision and mission of the enterprise/project, as well as define the long-term vision and the mission of enterprise/project; Definition of Product-Service Design: definition of the basic elements of the project/product/service and its implementation in the context. Start: month 19; End: month: 24 Leader(s): SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p>																					
D 8.1.2	<b>Title</b>	Skills assessment desk	<p><b>Target value</b> 300</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2026</p>																			
	<b>Description</b>	<p>The Skills Assessment Desk will be available to the Healing District to particularly help interested people in the reading and self-assessment of their skills, in terms of capabilities; to help them orientate themselves and plan training and professional path after school, not only strengthening their self-confidence, but also facilitating the connection with territorial services, associations and enterprises. However, particular attention on young people will orient the development of the desk though tailor-based focus and or task. Start: M19; End: M24 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p>																					

A 8.2	Incubation and mentoring	<p>The results of the previous phase (D.6.4.2) will be developed along a pathway that will include coaching, tutoring and incubation activities, divided into two strands, according to the nature of the "business idea":                      i) ideas with a commercial vocation will be supported towards the design of sustainable and scalable business models; ii) ideas with a social/cultural vocation, will be supported with the definition of the most appropriate collaboration and networking models, the administrative and governance tools (i.e. collaboration agreement). AVA will lead the process, supporting the projects in order to assure an appropriate design and management of all financial issues. SOL, PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1 will contribute.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/03/2026</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>								
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Structuring and implementation of the projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>                     Development of the second phase of project activities: Structuring and implementation of the projects through the project work's tool Validation and strategy: carry out the first validation of the hypotheses; Business Model and economic-financial planning: definition of the most effective/efficient business model, taking the Social Business Model Canvas as a reference framework; Governance: provide elements to make considered choices for long-term governance and resourcing; Impact: methodological approach to assessment and provide the groups with a set of tools to identify the most relevant indicators of the impact generated by their project. Start: month 25; End: month: 33 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Repair Lab</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td>                     Follow-up of previous actions focused on hand-made activities and recycle, among which: DIY workshops (D.7.2.3), Living illegal heritage (D.7.4.2), Green rooms and attractors (D.7.2.1). The aim is to test the establishment of a permanent Repair Lab that will critically advance VN circular economy through the lessons learned from memory-related actions developed along the project (all previous WPs). Tasks will benefit from the collaboration of the archaeological site team, insisting in the district; Casali di Faonte is already equipped with a restoration lab. Start: month 25; End: month 36 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: OZ, ASL1                 </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	Structuring and implementation of the projects	<b>Description</b>	Development of the second phase of project activities: Structuring and implementation of the projects through the project work's tool Validation and strategy: carry out the first validation of the hypotheses; Business Model and economic-financial planning: definition of the most effective/efficient business model, taking the Social Business Model Canvas as a reference framework; Governance: provide elements to make considered choices for long-term governance and resourcing; Impact: methodological approach to assessment and provide the groups with a set of tools to identify the most relevant indicators of the impact generated by their project. Start: month 25; End: month: 33 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	<b>Title</b>	Repair Lab	<b>Description</b>	Follow-up of previous actions focused on hand-made activities and recycle, among which: DIY workshops (D.7.2.3), Living illegal heritage (D.7.4.2), Green rooms and attractors (D.7.2.1). The aim is to test the establishment of a permanent Repair Lab that will critically advance VN circular economy through the lessons learned from memory-related actions developed along the project (all previous WPs). Tasks will benefit from the collaboration of the archaeological site team, insisting in the district; Casali di Faonte is already equipped with a restoration lab. Start: month 25; End: month 36 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: OZ, ASL1	<p><b>Target value</b></p> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p> <p><b>Target value</b> 1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 30/11/2026</p> <p><b>Delivery date</b> 28/02/2027</p>
<b>Title</b>	Structuring and implementation of the projects											
<b>Description</b>	Development of the second phase of project activities: Structuring and implementation of the projects through the project work's tool Validation and strategy: carry out the first validation of the hypotheses; Business Model and economic-financial planning: definition of the most effective/efficient business model, taking the Social Business Model Canvas as a reference framework; Governance: provide elements to make considered choices for long-term governance and resourcing; Impact: methodological approach to assessment and provide the groups with a set of tools to identify the most relevant indicators of the impact generated by their project. Start: month 25; End: month: 33 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1											
<b>Title</b>	Repair Lab											
<b>Description</b>	Follow-up of previous actions focused on hand-made activities and recycle, among which: DIY workshops (D.7.2.3), Living illegal heritage (D.7.4.2), Green rooms and attractors (D.7.2.1). The aim is to test the establishment of a permanent Repair Lab that will critically advance VN circular economy through the lessons learned from memory-related actions developed along the project (all previous WPs). Tasks will benefit from the collaboration of the archaeological site team, insisting in the district; Casali di Faonte is already equipped with a restoration lab. Start: month 25; End: month 36 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: OZ, ASL1											

A 8.3	Project consolidation	<p>AVA and SOL will lead the consolidation of the project ideas' outputs (D.8.1.1). Consolidation activity includes the establishment of: new associations and/or start-up of new social/cultural enterprises, a community cooperative, etc., depending on fields of intervention. It includes final activities as a follow-on of the projects, with a specific focus on the role of financial management and activation of forms of support such as: microcredit, crowdfunding, impact finance, etc. With regard to young people, it could include: internships; creation of informal local associations to carry out social and cultural activities; etc. A.8.3 will include both technical and socio-emotional mentorship. PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1 will contribute.</p>	<p><b>Start date</b> 01/09/2026</p>	<p><b>End date</b> 28/02/2027</p>								
	<p><b>Deliverable number</b></p>	<p><b>Deliverable and partners involved</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Consolidation for Healing community's projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Solicitation of participants engaged in the incubation pathway to define a final output, useful to make their project concrete and to realise a solution that responds to one or more critical issues of their chosen context in VN. Participants will be paired with experts in the field to define the best models, tools and legal entities with which to realise their ideas best. This will be developed through at least three encounters for each group. This activity will include at least 5 self-evaluation sessions to consolidate the cognitive and emotive awareness of the experience lived, both from a personal and collective point of view. Start: month 31; End: month: 36 When: monthly Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Title</b></td> <td>Impact finance mentorship</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description</b></td> <td> <p>Definition of a coherent financial strategy to the long-term development of new initiatives. Impact finance includes a wide range of different financial tools to sustain businesses and their ESG (environmental, social, governance) impact, e.g. debt, equity resources, mezzanine, crowdfunding. Impact investors could be the most appropriate partner for created initiatives. This includes: financial check-up and projects monitoring; scouting for potential impact investors; organisation of investee-investors meeting; advising during the negotiations; follow-up coaching on investees; impact measurement and reporting to the community. Start: month 31; End: month: 36 When: anytime necessary from M31 to M36 Leader(s): AVA Contributors: FUE, OZ</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Title</b>	Consolidation for Healing community's projects	<b>Description</b>	<p>Solicitation of participants engaged in the incubation pathway to define a final output, useful to make their project concrete and to realise a solution that responds to one or more critical issues of their chosen context in VN. Participants will be paired with experts in the field to define the best models, tools and legal entities with which to realise their ideas best. This will be developed through at least three encounters for each group. This activity will include at least 5 self-evaluation sessions to consolidate the cognitive and emotive awareness of the experience lived, both from a personal and collective point of view. Start: month 31; End: month: 36 When: monthly Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p>	<b>Title</b>	Impact finance mentorship	<b>Description</b>	<p>Definition of a coherent financial strategy to the long-term development of new initiatives. Impact finance includes a wide range of different financial tools to sustain businesses and their ESG (environmental, social, governance) impact, e.g. debt, equity resources, mezzanine, crowdfunding. Impact investors could be the most appropriate partner for created initiatives. This includes: financial check-up and projects monitoring; scouting for potential impact investors; organisation of investee-investors meeting; advising during the negotiations; follow-up coaching on investees; impact measurement and reporting to the community. Start: month 31; End: month: 36 When: anytime necessary from M31 to M36 Leader(s): AVA Contributors: FUE, OZ</p>	<p><b>Target value</b></p> <p>15</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p>28/02/2027</p>
<b>Title</b>	Consolidation for Healing community's projects											
<b>Description</b>	<p>Solicitation of participants engaged in the incubation pathway to define a final output, useful to make their project concrete and to realise a solution that responds to one or more critical issues of their chosen context in VN. Participants will be paired with experts in the field to define the best models, tools and legal entities with which to realise their ideas best. This will be developed through at least three encounters for each group. This activity will include at least 5 self-evaluation sessions to consolidate the cognitive and emotive awareness of the experience lived, both from a personal and collective point of view. Start: month 31; End: month: 36 When: monthly Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</p>											
<b>Title</b>	Impact finance mentorship											
<b>Description</b>	<p>Definition of a coherent financial strategy to the long-term development of new initiatives. Impact finance includes a wide range of different financial tools to sustain businesses and their ESG (environmental, social, governance) impact, e.g. debt, equity resources, mezzanine, crowdfunding. Impact investors could be the most appropriate partner for created initiatives. This includes: financial check-up and projects monitoring; scouting for potential impact investors; organisation of investee-investors meeting; advising during the negotiations; follow-up coaching on investees; impact measurement and reporting to the community. Start: month 31; End: month: 36 When: anytime necessary from M31 to M36 Leader(s): AVA Contributors: FUE, OZ</p>											
	<p>D 8.3.1</p>		<p><b>Target value</b></p> <p>1</p>	<p><b>Delivery date</b></p> <p>28/02/2027</p>								
	<p>D 8.3.2</p>											

A 8.4	A.8.4 VN Temporary experimentation	At the end of the consolidation phase, an experimentation activity will be carried out, to test possible uses and activities within the new public spaces. This activity will systematise the new public spaces with the Healing Community and its new services/products, also consolidating the new agreements concerning the management of the spaces. AVA will lead the process with the support of SOL, PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1.	Start date 01/11/2026	End date 28/02/2027																				
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2" style="width:60%;">Deliverable and partners involved</th> <th style="width:10%;">Target value</th> <th style="width:10%;">Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>D 8.4.1</td> <td>Title Open-Close event</td> <td>Description This event as a public give-back event in VN district aims to present the results of the whole project, especially the projects, services and products, developed during the incubation phase. The aim is to connect these, to different stakeholders or supporters: experts, institutions and other local, social and cultural organisations and entrepreneurs. It will offer opportunities for exchange, peer-to-peer learning, activating support networks and partnerships. The event will be, also, the opportunity to launch the temporary experimentation agenda. Start: month 33 End: month 34 When: M33, M34 Leaders: AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</td> <td>Target value 1</td> <td>Delivery date 05/12/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D 8.4.2</td> <td>Title Co-creation of the temporary experimentation</td> <td>Description Organisation at least 2 meetings to build the temporary experimentation on the use of new public spaces. The aim will be to create a plan including rules and sharing tools for the organisation of the temporary use calendar. Start: month 33; End: month: 34 When: M33, M34 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</td> <td>Target value 1</td> <td>Delivery date 31/12/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D 8.4.3</td> <td>Title Temporary experimentation agenda</td> <td>Description Creation and dissemination of an activities agenda (month 35) that will be the outcome of the co-creation. It will include the activities and initiatives that will take place in the new public spaces, bringing together the outcomes of previous activities in terms of projects, products and/or services. A final report will be issued illustrating final results (month 36). Start: month 35; End: month: 36 When: M35, M36 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1</td> <td>Target value 2</td> <td>Delivery date 28/02/2027</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date	D 8.4.1	Title Open-Close event	Description This event as a public give-back event in VN district aims to present the results of the whole project, especially the projects, services and products, developed during the incubation phase. The aim is to connect these, to different stakeholders or supporters: experts, institutions and other local, social and cultural organisations and entrepreneurs. It will offer opportunities for exchange, peer-to-peer learning, activating support networks and partnerships. The event will be, also, the opportunity to launch the temporary experimentation agenda. Start: month 33 End: month 34 When: M33, M34 Leaders: AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	Target value 1	Delivery date 05/12/2026	D 8.4.2	Title Co-creation of the temporary experimentation	Description Organisation at least 2 meetings to build the temporary experimentation on the use of new public spaces. The aim will be to create a plan including rules and sharing tools for the organisation of the temporary use calendar. Start: month 33; End: month: 34 When: M33, M34 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/12/2026	D 8.4.3	Title Temporary experimentation agenda	Description Creation and dissemination of an activities agenda (month 35) that will be the outcome of the co-creation. It will include the activities and initiatives that will take place in the new public spaces, bringing together the outcomes of previous activities in terms of projects, products and/or services. A final report will be issued illustrating final results (month 36). Start: month 35; End: month: 36 When: M35, M36 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	Target value 2	Delivery date 28/02/2027
Deliverable number	Deliverable and partners involved		Target value	Delivery date																				
D 8.4.1	Title Open-Close event	Description This event as a public give-back event in VN district aims to present the results of the whole project, especially the projects, services and products, developed during the incubation phase. The aim is to connect these, to different stakeholders or supporters: experts, institutions and other local, social and cultural organisations and entrepreneurs. It will offer opportunities for exchange, peer-to-peer learning, activating support networks and partnerships. The event will be, also, the opportunity to launch the temporary experimentation agenda. Start: month 33 End: month 34 When: M33, M34 Leaders: AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	Target value 1	Delivery date 05/12/2026																				
D 8.4.2	Title Co-creation of the temporary experimentation	Description Organisation at least 2 meetings to build the temporary experimentation on the use of new public spaces. The aim will be to create a plan including rules and sharing tools for the organisation of the temporary use calendar. Start: month 33; End: month: 34 When: M33, M34 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	Target value 1	Delivery date 31/12/2026																				
D 8.4.3	Title Temporary experimentation agenda	Description Creation and dissemination of an activities agenda (month 35) that will be the outcome of the co-creation. It will include the activities and initiatives that will take place in the new public spaces, bringing together the outcomes of previous activities in terms of projects, products and/or services. A final report will be issued illustrating final results (month 36). Start: month 35; End: month: 36 When: M35, M36 Leader(s): AVA, SOL Contributors: PAA, PAC, FUE, OZ, ASL1	Target value 2	Delivery date 28/02/2027																				

Outputs

Number	Title	Description	Output indicator	Unit	Target value	Delivery date
O 8.1	New associations, social cooperatives/start-up etc. founded in Vigne Nuove	To support the consolidation of place-making practices which can generate a long-term co-production process between places of the Healing District and Healing Community.	People supported (trained,	persons	20	01/02/2027
O 8.2	Repair Lab	The permanent repair workshop will be the tool to critically advance the circular economy of VN put in place through the memory-related actions developed throughout the project (all previous WPs). The laboratory will also benefit from the collaboration of the archaeological site team, which insists in the district; the Casali di Faonte are already equipped with a restoration laboratory.	Infrastructure supported (n	supported infrastructures	1	01/02/2027
O 8.3	New agreements	New agreements between Municipality and the new created initiatives for the management and activities in the new public spaces	Stakeholders involved in th	participations of stakeholders	1	01/02/2027

Investments

Number	Title	Description	Budget	Delivery date
I 8.1	Repair Lab	The permanent repair workshop will be the tool to critically advance the circular economy of VN put in place through the memory-related actions developed throughout the project (all previous WPs). The laboratory will also benefit from the collaboration of the archaeological site team, which insists in the district; the Casali di Faonte are already equipped with a restoration laboratory.	110,000.00	28/02/2027

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	cost for participation of the project manager	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	23,000	3,450.00	1,150.00	0	0	0	27,600.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Junior researcher costs	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	19,800	2,970.00	990.00	0	0	0	23,760.00
PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	One educator	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	11,500	1,725.00	575.00	0	0	0	13,800.00
PP 4 - Future Ecologies	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Young engineer	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	8,500	1,275.00	425.00	0	0	0	10,200.00
PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Professional educators and responsible of PAA Project	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	44,600	6,690.00	2,230.00	0	0	0	53,520.00
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Responsible of PAC Project	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	6,950	1,042.50	347.50	0	0	0	8,340.00
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	Senior operators, interim and WP manager, AVA project manager	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	92,200	13,830.00	4,610.00	0	0	0	110,640.00

PP 8 - Officine Zero	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	designers and operators and project managers	N/A	N/A				
Amount (€)	33,900	5,085.00	1,695.00	0	0	0	40,680.00
PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Infrastructure and works	Total
Description	trainer, intermediate trainer, junior operator, project manager for SOL	N/A	N/A	External expert for legal issues			
Amount (€)	84,500	12,675.00	4,225.00	15,000	0	0	116,400.00
Total (€)	324,950.00	48,742.50	16,247.50	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	404,940.00



Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	0 %	5 %	70 %	25 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	0.00	20,247.00	283,458.00	101,235.00	404,940.00

Indicative budget breakdown per activities and investments		
Activity	Amount (%)	Budget (€)
A 8.1	72.84 %	294,940.00
A 8.2	0 %	0.00
A 8.3	0 %	0.00
A 8.4	0 %	0.00
I 8.1	27.16 %	110,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>404,940.00</b>

**Investment 1**

**Title**

**Investment Description**

**Delivery date**

**Budget**

Investment aspects	Questions	Project answers					
<b>Justification of the investment</b>	Explain why this investment is needed.	The aim is to test the establishment of a permanent Repair Lab that will critically advance VN circular economy through the lessons learned from memory-related actions developed along the project (all previous WPs). Tasks will benefit from the collaboration of the archeologic site team, insisting in the district; Casali di Faonte are already equipped with a restoration lab.					
	Clearly describe the thematic relevance of the investment.	The investment should make it possible to set up a workshop for the reuse, recycling of materials, and will concern the purchase of some simple machinery useful for material repair activities.					
	Describe who is benefiting (e.g., Partners, city, region, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.	The beneficiaries will be the target groups but the reuse, recycling, repair activities will be open to the whole community					
	Please clarify which problem it tackles, which findings you expect from it, how it can be replicated, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.	Remaining excluded from the world of work contributes to keeping people with even mild mental disorders, especially young people, on the margins of society. The investment also helps define the Healing Community around production activities. Among the expected results is the involvement in work activities of people who have skills that raise self-esteem when put to work. The skills and attitudes of the Healing Community members will be put to use in the care of public spaces, and the Municipality will also benefit from this collaboration in areas other than VN.					
<b>Location of the investment</b>	Describe the location of the physical investment; if possible, a specific address where the investment will be located.	The neighbourhood of Vigne Nuove, street Dina Galli					
	<table border="1" style="width:100%"> <tr> <th style="width:33%">Country</th> <th style="width:33%">NUTS 2 level</th> <th style="width:33%">NUTS 3 level</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text" value="Italy"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Lazio"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="Roma"/></td> </tr> </table>	Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>
Country	NUTS 2 level	NUTS 3 level					
<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	<input type="text" value="Lazio"/>	<input type="text" value="Roma"/>					
<b>Investment documentation</b>	Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g., building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation.	The opening of the laboratory is subject to the approval of the health authority to ensure safety in the workplace. The opening of the business should be reported to the City Hall trade office and City Hall social services.					
<b>Ownership</b>	Who owns the site where the investment is located?	ATER					
	Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?	ATER					
	Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?	Extraordinary maintenance will be charged to ATER, ordinary maintenance will be charged to the association/cooperative/start-up that will use the building and manage the repair lab.					

**Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 9 Transfer**

<b>Title</b>	Transfer
<b>Start Date</b>	01/03/2025
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2027
<b>Budget</b>	516,800.00

**Partners Involvement**

<b>Responsible Partner</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro
<b>Involved Partners</b>	PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre PP 13 - Transfer Partner 1 PP 14 - Transfer Partner 2 PP 15 - Transfer Partner 3

**Summary**

WP9 provides a well-structured knowledge exchange. Its main objective is to ensure the applicability and replicability by other cities across Europe of the tested solutions, as described in C46. At the same time, working with other local authorities during the implementation phase offer to MUA a specific contribution in terms of building capacities, bringing utility both to project implementation and as a long-term legacy. During the setting WP, a first meeting will be held in Rome, to let Transfer partners know the site, to get their first feedback and to jointly finalize the section of the Management plan dedicated to the Transfer component. Three dedicated workshops encompassing site-visit will be held (one in each partner city) to reinforce the knowledge exchange. Two dedicated workshops will be held in Rome to let Transfer partners to follow the on-ground activities. By doing so, every 6-months MUA and TP could meet and reflect together. Workshops in presence are essential due to the specific nature of the project, tailored on the physical characters and built with the active engagement of the community. Online meetings could be ineffective to get an effective contribution from the Transfer. Online meetings could be scheduled for the administrative aspects, the reporting and the finalization of the deliverables. Transfer partners are expected to make their own work to deliver the Replication Feasibility and Opportunity Studies. They will rely on MUA for the administrative and management aspects, and on RM3 for the scientific aspects, to ensure the proper identification of the "readiness factor" and the "pivot points" for the adaptation/implementation of the innovative approach in different contexts.

**Activities and Deliverables**

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 9.1	Coordination of the transfer cooperation		<b>Start date</b> 01/03/2025	<b>End date</b> 31/08/2027
-------	--	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

A 9.2	Knowledge exchange and peer to peer learning		<b>Start date</b> 01/03/2025	<b>End date</b> 31/08/2027
-------	--	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

A 9.3	Formulation of the frameworks for the transfer of innovative solution		Start date 01/01/2026	End date 31/08/2027
-------	---	--	--------------------------	------------------------

**Outputs**

Number	Title	Description	Output indicator	Unit	Target value	Delivery date
O 9.1	EUI - Innovative Solution Model	The EUI - Innovative Solution Model – is a final document focused on the transferability and scaling up of the tested innovative solution in order to allow others to learn about the findings of the experimentation and receive some guidance on how to approach replication. The EUI - Innovative Solution Model will be publicly available on the EU Knowledge Exchange Sharing Platform and EUI webpage.	Other Number of EUI – Innovative Solution Model delivered	Quantity	1	Delivery date 31/08/2027
O 9.2	Replication Feasibility and Opportunity Study	The Replication Feasibility ad Opportunity study summarizes what is the local challenge, how transferred innovative solutions can be adapted to the local context, what are the necessary steps to implement it, what are the identified funding sources, how management structure and key management processes can be shaped, etc. (investment output).	Other Number of Replication Feasibility and Opportunity Study delivered	Quantity	3	Delivery date 31/08/2027

Work Package Budget

PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	project manager administrative employee	N/A	N/A	external expert, legal advice		
Amount (€)	24,000	3,600.00	1,200.00	26,000	0	54,800.00
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	Senior and junior researchers and postdoctoral fellows	N/A	N/A			
Amount (€)	10,000	1,500.00	500.00	0	0	12,000.00
PP 13 - Transfer Partner 1	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Amount (€)	0	0.00	0.00	150,000	0	150,000.00
PP 14 - Transfer Partner 2	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Amount (€)	0	0.00	0.00	150,000	0	150,000.00
PP 15 - Transfer Partner 3	Staff costs	Office and administration	Travel and accommodation	External expertise and services	Equipment	Total
Description	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Amount (€)	0	0.00	0.00	150,000	0	150,000.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>34,000.00</b>	<b>5,100.00</b>	<b>1,700.00</b>	<b>476,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>516,800.00</b>

Indicative budget breakdown per year					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Amount (%)	0 %	10 %	50 %	40 %	100.00 %
Budget (€)	0.00	51,680.00	258,400.00	206,720.00	516,800.00



### Work Plan Per Work Packages - Work Package 10 Closure

Start Date	<input type="text" value="01/09/2027"/>
End Date	<input type="text" value="30/11/2027"/>
Budget	<input type="text" value="20,000.00"/>

### Partners Involvement

Responsible Partner	<input type="text" value="PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro"/>
---------------------	---

### Summary

As explained in the EU-IA Guidance, Chapter 1.7, Administrative Closure phase (lasting 3 months), is related to all administrative activities taking place after the Implementation phase in order to close the project and obtain validation of the narrative and financial reporting documents. It is also expected that during this phase, EU-IA project representative(s) are still available to take part in the knowledge capitalisation and dissemination activities initiated by the Permanent Secretariat (see EU-IA Guidance, Chapter 8 for details). Lump sum of EUR 20,000 will be paid when all compulsory deliverables are provided and validated.

### Activities and Deliverables

Activity number	Activity title	Activity description and partners involved	Start date	End date
-----------------	----------------	--	------------	----------

A 10.1	Closure	Closure	Start date 01/09/2027	End date 30/11/2027																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deliverable number</th> <th colspan="2">Deliverable</th> <th>Target value</th> <th>Delivery date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>D 10.1.1</td> <td>Title</td> <td>Drafting and submission of the final Annual Progress Report (APR4)</td> <td>Target value 1</td> <td>Delivery date 30/09/2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D 10.1.2</td> <td>Title</td> <td>Preparation and submission of final Financial Claim (FC2)</td> <td>Target value 1</td> <td>Delivery date 30/11/2027</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D 10.1.3</td> <td>Title</td> <td>Preparation and submission of the Final Qualitative Report (FQR)</td> <td>Target value 1</td> <td>Delivery date 30/11/2027</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Deliverable number	Deliverable		Target value	Delivery date	D 10.1.1	Title	Drafting and submission of the final Annual Progress Report (APR4)	Target value 1	Delivery date 30/09/2027	D 10.1.2	Title	Preparation and submission of final Financial Claim (FC2)	Target value 1	Delivery date 30/11/2027	D 10.1.3	Title	Preparation and submission of the Final Qualitative Report (FQR)	Target value 1	Delivery date 30/11/2027			
Deliverable number	Deliverable		Target value	Delivery date																				
D 10.1.1	Title	Drafting and submission of the final Annual Progress Report (APR4)	Target value 1	Delivery date 30/09/2027																				
D 10.1.2	Title	Preparation and submission of final Financial Claim (FC2)	Target value 1	Delivery date 30/11/2027																				
D 10.1.3	Title	Preparation and submission of the Final Qualitative Report (FQR)	Target value 1	Delivery date 30/11/2027																				

Work Package Budget

Partner name	Staff cost (€)	Office and administration (€)	Travel and accommodation (€)	External expertise and services (€)	Equipment (€)	Total (€)
District III of Rome – Montesacro	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00

Part E - Project Budget

E.1 Project Budget Co-Financing Source (Fund) - Breakdown per Partner

Partner		ERDF co-financing		Contribution			Total	
Partner	Country	EUR	ERDF rate	Public	Private	Total	Budget	% of project budget
PP 1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro	IT	2,115,456.00	80.00 %	528,864.00	0.00	528,864.00	2,644,320.00	42.48 %
PP 2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre	IT	274,688.00	80.00 %	68,672.00	0.00	68,672.00	343,360.00	5.52 %
PP 3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1	IT	136,320.00	80.00 %	34,080.00	0.00	34,080.00	170,400.00	2.74 %
PP 4 - Future Ecologies	IT	136,108.80	80.00 %	0.00	34,027.20	34,027.20	170,136.00	2.73 %
PP 5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative	IT	94,896.00	80.00 %	0.00	23,724.00	23,724.00	118,620.00	1.91 %
PP 6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE	IT	149,977.60	80.00 %	0.00	37,494.40	37,494.40	187,472.00	3.01 %
PP 7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB	IT	223,008.00	80.00 %	0.00	55,752.00	55,752.00	278,760.00	4.48 %
PP 8 - Officine Zero	IT	137,376.00	80.00 %	0.00	34,344.00	34,344.00	171,720.00	2.76 %
PP 9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.	IT	137,184.00	80.00 %	0.00	34,296.00	34,296.00	171,480.00	2.75 %
PP 10 - Artestudio	IT	135,648.00	80.00 %	0.00	33,912.00	33,912.00	169,560.00	2.72 %
PP 11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	IT	983,552.00	80.00 %	245,888.00	0.00	245,888.00	1,229,440.00	19.75 %
PP 12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)	IT	96,128.00	80.00 %	24,032.00	0.00	24,032.00	120,160.00	1.93 %
PP 13 - Transfer Partner 1		120,000.00	80.00 %	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	150,000.00	2.41 %
PP 14 - Transfer Partner 2		120,000.00	80.00 %	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	150,000.00	2.41 %
PP 15 - Transfer Partner 3		120,000.00	80.00 %	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	150,000.00	2.41 %
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>4,980,342.40</b>	<b>80.00 %</b>	<b>991,536.00</b>	<b>253,549.60</b>	<b>1,245,085.60</b>	<b>6,225,428.00</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

E.2 Project Budget - Overview per Partner/ per Period

Partner	Preparation (Period 0)	Jan - Dec 2024	Jan - Dec 2025	Jan - Dec 2026	Jan - Dec 2027	Closure	Total
PP 1	100,000.00	479,960.00	721,460.00	950,360.00	372,540.00	20,000.00	2,644,320.00
PP 2	0.00	44,860.00	90,688.00	130,132.00	77,680.00	0.00	343,360.00
PP 3	0.00	18,240.00	44,430.00	62,580.00	45,150.00	0.00	170,400.00
PP 4	0.00	19,344.00	48,414.00	70,884.00	31,494.00	0.00	170,136.00
PP 5	0.00	7,800.00	22,146.00	63,324.00	25,350.00	0.00	118,620.00
PP 6	0.00	19,129.40	52,133.60	68,721.80	47,487.20	0.00	187,472.00
PP 7	0.00	31,932.00	50,508.00	125,616.00	70,704.00	0.00	278,760.00
PP 8	0.00	18,750.00	38,892.00	73,530.00	40,548.00	0.00	171,720.00
PP 9	0.00	3,804.00	21,924.00	102,252.00	43,500.00	0.00	171,480.00
PP 10	0.00	11,664.00	50,028.00	65,304.00	42,564.00	0.00	169,560.00
PP 11	0.00	227,188.00	365,212.00	480,916.00	156,124.00	0.00	1,229,440.00
PP 12	0.00	29,542.00	30,538.00	31,534.00	28,546.00	0.00	120,160.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>912,213.40</b>	<b>1,536,373.60</b>	<b>2,225,153.80</b>	<b>981,687.20</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>5,775,428.00</b>
<b>% of total budget</b>	<b>1.73 %</b>	<b>15.79 %</b>	<b>26.60 %</b>	<b>38.53 %</b>	<b>17.00 %</b>	<b>0.35 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**E.3 Project Budget - Overview per Partner/ per Work Package**

Partner	Preparation (WP 1)	WP 2	WP 3	WP 4	WP 5	WP 6	WP 7	WP 8	WP 9	Closure (WP 10)	Total
PP 1	100,000.00	173,200.00	52,200.00	128,000.00	134,120.00	132,000.00	1,822,400.00	27,600.00	54,800.00	20,000.00	2,644,320.00
PP 2	0.00	12,000.00	7,200.00	24,000.00	60,400.00	103,200.00	100,800.00	23,760.00	12,000.00	0.00	343,360.00
PP 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64,800.00	81,600.00	10,200.00	13,800.00	0.00	0.00	170,400.00
PP 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,536.00	63,600.00	94,800.00	10,200.00	0.00	0.00	170,136.00
PP 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	26,400.00	37,500.00	53,520.00	0.00	0.00	118,620.00
PP 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00	40,460.00	93,600.00	27,072.00	8,340.00	0.00	0.00	187,472.00
PP 7	0.00	0.00	91,200.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	35,760.00	5,160.00	110,640.00	0.00	0.00	278,760.00
PP 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49,080.00	49,560.00	32,400.00	40,680.00	0.00	0.00	171,720.00
PP 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,400.00	38,160.00	8,520.00	116,400.00	0.00	0.00	171,480.00
PP 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,800.00	115,440.00	37,320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169,560.00
PP 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72,400.00	111,600.00	1,045,440.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,229,440.00
PP 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110,200.00	0.00	9,960.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120,160.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>185,200.00</b>	<b>150,600.00</b>	<b>188,000.00</b>	<b>577,396.00</b>	<b>850,920.00</b>	<b>3,231,572.00</b>	<b>404,940.00</b>	<b>66,800.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>5,775,428.00</b>
<b>% of total budget</b>	<b>1.73 %</b>	<b>3.21 %</b>	<b>2.61 %</b>	<b>3.26 %</b>	<b>10.00 %</b>	<b>14.73 %</b>	<b>55.95 %</b>	<b>7.01 %</b>	<b>1.16 %</b>	<b>0.35 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**E.4 Project Budget - Overview per Work Package/ per Period**

Work Package	Preparation	Jan - Dec 2024	Jan - Dec 2025	Jan - Dec 2026	Jan - Dec 2027	Closure	Total
WP 1	100,000.00						100,000.00
WP 2		46,300.00	46,300.00	46,300.00	46,300.00		185,200.00
WP 3		37,650.00	37,650.00	37,650.00	37,650.00		150,600.00
WP 4		37,600.00	56,400.00	47,000.00	47,000.00		188,000.00
WP 5		144,349.00	144,349.00	144,349.00	144,349.00		577,396.00
WP 6		0.00	255,276.00	340,368.00	255,276.00		850,920.00
WP 7		646,314.40	969,471.60	1,292,628.80	323,157.20		3,231,572.00
WP 8		0.00	20,247.00	283,458.00	101,235.00		404,940.00
WP 9		0.00	51,680.00	258,400.00	206,720.00		516,800.00
WP 10						20,000.00	20,000.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>912,213.40</b>	<b>1,581,373.60</b>	<b>2,450,153.80</b>	<b>1,161,687.20</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>6,225,428.00</b>
<b>% of total budget</b>	<b>1.61 %</b>	<b>14.65 %</b>	<b>25.40 %</b>	<b>39.36 %</b>	<b>18.66 %</b>	<b>0.32 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**E.5 Project Budget - Overview per Partner/ per Budget Line**

Partner	Staff costs (€)	Office and administration (€)	Travel and accommodation (€)	External expertise and services (€)	Equipment (€)	Infrastructure and works (€)	Total (€)
PP 1	367,100.00	55,065.00	18,355.00	401,000.00	0.00	1,802,800.00	2,644,320.00
PP 2	267,800.00	40,170.00	13,390.00	12,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	343,360.00
PP 3	142,000.00	21,300.00	7,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170,400.00
PP 4	141,780.00	21,267.00	7,089.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170,136.00
PP 5	98,850.00	14,827.50	4,942.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	118,620.00
PP 6	153,310.00	22,996.50	7,665.50	0.00	3,500.00	0.00	187,472.00
PP 7	232,300.00	34,845.00	11,615.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	278,760.00
PP 8	143,100.00	21,465.00	7,155.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171,720.00
PP 9	130,400.00	19,560.00	6,520.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	171,480.00
PP 10	141,300.00	21,195.00	7,065.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169,560.00
PP 11	195,200.00	29,280.00	9,760.00	0.00	0.00	995,200.00	1,229,440.00
PP 12	69,300.00	10,395.00	3,465.00	22,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	120,160.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>2,082,440.00</b>	<b>312,366.00</b>	<b>104,122.00</b>	<b>450,000.00</b>	<b>28,500.00</b>	<b>2,798,000.00</b>	<b>5,775,428.00</b>
<b>% of total budget</b>	<b>36.06 %</b>	<b>5.41 %</b>	<b>1.80 %</b>	<b>7.79 %</b>	<b>0.49 %</b>	<b>48.45 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**E.6 Project Budget - Overview per Work Package/ per Budget Line**

Work Package	Staff costs (€)	Office and administration (€)	Travel and accommodation (€)	External expertise and services (€)	Equipment (€)	Infrastructure and works (€)	Total (€)
WP 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
WP 2	46,000.00	6,900.00	2,300.00	130,000.00	0.00	0.00	185,200.00
WP 3	88,000.00	13,200.00	4,400.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00	150,600.00
WP 4	80,000.00	12,000.00	4,000.00	92,000.00	0.00	0.00	188,000.00
WP 5	346,580.00	51,987.00	17,329.00	22,000.00	28,500.00	111,000.00	577,396.00
WP 6	709,100.00	106,365.00	35,455.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	850,920.00
WP 7	453,810.00	68,071.50	22,690.50	0.00	0.00	2,687,000.00	3,231,572.00
WP 8	324,950.00	48,742.50	16,247.50	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	404,940.00
WP 9	34,000.00	5,100.00	1,700.00	476,000.00	0.00	0.00	516,800.00
WP 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>2,082,440.00</b>	<b>312,366.00</b>	<b>104,122.00</b>	<b>900,000.00</b>	<b>28,500.00</b>	<b>2,798,000.00</b>	<b>6,225,428.00</b>
<b>% of total budget</b>	<b>33.45 %</b>	<b>5.02 %</b>	<b>1.67 %</b>	<b>14.46 %</b>	<b>0.46 %</b>	<b>44.94 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Part F - Partners contribution**

**Source(s) of Contribution**

Total Contribution  Total Contribution Target

**PP1 - District III of Rome – Montesacro**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
<input type="text" value="Municipality Budget"/>	<input type="text" value="Public"/>	<input type="text" value="56.73 %"/>	<input type="text" value="300,000.00"/>	<input type="text" value="cash"/>	<input type="text" value="Contribution in-kind of multi-sectorial staff, administrative costs and logistical background."/>
<input type="text" value="Municipality Budget"/>	<input type="text" value="Public"/>	<input type="text" value="43.27 %"/>	<input type="text" value="228,864.00"/>	<input type="text" value="in-kind"/>	<input type="text" value="The municipality assumes direct costs for VN Park"/>
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>528,864.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="528,864.00"/>

**PP2 - Architectural Department - University of Roma Tre**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
<input type="text" value="University of Roma Tre"/>	<input type="text" value="Public"/>	<input type="text" value="100.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="68,672.00"/>	<input type="text" value="in-kind"/>	<input type="text" value="Contribution in-kind of multi-sectorial staff, administrative costs and researcher"/>
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>68,672.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="68,672.00"/>

**PP3 - LOCAL HEALTHCARE ENTERPRISE ROMA1**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
<input type="text" value="ASL RM1 Budget"/>	<input type="text" value="Public"/>	<input type="text" value="100.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="34,080.00"/>	<input type="text" value="in-kind"/>	<input type="text" value="Contribution in-kind through staff dedicated to the We-z projects&lt;br/&gt;The pedagogical activities, research and expertise around to make a VN Healing District, co-development, co-design and production."/>
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>34,080.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="34,080.00"/>

**PP4 - Future Ecologies**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
<input type="text" value="Future Ecologies"/>	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	<input type="text" value="100.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="34,027.20"/>	<input type="text" value="in-kind"/>	<input type="text" value="Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities."/>
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>34,027.20</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="34,027.20"/>

**PP5 - Parsec Agri Cultura company Agricultural social cooperative**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
<input type="text" value="Parsec Agricoltura"/>	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	<input type="text" value="100.00 %"/>	<input type="text" value="23,724.00"/>	<input type="text" value="in-kind"/>	<input type="text" value="Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities."/>
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>23,724.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="23,724.00"/>



**PP6 - PARSEC SOCIAL COOPERATIVE**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Parsec Cooperativa	Private	100.00 %	37,494.40	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>37,494.40</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="37,494.40"/>

**PP7 - Avanzi. Sostenibilità per Azioni S.p.A. SB**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Avanzi	Private	100.00 %	55,752.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>55,752.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="55,752.00"/>

**PP8 - Officine Zero**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Officine Zero	Private	100.00 %	34,344.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>34,344.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="34,344.00"/>

**PP9 - Solidarius Italy s.e.**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Solidarius	Private	100.00 %	34,296.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>34,296.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="34,296.00"/>

**PP10 - Artestudio**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Artestudio	Private	100.00 %	33,912.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>33,912.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <input type="text" value="33,912.00"/>

**PP11 - ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Budget ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	Public	87.44 %	215,000.00	cash	Contribute to restructuring the pathway and restoring public space
Budget ATER - Agenzia Territoriale Edilizia Residenziale	Public	12.56 %	30,888.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>245,888.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <b>245,888.00</b>

**PP12 - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma (SSABAP)**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Budget - Soprintendenza speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma	Public	100.00 %	24,032.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>24,032.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <b>24,032.00</b>

**PP13 - Transfer Partner 1**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Budget of the Municipality	Public	100.00 %	30,000.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <b>30,000.00</b>

**PP14 - Transfer Partner 2**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Budget of the Municipality	Public	100.00 %	30,000.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <b>30,000.00</b>

**PP15 - Transfer Partner 3**

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution	Legal Status	% of Total Partner Contribution	Amount (€)	Cash or In-kind Contribution	Comment
Budget of the Municipality	Public	100.00 %	30,000.00	in-kind	Partner's contribution consists of the in-kind cost of human resources dedicated to the activities.
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>Contribution Target</b> <b>30,000.00</b>

**PART G – RISK MANAGEMENT**

**G.1 Risks at project strategy level**

No relevant risks are related with expropriation, financial and legal procedures: all investments concern areas owned by the MUA, ASL, ATER and their funding is granted in approved budgeting. The most relevant risks are connected to the degree of engagement of the local community and, more specifically, of sensitive targets such as youngsters, elders, people with diseases. To tackle this risk, the VN lab (WP5, is dedicated to the dialogue with VN inhabitants (the legal settled ones as well as the squatted ones), addressing potential conflicts and boosting their support. It will be managed by people capable of running the dialogue, thanks to the skills acquired through years of experience in the field. Their continuous presence on the site will also ensure the monitoring and a constant dialogue with the PM and the WP leaders, allowing a prompt response and, if needed, the adaptation of the actions. A specific risk is related to the allocation of regular dwellings by ATER to provide the spaces for WP8. A long period of time is reserved to reconciliation activities. If they are not successful, other spaces owned by ATER (about 50 available units) can be used. Regarding the consolidation of the project and its continuation after completion, the project includes a testing phase of the Memory Archive (WP5) and the VN Lab (WP8). The test will allow for adjusting the management of these facilities, to ensure that the residents continue their management.

**G.2 Risks at project implementation level**

**Project management capacity risks**

Risk	Description	Properties		Actions to mitigate the risk
Structures and procedures	Budget management : overruns, unused budget, ineligibility of expenditures by the partners.	Impact	Minor	An information and communication system will be set up. Regular checks will be planned in order to monitor the execution of the individual and global budget. A system for relaying expenditures and receipts will be proposed on a quarterly in order to identify immediately any potential problems.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Project Partnership	Disengagement of one of the partners before completion of the project or execution of their contribution to the project.	Impact	Serious	The Project Director will contact the secretariat to redefine the contours of the project. We will consider two options: a) the rest of the consortium will try to assume the partner responsibilities; b) In case that is not possible, we will look for another partner with the same profile.
		Likelihood	Remote	
Financial flows	Budget management : overruns, unused budget, ineligibility of expenditures by the partners.	Impact	Minor	An information system will be set up with the rules of financial oversight. A checks will be planned with partners in order to monitor the execution of the individual and global budget. A system for relaying expenditures will be proposed on a quarterly in order to identify any potential problems.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Political environment	Political instability due to change of administration in the District	Impact	Incident	The mandate of the current administration governing the District will expire with the Project's final deadline. In any case. The Apical Management of the District, which is in charge of the project management, will ensure the continuity of the implementation.
		Likelihood	Remote	

**Workplan implementation risks**

Risk	Description	Properties		Actions to mitigate the risk
Legal framework and regulations regarding innovation (local, national, EU level)	Risk of injury due to the involvement of the Healing Community members in the codesign and cocreative activity (see WP6 and WP7) envisaged by the project.	Impact	Minor	Technical Direction of the MUA will prepare the security plan as early as the investment planning and codesign phase. A safety manager will be appointed who will precisely follow the project and will be responsible for preparing the areas affected by the investments. According to the law 81/2008.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Delays in the delivery of project activities	Delays in the achievement of a deliverable or the timely achievement of an outcome	Impact	Minor	The management WP defined for the project has established mechanisms to react against possible delays. As explained, periodic meetings will be held to ensure that activities are streamlined and that lessons learnt are shared.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Participatory approach	The risk on the involvement of individuals with even mild mental disorders in the project activities and in the establishment of the Healing Community.	Impact	Serious	The filtering activity conducted in advance by ASL1. The users will be selected on the basis of their clinical profile by the TSMREE service, Mental health care rehabilitation developmental age. During the activity phases, participants will be supported by operators in a minimum ratio of 1 to 5.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Investment of infrastructure	The infrastructure investment, Progressive VN Park, is not ready at the very beginning of the project in order to start with the planned activities in the strategic area of VN Healing District.	Impact	Incident	The time schedule of the project is constructed to have an intermediate period, that of co-design and co-design (WP6), before the realisation of the other investments (WP7), which will be able to absorb any delay in the realisation of the VN Progressive Park.
		Likelihood	Possible	

Investment risks

Risk	Description	Properties		Actions to mitigate the risk
(Public)procurement procedure	Risk in investment tendering procedures	Impact	Minor	Using framework agreements and application contracts (already active at the MUA) for all investments (except the Park) effectively reduces the risks. The District's tender and contract office will carry out the tenders. In case of difficulties, there will be the Procurement Centre of Roma Capitale.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Ownership & location of the site	Unavailability of areas for investment	Impact	Serious	All areas and buildings included in the project are already owned by the MUA and the partners involved. There will be no need to acquire any ownership of land or buildings necessary for the realisation of the project.
		Likelihood	Improbable	
Delivery of investments	Delay in cleaning and removal of rubbish in the VN Progressive Park area. Delay or inability to relocate occupants of spaces to be used for welfare services.	Impact	Minor	The delay in cleaning the area can be absorbed by the planned transition period (see WP6) before the implementation of the other investments (see WP7). In the event of a delay in the relocation of the occupants, it will be possible to use other premises owned by ATER within the same neighbourhood.
		Likelihood	Possible	
Obsolescence of technical solutions	Digital memory Archive	Impact	Minor	The digital archive will be realised with open-source software that guarantees constant updating.
		Likelihood	Remote	

## Part H - Confirmation

## (Main) Urban Authority confirmation and signature

(Main) Urban Authority District III of Rome – Montesacro

By signing the application form the (Main) Urban Authority hereby confirms that:

1. The information provided in the Application Form is accurate and true to the best knowledge of the Main Urban Authority.
2. The Urban Authorities involved in this project proposal are not involved in other proposals submitted to the European Urban Initiative – Innovative Actions as part of this current Call for Proposals.
3. The Main Urban Authority and Project Partners listed in the Application Form:
  - a. are committed to participate in the action,
  - b. have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain the activities throughout the action and to provide any counterpart funding necessary,
  - c. have or will have the necessary resources needed to implement the action.
4. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners commit to comply with the eligibility criteria and all other conditions set out in the Call for Proposals conditions for the entire duration of the project.
5. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners will act according to the provisions of the relevant national and EU legislation and policies (especially regarding structural funds, public procurement, state aid, environment and equal opportunities) as well as the specific provisions of the European Urban Initiative.
6. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners are NOT subject to an administrative sanction (i.e. exclusion or financial penalty decision).
7. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners (or persons with unlimited liability for debts) are NOT in one of the following exclusion situations :
  - a. bankrupt, being wound up, having the affairs administered by the courts, entered into an arrangement with creditors, suspended business activities or subject to any other similar proceedings or procedures
  - b. in breach of social security or tax obligations
8. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners (or persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the action) are NOT in one of the following exclusion situations :
  - a. guilty of grave professional misconduct,
  - b. committed fraud, corruption, links to a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing), child labour or human trafficking,
  - c. shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations under an EU procurement contract, grant agreement, prize, expert contract, or similar,
  - d. guilty of irregularities within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Regulation No 2988/95,
  - e. created under a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or other legal obligations in the country of origin (including creation of another entity with this purpose).
9. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners are NOT subject to a conflict of interest in connection with this grant and will notify — without delay — any situation which could give rise to a conflict of interests.
10. The Main Urban Authority and the Project Partners neither in whole nor in part have or will receive any other complementary EU funding (except for the funding indicated in this Application Form) during the whole duration of the project.
11. General information about this project can be used by the European Urban Initiative to liaise with national and regional authorities in charge of implementation of operational programmes funded by the European Structural and Investment Funds.

Forename, Surname

Paolo Emilio Marchionne

Date

17/01/2023

Position

President of Municipio Roma 3 - Montes

Place

Roma

Authorized signature  
of (Main) Urban  
Authority

## **CONTRIBUTI LIBRO OPEN HERITAGE**

**Regional Integration** by Anrea Tönkö, Hanna Szemző, Federica Fava and Katarzyna Sadowy

### **What is regional integration?**

Regional integration is one of the three pillars OpenHeritage has built its heritage management on. While relatively vague in the beginning, the content of the term was clarified in the project process, gaining meaning also in relation to the other 2 pillars – stakeholder and resource integration. The term describes the process that incorporates adaptive heritage reuse into a larger territorial framework. It is based on the assumption that adaptive heritage reuse is inseparable from working with the broader social, environmental, administrative and economic context of the heritage buildings/sites. Thus, the process includes diverse mechanisms that encourage the integration of adaptive reuse practices into the urban and regional governance (e.g. commons-oriented governance, alternative ideas of ownership, circular economy via bottom-up adaptive reuse, etc.) while allowing heritage transformations to unfold.

The concept of regional integration put forward by OpenHeritage differs from traditional approaches, where it is associated with the idea of nested scales. While that idea is aligned with the traditional focus of spatial planning on geographically confined plans, often organized in a vertical hierarchy our approach adopts a horizontal or ‘flat approach’, which deals with such spatial features and themes in a much more adaptive and relational way, crossing straight through various scales and times (Paasi 2004; Leitner et al. 2007). This type of neo-regionalist approach conceives regions as territories defined through social practices and discourses, where the scale might vary greatly by embracing crosscuttings through macro, micro or trans-border dimensions (De Lombaerde et al 2010, 23). Thus, regional integration becomes a cooperative strategy that engages with multi-actor collaborations to orient territorial imaginaries, steering divergent interests toward goals of spatial and local developments. Building on heritage values and materiality, this entails to engage with a continuously adaptive process that operationalizes heritage values to overcome territorial disparities. Regional integration in this sense describes a way to create conditions of inclusiveness, expanding the quality and quantity of opportunities for people to act.

In practice, realizing regional integration is difficult, and stakeholders often face various challenges. The most widespread of these include regulatory overlaps, competency disputes, the lack of time and adequate resources as well as the difficulties of involving heritage communities and locals as partners in the process. Both the case from Warsaw (Praga neighbourhood) and the one from Lisbon (Largo de Residencia) show that to achieve success – even temporarily – a wide spectrum of actors/stakeholders need to be involved and territorial level thinking is inevitable. Urban renewal – as also shown by the Lisbon case – is an essential component of success for regional integration. Importantly, whereas regional cooperation is already a widespread practice in numerous policy areas, heritage conservation and adaptive reuse work differently. Here the regional scale is often missing, and the need to cooperate with other actors – local governments, NGOs and other bodies - is most of the time less pressing. The following case about the Broei case in Ghent is an interesting example about a local governance set up, where the various levels and actors cooperate in a well-orchestrated manner.

### **Four models of regional integration**

There is no fool proof recipe to pursue regional integration, however a few models can be discerned that outline the roles various actors can/should play to yield the desired results. The status of the project

initiator (public or civic organization) as well as the extent of cooperation/pursuit of common interests among the stakeholders are two crucial factors that determine how these models work. Based on these, we introduce four models that serve different purposes: the “*common interest driven public model*” (Model 1) is devised for municipalities and public entities, who want to work in a close cooperation with various local groups, but hope to have the main say in the process. The “*common interest driven civic model*” (Model 2) describes the process for situations, where a broad coalition of civic initiatives take the lead, and are in charge of the main development. Model 3, the “*individual interest driven public model*” outlines a scenario, which resembles most the classic, top-down driven cooperation between actors and territories, adaptable for large-scale restructuring, but having a democratic deficit. And finally, the “*individual interest driven civic model*” (Model 4) delineates a scenario, where the main driver behind the activities is a bottom-up initiative or an SME, and where despite existing networks, there is still a lack of supporting ecosystem and the various stakeholders do not necessarily strive in the same direction (Tönkö et al., 2022).

### *Model 1 - Common interest driven public model*

In this model the initiators of the projects are public authorities (usually municipalities). Although the main project objectives are set by the municipalities, they always reflect the strong common interests between the different stakeholders, representing a guided organic transformation beneficial to all parties involved. A big advantage of this model is that the municipality is establishing bridges and dialogues with community groups, expert groups and civic organizations, which are all intensively involved in almost all phases of the project. Both formal and informal relationships between these actors are very strong. Policy instruments developed by the municipalities include not just policies and territorial development plans, but also formal cooperation agreements, contracts and protocols that institutionalize their relationship with the main stakeholders. The dominant financial instruments include public (national and international) grants, funds and loans. However, depending on the type of the project, private actors can also contribute to the operation costs, typically in the form of rents. This is an ideal set up for large-scale interventions.

### *Model 2 – Common interest driven civic model*

The initiator of the project is a civic actor which develops strong cooperation with other stakeholders affected by the project. The success or failure of the project depends to a large extent on these formal and informal relationships, determined by well-defined, strong common interests. These interests can vary greatly depending on the nature of the projects. In most of the cases these projects are characterized by a mix of functions, so a big range of stakeholders (private sector, civic organizations, community groups, financial institutions, public authorities) contribute to the financial sustainability of the project. An additional feature of the model is that although the political instruments are determined by the local governments, civil actors play a significant role. Building formal and informal networks with public authorities is very important, however, it is necessary for all actors to ensure that the cooperation remains transparent. The cases studies by OpenHeritage belonged for the most part to this category, showcasing that in an appropriate environment – provided first and foremost by the local and regional authorities –



civic initiatives can thrive, influencing city and regional development in a very positive way. The case of Broei and that of Largo Residencias both introduce such models below.

### *Model 3 – Individual interest driven public model*

Very different is the *individual interest driven public model*, where both the broad coalition and strong democratic element, so important in Model 2, are missing. Although various stakeholders are present, there are no well-defined common interests, they rather follow their individual goals and their participation is often not a core activity for them. A top-down approach of planning and participation is apparent in the process, and even if the local authorities are planning (and also implementing) citizen involvement activities (inviting them to contribute to the planning process, conducting sociological surveys, organizing public consultations, etc.), the potential of civic initiatives is not properly utilized. Very often, these are large-scale adaptive reuse projects, with the objective to give the region's socio-economic development an impulse through the renewal of the landscape and to strengthen its touristic potential.

### *Model 4 – Individual interest driven civic model*

This final model introduces both the possibilities and limits what a mission oriented NGO or even an SME with an ethic, environmental, social and/or artistic agenda can achieve regarding regional integration for an adaptive reuse project. The case from Warsaw in the following pages will introduce this situation. In this case, neither the regulatory environment nor the public authorities are particularly cooperative. To survive, the initiator organizations typically are well-embedded into an expert network and can engage with the local community. They also have informal relations with local authorities, but they are rarely perceived as long-term partners. The projects are usually small-scale, depend on the use of own funds, additional work (for SMEs apart from their core business), volunteer work and donations. Financial institutions do not play a significant role in their financing. Under favourable circumstances the regulatory environment at least does not hinder the implementation of these projects. Despite the difficulties and significant constraints, results include building a strong local community and preparing the ground for bigger interventions.

To add: new summary figure

### **Concluding remarks**

The above outlined models show that the success of regional integration depends significantly on the behaviour of local and regional authorities. They have the capacity to reach out to and cooperate with NGOs and the local population and to accommodate participatory approaches, which are necessary to broaden the scope of actors involved, and to give initiatives of various sizes the opportunity to develop. So a concluding question to think through is what does cooperation on a regional level and talking to various actors give to local politicians and decision makers? How can municipal heritage protection/maintenance and reuse profit from engaging on a regional level? As expressed by a set of

local politicians in a series of interviews conducted in the spring of 2022 it actually brings a lot, however most of these advantages are not specific to AHR projects.<sup>1</sup>

Most importantly, there seems to be an increased project success rate on the long run, with diminished chances to fail. Having people with different organisational and social backgrounds, and often diverging interests on board for a project brings new ideas and strengthens the general vision of the project. This is essential, for there is a wide variety of possible application of adaptive reuse processes, with varying outcomes and effects on the local population. But once a compromise is reached, it increases the local embeddedness of the project and contributes to its acceptance by a wider audience. Additionally, the common vision ensures an easier realisation phase, effectively decreasing barriers. It was also mentioned that cooperation brings new ideas and innovation, a new dynamic to the projects. It also creates a new perspective for the future, allowing the different groups and people to have a say in the way their neighbourhoods will develop.

Although in theory there are not too many downsides to the cooperation of different levels of government, in practice much depends on the attitude of the municipal leaders. The typical municipal bureaucratic structure doesn't support wide cooperation. Most municipalities work with a silo structure, each department focusing on a very specific topic, not knowing much about the others. A lot depends on the specific structure that is in place in a municipality: more interdisciplinary teams – like a regeneration team instead of a planning one – seem to be better equipped to host conservation officers and people responsible to oversee adaptive reuse.

## References

De Lombaerde, Philippe et al. 2010. "Problems and Divides in Comparative regionalism." In *Comparative Regional Integration: Europe and Beyond*, edited by Finn Laursen, 39-21. London: Routledge.

Leitner, Helga et al. 2007. "Contesting Urban Futures: Decentering Neoliberalism." In *Contesting Neoliberalism: Urban Frontiers*, edited by Helga Leitner et al., 1-25. London – New York: The Guilford Press.

Paasi, Anssi. 2004. "Place and region: looking through the prism of scale." In *Progress in Human Geography*. 28, 4: 536-546. <https://doi.org/10.1191/0309132504ph502pr>

Tönkö, Andrea et al. 2022. "Roadmap to enhance regional cooperation." *OpenHeritage Deliverable D5.7*,

---

<sup>1</sup> The interviewees included: 1) Emma Tytgadt from the city of Ghent, 2) Csilla Siklósi from the town of Pomáz, 3) Mark Taylor from the town of Sunderland, 4) Martin Linne from the city of Duisburg, 5) Jacek Grunt-Mejer from the city of Warsaw.

---

## Devil Castle

(Ghent, Belgium)

### The legacy of pleasure. The adaptive reuse of Devil Castle in Ghent

By Federica Fava

#### Introduction: The city and BROEI

BROEI is a non-profit organisation founded in Ghent in 2019, that functions as facilitator among parties, building a network grounded on mutual support and trust. Within the temporary approach to city development, BROEI<sup>2</sup> is a pioneer case, since it has evolved within a listed building. Although Ghent has a long tradition of temporary uses, their application to cultural heritage is a novelty in the city scenario, presenting future challenges in terms of policy and sectorial integration in public administration. However, it is worth noting that Ghent is internationally known in matters of community-centre urbanism<sup>3</sup>. Since 2014, the municipality has provided a Temporary Uses Fund (annual budget €300,000) to support “soft” adaptations of vacant assets, which goes hand in hand with the proliferation of new urban energies and skills<sup>4</sup>. Emerging initiatives, which demonstrated to create new public value for the city, are subsidised at various levels (from €6,000 to €35,000) to be used to make buildings operational through standard of safety and habitability.

The motivation for introducing such policy instruments in Ghent is twofold. Firstly, they reflect the public recognition of a growing civic and active fabric of the city, reclaiming space in order to host activities that (potentially) have a large impact on the cityscape. On the other hand, they respond to development needs, providing participative planning tools adopted by the municipality to test possible renewal solutions. Beyond buildings, the main legacy of such experience is the creation of a social network that endures long after the conclusion of the initiatives themselves (Jaspers & Steen, 2018; Int#3), reshaping the relational structure of the city, or its urban brain (Rose & Fitzgerald, 2022).

**Reflecting on the legacy of temporary use in Ghent is a not easy task. We posed this question during the REFILL project (Urbact), a European project of knowledge exchange with nine other cities, where we want to focus on what happen after temporary uses. What we learned was that the biggest thing that consolidates after such uses is the network. During the projects it occurs a huge mobilisation of people. When a project stops,**

---

<sup>2</sup> See the project website: <https://www.broei.be/>.

<sup>3</sup> In the City of Ghent, the establishment of “neighbourhood managers” dates back in the 1990s, while former experiments in temporary uses were conducted during the 2000s. For further details, see: The City of Ghent. (2018). *Inspiring a temporary use road map*. In: Urbact. *Cities in Action - Stories of Change*. Urbact: pp. 46-47. Online at: [https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/2022-10/urbact-stories\\_of\\_change-web.pdf](https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/2022-10/urbact-stories_of_change-web.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> To be funded, initiatives are required to contribute to city dynamics and liveability. For further details, see: The City of Ghent. (2018). *A journey through temporary use*. Online at: <https://refillthecity.files.wordpress.com/2018/03/refill-final-publication.pdf>.

**therefore, you need to be aware that a new collaboration exists and lot of people move from one place to another.**

**This is what happened in Ghent. Moreover, funding temporary use also means to advance learning processes of those city departments that are closer to funded initiatives. And that's the most interesting evidence, namely you understand that the main legacy it is not about buildings, but rather about people's evolution becoming they themselves catalyst of the city. Emma Tytgadt**

The large body of experience regarding temporary uses in Ghent was crucial for advancing BROEI. The collaboration with other initiatives such as NEST has largely facilitated the setting up and launching of the project, providing appropriate contacts and knowledge to address complex urban operations. As mentioned, BROEI is a temporary initiative, developed in the Castle Geeraard de Duevelsteen, a 13<sup>th</sup>-century cultural asset located in Ghent city centre (Fig. 1), known as Devil Castle<sup>5</sup>. Initiated in 2018, BROEI was launched in 2020 as an open house, running from approximately May to October. Its primary mission is to give new functions to the old castle, discovering meaningful trajectories of development for the city of Ghent.

The project thus provides space, time and resources to youth organizations that are willing to participate in collectively rewriting the castle's story while experimenting and testing their own ideas in matters of cultural, social and entrepreneurial validity.

Fig. 1 The castle (dotted line) on the 1777 Ferraris Map<sup>6</sup>.

Groups or associations can apply to the yearly calls launched by BROEI, choosing among three main topics: technology and sustainability; entrepreneurship and learning; expression and creativity. More generally, the project provides the opportunity for experimenting new ways of making and living together, and offers a variety of cultural programmes (e.g., performance, exhibitions, lectures, etc.), thus making a positive contribution to improving living conditions in Ghent.

Overall, the openness of this space is mainly conceived in terms of “safety”, which implies the definition of an environment where everyone feels free to engage and experiment. On the other hand, safety is expressed with regard to relationships.

---

<sup>5</sup> The castle's name derives from its former owner, knight Geeraard Vilain, whose dark, somatic features inspired the naming of the old castle.

<sup>6</sup> Available online at: <https://common.ngi.be/FerrarisKBR/index.jsp?l=fr>.

**Participative approach:** since the 1990s, the City of Ghent has developed a participative approach to urban development, progressively grounding a time-based approach to the city regeneration. The institutional innovation, which among others led to an annual budget for temporary uses, started with the establishment of the neighbourhood manager (NM), a civil servant responsible for a local networking activity. Depending on their needs, NMs connect citizens – and respective ideas – among them, as well as to the policy makers and/or vacant spaces. Currently, the City is organized in several neighbours, each of one has its own NM. NMs are part of a municipal unit called Policy Participation, today formed of about 30 persons.

## **Timeline**

1200 – Devil Castle was built

1700 – Several adaptation and transformation projects underwent into the former castle

1800 – Devil Castle used as orphanage for boys, asylum and then as fire station before being acquired by the Belgian government and used as National Archive from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

2010 – Closure of the National Archive. The Devil Castle remained unused

2015 – Devil Castle partially used for residential purpose; acquisition by Koiba

2016 – Koiba asked Architecture Workroom Brussel a study to identify possible functions for the Castle

2018 – Undergoing temporary cultural activities within Devil Castle

2019 – BROEI non-profit organisation founded

2020 – Start of the testing phased of the Castle reuse by BROEI

2022 – End of the testing phased of the Castle reuse by BROEI

2023 – Renovation work started

2024 – BROEI temporarily located in a new building supporting the European Youth Capital in Ghent

## ***Actors and adaptive reuses***

In autumn 2015, having been for sale for five years, Devil Castle passed from the ownership of the Belgian state to Koiba, a Ghent holding that acquired the complex for €2.205 million. The final price barely exceeded the minimum auction price, originally set at €2.2 million, once again confirming that for urban assets to be open, some form of control over these “new lands” is a prerequisite for commons-oriented forms of development<sup>7</sup>. Unsurprisingly, the not-for-profit intention of the company has played a fundamental role in the promotion of a slower process of transformation, opting for prioritising research and participation, together with the socially oriented adaptive heritage reuse of the castle (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Devil Castle, Ghent. Photo: Leontien Allemeersch.

In 2010 the National Archive, located in the castle since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, was closed, leaving it empty for about five years (see timelines). To tackle uncertainties about the future function of the castle, the new owner embraced a more “relaxed” relationship with time, by opening its premises up to experimental uses. To this end, the non-profit organisation Architecture Workroom Brussels conducted a study to understand appropriate (needed) uses that would return this space back to the city of Ghent. The findings highlighted an increasing need to respond to youth seeking employment opportunities, underlining the urgency to provide them with a continuously open-end place. The large size of the castle, on one hand, and on the other its changing but constant historical social function that has unfolded throughout the centuries, have encouraged a process of rethinking the asset as a never-ending project in the process of scaling up the city transition towards more collaborative forms of development (AWB, MAAT, noA, 2018). Inheriting this ambition, BROEI's goal has been to create a place where young people aged 16 to 30 can take the initiative, by exploring their interests and passions in a free and safe environment, grounded on principles of diversity and collaboration.

**When choosing the name BROEI it is because our idea was to create a place where things can brew, or grow. However, growing implicates a more regular process, a "one way" growth that means to a certain extent you already know where you are going, what are your trajectories. Brewing instead entails a mounting and unpredictable energy that you do not know which forms or outcomes will produce over time. Marie Vanderghote**

In accordance with the mutational nature of the castle, it should be highlighted that, at the time of its acquisition by Koiba, it was already undergoing low-profile reuse, made possible through a specific legal instrument, the *Bruikleenoveernkomst*. Adopted by the Municipality of Ghent as part of the city's anti-squatting strategy, the *Bruikleenoveernkomst* is a temporary loan agreement, used to rent empty assets under a special regime of habitability. Covering the interim period between the old and new uses, the contract entails less stringent and more flexible building standards, allowing their occupation despite only partially complying with urban and building regulations.

---

<sup>7</sup> Although drawing on very different examples, the “ruralisation” of urban land is one of the key lessons from evaluating the OpenHeritage case studies and living lab. See Fava, F. Cannella, F. Caudo, G. (2020). Interim report on the regional and territorial integration evaluation. Online at: <https://openheritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Interim-Report-on-the-regional-and-territorial-integration-evaluation.pdf>.

Fig. 3 YART.BE, Ghent 2016. Photo: Matthias Mayz Yzebaert.

Through this contract, in early 2015, part of Devil Castle was temporarily allocated to a group of young citizens for residential purposes. Thanks to their initiative, the socio-cultural rehabilitation of the castle was initiated by opening its garden to the city for art exhibitions (Fig. 3), after which the informal network of surrounding initiatives kept expanding. Marie Vanderghote, current BROEI coordinator and former resident of the castle, states that it is from these activities that the seeds of BROEI were planted.

Tab. 1 Actors involved in the adaptive reuse of Devil Castle

WHO	WHAT
Koiba	Ghent holding company. It purchased the castle in 2015 and opened it to BROEI experimentation for free of charge use.
Municipality of Ghent	Funding temporary initiatives through the Office of Equal Opportunities, Welfare, Participation, Community Work and Public Green Spaces ( <i>Gelijke Kansen, Welzijn, Participatie, Buurtwerk en Openbaar Groen</i> ).
Interim Vastgoedbeheer	Company offering innovative solutions for managing vacancy, which managed the castle prior to its acquisition by Koiba.
BROEI	Non-profit, facilitating collaboration among organisations and management of the castle.
ConstructLab	Construction partner involved in the re-functionalization of the castle through a self-construction process.
Timelab	BROEI supporter, mainly active in the initial phase of the project.
24 Youth organisation and community groups	Initiatives occupying the castle in 2022.

### Activities: Making fun, building togetherness

Prior to its occupation by the BROEI community, the castle was completely empty. The introduction of basic services (e.g., bathroom, kitchen, etc.), together with spatial usages and construction, were determined through a process of co-creation with selected organisations in cooperation with the ConstructLab<sup>8</sup>. This latter is a Berlin-based cooperative construction practice operating in different European countries, including Belgium, which specialises in participative design and construction.

Despite the diversity of uses over time and the connectedness of the entire space, in the last edition of BROEI (2022) the functional organisation of the castle has reflected the following general scheme: The basement, adapted with minimum work, functioned as an events venue; the ground floor hosted a podium for cultural activities, from rehearsal to art performance and talks. This level also includes a bar and a community kitchen next to open workshop spaces. The main workshop spaces (e.g., wood,

<sup>8</sup> For further details, see: <https://www.constructlab.net/>.

silkscreen printing, etc.), a darkroom, music and photography studio, are located on the first floor, along with staff offices and a silent room (the only room that can be closed), used for dance rehearsal and also psychological support services.

The open organisation of the castle responded to the need to creating a place based on no pre-imposed learning paths and performance pressure, but instead prioritising collective enjoyment and fun (AWB, MAAT, noA, 2018). In this context, the heritage asset works as durable anchor for personal and community identity, while the transformability of the space is assured through the implementation of the open programme driving the project itself. Risks associated with the unpredictability of the process, and related anxieties, are thus faced through a shared approach to adaptive reuse, in both construction and management. In so doing, uncertainty becomes the basis for re-building the collective mindscape, using heritage for imaginative spatial and societal experimentation.

Fig. 4 Collective construction with ConstructLab

Fig. 5 The podium on the ground floor of the castle. Photo: Bert Villa

Transforming the construction site in a place of adventure, the realisation of the podium and of different structures to equip the ground floor (Figs. 4 and 5), shows a way to creatively tackle uncertainty, not only from the commonly known perspectives of defining future needs, who is involved, and what are the lasting resources, but also from a spatio-mental perspective. The ConstructLab methodology is based on participative design and construction phases, determined together with the final users in a short but full-time endeavour. In summary: a pre-design project is discussed with participants in order to collectively conceive a narrative for the place and then test it at the construction site. To involve non-expert actors, ConstructLab revisits in a social way the Fordist metaphor. In other words, it organises the process along a chain composed of small stations, where everyone can learn and be appreciated as a master of a constructive task while embedded in the wider project. In Bert Villa's words, the architectural process thus works as scaffolding for both buildings and communities, based on *stories of togetherness*:

**In the adaptation process of the castle, there is a kind of crossing lines between people's daily life and the castle functioning as public space we cut. I guess the new created patterns or habits, and the emotional attachment to such spaces are the results of yearly work into the site. So, I do believe the steps you set into a preparation or into a first act in a building are very important and radical in them because they might influence a day to day behaviour of a space that otherwise might be more conventional than you would imagine at the beginning.**

Although the COVID-19 pandemic significantly altered the ConstructLab methodology, in the last phase<sup>9</sup> of BROEI the structures were assembled by a small team composed of ConstructLab members and the future users of the castle. The production of a manual was thus a way to overcome

---

<sup>9</sup> Bert Villa (Int#2) explained that COVID-19-related restrictions delayed the project development, forcing the group to split it into three phases and opting for building the new structures solely by ConstructLab members. However, during the last phase, it was possible to work collectively in the castle.



obstacles to collective-building during the pandemic (Fig. 6), thereby providing users with instructions for modifying their own the space over time.

Fig. 6 Toolkit by ConstructLab

To perpetuate cross-pollination and peer-learning, the final setting of spaces includes a certain level of informality and dis-organisation, as seen in the treatment of the entrance area, which was ultimately conceived as an urban space.

In terms of spatial and economic management, BROEI benefits from different connection mechanisms. As mentioned (see Table 1), it firstly relies on the free use of the castle without payment, and on municipal subsidies for temporary uses. For the project to advance, however, the combination of resources is crucial and includes: revenue from Bar BROEI; rent revenues provided by the selected associations<sup>10</sup> and coming from occasional activities such as cultural events or parties; partnerships with different companies that provided material (in kind contributions) or economic support; applying for subsidies to run associations' activities.

The overall management of the castle is the responsibility of the BROEI team, which coordinates and supports the internal organisation of the castle in cooperation with selected organisations that are asked to become active partners in the project. Sub-organisations, for instance BROEI Nest<sup>11</sup>, have been also launched to provide psychological support to young people.

Externally, the BROEI team mediates with major actors such as the owner and the Municipality of Ghent, and by connecting with other initiatives within and beyond Ghent. In particular, informal relationships have been crucial to confront with public servants in matter of heritage protection or fire safety; while heritage-related constraints were mainly overcome through architectural (temporary) systems<sup>12</sup>, in terms of safety and security, continuous negotiation was fundamental to keeping the transformation process open to spatio-human experimentation (Int#2)<sup>13</sup>.

### **Impact: Growing by enjoying adaptive heritage reuse**

In 2022, BROEI concluded the last edition of the project. In the two preceding years, it initiated the reuse of the old castle, making it functioning through spatial and human structures (mentally) prone and (physically) designed to change. BROEI's success led the castle's owners to opt for its permanent transformation as a youth hub. During the renovation work<sup>14</sup>, BROEI will keep developing within a

---

<sup>10</sup> Associations are sorted into three categories according to their development: starters, €50/month; pro, €125/month; and pro+, €250/month.

<sup>11</sup> BROEI Nest is an organisation that offers psychological support to young people.

<sup>12</sup> The podium and all the new structures designed for the castle are not affixed to its walls. The design of a metal mechanism was proposed to solve manifold issues: 1) to leave the castle untouched; 2) to make the wood structures totally reusable; and 3) to allow participants to (re)assemble the space in different ways, introducing an additional participative dimension to the construction process, which was significantly reduced by COVID-19 restrictions.

<sup>13</sup> As underlined by Bert Villa (Int#2), safety and fire regulations require specific indications about volumes and spatial occupation of the architectural intervention designed by ConstructLab. However, given the undetermined and participatory approach proposed by the group, it was impossible to indicate such specifications.

<sup>14</sup> Starting from late 2022, they are foreseen in two or three years.

new space proposed by the municipality for carrying on activities related to the European Youth Capital, taking place in Ghent in 2024<sup>15</sup>.

The relational platform proposed by BROEI shows that heritage-making can contribute to the welfare system of the city, providing non-prestructured – learning and playful – environments that are deemed crucial to orient the transition towards a healthy city (Roe & McCay, 2021). Although the connection with emotional-related aspects deserves further study, connection mechanisms that bridge people (needs) and (vacant) spaces are prerequisites in order to reckon and work with urban affectivities. In cities like Ghent, increasingly characterised by a physical–mental shortage of spaces for free leisure and experimentation, processual adaptive reuse becomes a means not only to test new socio-spatial configurations but also to repair relational fractures with the ecological and institutional environment<sup>16</sup>.

Nowadays, many European cities have adopted temporary tools to advance urban development, but which all too often contribute to urban speculation. However, BROEI showcases a way to transform such approaches via a durable planning strategy, impacting on the social layer of the city and therefore on urban policy sectors beyond heritage. It is self-evident that partnerships with private actors – large as well as small entrepreneurs – is fundamental to collaborative urbanities in the long run. However, it is also essential to highlight the leading role of the public sector in nurturing the “Ghent mindset”<sup>17</sup> towards more participative urban development, opening up the city to joyful forms of growth.

## References

**The following chapter is based on field research, document analysis and three interviews conducted in 2022:** Marie Vanderghote, BROEI coordinator and founder of the initiative YART.BE launched in the garden of Devil Castle; Bert Villa, ConstructLab member, founder of the ConstructLab team in Belgium; Emma Tytgadt, *Equal Opportunities, Welfare, Participation, Community Work and Public Green Spaces*.

## Edited References

Anzani, A. (2020). *Mind and places. A multidisciplinary approach to the design of contemporary city*. Springer.

AWB, MAAT, noA. (2018). *Het Duivelsteen*. Internal report commissioned by Koiba.

Fava, F. Cannella, F. Caudo, G. (2020). *Interim report on the regional and territorial integration evaluation*. Online at: <https://openheritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Interim-Report-on-the-regional-and-territorial-integration-evaluation.pdf>.

---

<sup>15</sup> In November 2022, BROEI was officially announced as winner of the Nieuwland 65 call launched by the City. See online: <https://stad.gent/nl/over-gent-stadsbestuur/stadsbestuur/wat-doet-het-bestuur/gent-kind-en-jeugd vriendelijke-stad/gent-european-youth-capital-2024/eyc-zoekt-coordinator-tijdelijke-invulling-nieuwland#:~:text=Gent%20werd%20in%20november%202021,meetings%2C%20ontmoetingsruimte%20en%20creatieve%20expressie>.

<sup>16</sup> As noted by Emma Tytgadt, one of the main results of temporary use is trust. The city of Ghent. (2018). *Temporary use of vacant spaces within URBACT cities*. Interview with Emma Tytgadt. Online at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVHCmRnXqtk>.

<sup>17</sup> Temporary uses are defined as the “new normal” approach to city development. See: The City of Ghent. (2018). *A journey through temporary use*. Cit.

Jaspers S., & Steen, T. (2018). *Co-creatie van duurzame resultaten in de tijdelijke invulling van leegstaande gebouwen en terreinen. Onderzoek naar tijdelijke invullingen in de stad Gent*. Leuven University Press.

The City of Ghent. (2018). *Inspiring a temporary use road map*. In: Urbact. *Cities in Action - Stories of Change*. Urbact: pp. 46-47. Online at: [https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/2022-10/urbact-stories\\_of\\_change-web.pdf](https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/2022-10/urbact-stories_of_change-web.pdf).

Roe, J., & McCay, L. (2021). *Restorative cities: Urban design for mental health and wellbeing*. Bloomsbury Visual Arts.

Rose, N., & Fitzgerald, D. (2022). *The urban brain: Mental health in the vital city*. Princeton University Press.

The City of Ghent. (2018). *A journey through temporary use*. Online at: <https://refillthecity.files.wordpress.com/2018/03/refill-final-publication.pdf>.

## Appendix I

Details of interviews reported in the chapter

Interviewees no.	Name	Role	Data
Int#1	Marie Vanderghote	BROEI coordinator and funder of the initiative YART.BE launched in the Devil garden	30 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 16 <sup>th</sup> November 2022
Int#2	Bert Villa	ConstructLab member, funder of the ConstructLab team in Belgium	10 <sup>th</sup> November 2022
Int#3	Emma Tytgadt	<i>Equal Opportunities, Welfare, Participation, Community Work and Public Green</i>	25 <sup>th</sup> November 2022

---

## Mapping policies and regulations that impact Adaptive Heritage Reuse

By Federica Fava, Dora Merai, Loes Veldpau

### Introduction

Within the European context we looked at in this research, Adaptive Heritage Reuse (AHR) has seen a flourishing of interest in the last decade, both on the ground, as a practice and in scholarly work, as explored in detail by (Lanz and Pendlebury (2022)). The term adaptive reuse in the broad sense suggests the change of function of a building or place from one use to another, which requires some level of material change, while adaptive *heritage* reuse assumes a recognition of heritage values within the process of reuse (Pendlebury and Veldpau in OpenHeritage Glossary; Pendlebury, Wang, and Law 2018). These are heritage values which are often formalised in a designation or listing, or emerge from a more local or informal discourse. We consider both as valid, while we also recognise that the policies and regulations we looked at tend to focus on the former. This surge in AHR, can be understood in a wider discourse of increased focus of the usefulness of heritage, and its contributions to urban regeneration (Veldpau and Pendlebury, 2019). Supra-national documents, such as the Council of Europe conventions (Faro 2005; Landscape Convention, 2000) and the UNESCOs Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (UNESCO, 2011) have also normalised the potential of heritage as a resource beyond economic benefits, for creating social cohesion and promoting democratic engagement. Also the EU coordinates, supports, and supplements policies and measures around culture, it does however, not have legislative powers; culture and heritage are seen as national matters. Even without legislative powers, the EU has been rather successful in mainstreaming heritage, through shifting perceptions regarding the societal and economic value of heritage and its role in sustainable development. The EU-led 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage<sup>18</sup> advanced this discourse stressing the role of adaptive heritage reuse in supporting a more inclusive, participatory, and high-quality process of urban transformation (Architects Council of Europe, 2018; European Ministers of Culture, 2018). This has also influenced new EU programmes, such as The New European Bauhaus programme,<sup>19</sup> and The European Green Deal,<sup>20</sup> slowly shifting the focus from new built to reuse, including adaptive heritage reuse. All these policy and funding programmes are useful in mainstreaming AHR, yet as heritage is considered a matter for each nation state to decide on, an understanding of how to make AHR easier, also lies within the national context. For example, whether there is the open and participatory understanding of heritage that is useful to make AHR easier, is largely determined by legislation and policies at the level of individual states. In OpenHeritage, we have explored this in a systematic manner, and this chapter will discuss some of the findings as well as present the methodological approach towards understanding how AHR is (or can be) facilitated through the combination and integration of a range of national policy frameworks.

This paper thus offers a template to bring together the governance context of AHR in a specific national context, that is, to identify supportive policies, regulations, mechanisms as well as potential barriers or obstacles to be tackled. Moreover, we present some of our findings from analyses across the 15 individual European countries (see fig x) we used this template for, focussing on how they facilitate (or

---

<sup>18</sup> <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/cultural-heritage/eu-policy-for-cultural-heritage/european-year-of-cultural-heritage-2018>

<sup>19</sup> <https://new-european-bauhaus.europa.eu>

<sup>20</sup> [https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)

not) open processes of AHR. By this, it offers pivots for a complex mapping of AHR within institutional contexts aimed at creating a contextual understanding of the conditions in which heritage can be re-used.

The template (figure xx) was developed in several workshops with researchers from the various countries involved, and finetuned throughout the research process. The aim of the template is to collect, structure, and analyse policy and policy practices per country which are considered relevant to AHR (Veldpaus et al., 2019). The template suggests policy analysis on national, regional, and local level for various policy sectors, starting with heritage (protection) and (urban) planning frameworks. In addition to a policy analysis of formal documents, such as acts, codes, and policies, mostly on a national level, the template requires specifications for regional and local contexts, and we related it also to the local, through looking at the policy contexts of the case studies discussed elsewhere in this publication. We also undertook several informative interviews with key experts engaged in the (daily) practice of AHR, to further understand the reality on the ground. This gave access to experience of 'the system', e.g. how do these levels relate or work together, and what other relevant policy areas to include. It also provides a better understanding of the different ways those national and local experts understand AHR and how they relate it to heritage. Finally, we tried to draw a meaningful schedule of the planning and heritage systems, their layers and the connection between sectors, for a visual representation, to draw out some understandings that might stay hidden in a textual representation.

The focus of the template is on heritage and planning legislation, regulation, and policy. According to the results of our policy mapping exercise and the interviews these two domains provide the formal context for most of the decisions about if AHR *can* happen or not. There are however many other legislative, policy, and regulatory realms that are potentially relevant, such as environmental sustainability, culture, civic engagement, and the creative industries. Also specific policy programmes and funding programmes can play a significant role in make AHR possible. Based on this initial mapping, we undertook further thematic analysis, to consider the institutional factors facilitate AHR across the fifteen European countries, which was also used to generate a grouping of countries, based on their approaches across the continent, into countries where AHR is common and facilitated; countries where it is supported and developing, and countries where it is difficult (Merai et al., 2022).

In our analysis across the 15 countries, we pay specific attention to differences in language, policy aims, and definitions across countries, and how this influences the ways AHR is supported or not. We also address the level of horizontal and vertical policy integration, meaning the integration of heritage and planning policy contexts, and the integration between local, regional and national levels of governance, which we found to be a structural facilitator to make AHR easier. Finally we look at how local groups and communities can get involved, or even lead AHR projects and how they are supported.

### ***Policy frameworks that aid Adaptive Heritage Reuse***

We found that AHR is already widely used as a tool in urban regeneration, solving vacancy, restricting urban sprawl, and connecting with local communities, which immediately implies a range of policies can be involved. However, all this happens very unevenly within and across countries. This does not only influence where AHR can happen, but also who can undertake such projects. The research demonstrated that heritage, and its reuse, supported by policy, knowledge and resources, can be a resource for development, engagement, branding, tourism, local and regional identity, and it is becoming more popular as a sustainable way to care for our existing building stock.

The practice of AHR is hardly ever directly regulated, it is however addressed in planning and heritage policies, and also emerging in policy, funding, and programme aims which are not necessarily focused on those e.g. energy-saving, greening, circularity, reducing carbon and nitrogen emissions, crisis recovery programmes (with their focus on reuse to keep the building industry going), participation and inclusion, local identity, and localism (stimulating people to get involved, creating places of belonging, opening multiple perspectives on history). Tourism, arts, cultural and creative industries, supporting youth initiatives and wellbeing agendas also proved to stimulate AHR. In some area's AHR is a way to

achieve policy aims, in others it is relevant mostly because historic buildings as suggested as attractive and for activities and to be based in for organisations, often with a reference to the character, and identity.

Formal heritage protection systems are usually aimed at determining what is of value, and based on that, what is deemed 'acceptable' when it comes to changing designated heritage in terms of its material form. In some countries recent heritage policies, or funders 'stretch' that definition of what is acceptable, which makes AHR easier. Decision-making also involves considerations concerning a wider context of the systems which regulate the changes to e.g. use, material, character, and ownership, in other words: planning.

The lack of integration between these domains appeared as a fundamental issue hindering AHR, since for the change of use and the related material intervention usually approval is needed from both planning and heritage departments. While planning decisions are to a large extent devolved to local government level, responsibilities for heritage decisions often lie at regional or national level. It is much harder to integrate heritage and planning when the governmental level on which key decisions are taken is different. It impacts on direct contact and conversation about cases, and these levels may also have, for example, different priorities, staffing resources, funding, or different political leadership. The decision-making power the local level has in relation to heritage varies a lot, and the less the power is to decide on this level, the more difficult adaptive reuse appears to be. So, the obstacles are tied to the rigidity and complexity of, and contradictions between or within planning and heritage systems, and their respective authorities. This can refer to overlapping responsibilities and/or plans, and a lack of coordination and cooperation between different levels of government or the authorities in charge. While none of these problems are specific to adaptive reuse, they are more pronounced in projects that require the collaboration of heritage and planning systems and authorities.

### ***Adaptive Heritage Reuse, terminology in Acts and Policies***

Adaptive heritage re-use, despite being a common term to-date in the heritage discourse, is not included in the policy terminology by most countries we analysed. The terms 'heritage' and 'adaptive reuse' are used in a variety of meanings in scholarly literature (Lanz and Pendlebury, 2022), and the analysis demonstrated that this is also true for the institutional contexts of the fifteen countries. To understand the terminology is crucial since diverse terms also imply divergent practices.

Some countries apply a specific terminology, such as *herbestemming* in Dutch. However, AHR is more commonly implied by or within other terminology in the heritage or planning discourse, e.g. restoration, or reuse. This can make it complex to unpack what are considered AHR projects in the first place, and how they are supported (or not) by institutional contexts or policy programmes. Terms used to encompass adaptive reuse might include heritage restoration or rehabilitation, but reuse can be embraced in more contentious terms too such as reconstruction, or partial reconstruction, reusing the materials or design rather than the actual building. Adaptive reuse can relate to projects where reuse has been undertaken with little visible or material intervention. In the context of activism, temporary reuse is a relevant practice that does not change the building but showcases its potential, protests demolition, or provides a glimpse of alternative futures. AHR as a concept may also relate to areas or archaeological sites. It can, for example, be an implicit element in urban regeneration or recycling terminology, as well as in landscape design.

### ***Heritage, protection, and conservation***

Each state operates with its own definition of heritage, either formulated explicitly, or implied by a range of legal and policy documents. Most countries have a *national* heritage act, setting out a system of designating, registering and listing heritage assets at a national or sub-national level. Though it can be more complicated, such as in Germany where the definition is constitutionally devolved at the level of federal states with 16 heritage Acts. In most European countries formal definitions of heritage address

wide groupings such as monuments, sites (or areas), landscapes, and archaeology. These are sometimes complemented with more specific categories, such as architectural or military heritage (Hungary), industrial heritage (Romania), and ‘work of recent architectural interest’ (France). There is often a division between movable, and immovable (or built) heritage, as well as between tangible and intangible heritage in terms of regulatory frameworks.

We can see here an example of the impact of international documents such as the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Many countries have updated their regulations by including references to intangible heritage. Intangible and tangible heritage are, however, often separated in the law, with protection measures that are rarely associated. Thus, in most legal systems the idea of heritage as material and tangible objects, prevails. Within the built heritage context, references to intangible heritage tend to be limited to traditional uses or practices, and addressed through considering ‘proper’ uses, or making connections with traditional building skills. What it shows however, is that practices, policy programmes, national or international cultural, heritage and planning documents, and funding criteria can widen or ‘stretch’ the understanding of heritage compared to the legal definition. This broader concept can include more elements and aspects of the landscape, the historic environment, cultural practices, or community value through their inclusion in policy and descriptions, or even through funding requirements. Concepts in planning policy such as “setting” or “character” can also widen the understanding of heritage. Most countries as such make a distinction between what is seen as heritage, and what is being protected as such: not all that is seen as heritage is protected (nor protected in an equal manner), but all sites, spaces, and practices with a protected status are defined as heritage. This ‘stretching’ of what is included in ‘heritage’, and relatedly what sort of protection is deemed suitable, influences what is considered AHR, and where it can happen, as it slowly shifts perspectives on what is ‘acceptable’ change.

Protection thus is important. Whilst heritage is protected in every country we looked at, there are different systems. Generally there is protection for heritage through designation, and in some countries parts of the historic environment can also be protected through the planning system, through area based protection. Some systems much more nuanced and flexible than others. Countries where AHR is hard, tend to have inflexible heritage protection systems, and AHR is a more common practice and easier in countries where heritage protection is flexible (that is not to mean weak). A difference can also be seen in the general way countries define heritage, whether as something to care for, or as something to protect from harm. Inflexible heritage legislation, however, can also be the only reason a heritage asset is still here. A heritage designation can mean legally binding protection; however, it tends to offer only a level of protection, and can also just be a suggestion or a very minimal protection, and how it is implemented then depends on local planning and heritage officers. Flexibility leaves space for discretion and negotiation, and thus the space for intervention needed for adaptive reuse. This discretion can make adaptive heritage reuse much easier, but also block it all together.

Discretion, especially on local level, can be helpful, but it also requires a reliance on ‘good faith’ and support, which is not a given everywhere and not a structural solution. Discretion to make tailoring to the local specifics possible, can promote adaptive-reuse process, in a system where heritage or planning officers have time for or interest in supporting and exploring alternatives and options. It can however, also allow for blocking or favouring specific groups of people, and it may threaten the value of cultural assets, as it also creates space to allow for (partial) demolition, and facadism. Discretion does not mean deregulation, and clear guiding criteria are needed. Clear regulatory frameworks de-risk the process of adaptive reuse, making outcomes more predictable, especially as they are often (one-off) bottom-up processes, and it can be complicated to navigate complex systems.

We saw a few countries in which policy implicitly or explicitly mentioned that heritage can be ‘put to use’ for economic gain, and/or better-quality places and lives. Where there is such a preference for ‘use’ of heritage, as a way of protecting it, AHR is much more likely. In other countries this understanding is less direct, through stimulating heritage tourism, which can, but does not necessarily stimulate AHR. An overall tendency towards capitalising on “cultural-historical values” is evident in all the countries.

Following international recommendations such as HUL (UNESCO, 2011) we can see a general shift towards understanding heritage as a resource for development, for engagement, and for branding, rather than solely a cultural asset significant in defining national identity and history.

### ***Codes and regulations towards AHR***

Building regulations and codes are also crucial in making AHR possible. They are mainly set at national, or even international level, and function in combination with local or regional plans. However, they tend to be written either for new construction, or for restoration and conservation, which can make the ‘in between’ version of AHR complicated, unclear, and high-risk. Some countries have already made efforts to secure better integration, however this is not straight forward, and requires time and money, and the sharing of practices, knowledge, experiences, examples, and undertaking pilots to test them. The lack of integration between levels of governance can complicate such integration.

To support the (cultural) shift from a construction-oriented system to one favouring reuse, most countries in our research start with making non-standard solutions possible, when someone wants to reuse listed buildings. Thus asking for ‘in practice and on the ground’ solutions, creatively solving issues related to heritage values clashing with e.g. energy efficiency, health and fire safety. This is implemented in different ways. The legal framework in some cases already provides exceptions (e.g. to allow for certain energy measures in the context of heritage protection), in other situations particular designation ‘regeneration areas’ may have more flexibility to deal with regulations, but mostly this seems to still happen on a case-by-case basis. To make better fitted solutions possible, some countries also offer additional grant funding or (low interest) loans. This requires exceptions, and (temporary) proportional or flexible criteria, which can then lead to further integration or the rewriting of building regulations and codes.

Administrative innovation, by developing alternative models of public procurement and tendering can also be supportive to AHR (Fava, 2022). Procurement and tenders, similar to regulatory systems, often assume new construction, and do not really include understandings of circularity or recycling in their criteria, let alone local identity or memory. Re-focusing them, to include sustainability and social criteria has already been taken up to some extent through the *Urban Agenda Partnership on Innovative and Responsible Public Procurement for the EU: Action Plan 2022*. However, it could be pushed further, through further changing European Public Tender Criteria for the construction industry and for example piloted through a New European Bauhaus Lab.

Other administrative aspects have also been found to make AHR less accessible and possible, especially for those actors who are interested in AHR for a ‘one-off’ project, e.g. for their own future use, as stimulated through other policies (e.g. there can be social policies to fund organisations to take up vacant property through reuse in particular neighbourhoods, or economic policy to stimulate reuse by SMEs in cultural and creative industries). Many countries have introduced fee for pre-application (e.g. EN), costly guarantees (e.g. IT), tenders based on principles of “low expenditure” or “construction efficiency” (e.g. PT, SP). They are counter-productive especially for innovation and risk-taking actors. Thus, revising the way that public tenders and procurement processes and criteria are set up, as well as which assets and funding are granted, might facilitate a significant step forwards in designing a more open and also a more accessible and thus potentially more participative context. This, it should be noted, regards not only the initial phase of the process but also the evaluation framework through which projects are assessed and thus supported in the implementation phase.

### ***Participation in adaptive heritage reuse***

Community engagement has become a crucial theme supra-national heritage planning approaches, over the past decades (CoE, 2005; HUL, 2011), also clearly present in the New European Bauhaus programme. Most of the countries we looked at have some projects, funding, and thematic programmes to stimulate engagement within their heritage and planning systems. Genuine participation and clear



policy guidance on this however remains complicated, and limited. In countries where the state and/or expert-oriented approach still prevails community initiatives are less promoted, and in some cases they are actively discouraged through creating bureaucratic structures which make it difficult to formalise and organise.

Where we found community involvement in AHR to be a priority – especially in the form of supporting bottom-up temporary use projects – the support is mostly project based, and concentrated to the initial phase of the process: awareness raising, providing information or decision making. Communities are more often left for their own devices in the phases of construction (e.g. by DIY practices), developing management and governance structures, and long term implementation and maintenance. This significantly impacts the resilience and sustainability of community-based AHR.

Temporal factors are crucial elements of both community engagement and adaptive reuse. AHR often starts of as a trial, temporary, or meanwhile use for an old building, which can be difficult if ‘temporary change of use’ is not regulated. Making temporary use, and temporary change of use, possible means making community action more feasible. Not only land-use or use-class regulations need to allow for temporary or partial use, and/or a temporary change in the use of heritage buildings, regulation should also relate to the waiving or proportionate application of any levies or taxes placed on this new temporary use(r). Market pressures can be an important factor when granting exceptions and permissions for (temporary) change of use, whilst bottom-up local initiatives may struggle to receive similar benefits.

Since the 2008 financial crisis, more attention is being paid to facilitating community initiatives and participation, if only in an attempt to compensate for the effect of austerity in local government. This often goes hand in hand mechanisms of asset transfer, to sell, lease, or gift unprofitable government owned heritage assets to local community groups, or third sector organisations such as heritage trusts. In other cases, non-governmental public bodies such as universities and housing associations (often in partnership with government) have taken a lead. Whilst such actors bring their own approaches and aims, they are not held to the same democratic accountability as the (local) state. Other organisations who can have a crucial role in promoting and supporting AHR, are urban or architecture ‘promotion’ urban centres, as well as national heritage knowledge centres, and universities, as well as the national professional bodies and accrediting institutes, which define the content of architecture and planning degrees. This may encompass training days, workshops, specific or additional certification or accreditation, discussion platforms, etc. All in all, a set of activities that supports knowledge building and processes of raising awareness for adaptive reuse, urban transformation and regeneration.

### **Concluding remarks**

Do we come back to the template first? Why it is relevant, it brought us a lot of understanding, as well as interesting examples to learn from each other, and insight in the main obstacles / facilitators of which we’ve mentioned a few here...?

heritage is political

resources can flip

social sustainability across

Compared to international policies, we see a delay in the implementation and operationalisation of such understandings in national and local institutional policy environments of European countries.

**To support adaptive reuse, we** recommend the integration of planning and heritage domains, as well as the explicit inclusion of AHR as a ‘tool’ in wider policy areas, either to deliver policy aims by using AHR (e.g. sustainability, greening, circularity), or to support AHR (e.g. fund the reuse old buildings for social and cultural initiatives). This has to go hand in hand with changing standards and regulatory frameworks (building codes, fiscal, procurement, and tender regulations) to be more focused on supporting (heritage) reuse and circular economies rather than new construction.

## References

Council of Europe (Coe). October 27, 2005. Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society Faro. <https://rm.coe.int/1680083746>

Francesca Lanz & John Pendlebury (2022): Adaptive reuse: a critical review, *The Journal of Architecture*, DOI: 10.1080/13602365.2022.2105381

John Pendlebury and Loes Veldpaus, Adaptive Reuse. OpenHeritage Glossary, <https://openheritage.eu/adaptive-reuse/>, accessed February 22, 2023.

Pendlebury, J., Wang, Y.-W. and Law, A. (2018), "Re-using ‘uncomfortable heritage’: the case of the 1933 building, Shanghai", *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, Vol. 24 No. 3, pp. 211-29.

European Ministers of Culture, 2018. Davos Declaration – Towards a high-quality Baukultur for Europe. Adopted 23rd January 2018.

Architects Council of Europe, 2018. Leeuwarden Declaration – Adaptive re-use of the built heritage: preserving and enhancing the values of our built heritage for future generations adopted on 23rd November 2018.

Fava, F. Commoning Adaptive Heritage Reuse as a Driver of Social Innovation: Naples and the Scugnizzo Liberato Case Study. *Sustainability* 2022, 14, 191. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010191>

## Article

# Towards Inquiry-Based Learning in Spatial Development and Heritage Conservation: A Workshop at Corviale, Rome

Giovanni Caudo <sup>1</sup>, Federica Fava <sup>1</sup> and Heike Oevermann <sup>2,\*</sup><sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Roma Tre University, 00154 Roma, Italy<sup>2</sup> Georg Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Unter den Linden 6, 10099 Berlin, Germany

\* Correspondence: heike.oevermann@gsz.hu-berlin.de

**Abstract:** Situated local knowledge and co-evolutionary processes overtake certitude and formal planning, challenging the way (cultural) heritage is produced in terms of both space and knowledge. This article contributes to the debate surrounding planning education and research by exploring the potential of inquiry-based learning (IBL) in spatial development and heritage conservation. The main argument is that the IBL format presented herein enables interaction and cooperation between various groups and their diverse sets of knowledge. To that end, the IBL approach was implemented both through project work and by creating a specific learning environment encompassing theory, exhibition, places, and people, and in which a research process was realised by students through iteration and reflection. The contribution systematises the results of a 2021 workshop held in Venice and Rome, including at the Corviale housing complex (Rome). In seeking to respond to the title-theme of the Venice Biennale, *How will we live together?*, initial evidence shows that educational activities stemming from clear research questions and “embedded” ways of inquiry-based learning present remarkable opportunities for participants to improve their ability to navigate into fragile and uncertain futures of the territory, engaging students in a wider process of knowledge-building.

**Keywords:** community-based practices; heritage; sets-of-knowledge; public housing; inquiry-based learning



**Citation:** Caudo, G.; Fava, F.; Oevermann, H. Towards Inquiry-Based Learning in Spatial Development and Heritage Conservation: A Workshop at Corviale, Rome. *Sustainability* **2023**, *15*, 4391. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15054391>

Academic Editors: John Carman and Vasiliki Brinia

Received: 13 December 2022

Revised: 19 February 2023

Accepted: 23 February 2023

Published: 1 March 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

In the 1990s, UNESCO asked the French philosopher Edgar Morin to determine the main fundamentals in education for the third millennium [1,2]. Morin described a future in which education must deal with complexity and uncertainty and suggested open dialogical approaches for knowledge-gaining and learning processes. The author provided a clear approach to complexity. Firstly, complexity cannot be reduced to simple principles. Consequently, it cannot be understood by a single person. Tackling complex challenges requires, instead, a multi-voice approach, reciprocal communication, and must incorporate many forms of knowledge, including those of various communities and the sciences [1,2]. All in all, these issues align with the often-recalled planning dilemmas, namely, the increasing difficulty to provide unique and certain solutions to a society that is more and more plural [3].

Moreover, the conjunction of existential threats arising from climate change makes it essential to incorporate factors of complexity and uncertainty in order to develop appropriate preventative measures, ensure preparedness, and response mechanisms. In respect to such issues, the recent ICSM CHC White Paper I: *Intangible Cultural Heritage, Diverse Knowledge Systems, and Climate Change* [4], details the characteristics and complexity of knowledge systems in the context of climate change:—the inaction to date and predominant reliance on scientific knowledge—and demands collaboration between diverse knowledge systems and ways of knowing in order to adapt to and mitigate climate change. In so doing, traditional cultures and local knowledge are seen as highly relevant [5].

As is widely documented, heritage matters are increasingly intertwined with spatial planning and development, creating (or striving for create) an “effect” that transcends the object itself to reverberate on a larger urban scale [6–8]. This locates heritage-related processes within the debate on planetary urbanisation, posing new questions about the legitimacy and coherence of dominant (Western) and authorised (institutionalised) conservation approaches [9,10]. In other words, the explosion of the current urban condition [11] has influenced not only the kinds of places and objects to be preserved but also conservation modalities, thereby forcing an opening towards the inclusion of plural cultures and actors.

Considering this multiplication of voices and interests, the complexification of the heritage sector is self-evident. Citizens create diverse forms of community organisation with regard to both material and immaterial realities, and the resulting exposition of communities’ specific positions, discussions, and argumentations reveal many-sided realities. These processes require specific skills and abilities in order to enable actors to exchange and interact with each other, thereby developing creative solutions to potential conflicts and clashes. Local knowledge and processes that are related to the situation in situ thereby overtake certitude and formal planning, challenging the way urban heritage is produced not only in physical terms but also in terms of knowledge. In other words, the involvement and engagement of communities enable collaboration and co-production of knowledge, a practice that is now at the forefront of both spatial development and heritage conservation [12–14].

On the other hand, in heritage development and management, uncertainty is a condition intimately connected to its processual nature, constantly in transition towards new significations and uses [15,16]. Moreover, as noted by Sarah May and Cornelius Holtorf [17], the capacity to grasp future ethical and practical implications and to manage uncertainty declines with increasing time frames (e.g., long-term implications for heritage or climate on the scale of millennia). In both cases, uncertainty also entails trajectories of creativity and innovation that require experimental and research-oriented approaches.

In this context, the field of education must also employ teaching processes that are able to deal with the presented issues, enabling researchers and practitioners to work with the challenges imposed by complexity and uncertainty. However, the introduction of such considerable complexity and uncertainty is likely to overwhelm individual actors, thus resulting in confusion rather than workable solutions. In our opinion, this undoubtedly requires the systematisation of such learning processes, in contrast to the types of project work commonly seen in heritage and planning education.

This article therefore explores inquiry-based learning (IBL), an important educational approach that takes into consideration the challenges of complexity and uncertainty as it shifts from teaching to learning [18]. In so doing, we applied IBL in an experimental way, during an educational experience held between September and December 2021 in Venice and Rome, including at the Corviale housing complex (Rome). Based on a collaboration between Roma Tre University (Rome) and Humboldt University (Berlin), the article thus reflects on the potential of community-based and inquiry-based learning (IBL) in spatial development and heritage conservation, while also concluding the educational “circle” suggested by IBL.

The following section defines the theoretical background, exploring on the one hand the linkages between complexity and uncertainty in the field of architecture and heritage, and on the other, the relevance of IBL to these sectors. Section 3 introduces the methodology applied in the workshop, highlighting the correspondences between the workshop process and theoretical considerations. Section 4 then describes the workshops held in Venice and Rome and their outputs. The concluding section highlights some of the factors that, in our opinion, make IBL a promising approach for tackling spaces and times of uncertainty, and thus a valuable means of revitalising teaching methods in schools of architecture and planning.

## 2. Theoretical Background

### *From Complexity and Uncertainty to Inquiry-Based Learning*

As mentioned above, in recent years, the multiple perspectives of diverse actors have become increasingly relevant at the intersection between urban development, heritage, and landscape conservation. Considering the expansion of these professional disciplines to incorporate stakeholder involvement, the idea of a flat ontology for spatial planning proposes a means of transcending the dualism of top-down/bottom-up approaches, establishing the basis for a more horizontal approach to spatial issues. According to this notion, “knowledge is always situational, depending on time and place, fundamentally relational” [19]. The relational turn affecting the city thus requires the capacity to understand immaterial and volatile bonds, grounded in uncertain territorial configurations. In other words, no pure or generic understanding is conceived beyond objects and research (Ibid., p. 5).

Considering heritage as future-making practice, this goes beyond space to also incorporate temporal (present) factors [20,21]. Over time, the changing of meanings, (re)uses, and values reflect the complexity of “urban contingencies”, underlining the urgency of an adaptive approach to heritage, planning, and management. Although the ascribing of “heritage” status results from selective and political deeds of recognitions concerning which stories to keep and what to discard [22], today, the over-production of buildings—and the vast array of assets that potentially merit preservation—requires advanced abilities to question, compare, select, and interact among plural bodies of knowledge and (urban) materiality, as it is no longer formalised heritage administrations alone that handle our built infrastructure as heritage [23]. All in all, the rise of complexity in heritage is strongly interlinked with planning-related issues, thereby requiring analytical tools and methods to understand interactive and co-evolving urban systems [24]. The implications of the horizontal approach call for changes in the heritage design and management of the different phases. The traditional “project” is thus transformed into a knowledge tool that represents the conditions and limitations of the extant while describing desired future outcomes.

Furthermore, the speed of change triggered by climate change necessitates dealing with (un)predictable loss of assets and/or landscapes [25,26]. Seemingly, in the field of spatial development and heritage conservation, change is the dominant factor, but with additional uncertainty concerning the types of change, when they will occur, and who will be involved. In spatial development, various concepts, including strategic planning, have been implemented to address the uncertainty of change. In heritage conservation, change-management is understood as managing the interrelationship of heritage values, fields of action, and measures of structural interventions. Decision making is based on the systematic recording of heritage values and significance. This approach to heritage management involves considering how the loss of a monument’s significance can be minimised in the case of interventions while achieving the objectives of proposed architectural interventions [27]. It is clear that change and loss are indivisibly interwoven, and therefore the task of managing change is one of controlling such losses. However, how can we control for something that is inherently unpredictable?

Considering the processual nature of discourses based on change, active participation has increasingly emerged as a prerequisite of more just and co-operative processes of transformation, having the capacity to create new urban commons [28]. If architecture is not merely an object but rather “a creative process that gives rise to the environments we inhabit, and the way we perceive them” [29] (p. 10), then the acquisition of knowledge is a double process of studying and transforming objects. In Ingold’s words, an “architecture of inquiry” [29] shares an anthropological approach to knowledge-building, due to its dynamic (and often unmeasurable) nature.

With regard to these dynamics, inquiry-based learning (IBL) offers a form of learning aimed not so much at providing the “correct” educational formula, but rather as a means of supporting a “learning to learn” approach, grounded in a process of self-discovery through a more embedded relationship with real situations. Learning is understood as a self-organised process that orientates along self-reflective and discursive inquiry

embedded in a field of actors and agency, and thus equips students to deal with real-world complexity. In contrast to project-based methods in planning education, the research stages to be navigated in IBL are therefore central. These can be grouped within three categories: (1) developing the question, reviewing the state of research, and defining the problem; (2) designing the research plan/clarifying the methods, conducting and evaluating the research, and classifying the results; and (3) evaluating, reflecting and presenting, explaining, and publishing the results [30] (p. 107). Within the IBL discussion on education, these formats are defined as community-based learning [31,32] and aim explicitly for collaboration between academia and local communities to co-produce knowledge—in our case, knowledge about using and living in a building that is a legacy of Modernism.

Overall, IBL has been increasingly discussed over the last 10–15 years as an idea for guiding didactics, and fundamentally refers to the unity of research and teaching in higher education. It builds on multiple didactic approaches, ranging from situational learning to project studies, but nevertheless differs from them [30,33]. “Research-based learning is distinguished from other forms of learning by the fact that learners design, experience and reflect on the process of a research project, which is aimed at gaining knowledge that is also of interest to third parties, in its essential phases—from the development of questions and hypotheses to the choice of methods and the inquiry to the presentation of results.” [33] (p. 11).

In doing so, IBL aims to strengthen students’ ability; by emphasising the research process, students learn in a systematic way to deal with complexity and uncertainty (of results)—a novel outcome in architectural and planning education.

As Albrecht [34] notes, IBL is uncommon in schools of architecture, due to their focus on project work. However, the author advances the idea that IBL could be concentrated in immersive and systematic teaching experiences, thereby benefiting students’ methodological skills. Along with this, scholars agree on the capacity of IBL to foster so-called “21st-century skills”, i.e., creativity, innovativeness, collaboration and communication, critical thinking, problem-solving, or decision making [35]. All in all, these capacities are depicted as increasingly important in the light of the pace of global change [36], and particularly with respect to the growing necessity for collaboration not only among diverse communities but also among human and non-human actants, to face the manifold challenges related to climate change. Beyond its applicability to studying technical fields such as energy [37], IBL is considered a promising approach to climate change education, impacting on students’ feelings and potentially sustaining pro-environmental behaviours [38]. Similarly, greater awareness of climate-related issues is also needed in spatial development and heritage conservation.

### 3. Materials and Methods

The workshop resulted from a collaboration between Roma Tre and Humboldt Universities, within the context of a European project titled *OpenHeritage—Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HERitage Reusethrough Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment*, exploring the (social, economic, territorial) potentials of community-driven heritage transformation [39]. Nine students were selected within the Department of Architecture at Roma Tre University through an open call launched in July 2021. The teaching team, formed of the three co-authors of this article, and supported by researchers at *Laboratorio Città Corviale*, included experts and researchers working at the intersection of spatial planning, architecture, and heritage.

Following our hypothesis, namely that IBL supports the education of students in heritage planning dealing with complexity and uncertainty, the workshop mirrored the IBL phases, to test its validity in this context. It therefore followed a three-step and objective-oriented methodology. While these moments are described in detail in the following section, it is worth noting that students were provided with some basic materials to facilitate the organisation and finalisation of their results. The most fruitful stage was a visit to the 17th Venice Architecture Biennale (2021), using the exhibition as a source of existing global knowledge on its main theme of: *How we will live together?* The Biennale

provided the first of various sets-of-knowledge (international case studies), mirrored in the students' work. The teaching team thus supported the study through a series of collective discussions (online and offline) throughout the duration of the workshop, from September to December 2021. Crucial to the workshop delivery is the role played by *Laboratorio Città Corviale* (hereafter, Corviale Lab), which has been operating in the Corviale neighbourhood since 2018, re-establishing here new levels of publicness [40]. The opening of this space corresponds to the necessary changes in supporting transformation, didactics, and research, given the changing context of inquiry. The approach mentioned above, of inquiry and immersion, requires proximity to contexts. This was one of the main drivers for establishing the Corviale Lab, bringing the university's activities into the neighbourhood where this approach can gain its full concreteness and empirical evidence [41]. Corviale and its lab constitute the second set-of-knowledge (people and place) that was part of this educational format. The Lab's location, near the market and a community of artists and craftspeople, also enabled direct relationships with inhabitants, facilitating exchanges with students and visitors. Aligning with other European experiences that operate in large scale social housing estate, it is not just a physical space but an "interstice" that works at the margin of the system it interacts with, activating relationships and connections [42]. In addition, in the context of the workshop, it has thus enabled students to move quickly from the experience of the Biennale to that of Corviale. Following the metaphor of a pilot book (*portolano*) and of its complex routes, it can be said that Corviale Lab was the landing place on a continent already equipped and organised for reception, exchange, and shared reflection.

#### 4. Results of the Expanded Workshop

##### 4.1. Pre-Workshop and the Biennale Exploration

The work was developed in two main phases that concluded with a third stage dedicated to dissemination, including both the oral presentation of results by students and the reflections presented in this paper. The work was thus structured into three object-oriented tasks that aimed, respectively, to set the theoretical ground and highlight cultural trajectories of design; analyse, test, and critically re-think Corviale; and to communicate the results.

An online preparatory phase anticipated the various associated activities. This ultimately consisted of recapping the common cultural background, built among almost all the participants during the Urban Studies course convened by Giovanni Caudo at the Architecture Department, Roma Tre University; and an initial collection of further texts, articles, and experiences related to the 2021 Biennale, thereby providing the third set-of-knowledge (theory). Identity and commonality are some key concepts that built the link between the theoretical basis for the collective reflection offered during the Urban Studies course and the possible keys to approach the Biennale.

The workshop *Common future: Glimpses on how we will live together* (Figure 1) provided the opportunity to experiment with IBL approaches by contributing responses to the (research) question posed by the Biennale's title, *How will we live together?*. The overarching objective was to contribute to the international debate on spatial development, using the exhibition as a source for various approaches, discussions, exhibits, and much more, on the overarching theme of the Biennale.

The visit focused on the construction of a personal path of inquiry, with students building their own set of references comprising books, images, and projects. Navigating the Biennale's numerous stimuli, students were asked to produce a conceptual map, namely a pilot book (*portolano* in Italian) in which they designed their own route of investigation (Figure 2).

The results were collected, shared, and systematised to explicit, recurrent design trajectories to be used as the theoretical basis for the second part of the workshop. Attending the exhibition offered the opportunity to address the initial phase of IBL (i.e., developing the question; reviewing the state of research; defining the problem), thereby orienting a common understanding of contemporary urban issues. Drawing on the various *portolano*,

the following theoretical categories were established, which served to critically investigate the complex reality of Corviale: adapt things; make knowledge; inhabit thresholds; engage the rural; place oneself in the flow; treat the soil; gather things and/or people; foster diversity; be open to the possibilities of play; recognise and harmonise different rhythms.

Considering the set of reflections presented hereafter, the exhibition also served to recreate teaching and professional tools, advancing their reorganisation through experimental educational activities.

The poster features the title "Common futures" in a large, bold, serif font, with the subtitle "Glimpses of how living together" in a smaller, italicized serif font below it. The main body of the poster contains several lines of text, including dates and locations for three meetings: "Online 04/09/2023", "Venice 06/10/2023", and "Rome 03/11/2023". To the right of the text, there is a list of names, likely the organizers or speakers. At the bottom right, there are logos for "5" and "A" (likely representing the organizing institution).

**Figure 1.** Poster for the workshop, providing information about the workshop e.g., the topic, the first three meetings (online, in Venice and Rome), and how/by when to register.





**Figure 2.** *Portolano* by Claudia Marinetti. The work presents a transcalar interpretation of contemporary urban and architectural issues, connecting different projects exhibited in the Biennale. The spaces of play become devices to reflect on spatial re-appropriation and ways of coexistence between human and non-human beings.

#### 4.2. Rome: Exploring Corviale

In Rome, the workshop consisted of an on-site investigation of Corviale, a public housing complex located in the south-west periphery of the Italian capital. Corviale opened in 1983 and is one outcome of a national strategy launched in the 1960s that aimed to solve the housing shortage by constructing a new public district (Zone Plan no. 61, Law no. 167 of 18 April 1962, setting the rules for the public acquisition of areas to be developed through public housing projects). It is one of the most widely recognised symbols of the production of public cities in Rome and beyond. Corviale formed part of the first Plan for Economic and Social Housing in Rome (PEEP) and was designed for about 6800 inhabitants, with public facilities of 50 square meters per inhabitant, far above the legal minimum of 18 square meters. Of the 60 hectares of land, 36% is used for services and only 7% for buildings. This is the most striking feature of Corviale, a single urban building almost a kilometre long and nine storeys high, with a street of shops and public services, professional studios, and community spaces running through its interior. It acts as a barrier at the edge of the built-up city and faces west, towards the sea and the Roman landscape, the Valle dei Casali. This creates a scenario in which nature, agricultural, and urban activities merge, forming an entirely modern landscape with the Roman countryside. A neighbourhood characterised by an extreme duality between density and the rarefied has come to be seen as a radical architectural exercise [43].

The project, designed by a team led by Mario Fiorentino, develops at the margins of the existing urban tissue and unfolds within a ring that provides access to a complex distribution of streets and public spaces (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** Corviale perspective view.

Conceived as a machine for living together, Corviale is composed of three main residential bodies and a nearby cooperative housing project. Crossing the area longitudinally, the first building is an 11-storey construction, well known for being almost 1 km long. It is accessed along five secondary axes that intersect the building transversally, defining residential management units (Figures 4 and 5).

However, the defining characteristic of this element is the fourth level, commonly known as the *piano libero* (free floor). Originally intended to host public and commercial functions and services, it never functioned as such and, consequently, was squatted soon after Corviale opened (around 1989).

Running parallel to the main body, the second body (shorter and smaller) includes different typologies of apartments and a sequence of public spaces and services oriented toward the countryside. Finally, a diagonal building was originally intended to connect the complex to the closest neighbourhood; the triangular shape, a supermarket positioned at the end of this building, was designed in continuity with the rest of the complex, hosting one of Corviale's service corridors, ideally opened to the rest of the city. Although the supermarket was built and is still operational, this connection was never realised; on the contrary, the supermarket is an autonomous structure, intentionally detached from the housing complex, tracing a sharp division with the rest of the territory.

Embodying principles of the Modernist movement in architecture and thus following the fate of its contemporary oeuvres, Corviale is reckoned as a post-WWII monument. Today it is shortlisted in the Italian Architecture Census of the second half of the 20th century, which collects contemporary architecture considered of historic and artistic value [44]. However, the complex remains unfinished and has become a symbol of public failure, criminality, and growing despair. Since the 1990s, Corviale became a major field of political confrontation. Depicted as a modern monster, right-wing narratives oriented the public debate towards demolishing Corviale, presenting it as symbolising a failed leftist vision of architecture and urbanism [45].



**Figure 4.** Corviale construction site. Photo: Aldo Feroce.



**Figure 5.** Corviale main building. Photo: Giulia Tomassetti.

Although the “Corviale problem” (Ibid.) was eventually tackled through diverse regeneration projects (the Green Kilometre but also “*Regenerare Corviale*” by Laura Peretti Architects [46]), the complex still poses open questions. Nowadays, Corviale’s reality is also characterised by its aging population and underuse of both its public spaces and residential units. On the other hand, the complex’s extreme architecture has gained growing popularity, enhanced through a body of both bottom-up and professional artistic productions. How can a new residential project be pursued along with an up-to-date social project? How does this fixed and enormous structure (self)respond to contingencies and needs in times of uncertainty? Which instruments or trajectories might be followed in order to make its idea of “living together” more open and sustainable?

#### 4.3. Studying at and with Corviale

At Corviale, the group of students was hosted by the *Laboratorio Città Corviale*, a research laboratory promoted by the Department of Architecture at Roma Tre University together with the Lazio Region Department of Social Policy (coordinated by G. Caudo and F. Careri, see project website for further details [47]). Whilst it aligns with other pedagogical and research environments developed in Italian public housing districts such as San Siro (Milan) [48] and Villa Mirafiori (Turin), it primarily has an operative role in the heritage regeneration. The Corviale Lab was established in 2018 to support the process of regularising and transforming the fourth floor, which was initiated the following year according to the Green Kilometre (GK) project. Designed by Guendalina Salimei, the GK is part of a wider regeneration programme (i.e., *contratto di quartiere*) that has foreseen the reuse of the fourth floor through a combination of regular housing units and public spaces. Considering the peculiarity of the situation, difficulties associated with resident relocation were exacerbated by conflicts between regular and irregular inhabitants, likewise by various forms of criminal activity. For the transformation to happen in a sustainable and peaceful way, therefore, the restoration plan was conceived as a process per block, temporarily relocating the residents and resettling them once the restored dwellings are completed, and was accompanied through the social work of the Lab (only persons whose circumstances – e.g., low income – qualify them for public housing are reallocated at Corviale); its main aim is indeed to establish a dialogue with “displaced” residents, and to mitigate the trauma of the overall operation by connecting the many territorial actors around Corviale towards further trajectories of development. The Lab functions as a mediator between social and public parties, developing a multiplicity of projects across the cultural, educational, and social innovation sectors. Corviale Lab has thus emerged as an indispensable tool for implementing urban renewal. About half of the planned houses have been built and 70 families moved, involving three main steps: a thorough and direct knowledge of the inhabitants of the houses, including identifying community leaders; person-to-person dialogue to explain the project, its timetable, and the modalities of moving to other homes, to allow demolition and reconstruction; and finally, these actions were complemented over time by cultural initiatives, book presentations, and performances that involved residents and the community in moments that had a distinctly playful character.

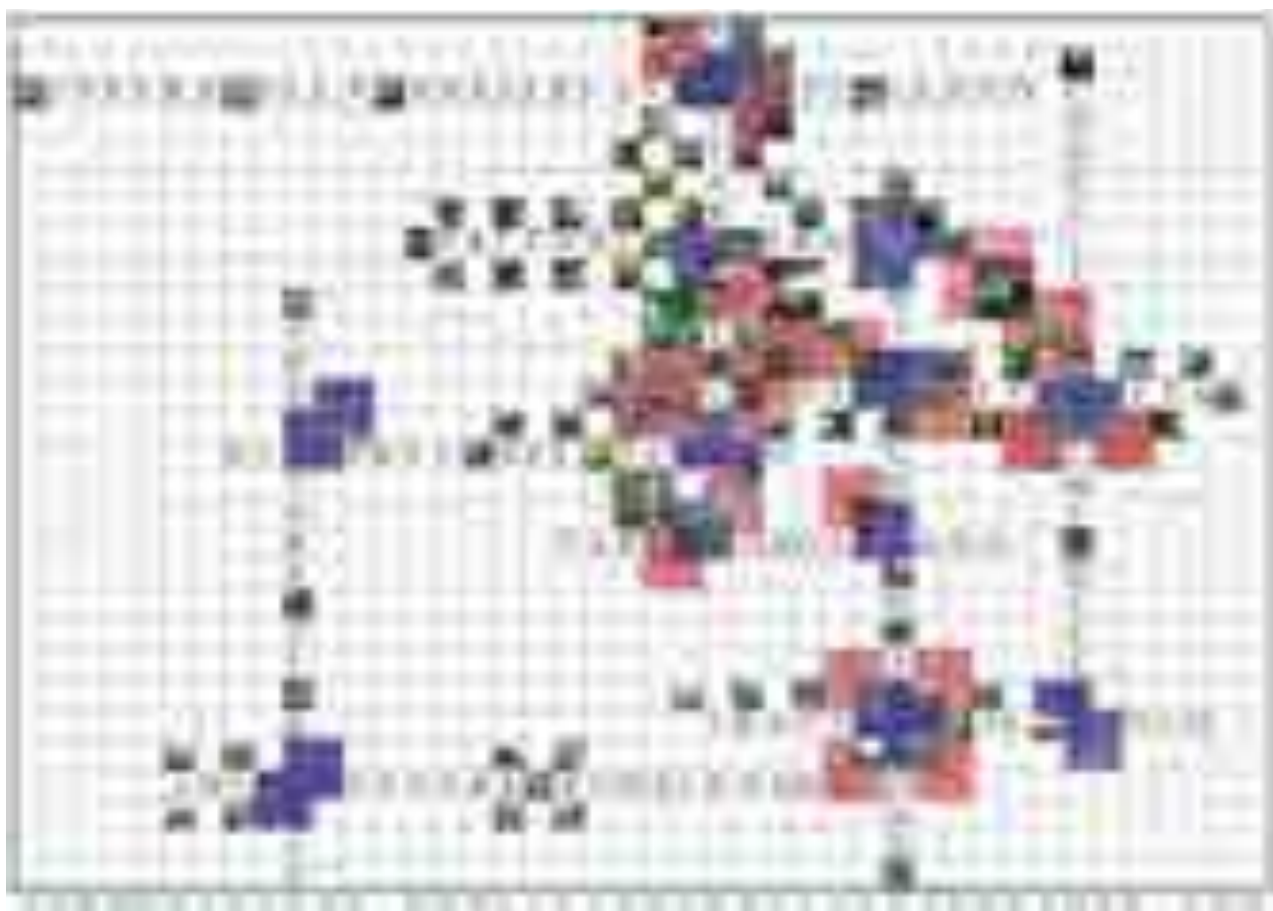
The Corviale Lab therefore offered an urban *dispositif* to dive deep into the context, tailoring the definition of the research plan and methods of the workshop on one side, and conducting, evaluating, and then classifying the research results on the basis of its real-time experience.

Students’ observations were conducted through photographic investigation, drawings, texts, and by chatting with inhabitants, including a site visit to new dwellings and to the *Memories Exhibition*, one of the projects developed by the Corviale Lab aimed not only at documenting the dwellings’ renovation, but also at creating a new common story, drawing on ordinary heritage materials and practices. The results were grouped around some key concepts that served to disassemble and reshape Corviale’s figure, creating a new physical and theoretical unity that helps to show some alternative approaches to maintaining a thriving community within this remnant of the Modernist movement. As part of this

IBL, the local Corviale Lab team (Sara Braschi and Sofia Sebastianelli) supported students' discussions and self-reflection processes.

#### 4.4. Outputs

The results were collected by means of two drawings. The first presented an initial analysis of the complex, illustrating the multiple dynamics, both formal and informal, occurring within Corviale. The second reassembled Corviale according to the categories that emerged from the Biennale, and thus depicted spontaneous or formal design approaches. Evidence repeatedly indicated that the complex functions as infrastructure, whereby different typologies of spatial surplus have served to provide space for testing unplanned solutions—whether in terms of housing, (cultural) production, public space, or the creation of heritage. Situated knowledge—created and recreated by the communities—was identified by the students, as well as the multi-realities created and recreated in social and spatial forms. According to different temporal factors, means, and human and non-human actants, the new assemblage proposed by the students illustrates that the “fragmented redundancy” of Corviale sets the scene for configurations grounded in more open and vital relationships between fellow inhabitants and spatialities, defining transitional spaces towards new forms of co-habitation and co-production (Figure 6). Students' investigations returned signs of change taking place in Corviale; these sometimes pertain to small details that act as a further stratification in the temporal process of the building-city, providing insights that are even more significant if considered in relation to the rigidity of the machine for living conceived by Fiorentino.



**Figure 6.** Final assemblage of Corviale, proposed by students, including a selection of the most significant photos took during the photographic campaign at Corviale and clustered according to emerging themes.

The final reflections of the workshop were thus presented via a seminar held in December 2021, organised by NABA (*Nuova Accademia delle belle Arti*) and the Department of Architecture at Roma Tre University. The workshop emerged from a wider experience, initiated in February 2021 through collaboration between these two institutions, that produced a video for the Italian Pavilion, presented during the 2021 Biennale. Although not fully independent, stage 3 of the IBL (i.e., presenting, discussing, and publishing the results) will thus conclude with the publication of this article summarising the process.

## 5. Discussion

This paper presents the IBL approach as a learning format and opportunity to follow individual research questions inspired by the Biennale and to learn from the exhibits, taking into consideration related theoretical discussions in the field. Corviale and the community orientation at the site allowed the co-production of empirical knowledge about how this architectural heritage, as an enormous, fixed structure, offers situated contingencies and fulfils people's needs in times of uncertainty. The students experienced a learning and research environment that itself is a co-evolutionary process.

In doing so, we posed ourselves some uncomfortable questions, focusing on why IBL and embeddedness is so important in teaching architecture, heritage, and planning in times of complexity and uncertainty. Furthermore, the article shows that IBL supports education in heritage and planning by systematising the process of collaborative action [28,29] and learning [16,27,30].

From this viewpoint, the three stages of IBL provide a way to establish a systematic correspondence between learners and the object of study (see for instance phase 1: formulation of personal research question, etc.), blending students' observations with their proactive participation. However, the adoption of the IBL approach presents opportunities to follow *trajectories* of design, uses, and reuses, and to take into consideration the complexity of our world both in terms of its "living aspects" (communities, but more generally actants) and emerging climate challenges. At the same time, this has contributed to opening up the academic discourse by presenting students as operative subjects of the international debate on *how will we live (learn?) together*, and also as co-makers of the future Corviale together with the community there.

Initial evidence collected during the workshop itself indeed confirms that educational activities stemming from clear research questions and "embedded" ways of inquiry-based learning present remarkable opportunities for students, as much as teachers, to increase their ability to navigate into fragile futures with flexibility and critical (self-) reflection.

The "double movement", in Rome and Venice, also serves as a *dispositif* to build knowledge-bridging theoretical (studying) and practical (transforming) domains by means of research. In this view, it is worth noting two aspects: firstly, the central role of international collaborations and/or linkages with institutions such as the Venice Biennale to advance "ready-for-use" results from educational activity; secondly, the presence of an on-site laboratory such as the Corviale Lab as a supportive tool for immersive educational and design experiences, both of which are increasingly in need of constant experimentation and presence in the territory. All in all, the research results also represent an important incentive for the Corviale Lab team to further develop the lab itself—both in terms of method and operational purpose—to support teaching in a systematic way. The integration of temporal aspects, tacit knowledge, and co-production of knowledge with communities as part of higher education curricula thus pairs with those requirements that are believed to be crucial in education not only for understanding the kinds of places and objects to be preserved but also to constantly update conservation practice, its values, and meaning. The contribution shows how this community-related IBL format allows researchers to consider what bonds together the residents of Corviale and forces an opening towards the inclusion of plural sets-of-knowledge, cultures, and actors in education processes. Indeed, this investigation is underpinned by assumptions that the built environment cannot be conceived of merely as an object or a composition of objects but rather as co-evolutionary phenomena to be

followed along real and imagined lifelines [49] and which, as such, displays the complexity that Edgar Morin addressed in his work [1,2].

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, G.C., F.F. and H.O.; Methodology, G.C., F.F. and H.O.; Writing—original draft, G.C., F.F. and H.O.; Writing—review & editing, G.C., F.F. and H.O. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding, publication was funded by the Humboldt-University zu Berlin.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** Not applicable.

**Acknowledgments:** The authors are immensely grateful to all those who participated in the workshop and followed its evolution over time. First of all, the Roma Tre students who made this work possible, infusing it with great enthusiasm and passion: Sofia Nicoletti Altimari; Paola Azzarone; Lapo D’Alessandris; Viola De Vita; Sofia Del Signore; Chiara Di Mario; Ilaria Leva; Claudia Marinetti; Giulia Tomassetti. Special thanks go to Sara Braschi and Sofia Sebastianelli for opening the Corviale Lab doors and supporting us in the intense endeavour of discovering Corviale. The article processing charge was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation)—491192747 and the Open Access Publication Fund of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

1. Morin, E. *Les Sept Savoirs Nécessaires à l’éducation Du Futur*; UNESCO: Paris, France, 1999. Available online: [https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000117740\\_fre](https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000117740_fre) (accessed on 6 October 2022).
2. Ajello, A.R. Method of Knowledge and the Challenges of the Planetary Society: Edgar Morin’s Pedagogical Proposal. *World Futures* **2005**, *61*, 511–533. [CrossRef]
3. Rittel, H.W.J.; Webber, M.M. Dilemmas in a general theory of planning. *Policy Sci.* **1973**, *4*, 155–169. [CrossRef]
4. Morel, H.; Megarry, W.; Potts, A.; Jyoti, H.; Debra, R.; Yunus, A.; Eduardo, B.; May, C.; Greg, F.; Sarah, F.; et al. *Global Research and Action Agenda on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change*; ICOMOS & ISCM CHC: Charenton-le-Pont, France; Paris, France, 2022. Available online: <https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2716/> (accessed on 6 October 2022).
5. Jigyasu, R. *Heritage and Resilience. Issues and Opportunities for Reducing Disaster Risks. Background Document for a Session on “Heritage and Resilience”*, Geneva, Switzerland, 19–23 May 2013; WHO: Geneva, Switzerland, 2013.
6. Roders, A.P.; Bandarin, F. (Eds.) *Reshaping Urban Conservation: The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action*; Springer: Singapore, 2019. [CrossRef]
7. Stegmeijer, E.; Veldpaus, L. (Eds.) *A Research Agenda for Heritage Planning: Perspectives from Europe*; Edward Elgar Publishing: Cheltenham, UK, 2021. Available online: <https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/gbp/a-research-agenda-for-heritage-planning-9781788974622.html> (accessed on 28 October 2021).
8. Amenta, L.; Russo, M.; van Timmeren, A. (Eds.) *Regenerative Territories: Dimensions of Circularity for Healthy Metabolisms*; Springer International Publishing: Cham, Switzerland, 2022; Volume 128. [CrossRef]
9. Smith, L. *The Uses of Heritage*; Routledge: London, UK, 2006.
10. Verdini, G. Planetary Urbanisation and the Built Heritage from a Non-Western Perspective: The Question of ‘How’ We Should Protect the Past. *Built Herit.* **2017**, *1*, 73–82. [CrossRef]
11. Brenner, N. (Ed.) *Implosions/Explosions. Towards a Study of Planetary Urbanization*; JOVIS: Berlin, Germany, 2014.
12. Council of Europe. European Landscape Convention. 2000. Available online: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treaty-num=176> (accessed on 10 January 2023).
13. Council of Europe. Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society. 2005. Available online: <https://rm.coe.int/1680083746> (accessed on 10 January 2023).
14. Presidency of the Council of the European Union. *Urban Agenda for the EU: Pact of Amsterdam*; Council of European Union: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2016.
15. Grin, J.; Rotmans, J.; Schot, J. *Transitions to Sustainable Development: New Directions in the Study Of*; Routledge: London, UK, 2010. Available online: <https://www.routledge.com/Transitions-to-Sustainable-Development-New-Directions-in-the-Study-of-Long/Grin-Rotmans-Schot/p/book/9780415898041> (accessed on 26 January 2023).
16. Lanz, F.; Pendlebury, J. Adaptive reuse: A critical review. *J. Archit.* **2022**, *27*, 441–462. [CrossRef]

17. May, S.; Holtorf, C. Uncertain futures. In *Heritage Futures: Comparative Approaches to Natural and Cultural Heritage Practices*; Harrison, R., DeSilvey, C., Holtorf, C., MacDonald, S., Bartolini, N., Breithoff, E., Fredheim, H., Lyons, A., May, S., Morgan, J., et al., Eds.; UCL Press: Chicago, IL, USA, 2020; pp. 263–275.
18. Mieg, H.A. (Ed.) *Inquiry-Based Learning—Undergraduate Research: The German Multidisciplinary Experience*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2019.
19. Boelens, L. A Flat Ontology in Spatial Planning: Opening Up a New Landscape or Just a Dead End? *DISP—Plan Rev.* **2021**, *57*, 4–15. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Harvey, D.C. Heritage Pasts and Heritage Presents: Temporality, meaning and the scope of heritage studies. *Int. J. Herit. Stud.* **2001**, *7*, 319–338. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Harrison, R.; DeSilvey, C.; Holtorf, C.; MacDonald, S.; Bartolini, N.; Breithoff, E.; Fredheim, H.; Lyons, A.; May, S.; Morgan, J.; et al. (Eds.) *Heritage Futures: Comparative Approaches to Natural and Cultural Heritage Practices*; UCL Press: Chicago, IL, USA, 2020.
22. Hall, S. Whose heritage? Un-settling ‘the heritage’, re-imagining the post-nation. In *The Politics of Heritage: The Legacies of Race*; Littler, J., Naidoo, R., Eds.; Routledge: London, UK, 2004; pp. 21–31. Available online: <http://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/uniroma3-ebooks/detail.action?docID=199418> (accessed on 5 July 2021).
23. Roders, A.P. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action: Eight Years Later. In *Reshaping Urban Conservation: The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action*; Creativity, Heritage and the City; Roders, A.P., Bandarin, F., Eds.; Springer: Singapore, 2019; pp. 21–54. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. van Knippenberg, K.; Boonstra, B.; Boelens, L. Communities, Heritage and Planning: Towards a Co-Evolutionary Heritage Approach. *Plan. Theory Pract.* **2022**, *23*, 26–42. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. DeSilvey, C.; Harrison, R. Anticipating loss: Rethinking endangerment in heritage futures. *Int. J. Herit. Stud.* **2020**, *26*, 1–7. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. DeSilvey, C.; Fredheim, H.; Fluck, H.; Hails, R.; Harrison, R.; Samuel, I.; Blundell, A. When Loss is More: From Managed Decline to Adaptive Release. *Hist. Environ. Policy Pract.* **2021**, *12*, 418–433. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Euler-Rolle, B. Management of Change—Systematik der Denkmalwerte. In *Die Veränderung von Denkmalen*; Wieshaider, W., Ed.; Facultas: Vienna, Austria, 2019; pp. 97–107.
28. Fava, F. Commoning Adaptive Heritage Reuse as a Driver of Social Innovation: Naples and the Scugnizzo Liberato Case Study. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 191. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Ingold, T. *Making: Anthropology, Archaeology, Art and Architecture*; Routledge: London, UK, 2013. Available online: <https://www.routledge.com/Making-Anthropology-Archaeology-Art-and-Architecture/Ingold/p/book/9780415567237> (accessed on 26 July 2022).
30. Tremp, P.; Hildbrand, T. Forschungsorientiertes Studium—Universitäre Lehre. Das “Zürcher Framework” zur Verknüpfung von Lehre und Forschung. In *Einführung in die Studiengangentwicklung*; Brinker, T., Tremp, P., Eds.; DGWF-Hochschule und Weiterbildung: Berlin, Germany, 2012; pp. 101–116.
31. Oevermann, H.; Ereğ, A.; Hein, C.; Horan, C.; Krasznahorkai, K.; Göttsche Lange, I.S.; Manahasa, E.; Martin, M.; Menezes, M.; Nikšič, M.; et al. Heritage Requires Citizens’ Knowledge: The COST Place-Making Action and Responsible Research. In *The Responsibility of Science*; Mieg, H.A., Ed.; Studies in History and Philosophy of Science; Springer International Publishing: Cham, Switzerland, 2022; pp. 233–255. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Oevermann, H.; Escherich, M.; Engelmann, I. Untersuchungen zum industriellen Erbe. *Community-Orientierung als Weiterentwicklung des Forschenden Lernens* **2022**, *2*, 85–96.
33. Huber, L. Warum Forschendes Lernen nötig und möglich ist. In *Forschendes Lernen im Studium: Aktuelle Konzepte und Erfahrungen*; Huber, L., Ed.; UVW: Berlin, Germany, 2009; Volume 10, pp. 9–35.
34. Albrecht, L. Inquiry-Based Learning in Architecture. In *Inquiry-Based Learning—Undergraduate Research: The German Multidisciplinary Experience*; Mieg, H.A., Ed.; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2019.
35. Chu, S.K.; Reynolds, R.B.; Tavares, N.J.; Notari, M.; Yi Lee Wing, C. *21st Century Skills Development Through Inquiry-Based Learning*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2017. Available online: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-10-2481-8> (accessed on 28 July 2022).
36. World Economic Forum. The Future of Jobs Report 2020. 2020. Available online: [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_Future\\_of\\_Jobs\\_2020.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Future_of_Jobs_2020.pdf) (accessed on 10 January 2023).
37. Wang, X.; Guo, L. How to Promote University Students to Innovative Use Renewable Energy? An Inquiry-Based Learning Course Model. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 1418. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Brumann, S.; Ohl, U.; Schulz, J. Inquiry-Based Learning on Climate Change in Upper Secondary Education: A Design-Based Approach. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 3544. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. OpenHeritage website. Available online: <https://openheritage.eu/> (accessed on 1 February 2023).
40. Braschi, S.S. Il Pubblico re-esiste in periferia. L’esperienza del Laboratorio di Città Corviale. In *Storie Di Quartieri Pubblici. Progetti e Sperimentazioni per Valorizzare l’abitare*; Delera, A., Ginelli, E., Eds.; Mimesis: Sesto San Giovanni, Italy, 2022; pp. 279–285.
41. Caudo, G.; Regenerate Corviale. *Future Housing*. Battista, A., Ed.; Available online: <https://www.intechopen.com/online-first/84064> (accessed on 7 December 2022).



42. Aernouts, N.; Cognetti, F.; Maranghi, E. Introduction: Framing Living Labs in Large-Scale Social Housing Estates in Europe. In *Urban Living Lab for Local Regeneration: Beyond Participation in Large-Scale Social Housing Estates*; The Urban Book Series; Aernouts, N., Cognetti, F., Maranghi, E., Eds.; Springer International Publishing: Cham, Switzerland, 2023; pp. 1–15. [CrossRef]
43. Caudo, G. La città pubblica. *Urbanistica* **2011**, *LXIII*, 118–121.
44. Direzione Generale Creatività Contemporanea. Architetture del Secondo 900. Available online: <http://www.architetturecontemporanee.beniculturali.it/architetture/index.php> (accessed on 10 January 2023).
45. Bonomo, B. Il “serpentone” conteso. Breve storia politica di un simbolo dell’edilizia popolare romana/The Disputed “Big Snake”. A Brief Political History of a Social Housing Symbol in Rome. *iQuaderni di Urbanistica Tre*, 2023; *in press*.
46. Laura Peretti Architects. Regenerare Corviale. 2015. Available online: <https://www.lauraperettiarchitects.com/project/rigenerare-corviale/> (accessed on 10 January 2023).
47. Laboratorio Città Corviale Website. Available online: <https://laboratoriocorviale.it/chi-siamo/> (accessed on 10 January 2023).
48. Cognetti, F.; Castelnuovo, I. Mapping San Siro lab: Experimenting grounded, interactive and mutual learning for inclusive cities. *Trans. Assoc. Eur. Sch. Plan.* **2019**, *3*, 37–54. [CrossRef]
49. Camillo, B.; Bianchetti, C. *Lifelines: Politics, Ethics, and the Affective Economy of Inhabiting*; Jovis: Berlin, Germany, 2022.

**Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.

1 Matteo Basso<sup>a</sup> Federica Fava<sup>b\*</sup> and Laura Fregolent<sup>c</sup>

2 *<sup>a</sup>Department of Design and Planning in Complex Environments, IUAV University of*  
3 *Venice, Venice, Italy; <sup>b</sup>Department of Design and Planning in Complex Environments,*  
4 *IUAV University of Venice, Venice, Italy; <sup>c</sup>Department of Design and Planning in*  
5 *Complex Environments, IUAV University of Venice, Venice, Italy<sup>1</sup>*

6 Federica Fava\*

7 e-mail: federica.fava@uniroma3.it

8

9 **Resisting Venice. Individual and Collective Housing Practices to Stay**  
10 **Put in the Tourist City**

11

12 Whereas Venice (Italy) has been extensively analysed through the lens of tourism,  
13 little has been written so far regarding the resistance practices emerging due to  
14 increasing tourism-led gentrification. This paper presents two examples of housing  
15 initiatives taking place in the historic city and its neighbouring lagoon islands. The first,  
16 promoted by a collective actor (*Assemblea Sociale per la Casa*), concerns the selection,  
17 occupation, and self-restoration of public dwellings located in the historic city; the  
18 second, an individual choice made by some citizens, concerns moving to the small  
19 lagoon islands as not simply a form of displacement, but as a resistance mechanism  
20 against the progressive expansion of the tourism industry into the lagoon margins.  
21 Drawing on Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso's (2020) work, the aim of this contribution is  
22 to provide an interpretation of such initiatives as examples of resistance practices in  
23 gentrifying contexts, and to enrich the literature on resisting gentrification by stressing  
24 their informal, invisible, and ambiguous nature.

25

26 **Keywords:** Housing; gentrification; resistance; conflicts; urban practices, economic  
27 and social innovation.

28

---

<sup>1</sup> The Department of Design and Planning in Complex Environments is currently part of the Department of Architecture and Arts of the same University. At the present, Federica Fava is research fellow at Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture.

29 **Introduction**

30 This paper presents the results of two research projects launched in 2017 and  
31 developed until 2021 that provide empirical evidence of the conditions of habitability  
32 characterizing the current Venicescape in Italy. The research considers private and  
33 collective initiatives taking place in the historic city<sup>2</sup> of Venice and its neighbouring  
34 lagoon islands<sup>3</sup> and critically reflects on their role in resisting tourism gentrification. We  
35 believe that the selected practices increase knowledge about emerging (bottom-up)  
36 responses to tourism gentrification and expand possible strategies to design alternatives  
37 for the tourist city.

38 The article unpacks two groups of initiatives enriching the repertoire of practices  
39 enacted by citizens in gentrifying territories. The first is promoted by the *Assemblea*  
40 *Sociale per la Casa* (ASC) (Social Assembly for Housing), an urban movement  
41 defending housing rights in the lagoon by setting a social platform that advances  
42 principles of residential accessibility, commonality, and participation; the second  
43 includes private housing solutions occurring at the geographical margins of the historic  
44 city, namely into the minor islands of the lagoon (Fig. 2).

---

<sup>2</sup> Venetians usually refer to the water city of Venice as the ‘historic city’ instead of ‘the historic city centre’ to emphasize its autonomous status as a city instead of as simply the ‘centre’ of a larger territory. Worth noting is that the municipal spatial plan also refers to it as the ‘ancient city.’ Therefore, we will use the term ‘historic city’ throughout the text.

<sup>3</sup> The Municipality of Venice includes not only the historic city in the lagoon, but also several islands commonly referred to as ‘minor’ or ‘small’ (regardless of their size), and a sprawling mainland comprised of the cities of Mestre and Marghera. Administratively, the Municipality is divided into 6 districts and, for statistical purposes, 12 neighbourhoods (see fig. 1).



45

46

Figure 1. *Venice's administrative organisation. Authors' elaboration*

47



48

49

Figure 2. *The lagoon minor islands considered in this study. Authors' elaboration*

50

51 The analysis aligns with recent studies aimed at expanding resistance practices to  
52 include initiatives that are “identity-based, [. . .] heterogeneous, somehow contradictory  
53 and incoherent, reflecting the intimate conflicting feelings of individuals, deliberately  
54 invisible, unconscious and practised in solitude” (Annunziata and Clara Rivas-Alonso  
55 2018, 395). Drawing on the seminal work of Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso (2020), we  
56 embrace the idea that collectively driven practices (see ASC) are not the only methods  
57 of introducing anti-gentrification seeds, but there are also individual, minor, hidden  
58 responses, such moving to the islands of the lagoon. To advance the theorization of  
59 resistance in gentrification studies, we adapt the authors’ framework to Venice and read  
60 the peculiarities that their four conceptual streams – temporality, ambiguity, informality,  
61 (in)visibility – assume in a tourist city.

62 The overarching aim of this paper is to shed light on a constellation of urban  
63 practices that, willingly or not, contrast an imbalanced urban scenario entirely  
64 transformed by tourism. However, in order for our hypothesis to be properly  
65 understood, we need to specify the socio-economic dynamics currently affecting the  
66 lagoon’s margins. Beyond a general trend of depopulation and ageing, minor islands are  
67 also undergoing a profound touristification processes, confirming the tourism industry’s  
68 tendency to produce multiple geographies of gentrification (Cocola-Gant 2018). Islands  
69 such as Poveglia, Sant’Andrea, and Isola della Cura are currently for sale, or have been  
70 recently sold through public auctions, passing from public to private ownership.  
71 Considering the giant cultural and economic values of this heritage (Fig. 3-6),  
72 touristification processes tend to reproduce the same speculative dynamics here that are  
73 affecting Venice as well as other islands,<sup>4</sup> pursuing a logic of exclusivity and opulence.  
74 Although moving to the lagoon islands is a form of displacement impacting the middle  
75 class, in this context, this phenomenon cannot be simply considered as such. Rather, it  
76 also becomes a way to contrast the progressive touristification of these remote  
77 territories. In short, the decision to keep staying in the lagoon contributes to preserving  
78 its habitability and assuring a condition of “normality” within a complex and fragile  
79 environment.

---

<sup>4</sup> For instance, San Clemente, Santa Cristina, and Isola delle Rose are fully devoted to luxury tourism today.



80

81

Figure 3 - Wilderness and remoteness shaping a fascinating lagoon landscape in the islands. Ph. XX



82

83

84

Figure 4 - The islands' cultural heritage: Evidence of its role in ancient lagoon human settlements. Ph. XX



85

86

Figure 5 – The islands’ natural heritage: Marshes adapting to the tidal phenomenon. Ph. XX



87

88

89

Figure 6 – Water-land interactions have fostered the islands as centres of agricultural production and fishermen villages. Ph. XX

90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99

The paper is articulated into seven sections. Following a literature review on the topic of resisting gentrification, a brief overview of the research methodology introduces some current housing and demographic dynamics affecting Venice. What follows is a critical description of the two case studies: the experience of ASC, and the practice of moving into the remote islands of the lagoon. The concluding comments point to some learning outcomes for gentrification studies that can be derived from the exploration of the two cases.

### 100 **Literature Review: Touristification, Gentrification, Resistance**

101 Over the last few years, tourism-development processes have been labelled as one of  
102 the main causes of gentrification in Southern European cities. Due to pressure from  
103 holiday rental platforms, tourism gentrification has defined a new battlefront entailing  
104 various forms of displacement that affect not only the working class but also the middle  
105 class originally responsible for the ‘classic’ gentrification process (Cocola-Gant 2016;  
106 Gotham 2010; Opillard 2017). Nowadays, conditions of spatial exclusivity created  
107 through corporate entertainment and tourism venues (Gotham 2005) proliferate under  
108 the impulse of the sharing economy (e.g., online platforms such as Airbnb, VRBO, and  
109 Couchsurfing), advancing new and pervasive speculative mechanisms (Minoia and  
110 Jokela 2022). Pushing the financialization of housing models to the limit, this hampers  
111 the already weakened ‘right to adequate housing’ (Rolnik 2013), multiplying the  
112 reasons for social discontent, civil activism, and protests.

113 Whilst the connection between gentrification and the various forms of development,  
114 including tourism, has been extensively unpacked, much less has been said about  
115 resisting gentrification (Lees et al. 2016). This evidence has encouraged the creation of  
116 a new body of studies in the field<sup>5</sup> that shed light on plural practices of survivability that  
117 are crucial to combatting the increasing violence of gentrification (Lees, Annunziata and  
118 Rivas-Alonso 2018).

119 As Annunziata and Lees (2016) noted, in Southern Europe, the conceptualisation of  
120 gentrification itself is rather limited, making the discussion about how to resist it

---

<sup>5</sup> Worth mentioning that Sandra Annunziata’s research project *AGAPE: Exploring anti-gentrification practices and policies in Southern European Cities* was funded by Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. The entire body of study produced by the author, who died in early 2019, is forthcoming in Sandra Annunziata, *Oltre la gentrification. Letture di urbanistica critica tra desiderio e resistenze urbane* (Florence: editpress).



121 particularly difficult. However, the ‘antibodies’ to gentrification have recently received  
122 important stimuli from the mobilisation of large international coalitions that act against  
123 tourism gentrification. Access to decent and affordable housing is the first point in the  
124 manifesto proposed by *South Europe Cities Facing Touristification* (SET), a network  
125 comprised of neighbourhood associations and activist groups from 14 Southern  
126 European cities (Venice included) that have joined forces to fight mass tourism. Even  
127 though in Italy this mobilization has failed to impact the regulation of short-term rentals  
128 (Bei and Celata, forthcoming), a common resistance practice is seen in the attention  
129 paid to building awareness, otherwise described as “an internationally and overtly  
130 oriented effort to stay put that strategically mobilizes visibility” (Annunziata 2017, 8).  
131 Today, this is an aspect increasingly intertwined with the battle for the urban commons  
132 (Caciagli and Milan 2021).

133 Resistance practices can be also recognised as micro individually enacted actions that  
134 help to contrast urban commodification (Annunziata 2017). With the aim of decoding a  
135 wider repertoire of practices in Istanbul and Rome, Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso  
136 (2020) proposed four conceptual streams that focus on elements of temporality,  
137 ambiguity, informality, and invisibility. Accordingly, *temporality* means considering  
138 time as an ally (i.e., acting promptly and in a timely manner as a crucial strategy to  
139 avoid displacement) as well as the mobilization of past narratives and memories to  
140 create a solidarity network and a general aptitude for resistance; *ambiguity* refers to the  
141 contradictions (i.e., ambiguous goals and values) that can be identified in collective and  
142 individual actions when resisting gentrification; *informality* represents a way of staying  
143 put by negotiating institutional spaces or interlacing relationships of mutual help; lastly,  
144 *invisibility* involves rationalised choices aimed at creating cohesive environments, but is  
145 also ordinary lifestyles needed to reinforce more visible reclamations.

146 Drawing on this analytical framework, we will apply the proposed categories to our  
147 case studies with the aim of adding new nuances to the discourse. Beyond their  
148 diversity, what clearly emerges from the following experiences is a creative and mostly  
149 hidden dimension that re-shapes the urban, economic, and social spheres. Thus, looking  
150 at aspects of resistance offers insights to tackle global challenges through highly  
151 contextualized resources, encouraging urban diversification in terms of space,  
152 aesthetics, economy, and conviviality.

153

154 **Materials and Methods**

155 This study draws on a qualitative research methodology in addition to the elaboration  
156 of data – provided by the City of Venice and its Public Housing Agency<sup>6</sup> (ATER) – to  
157 examine some demographic and housing issues currently affecting the city. The  
158 research was based on a set of in-depth interviews (Appendix 1) with citizens and actors  
159 involved in producing alternative residential solutions in the historic city of Venice and  
160 the minor lagoon islands. The interviews were carried out between 2017 and 2018 and  
161 were updated (or conducted anew) in 2021 to verify the evolution of the initiatives,  
162 particularly due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

163 Regarding the first case, ASC, the analysis seeks to understand how the occupation  
164 of abandoned residential buildings is carried out and works as more than a sort of  
165 ‘housing service’, but as a means of regenerating the urban, architectural, and social  
166 fabric of the city. The case study is part of a broader study based on both an analysis of  
167 public housing stock data and in-depth interviews, and 4 out of 30 interviews are  
168 reported to illustrate ASC practice.<sup>7</sup>

169 Due to its illegal nature, the mapping of occupied dwellings was avoided. However,  
170 the size of this reality and its localisation was derived from interviews with some of  
171 ASC’s spokespersons. These also helped reveal the motivations and perspectives  
172 driving the group and its proactive role in the public housing domain. Specifically,  
173 attention has been devoted to exploring how such processes contribute to revitalising  
174 the city not only in terms of housing, but also in terms of public space and social  
175 innovation. Therefore, interviews were combined with participant observations in  
176 salient moments of ASC activity such as the sixth session of the International Tribunal  
177 on Evictions (Venice, 28-30 September 2017)<sup>8</sup>.

178 With respect to ‘new islanders,’ 16 in-depth interviews were carried out (5 quoted  
179 here) to investigate the biographies and life choices of some of the individuals who  
180 decided to settle in the minor islands. For privacy reasons, the municipal registry offices  
181 are not allowed to provide a list of these new residents. Without any claim of statistical  
182 exhaustiveness, the 16 individuals were selected according to the relational, knowledge,  
183 social, and cultural networks of key informants contacted at the outset of our research.  
184 This group is comprised of individuals between 25 and 75 years old that recently moved

---

<sup>6</sup> The *Azienda Territoriale per l’Edilizia Residenziale* is an autonomous public agency that manages, on a provincial scale, the Venetian public housing stock.

<sup>7</sup> The research included interviews with institutional (public, third sectors) and civic (activists and private) actors, for the overall dynamic of housing sectors in Venice, Fava, and Fregolent (2019). In Fava (2019), the case studies were about affordable time-based housing mainly promoted by the Venetian third sector.

<sup>8</sup> See: [https://www.tribunal-evictions.org/international\\_tribunal\\_on\\_evictions/sessions/6th\\_session\\_2017](https://www.tribunal-evictions.org/international_tribunal_on_evictions/sessions/6th_session_2017).

185 to Burano, Giudecca, Mazzorbo, Murano, Sant’Erasmus, Torcello, and Vignole. They  
186 are comprised of families with children, cohabiting or married couples (some of them  
187 expecting their first child), and individuals who live alone or share the house with  
188 roommates. Their origin varies as well, as some of them are Venetian, while others  
189 come from other Veneto regions or other parts of Italy.

190

### 191 **Venice by Data: Setting the Scene for Resistance**

192 Before exploring how residents resist expulsive forces, it is worth illustrating some  
193 of the dynamics that currently affect the city and its residential paths. As mentioned,  
194 Venice has served as a case study for tourism studies for decades (Minoia 2017) and  
195 this economic orientation has existed alongside a pioneering mobilisation for housing  
196 rights (Di Monte and Pedenzini 2009). However, recent studies highlighted that  
197 displacement increasingly concerns not only residents but also students, a population  
198 usually integrated into the historical city, confirming the expansion of the tourist city  
199 into the mainland and the minor islands of the lagoon (Fava 2018; Basso 2020; Salerno  
200 and Russo 2020; Arbara and D’Autilia 2021; Salerno 2022).

201 In this context, the (dis)use and management of Venetian public housing stock plays  
202 a crucial role in the public debate, mainly focused on how to reverse the steady  
203 depopulation of about -1,000 residents per year<sup>9</sup>. In quantitative terms, such heritage  
204 covers the 8% of the housing market (around 10,000 social rent dwellings),<sup>10</sup> a  
205 percentage in Italy that characterises solely larger cities such as Milan and Rome. On  
206 the other hand, the distribution of this stock is concentrated in the historical part of the  
207 mainland and in the historic city, potentially providing an important pool of resources  
208 for residential purposes.

209 Other qualitative aspects concern the management of these properties with respect to  
210 their effective usage. Matching inhabitants/families and typological units, around one-  
211 third of public dwelling are significantly underused (Fava and Fregolent, 2019) and  
212 1,779 are vacant as of 2022: 776 in the island of Venice (620 ATER and 156 City of  
213 Venice) and 1,033 on the mainland (654 ATER and 349 City of Venice)<sup>11</sup>.

---

<sup>9</sup> Data available at <https://www.comune.venezia.it/it/content/serie-storiche>.

<sup>10</sup> In total, around 11,000 social rental dwellings owned by ATER, the City of Venice and religious entities.

<sup>11</sup> See: [https://www.ilgazzettino.it/nordest/venezia/mestre\\_alloggi\\_popolari\\_ater\\_case-6935764.html?refresh\\_ce](https://www.ilgazzettino.it/nordest/venezia/mestre_alloggi_popolari_ater_case-6935764.html?refresh_ce).

214 Additionally, housing policies are mainly based on the strategy of economic  
215 valorisation. Despite investments in public housing restoration,<sup>12</sup> in the period between  
216 2017–2019, an important asset disposal plan (total value € 1,500,000) was approved,  
217 partially eradicating the attempt to increase affordable housing options. Importantly, the  
218 disposal of public dwellings in the historic city and its neighbouring islands is forbidden  
219 by regional law (n. 7/2011),<sup>13</sup> potentially offering opportunities for the integration of  
220 heritage and housing sectors.

221 As mentioned above, over the last fifty years, the historic city has progressively lost  
222 residents due to numerous factors such as the housing stock's costs and conditions  
223 (Dorigo 1972; Segre 1972; Basso 2020). Undoubtedly, the need for more modern urban  
224 lifestyles (e.g., larger houses, the use of cars, access to services, etc.), and the  
225 difficulties of living in the lagoon have motivated many people to move to the  
226 mainland. However, conditions of depopulation and ageing affect the entire city.  
227 Despite significant internal differences (-14.69% of residents in the historic city vs -  
228 2.49% on the mainland), in the last decade, the population of Venice (253,174 residents  
229 in 2022) has decreased by 5.93%. Around 10% (26,530) live in the lagoon islands, with  
230 a loss of about 2,900 people (-9.82%) over the last decade; only in rare exceptions has  
231 the number of residents slightly increased. Such phenomena are mainly due to the  
232 territorial marginality and remoteness of these lands, with the consequent abandonment  
233 of buildings, activities and services that has been partially replaced by accommodation  
234 facilities and luxury resorts. Considering the pluriverse of social conflicts emerging at  
235 the intersection of international tourism stakes and local housing interests (Salerno  
236 2022), Venice offers a rich scenario to explore resisting dynamics of gentrification in  
237 expansion.

238

## 239 **Housing Resistance I. Selecting, Occupying, Repairing Public Housing**

### 240 *Description*

241 In 2018, about 250 public dwellings were illegally occupied and 78 of them (63 in  
242 the historic city and 15 on the mainland) were squatted dwellings under the ASC. In the  
243 face of the touristic phenomenon that massively invests the city, most Venetian  
244 associations are currently engaged in raising awareness of residential issues such as

---

<sup>12</sup> In 2017, the restoration of about 600 municipal dwellings was funded through PON Metro – Operative Plan Metropolitan City.

<sup>13</sup> See also the law n. 560/1993 that defines norms regarding public housing disposal.

245 what occurred with the recent Residential Chart.<sup>14</sup> However, since the ASC was  
246 founded in 1998, its focus has been to shed light on public housing contradictions and  
247 abandonment (Fig. 7).  
248



249  
250 Figure 7 - Manifestos titled “ATER abandons, ASC recovers,” produced by ASC to challenge the general  
251 abandonment of public dwelling by ATER. Source: ASC  
252

253 The movement is organised as a permanent assembly, that is, an associative form  
254 based on a dialogical attitude, internal and external, to broadly address the liveability of  
255 Venice through several types of mobilisation: for example, street protests,  
256 neighbourhood activities, and collaboration with universities, schools, and institutions  
257 (e.g., the Venice Biennale, local schools, and public authority). The group’s first actions  
258 date back to 2000, but their activities significantly increased following the economic  
259 crisis. Between 2013 and 2018, public housing occupations tripled, rising from 25 to 75  
260 and involving about 190 persons (*interview #1*). Since 2008, the group has been  
261 underlining new forms of social disadvantages and urban expulsions. According to one

---

<sup>14</sup> Since 2018, Venetian citizens and associations have organised periodic meetings with the aim of developing project proposals to be submitted to public institutions. The *Carta della residenza* is one of the first results of this activity.

262 young woman and ASC activist, the impact of the (recurring) crisis increasingly affects  
263 affluent social Venetian classes, hampering their right to housing:

264

265 *Before the economic crisis, the main reason for squatting was poverty and a*  
266 *certain level of social unrest. As austerity measures rose, people who would never*  
267 *before have considered this solution also started to occupy. Among us, there is a*  
268 *woman who was paying a mortgage and suddenly she was not able to afford it. Her*  
269 *property was sold, she rented a flat for many years until she found herself with*  
270 *nothing. Eventually, she squatted a place and is now an ASC member. (Interview*  
271 *#2)*

272

273 Although housing conditions in Venice did not ultimately improve, recently, the  
274 number of occupations has remained stable due to growing restrictions and penalties  
275 established by new laws.<sup>15</sup>

276

### 277 *ASC resisting paths*

278 The ways in which *informality* becomes a resisting mechanism is twofold. The  
279 mobilization of an informal network of solidarity creates a ‘counter’ welfare system in  
280 contrast to the lack of public support that affects the historic city. In so doing, not only  
281 are housing-related emergencies collectively faced, but so are disruptive events such as  
282 the COVID-19 outbreak (*interview #4*). On the other hand, ASC’s activities are  
283 established on more casual, ‘wild’ aesthetics. In both restored dwellings and public  
284 spaces, the group proposes imperfect architectural loose approaches that are valuable for  
285 contrasting the aestheticization of the heritage environment and thus, its exclusivity  
286 (Smith 2006; Cesari and Dimova 2019). In this view, they offer disruptions that are  
287 needed to create open and evolving environments that are collectively produced and  
288 managed (Sendra and Sennett 2022).

289 What makes ASC’s approach a resisting practice is the alliance with *time-based*  
290 solutions to advance architectural and cultural experimentations, job creation, and  
291 business opportunities. All in all, they introduce elements that foster social innovation  
292 that advances an ‘entrepreneurial mentality’ driven by the community and its related

---

<sup>15</sup> See art. 5, law n. 80/2014; dl Sicurezza n. 113/2018.

293 values. Being collectively supported, this becomes one of the crucial factors influencing  
294 the social impact of reuse projects in both economic and territorial terms (LUISS 2020).

295 Indeed, the group has developed a structural approach to Venetian urbanity based on  
296 principles of sustainability, grounded in Do It Yourself practices and collective  
297 construction moments. The former occupation in the Sestiere Castello was used to  
298 define a methodology that was systematically applied in the following actions that also  
299 imply strategies of common management and mutual support.

300 In particular, the group became experts in the use of cob in the construction process  
301 in interior design and in public spaces, as well as when reusing second-hand materials.  
302 It should be noted that both approaches are also applied to affect the micro and macro  
303 scale of the city. Particularly, cob has become the ‘bonding agent’ through which a  
304 broad dialogue with local citizens can be established (Fig. 8).

305



306

307 Figure 8 - Installation produced by ASC in one of the schools in the Giudecca island. Source: ASC

308

309 This technique, initially tested in the self-restoration housing project, has been  
310 further implemented thanks to collaborative projects developed in some of the lagoon’s

311 nurseries and primary schools. With respect to this, one of the ASC funders and a future  
312 entrepreneur of R3B stated:

313

314 *Many collaborations, workshops with national and international universities,*  
315 *have created the opportunity to design sustainable solutions, both economic and*  
316 *architectural, for repairing empty dwellings. In this way we also want to challenge*  
317 *one most evident problem regarding public housing management, namely the high*  
318 *cost of these operations compared with an increasing shortage in public funds.*  
319 *Thanks to our effort in this, during one of the last demonstrations, Mi Non Vado Via,*  
320 *(I'm not going away), we noticed great solidarity and support from citizens.*  
321 (Interview #3)

322

323 On the other hand, the systematic occupation of dwellings is strongly linked to issues  
324 of urban regeneration, which relies on collaborative tactics oriented towards the  
325 construction of a network comprised of institutions, universities, and architectural  
326 studios.<sup>16</sup> From this perspective, *ambiguity* can be described in terms of the possible  
327 effects generated by the creative class, which includes some ASC members that  
328 eventually amplify the gentrification trajectories initially contrasted.

329 First, over time, ASC's constructive model has become a project proposal to  
330 establish a proactive connection with the municipality,<sup>17</sup> generating ambiguity in terms  
331 of relationships between ASC and institutional actors such as ATER, the Municipality  
332 of Venice, and tenant unions.

333 Second, all occupants pay a symbolic monthly rent of €10 and are personally and  
334 often collectively engaged in the self-recovery of the squatted dwelling. Furthermore,  
335 ASC members are committed to anti-eviction practices, collectively supporting people  
336 under eviction (Anon. 2018) through negotiation processes with public institutions.  
337 Most of the time, this generates a bottom-up allocation of dwellings owned by ATER.

---

<sup>16</sup> Among the projects, it is worth mentioning *The Theatre of Useful*, presented at the 15<sup>th</sup> Venice Biennale – *Report from the front* (2016). Born from the collaboration between Rebiennale and Rural Studio (Auburn University), it reinterprets a list of materials selected by the ASC and a local cooperative for the future recovery of public housing and spaces. As ASC/Rebiennale's members argue, this project concretises the philosophical approach of the group, designing the entire spatial production from construction to dismantling and recycling.

<sup>17</sup> In 2014, the group proposed an experimental project to public institutions based on the inclusion of cooperative actors and self-recovery/organisational strategies. The discussion was launched but ceased shortly afterward due to a sudden political shift (from left to right wing). At present, it is undergoing a reviewing and updating process with the aim of keeping the discussion alive with interested urban actors. See (in the original language) [https://issuu.com/giuliogrillo/docs/progetto\\_asc-rev5nov](https://issuu.com/giuliogrillo/docs/progetto_asc-rev5nov).



338 The processual approach proposed by the group has favoured the creation of job  
339 opportunities, which culminated in the launch of Rebiennale in 2008,<sup>18</sup> an operational  
340 platform and spin-off of the ASC that has currently evolved into the R3B craft company  
341 with highly professional skills and partnerships.<sup>19</sup> After informal experiences with the  
342 dismantling–recovery of Venice Biennale’s pavilions, the group established R3B to  
343 reuse, recycle, and rebuild using second-hand construction materials in a systematic and  
344 profitable way. Based in Marghera, the company is formed of seven young individuals.

345 The concept underlying this activity is to examine the urban cycles of the exhibitions  
346 and of the city itself. To this end, the group focuses on the storage and reuse of waste  
347 material resulting from the Biennale and applies the principle of circular economy to  
348 restore dwellings, shops, and public spaces. In addition to the obvious benefits, and,  
349 despite its small scale, results have helped to diversify Venice’s environment in terms of  
350 job opportunities that are all too often exclusively linked to tourism. Using time as an  
351 ally in this case means making room for advanced skills and social innovations to  
352 contrast homologating urban dynamics.

353 ASC’s use of houses that are abandoned, which the managing Agency (ATER)  
354 seems to not take care of, partially makes the concept of *invisibility* applicable.

355

## 356 **Housing Resistance II. Moving to the Small Lagoon Islands**

357

### 358 *Description*

359 The archipelago of small islands surrounding the historic city is an extraordinary  
360 collective heritage. Historically, this urban system played a fundamental role with the  
361 islands of the Northern Lagoon (Torcello in particular) representing the first lagoon  
362 human settlements (Fig. 4) that were only later followed by the foundation of Venice. The  
363 islands’ identity and cultural traits are thus marked, as these places have been important  
364 centres of agricultural production, fishermen’s villages, and contexts of craft production  
365 (i.e., glass in Murano, lace in Burano) supporting all the other lagoon settlements. In terms  
366 of landscape and natural heritage, these places are also biodiversity laboratories due to  
367 the presence of water, vegetation, and marshes that, by adapting to the tidal phenomenon  
368 and the continuous changeability of the lagoon.

369 Against the background of an increasingly touristified, overcrowded, and gentrified

---

<sup>18</sup> See <https://rebiennale.org/it/>.

<sup>19</sup> See: <https://www.r3b.it/>.

370 city centre, the islands offer the possibility of an alternative housing choice that basically  
371 prevents individuals from permanently leaving the lagoon in favour of the Venetian  
372 mainland. The decision to move to the islands is linked to a conceptual ‘re-framing’  
373 (Schön and Rein 1994) of the idea of insularity. Compared to the dominant narrative,  
374 which basically relates to an overall negative framing of marginality, the imaginary linked  
375 to these islands suggests the opportunity for an alternative, slower, and quieter lifestyle  
376 in contact with the wild nature.

377

### 378 *New islanders’ resisting paths*

379 These practices are characterized by a high degree of *informality*, as they represent  
380 individual decisions to stay put in the lagoon despite the lack of policies aimed at  
381 supporting the islands’ repopulation. As these are impossible to be captured statically and  
382 do not follow or generate protest actions, they are also characterised by a high degree of  
383 *invisibility*.

384 The purchase of apartments or houses on the private market, especially for families  
385 and young couples wanting to start a family, is the initial motivation for living on the  
386 islands. These territories offer such individuals the possibility of buying single-family  
387 houses with gardens, whose value and ratio between price and dimension cannot easily  
388 be found in the historic city, where even having a long-term rental contract has become  
389 increasingly difficult. As a 34-year-old woman who recently moved to the Giudecca  
390 Island reported:

391

392 *Although [in the historic city] I kept on asking to be regularised with a contract that*  
393 *would allow the release of the certificate of residence, and therefore with access to public*  
394 *services, I was always told no because [ . . . ] and indeed, somehow [ . . . ] my landlords*  
395 *‘threatened’ to hand the house over to an agency so that it could be rented to tourists and*  
396 *earn in a week what they were earning with us in a month. (Interview #5)*

397

398 However, two conditions of *ambiguity* emerge. First, the choice of the building  
399 typology (the single-family house with garden) and related values (homeownership  
400 aspiration) imply a purchasing power that is not for all, revealing an important limit in  
401 terms of accessibility. Second, these trajectories can be also read as typical middle-class  
402 strategies to keep people living close to inaccessible city centres, which is a form of  
403 displacement. However, observed in narrow relation to the Venetian touristic dynamics

404 to which they contribute guarantees and preserves a residential value of the lagoon,  
405 challenging the continuous expansion of the tourism industry.

406

407 Moreover, it must be stated that the economic aspect is by no means the main driving  
408 force behind the decisions to move to the islands. The social structure, particularly the  
409 sharing and mutual help networks that can still be found on some islands, as well as the  
410 use of public spaces, are powerfully determinant insofar as which new islanders want not  
411 only to benefit from but also to contribute to. Moving to the islands is therefore an  
412 opportunity to rediscover and strengthen one's sense of community, trust, and a  
413 neighbourhood 'atmosphere,' which basically disappears in the historic city. A man in  
414 his forties, originally from Cannaregio (the northernmost of the six historic *sestieri* of  
415 Venice) and now living in the Giudecca island highlighted:

416

417 *I got to know a city, here, that I remember I saw when I was younger. It's a Venice*  
418 *that has disappeared, let's say. (Interview #7)*

419

420 In the interviewee's words, there is an appreciation for how the mobilization of past  
421 narratives and memories (*temporality*) become resisting drivers. The decision to move to  
422 the islands is framed by a kind of nostalgic attachment to Venetian ways of living, a sense  
423 of 'neighbourhoodliness' and 'popularity' that vanished from the historic city. This is  
424 something that is still etched in the minds of those who were born and raised in Venice  
425 when mass tourism was not as aggressive as it is today.

426 As new inhabitants of Mazzorbo and Giudecca confirmed (#8 and #9), the social  
427 motivation and popular imagery traditionally associated with the islands, together with  
428 the natural and cultural heritage of these places, played a primary role not only for the  
429 residents of the historic city, but also for some middle-class cosmopolitan figures that  
430 chose Venice, and specifically the islands, as their new living environments.

431 All this nurtures a sense of place that lays the foundation for new islanders' place-  
432 making tactics, particularly their willingness to preserve the conditions of authenticity.  
433 When the new inhabitants decide to make the small islands their life-context, they bring  
434 with them an innovative and 'expanded' idea of housing that goes far beyond the  
435 typology, the dimension, and the costs of the buildings. Rather, the house is the first step  
436 in a much more complex and larger life project, which includes an active engagement  
437 into the territory. Beyond their individuality, these housing choices are permeated by

438 civic, community, and mutualist tensions. Indeed, new islanders are committed to  
439 building new social networks (starting with their nearest neighbours), a sense of  
440 community (participating in local associations), and commonality (e.g., boat/car sharing  
441 but also in using public spaces)<sup>20</sup>.

442 Unsurprisingly, these community networks played an important role during the  
443 COVID-19 lockdown that was introduced to cope with the widespread health emergency.  
444 Community-led initiatives promoted by associations, committees, and citizens' groups  
445 have offered valuable support to those most in need regarding various issues: healthcare,  
446 education, housing, trade, elder care, etc.

447 In many cases, moving to the islands is also followed by economic activities that have  
448 strong connections with the physical, social, cultural, and identity characteristics of these  
449 territories (agriculture, horticulture, handicrafts, etc.), quite often as an alternative to  
450 previous individual professional and training courses and university backgrounds. It is  
451 worth noting that, they help build an image of the small lagoon islands as 'strongholds'  
452 of residential values and innovative job opportunities. In this view, this might hopefully  
453 contribute to reversing the dominant narrative that sees the islands as the 'relief valve' of  
454 a tourism industry unable to find room for expansion in an almost saturated ancient city.

455

## 456 **Conclusion. Fighting Gentrification Beyond Housing**

457

458 This article has discussed two examples of housing initiatives currently taking place  
459 in the historic city of Venice and its surrounding islands, conceived as two different  
460 ways of resisting increasing tourism-led gentrification. Drawing on the inspiring work  
461 of Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso (2020) and applying the authors' conceptual  
462 framework to our cases, we classified such initiatives as practices of resistance.

463 Confronted with the aggressive phenomenon of tourism gentrification, it needs to be  
464 underlined that vulnerable people are not the only ones affected by expulsive processes,  
465 but so are more affluent middle-class citizens. This undoubtedly enriches the examples  
466 of practices – usually considered in the scientific literature on resisting gentrification –  
467 enacted by citizens in gentrifying territories. In a city where the expanding urban  
468 commodification is paired with the increasing wealth of targeted tourists, the repertoire  
469 of resistance practices enlarges, embracing creative and private initiatives originally

---

<sup>20</sup> Worth noting is the central role played by self-restoration practices in the renovation of houses, not infrequently through the mutual help offered by "indigenous" residents.

470 responsible for the ‘classic’ gentrification process. Beyond the global dimension of  
471 gentrification, therefore, resisting such processes entails a highly contextualised  
472 discourse that brings about its own paradoxes, as is clearly shown by the our case  
473 studies.

474 Even if this makes the conceptualisation of resistance to gentrification processes  
475 even more challenging (ibid.), the housing initiatives presented in this paper show how  
476 individual and collective mobilisation against expulsive neoliberal forces contrast, both  
477 consciously and ambiguously, the total touristification of heritage territories.

478 For resistance to effectively take place, both experiences prove that not only is the  
479 demand for affordable housing needed, but it also represents an aspiration for a better  
480 quality of life. This is something that goes beyond the house in itself, that calls for the  
481 possibility of enjoying and contributing to a more vibrant urban experience. In short,  
482 these actions illustrate a growing discontent that should not be simply read as ‘anti-  
483 tourism,’ but rather as proper ‘design actions.’

484 Moreover, by confirming the breakdown of the binary resistance systems discussed  
485 by Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso (2020) (e.g., collective/individual, visible/invisible,  
486 everyday/organized, etc.), we highlight that the adopted conceptual framework of *time*,  
487 *ambiguity*, *informality*, and *invisibility* also creates room for urban innovations in the  
488 economic, material, and social life of the tourist city. In other words, we advance the  
489 idea that to stay put in Venice exceeds resistance itself, stating that *resist* means re-  
490 imagining and re-inventing the landscape of the lagoon through practices of sustainable  
491 use and reuse of space.<sup>21</sup>

492 It must be also pointed out that these experiences have brought resourcefulness into  
493 the city in terms of local economy and informal welfare, an increasingly important  
494 condition in terms of urban resilience, carrying capacity, and care (Madanipour, 2021).  
495 Albeit from different premises, in both cases, being invisible appears to be a protective  
496 mechanism for both the environment and the people’s right to stay put, preserving  
497 conditions of habitability and alternative forms of mutual support.

498 To conclude, the evidence discussed here focuses on aspects of publicness that goes  
499 beyond mere housing solutions. We align with Thurber et al. (2019), who shed light on  
500 the vulnerability of gentrification studies as approached exclusively through a political-

---

<sup>21</sup> In this perspective, it is worth mentioning the experience of the “Poveglia for all” committee which acts against the sale of the Poveglia island and fosters its acquisition by locals willing to transform the island into a public park. See: <https://www.povegliapertutti.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/poveglia-grande-new.pdf>.

501 economic lens. What the two cases undoubtedly teach us is that collective and  
502 individual agency is not simply driven by the demand for affordable housing solutions,  
503 but rather by the desire of a *common place*, i.e., an urban condition in which to live, use  
504 public spaces and collective services, and share experiences: in short, a renewed  
505 “affective” relation with the city in both its physical and social dimensions that prevents  
506 people from feeling like guests, allowing the city to be a living heritage.

507

## 508 **References**

509

- 510 Arbara, Sophia and Roberto D’Autilia. 2021. “A population game model for the expansion of  
511 Airbnb in the City of Venice.” *Sustainability*, 13(7), 3829. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13073829>.
- 512 Annunziata, Sandra. 2022. *Oltre la gentrificazione. Letture di urbanistica critica tra desiderio e*  
513 *resistenze urbane*. Editpress: Florence.
- 514 Annunziata, Sandra, 2017. “Anti-gentrification, an anti-displacement urban (political) agenda.”  
515 *Urbanistica Tre*, 13, 5-11.
- 516 Annunziata, Sandra, and Loretta Lees. 2016. “Resisting ‘Austerity Gentrification’ and  
517 Displacement in Southern Europe.” *Sociological Research Online* 21 (3): 148–55.  
518 <https://doi.org/10.5153/sro.4033>.
- 519 Annunziata, Sandra and Clara Rivas-Alonso. 2018. “Resisting gentrification.” In *Handbook of*  
520 *gentrification studies*, edited by Loretta Lees and Martin Phillips, 393-412. Cheltenham (UK):  
521 Northampton (USA): Edward Elgar.
- 522 Annunziata, Sandra and Clara Rivas-Alonso. 2020. “Everyday resistances in gentrifying  
523 contexts.” In *Resistances: Between Theories and the Field*, edited by Sara Murru and Abel  
524 Polese, 61-82. London; New York: Rowman & Littlefield International.
- 525 Anon. 2018. “L’ASC risponde a Brugnaro: Case pubbliche pericolose perché vuote.” *Il*  
526 *Gazzettino*, 18 January, 4.
- 527 Basso, Matteo. 2020. “Nuovi isolani? Un’indagine sui nuovi abitanti delle isole minori della  
528 laguna di Venezia.” *Archivio di Studi Urbani e Regionali* 128: 106-131.
- 529 Bei, Gianluca, and Filippo Celata. “Challenges and effects of short-term rental regulation: A  
530 counterfactual assessment of European cities”, forthcoming.
- 531 Caciagli, Carlotta, and Chiara Milan. 2021. “Contemporary Urban Commons. Rebuilding the  
532 Analytical Framework”. *PARTECIPAZIONE E CONFLITTO* 14 (1): 396–410.  
533 <https://doi.org/10.1285/i20356609v14i1p396>.
- 534 Cesari, Chiara De, and Dimova Rozita. 2019. “Heritage, Gentrification, Participation:  
535 Remaking Urban Landscapes in the Name of Culture and Historic Preservation.” *International*  
536 *Journal of Heritage Studies* 25 (9): 863–69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2018.1512515>.
- 537 Cocola-Gant, Agustín, 2016. “Holiday Rentals: The New Gentrification Battlefield.”  
538 *Sociological Research Online*, 21(3): 10.
- 539 Cocola-Gant, Agustín. 2018. “Tourism Gentrification.” In *Handbook of gentrification studies*,  
540 edited by Loretta Lees and Martin Phillips, 281–293. Cheltenham (UK); Northampton (USA):  
541 Edward Elgar.
- 542 Di Monte, G. Pedenzini, C. 2009. *Città e università: il nodo delle residenze studentesche*.  
543 Report by COSES. Online: <http://coses.comune.venezia.it/download/Doc1106.pdf>.
- 544 Dorigo, Wladimiro. 1972. “Risanamento ed esodo.” *Urbanistica* 59-60: 93-103.
- 545 Fava, Federica. 2018. “Vuoti di normalità. Evoluzioni della casa veneziana nell’era del turismo  
546 globale.” *Engramma* 155. Online: [http://www.engramma.it/eOS/index.php?id\\_articolo=3408](http://www.engramma.it/eOS/index.php?id_articolo=3408).
- 547 Fava, Federica. 2019. “Abitare patrimoni a tempo. Prospettive di rigenerazione a partire da  
548 Venezia.” *Territorio* 88: 132-140.
- 549 Fava, Federica and Laura Fregolent. 2019. “Report dal fronte casa. Storie, quantità e prospettive  
550 della residenza pubblica a Venezia.” *Archivio di studi urbani e regionali* 125: 94-119.

551 10.3280/ASUR2019-125005  
552 Gotham, Kevin Fox. 2005. "Tourism Gentrification: The Case of New Orleans' Vieux Carre  
553 (French Quarter)." *Urban Studies* 42 (7): 1099–1121.  
554 <https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980500120881>.  
555 Lees, Loretta, Sandra Annunziata and Clara Rivas-Alonso. 2018. "Resisting Planetary  
556 Gentrification: The Value of Survivability in the Fight to Stay Put." *Annals of the American  
557 Association of Geographers* 108 (2): 346–355. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2017.1365587>.  
558 LUISS. 2020. "Report on the Comparative Analysis of Observatory Cases." Online:  
559 [https://openheritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Report-on-the-comparative-analysis-of-the-](https://openheritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Report-on-the-comparative-analysis-of-the-Observatory-Cases.pdf)  
560 [Observatory-Cases.pdf](https://openheritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Report-on-the-comparative-analysis-of-the-Observatory-Cases.pdf).  
561 Madanipour, Ali. 2021. "Critical Reflections on Care." In *Care and the city*, edited by Angelika  
562 Gabauer, Sabine Knierbein, Nir Cohen, Henrik Lebuhn, Kim Trogal, Tihomir Viderman, Tigran  
563 Haas, 15-23. London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003031536>.  
564 Minoia, Paola. 2017. "Venice Reshaped? Tourist Gentrification and Sense of Place." In *Tourism  
565 in the City: Towards an Integrative Agenda on Urban Tourism*, edited by Nicola Bellini and  
566 Cecilia Pasquinelli, 261–74. Cham: Springer International Publishing.  
567 [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26877-4\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26877-4_18).  
568 Minoia, Paola, and Jokela Salla. 2022. "Platform-Mediated Tourism: Social Justice and Urban  
569 Governance before and during Covid-19." *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 30 (5): 951–65.  
570 <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1922426>.  
571 Opillard, Florian. 2017. "From San Francisco's 'tech boom 2.0' to Valparaíso's UNESCO  
572 world heritage site. Resistance to tourism gentrification from a comparative political  
573 perspective." In *Protest and resistance in the tourist city*, edited by Claire Colomb and Johannes  
574 Novy, 129-151. London: Routledge.  
575 Rolnik, Raquel. 2013. "Late Neoliberalism: The Financialization of Homeownership and  
576 Housing Rights." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 37 (3): 1058–66.  
577 <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12062>.  
578 Salerno, Giacomo-Maria. 2022. "Touristification and Displacement. The Long-Standing  
579 Production of Venice as a Tourist Attraction." *City* 26 (2–3): 519–41.  
580 Salerno, Giacomo-Maria and Antonio Paolo Russo. 2020. "Venice as a short-term city. Between  
581 global trends and local lock-ins." *Journal of Sustainable tourism*.  
582 <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1860068>  
583 Segre, G. 1972. "Degrado edilizio e concentrazione nella proprietà immobiliare." *Urbanistica*  
584 59-60: 104-108.  
585 Sendra, Pablo, and Richard Sennett. 2022. *Designing Disorder: Experiments and Disruptions in  
586 the City*. London; Brooklyn: Verso Books.  
587 Smith, Laurajane. 2006. *The Uses of Heritage*. London; New York: Routledge.

588  
589

Appendix 1. List of interviewees quoted in the text

no. Interview	Interviewees
<i>Interview #1</i>	P.A., M.C., C.B., ASC activists. April 29, 2018.
<i>Interview #2</i>	C.B., ASC activist. Venice, July 10, 2017.
<i>Interview #3</i>	G.G., ASC activist. Venice, April 30, 2018.
<i>Interview #4</i>	N.U., ASC activist. Venice. New interview for data updating, August, 2021.
<i>Interview #5</i>	M.D., new islander, Giudecca island. March 27, 2018. Updated in September 2021

<i>Interview #6</i>	F.D.C. and family (3 persons), new islanders, Vignole island. June 6, 2018.
<i>Interview #7</i>	S.P. and M.R. (cohabiting couple), new islanders, Giudecca island, February 17, 2018. Updated in September 2021.
<i>Interview #8</i>	D.D.L., new islander, Giudecca island. April 5, 2018.
<i>Interview #9</i>	D.D.M., new islander, Mazzorbo island. June 5, 2018. Updated in September 2021.

590

591 **Acknowledgments**

592 The reflections in this paper are part of two research projects funded by IUAV  
593 University of Venice. Our results were developed in parallel and converged in an  
594 ensuing joint work that was a unique opportunity to comprehensively interpret some of  
595 the emerging dynamics in the Venice lagoon.

596 This paper would not have been possible without the crucial collaboration of many  
597 people and in particular of our interviewees, who prefer to remain anonymous and who  
598 helped us navigate the massive phenomena led by neo-liberal intentions.

599 Special thanks to the late Sandra Annunziata for all the love she put in her work, and  
600 also for the warm and compelling enthusiasm she devoted to our small victories as  
601 researchers when this article was in its infancy.

602

603 **Informed consent**

604 The research aligns with the guidelines issued by the ethic research committee of IUAV  
605 University of Venice. All interviewees who participated in the research were properly  
606 informed about the article’s publication and gave their verbal consent to having it  
607 published. Although participant data have been anonymized, such alterations have not  
608 distorted the article’s scholarly meaning.

609

610

611 **Biographical notes**

612 **Matteo Basso:** <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7126-778X>

613 Matteo Basso, urban and regional planner, Ph.D in regional planning and public policy,  
614 is assistant professor of Urban and regional planning at Iuav University of Venice and  
615 visiting professor at VIU – Venice International University. Within the field of urban  
616 studies his research interests broadly refer to the analysis of urban, landscape and



617 regional transformations, and the design of urban and regional policies. His current  
618 research activities mainly focus on the diffusion of wine-growing and the related socio-  
619 economic and territorial impacts in North-Eastern Italy, the demographic and housing  
620 dynamics within the small islands of the lagoon of Venice, the state-of-the-art of the  
621 Covenant of Mayor implementation in European cities, the organisation and  
622 management of international mega-events. He has been visiting scholar at the  
623 University of Westminster, London and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning  
624 of Tongji University, Shanghai. On these occasions he has studied the planning  
625 processes related to the organisation of the London 2012 Olympics and the 2010  
626 Shanghai Expo, the results of which were eventually published in the  
627 book *Grandi eventi e politiche urbane. Governare «routine eccezionali»: un confronto*  
628 *internazionale* (Guerini e Associati, Milano).

629

630 **Federica Fava:** <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1284-9373>

631 Federica Fava, is a post-doc research fellow, currently at Roma Tre University (Rome)  
632 with the OpenHeritage project (Hori-zon 2020). In 2019, she was a member of  
633 FedercasaLAB, a research laboratory focused on public housing regeneration launched  
634 by Federcasa – Italian Federation for Housing Associations. Between 2017 and 2018,  
635 she obtained a post-doc re-search fellowship at IUAV University of Venice where she  
636 focused on housing affordability in Venice. In 2017 she published the book *Estate*  
637 *romana. Tempi e pratiche della città effimera* (Quodlibet) and was a research team  
638 member of the “Future Ar-chitecture Platform” project, promoted by the Italian  
639 Museum of Arts MAXXI. Her research mainly focuses on urban heritage regeneration  
640 through projects based on cultural, participative and innovative practices. She is  
641 interested in investigating how and under what conditions these processes can be  
642 upscaled and integrate in a sustainable and equitable city development.

643

644 **Laura Fregolent:** [orcid.org/0000-0001-8850-2002](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8850-2002)

645 Laura Fregolent, Ph.D in urban and regional planning, is full professor of Urban and  
646 regional planning at Iuav University of Venice. Her research is focused on urban and  
647 territorial analysis to understand: the relationship between urban and territorial  
648 transformations and social dynamics connected (in particular) with housing issues;  
649 conflicts generated at urban and territorial scale through projects or transformations that  
650 impact on both environment and social context; the relationships between data

651 collected, urban policy, and planning tools. The city of Venice and the Veneto region  
652 are her main field of study and research application. She is co-director of the journal  
653 *Archivio di studi urbani e regionali* (ISSN: 0004-0177; ISSNe 1971-8519) published by  
654 FrancoAngeli (Italy).

## **Io Squaderno no. 65, July 2023 – Care and Critical Action**

Edited by Cameron McEwan, Nadia Bertolino and Cristina Mattiucci

### **Abstract**

Title: Care is minus. The ex-nuclear power plant of Borgo Sabotino

Author: Federica Fava

Affiliation: Roma Tre University - Department of Architecture

e-mail: federica.fava@uniroma3.it

In the current time of climate chaos, care increasingly reveals its interdependent nature, entailing a vision of the world which values relationships and spatialities related of plural (human and non-human) actants. For care to gain an urban dimension capable of meeting current crisis, it is needed to take into consideration practice of healing, repairing, revival. In this context, considering urban conditions that work through subtractive acts offers the opportunity to reflect on care as tension field, both physical and imaginary, while orienting current landscapes towards alternative possibilities of living together.

This paper, therefore, sheds a light on the legacy of Italian nuclear past, presenting the evolution of the ex-nuclear power plant of Borgo Sabotino (county of Latina, about 70 km South of Rome), nowadays going through a disassembly stage. Built in great rapidity (four years), the plant was celebrated as the symbol of Italian progress led by Enrico Mattei, founder of the National Hydrocarbons Authority – ENI. The power plant was inaugurated in 1962, opening the way to the nuclear development of the country as well as to the most powerful station of Europe. More than twenty years later, the drama of Černobyl', and the subsequent verdict of the 1987 abrogative referendum on nuclear power plants, suddenly transformed such structure into wrecks, marking the definitive end of the Italian nuclear glory.

Beyond the (apparently?) unsuccessful epilogue of this brief nuclear history, the evolution of Borgo Sabotino nuclear site showcases trajectories of care that pass through repairing act of design, based on the subtractive and imaginative capacity of adaptive reuse. Exploring the case, the essay thus presents other ways to take care – build, manage, govern – of the territory and related heritage, illuminating minded opportunities of city transition.

## **Oltre lo sguardo. Interpretare e comprendere la città 11th AISU Congress September 13-16 Ferrara 2023**

### Fare e disfare patrimonio, o del reinventare l'urbano

*Giovanni Caudo* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Dipartimento di Architettura, *Mauro Baioni* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Dipartimento di Architettura), Laboratorio per l'abitare contemporaneo), *Federica Fava* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Dipartimento di Architettura, Laboratorio per l'abitare contemporaneo), *Annalisa Cicerchia* (Economista della cultura, primo ricercatore ISTAT), *Flavia Marucci* (Dipartimento di economia, Università degli studi Roma Tre).

[www.http://labic.it](http://labic.it)

La nuova condizione urbana richiede sempre più uno spostamento sul riuso dell'esistente e sul suo adattamento rispetto alle urgenze del contemporaneo. Questa differente prospettiva impone di riflettere da un lato sui lasciti dell'attività antropica e, dall'altro, su azioni di cura fortemente centrate su dinamiche relazionali, immateriali se non sottrattive. In questo nuovo scenario, le comunità si rendono protagoniste di iniziative di trasformazione e di messa in valore dei manufatti esistenti contribuendo attivamente alla costruzione di patrimonio, tangibile e intangibile.

Al di là del formale riconoscimento culturale dei beni in oggetto, è dunque possibile osservare modalità di produzione della futura eredità culturale che, letta in una prospettiva storica, permette di interrogare l'evoluzione del concetto di patrimonio, intercettandone retoriche e traiettorie operative, nuove e antiche. Si tratta dunque di incrociare valori e sentimenti radicati nel territorio, nei processi di riconoscimento culturale che le comunità svolgono, e che delineano tratti di (dis)continuità tra passato, presente e futuro.

La sessione intende riflettere sulle implicazioni prodotte da questo cambio di prospettiva attraversando teorie, pratiche e politiche di *heritage-making and un-making*, cioè iniziative situate che si svolgono in modo dinamico e aperto, attraverso la continua rielaborazione dell'esistente.

Più specificamente, si intendono esplorare i seguenti aspetti:

- ridefinizione del concetto e dei valori del patrimonio
- orizzontalità nella produzione e rielaborazione del patrimonio
- processualità attivate dal riuso adattivo del patrimonio
- innovazione nel rapporto tra istituzioni (deboli) e gruppi (vulnerabili)
- abilitazione/affermazione di nicchie di azione
- valutazione della natura multidimensionale degli impatti prodotti dalle pratiche di *heritage-making and un-making*

## Heritage making and un-making, how to reinvent the urban legacy

*Giovanni Caudo*, Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture, [giovanni.caudo@uniroma3.it](mailto:giovanni.caudo@uniroma3.it)

*Mauro Baioni*, Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture, [mauro.baioni@uniroma3.it](mailto:mauro.baioni@uniroma3.it)

*Federica Fava*, Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture, [federica.fava@uniroma3.it](mailto:federica.fava@uniroma3.it)

*Annalisa Cicerchia*, Culture Economist, ISTAT researcher, [annalisa.cicerchia@uniroma3.it](mailto:annalisa.cicerchia@uniroma3.it)

*Flavia Marucci*, Roma Tre University, Department of Economy, [flavia.marucci@uniroma3.it](mailto:flavia.marucci@uniroma3.it)

The new urban condition increasingly demands a shift towards the reuse of the extant and its adaptation to contemporary needs. This makes it necessary to reflect on the one hand, on the legacies of anthropic activity and, on the other, on actions of care firmly centered on relational, immaterial and not extractive dynamics. In this scenario, communities are leading initiatives to transform and improve the value of cultural assets by actively contributing to the construction of tangible and intangible heritage. Beyond the formal recognition of cultural assets, therefore, it is possible to observe alternative ways of producing cultural heritage by re-examining the values and sentiments that link past, present and future within a complex historical perspective. It is also a question of crossing values and emotions rooted in the territory, in the processes of cultural recognition carried out by the communities.

The session investigates the implications produced by this change of perspective by going through different theories, practices and policy of heritage making and un-making, i.e. situated initiatives that dynamically and openly take place through the continuous reworking of the built environment.

The session aims to explore the following aspects:

- historical evolution and redefinition of the concept and values of heritage
- horizontality in the production and reworking of heritage
- processualities activated by the adaptive reuse of heritage
- innovation in the relationship between (weak) institutions and (vulnerable) groups
- enabling/affirming niches of action
- evaluation of the multidimensional nature of the impacts produced by heritage-making and un-making practices

## Struttura rapporto Urban@it

### Autori

Giovanni Caudo  
Mauro Baioni  
Filippo Celata  
Federica Fava

### Tipo di contributi

- 1 working paper, pubblicato online e più corposo. Raccoglie riflessioni generali sul caso PNRR a Roma
- 1 contributo di 31.000 battute, pubblicato nel rapporto. Sintesi dei punti più importanti emersi nel working paper

### Deadline

Giugno 2023

### Temi

#### 1. Costruire l'oggetto di analisi

Il contributo introduce le specificità del PNRR di Roma ripercorrendo la sua elaborazione avvenuta in due fasi: la prima, conclusa a luglio 2021, e sviluppata sulla base delle indicazioni nazionali; la seconda, costruita attraverso l'elaborazione di dei bandi, avvenuta durante il 2022. Quest'ultima fase è stata caratterizzata da una progettazione preliminare utile ad elaborare l'ulteriore evoluzione del PNRR romano. L'approfondimento di questi passaggi servirà quindi a chiarire l'oggetto di indagine, descrivendone la forma finale e i potenziali contenuti programmatici.

Completano il quadro gli interventi che non sono direttamente gestiti dal Comune di Roma come:

- Cinecittà, gestito dal Ministero dell'Economia e Finanze;
- Rome Technopole, gestito dalla fondazione Rome Technopole, con finanziamenti PNRR tramite il MUR e la regione Lazio
- gli interventi della regione Lazio, come le Case di Comunità, gestiti dalla stessa regione.

#### 2. Temi di interesse trasversale

> da qui fare il canovaccio delle domande da proporre a RUP o soggetti attuatori selezionati

Nell'affrontare tali progetti, il contributo mette in luce alcuni aspetti trasversali:

- la governance, per evidenziare aspetti di innovazione amministrativa, di rendicontazione, di gestione di flussi finanziari, etc.;
- la relazione tra procedure ordinarie e straordinarie, servirà ad esplorare il legame tra le esperienze del PNRR e PRG, tempi, modalità di attuazione e aspetti di manutenzione post-PNRR;
- integrazione, in termini territoriali come pure rispetto alla stratificazione di soggetti che partecipano alla realizzazione: dal comune, alle università, industrie, etc.
- visioni urbane, toccando ad esempio il tra centro e periferia
- inclusione e disuguaglianze, ...

#### 3. Cluster di analisi

> progetti da sviluppare attraverso le interviste definite sopra

Si intende ragionare in termini di contrasto tra le operazioni realizzate, la loro buona riuscita, le mancanze che si sono fatte evidenti nel processo. L'analisi focalizza alcuni cluster per individuare ambiti di intervento macro e micro, agenti su scale territoriali differenti. Tra questi:

- la macchina amministrativa, cioè la definizione di una nuova macrostruttura amministrativa in grado di gestire i processi di trasformazione nella loro interezza;
- i poli civici di Roma e della città metropolitana permettono un confronto con realtà fortemente differenziate, evidenziando traiettorie di sviluppo e necessità particolari;
- i piani integrati di Corviale, Tor Bella Monaca, Santa Maria della Pietà;

- infrastrutture per la mobilità tra cui le tramvie (Termini, Largo Argentina, Palmiro Togliatti, Tiburtina) e il parco elettrico degli autobus;
- cohousing, anziani e alloggi per senza dimora;
- la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale promossa dal progetto Caput Mundi, focalizzando l'attenzione su tre progetti che riguardano: le mura Aureliane, l'ex Mattatoio, e l'area dei Fori con il progetto CArMe – Centro ARcheologico e MonumEntale di Roma.

### **Conclusioni**

Come il PNRR ha visto Roma? L'idea di Roma il pnr posta avanti - che si traduce nei progetti.