



Dipartimento di Architettura
Area Amministrativa

Roma 28/03/2024

Al Direttore del Dipartimento
Prof. Giovanni Longobardi

Oggetto: richiesta di chiamata anticipata nel ruolo di Professore Associato

Il sottoscritto Arnaldo Casalotti, nato a Roma (RM) il 14/05/1986, residente a Roma (RM), in Via Vallombrosa 30, CAP 00135,

visti

l'Art. 3, comma 1, lett. b) (Tipologie di chiamata) per il Reclutamento professori di prima e seconda fascia, e l'Art. 5, comma 1 (Chiamata riservata ai ricercatori a tempo determinato) del "Regolamento per la chiamata, la mobilità, i compiti didattici, il conferimento di incarichi di insegnamento e di didattica integrativa, il rilascio di autorizzazioni per attività esterne dei Professori e Ricercatori in servizio presso l'Università degli Studi Roma TRE", che prevedono la possibilità di poter anticipare la chiamata degli RTDB nel ruolo di professore associato,

e considerando

- la presa di servizio del sottoscritto presso il Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università di Roma Tre in qualità di Ricercatore a tempo determinato art. 24 c. 3 lett. B L.240/2010 in regime di impegno a tempo pieno, Settore Concorsuale 08/B2 - S.S.D. ICAR/08, a decorrere dal 01/11/2022;
- il conseguimento dell'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale - ASN tornata 2021/2023 - alle funzioni di professore universitario di seconda fascia nel settore concorsuale 08/B2 con validità dal 27/09/2022 al 27/09/2033;
- la possibile disponibilità presso il Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi Roma Tre delle risorse finanziarie necessarie per poter anticipare la chiamata nel ruolo di professore associato;

richiede

l'anticipo della chiamata nel ruolo di professore associato. Si allega alla richiesta il certificato dell'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale alle funzioni di Professore di seconda fascia nel settore concorsuale 08/B2.

Distinti Saluti,



Arnaldo Casalotti



*Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca
DIREZIONE GENERALE
UFFICIO V*

N: 31663

Gent.le
Arnaldo CASALOTTI
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OGGETTO: ASN 2021/2023 - Attestazione di avvenuto conseguimento dell'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale alle funzioni di professore universitario di Seconda Fascia nel Settore Concorsuale 08/B2 - SCIENZA DELLE COSTRUZIONI.

Con la presente si attesta che Arnaldo CASALOTTI, nato a Roma (RM) il giorno 14/05/1986, ha conseguito, all'esito delle procedure di Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale bandite con decreto direttoriale n. 553/2021 come rettificato con decreto direttoriale n. 589/2021, l'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale alle funzioni di professore universitario di seconda fascia nel Settore Concorsuale 08/B2 - SCIENZA DELLE COSTRUZIONI.

La validità dell'Abilitazione è di undici anni¹ a decorrere dal 27/09/2022 e avrà scadenza il 27/09/2033².

Roma, 19/03/2024

Il Dirigente
Dott.ssa Maria Giovanna Zilli³

¹ Termine prorogato ai sensi dell'art. 6, co. 8 sexies del D.L. 29 dicembre 2022, n. 198, coordinato con la Legge di conversione 24 febbraio 2023, n. 14 recante «Disposizioni urgenti in materia di termini. Proroga di termini per l'esercizio di deleghe legislative».

² Gli elenchi dei candidati abilitati sono sempre consultabili sul sito <https://abilitazione.miur.it>, sezione "CANDIDATI E RISULTATI", cliccando sull'anno della tornata di interesse, link "Risultati".

³ Firma autografa sostituita a mezzo stampa ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 3, co.2, D. Lgs. n.39/1993.

Il Responsabile del procedimento: Il Dirigente Dott.ssa Maria Giovanna Zilli

Ufficio V "Coordinamento dello stato giuridico ed economico del personale universitario"
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N: 31663

Gent.le
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Courtesy translation of the original document in Italian language.

We hereby certify that Arnaldo CASALOTTI, born in Roma (RM) on 14/05/1986 , achieved the National Scientific qualification as associate professor in the Italian higher education system, in the call 2021/2023 (Ministerial Decree n. 553/2021 and 589/2021) for the disciplinary field of 08/B2 - Structural mechanics. (Academic Recruitment Field 08/B - Structural and geotechnical engineering, according to the national classification).

The validity of the qualification is eleven years¹, starting from the 27/09/2022 and will expire on the 27/09/2033².

Rome, 19/03/2024

Il Dirigente
Dott.ssa Maria Giovanna Zilli³

¹ Termine prorogato ai sensi dell'art. 6, co. 8 sexies del D.L. 29 dicembre 2022, n. 198, coordinato con la Legge di conversione 24 febbraio 2023, n. 14 recante «*Disposizioni urgenti in materia di termini. Proroga di termini per l'esercizio di deleghe legislative*».

² The list of qualified candidates are always available on the website <https://abilitazione.miur.it>, "CANDIDATI E RISULTATI" section, by clicking on the year of the session of interest, link "Risultati".

³ Firma autografa sostituita a mezzo stampa ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 3, co.2, D. Lgs. n.39/1993.

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Paolo CIVIERO

Ricercatore a tempo determinato L.240/10 tipo B dal 01/03/2022
Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi Roma Tre

**Relazione sulle attività di ricerca, di didattica, di didattica integrativa e
di servizio agli studenti svolta nel secondo anno
Marzo 2023 - Marzo 2024**

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Part I – Informazioni generali

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Spoken Languages	Italian (mother tongue), Spanish (fluency C1), English (fluency C1), Catalan (B2), French (B1)
ORCID ID	0000-0002-5497-5466
Scopus ID	55345979800
WOS researcher ID	J-1633-2014

I.A Profilo sintetico scientifico e professionale

Laureato in Architettura quinquennale U.E. (2003), **Dottore di ricerca** in Riqualficazione e recupero insediativo (2007), settore scientifico disciplinare ICAR/12. Nell'aprile 2018 ottiene l'**Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale (ASN)** promossa dal MIUR a Professore di II Fascia, tornata 2016/2018, Bando D.D. 1532/2016 Settore Concorsuale 08/C1. Design e Progettazione Tecnologica dell'Architettura. (art. 16, comma 1, Legge 240/10). **Ricercatore a tempo determinato MSCA (COFUND)** dal 2019 al 2022 presso l'Institut de Recerca en Energia de Catalunya (IREC), Barcellona (Spagna). Da marzo 2022 assume il ruolo di **Ricercatore a tempo determinato L.240/10 tipo B (RTDB)** presso il Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi di Roma Tre e di **vice coordinatore** del Laboratorio di Fisica Tecnica e Tecnologia - LFT&T.

L'attività **didattica**, di **didattica integrativa** e di **servizio agli studenti** viene condotta secondo quanto previsto per la tipologia di ricercatore RTDB (350 ore/annue). Dal A.A. 2021-2022 è **docente** titolare del Laboratorio di Costruzione dell'Architettura (8 cfu/100 ore) e del modulo di Tecnologia del Laboratorio di Progettazione 3 (2 cfu/25 ore) del Corso di Laurea Triennale in Scienza della Città presso l'Università degli Studi di Roma Tre. L'attività didattica viene condotta anche in workshops, training school (CA PED EU NET), corsi di laurea e post laurea internazionali dove partecipa come invited speaker, visiting professor (Erasmus+) o membro del corpo docente (Diplomado Cuba). Ricopre il ruolo di **tutor** di Tesi di Laurea Triennale e **correlatore** di Tesi Magistrale, **membro di commissioni** di esame e di Laurea, e di **responsabile** per l'attivazione di **bandi** per assegni di ricerca e attività di supporto alla didattica, affiancando con continuità l'attività di **assistenza agli studenti** attraverso revisioni e/o colloqui.

L'attività di **ricerca scientifica** è prevalentemente riconducibile nel campo delle discipline della **Tecnologia dell'Architettura (ICAR/12)** con un'attenzione sempre più incentrata sui seguenti temi: implementazione dei Distretti a Energia Positiva (PEDs) e climaticamente neutri; digitalizzazione a supporto del processo decisionale e progettuale nella riqualificazione a larga scala; e industrializzazione dei processi costruttivi e delle tecnologie per la riqualificazione; efficientamento energetico e la produzione energetica degli edifici. Nel corso del secondo anno proseguono alcune **collaborazioni alle attività di ricerca** già avviate con l'ENEA e la partecipazione ad ulteriori iniziative di rilievo internazionale (COST Action PED-EU-NET, IEA Annex 83 PED, EERA JP Smart Cities) per conto dell'Ateneo di RomaTre.

L'attività di ricerca si consolida a livello sia nazionale che internazionale attraverso: a) l'ottenimento di tre **finanziamenti** in bandi competitivi internazionali; b) la **partecipazione** a progetti in qualità di Principal Investigator (MakingPEDs, POSEIDON), coordinatore di tavoli di ricerca (Rome Technopole), membro del Management Committee, Vice Leader e Task Leader di Working Group (WeGenerate, COST Action PED EU NET, Match-RES), o Associated Partner (EERA JP Smart Cities e IEA EBC Annex 83); c) ulteriori **collaborazioni scientifiche e scrittura di proposte in bandi di ricerca** nazionali e internazionali *call for proposal* insieme a centri di ricerca nazionali e internazionali quali l'ENEA, l'Institut de Recerca en Energia de Catalunya (IREC), l'Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (UPM), l'Austrian Institute Of Technology (AIT); d) l'organizzazione e partecipazione in qualità di relatore a congressi e convegni nazionali e internazionali; e) gli **scambi scientifici e didattici** con altre istituzioni accademiche e di ricerca come l'Universidad Politecnica de Valencia (UPV) (Spagna), l'Instituto Valenciano de la Edificiación (IVE), l'Universidad d'Oriente (UDO) di Cuba e la Dalarna Univeristy in Svezia; f) la sottoscrizione di **accordi quadro** di collaborazione scientifica (Comune di Cesena); g) **ruoli accademici e istituzionali** quali di vice coordinatore (LFT&T), membro di commissioni di dottorato internazionale (UPV) e di valutazione di progetti (expert panel).

L'impatto e gli esiti delle attività di ricerca trovano riscontro anche nelle diverse **pubblicazioni** prodotte in qualità di autore di articoli scientifici su riviste e volumi rilevanti di riconosciuto impatto, e di proceedings dei convegni internazionali.

Di seguito si riporta un elenco sintetico non esaustivo delle principali attività e ruoli ricoperti durante il biennio di contratto come RTDB (marzo 2023-marzo 2024):

Attività didattica, di didattica integrativa e di servizio agli studenti

- responsabile dell'attività docenza di corsi (Laboratorio Costruzione dell'Architettura, Modulo di Tecnologia del Laboratorio di Progettazione architettonica 3), di didattica integrativa e di servizio agli studenti,
- correlatore e tutor di tesi di Laurea magistrale e triennale,
- membro di commissione di esami e di Laurea,
- trainer (Training school COST Action PED-EU-NET),
- docente presso corsi post-universitari (Dipomado Cuba).

Attività di ricerca scientifica

- scrittura, organizzazione e coordinamento, responsabilità e partecipazione sia a progetti Europei finanziati e in corso (MakingPEDs, POSEIDON, WeGenerate, COST Action PED-EU-NET), nei distinti Working Group e Core Group, executive board e management committee, sia in nuove proposte di ricerca Europee (DUT2023),
- partecipazione all'interno di progetti Nazionali, ricoprendo il ruolo di membro (PRIN 2022) e di coordinatore (RomeTechnopole) del Sottotavolo ST 1.1. - produzione, distribuzione e stoccaggio di energia elettrica nell'ambito del FP2 Rome Technopole,
- revisore (expert panel) di progetti internazionali (LIFE BETTERENO call 2023),
- speaker e moderatore in convegni, workshop e conferenze e Kick-off meeting di rilievo internazionale,
- responsabilità nell'organizzazione di workshop (M'illumino di Meno) e Kick-off meeting di ricerca (Making PEDs),

Altre attività accademiche e ruoli istituzionali

- revisore scientifico e membro di commissione di Dottorato internazionale (UPV),
- vice coordinatore del laboratorio LFT&T,
- responsabile di bandi e/o membro di commissione per la selezione di Assegni di ricerca,
- responsabile di bandi di collaborazione e supporto alla didattica,
- promotore presso Amministrazioni pubbliche, Istituzioni accademiche e network internazionali per nuovi accordi quadro di collaborazione e scambio scientifici (Comune di Cesena, Erasmus+ BIP Dalarna University) e associated membership (EERA Joint Programme Smart Cities).

Pubblicazioni

- autore di articoli su riviste scientifiche indicizzate (JCR, WoS, SCOPUS) e in "Classe A" ranking ANVUR, contributi in volumi per editori riconosciuti a livello internazionale (Taylor&Francis), e proceedings di convegni internazionali (CISBAT, CIRIAF).

Part II – Attività didattica

Il complesso delle attività di didattica, di didattica integrativa e di servizio agli studenti svolte nel secondo anno (2022-2023) è stato rendicontato annualmente. L'attività include incarichi di insegnamento presso Atenei italiani o stranieri in Corsi di Laurea e Laurea Magistrale, e post-laurea.

II.A- Titolarità di corsi presso il Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi di Roma TRE (a.a. 2022-2023)

L'impegno è stato svolto, sempre nel SSD ICAR/12, nel corso di Laurea triennale in Scienze dell'architettura [L-17] con la titolarità dei seguenti corsi:

Year	Institution	Lecture/Course
2022- Presente	Università degli Studi di Roma TRE, Dipartimento di Architettura.	Titolare del Corso di "Laboratorio di Costruzione dell'Architettura" (21002001) presso il Corso di Laurea in Scienze dell'Architettura. Anni Accademici 2021/2022 - 2022/2023 – 2023/2024. CFU: 8 crediti (100 ore). SSD: ICAR/12 Tecnologia dell'architettura
2022- Presente	Università degli Studi di Roma TRE, Dipartimento di Architettura.	Titolare del Modulo di "Tecnologia" (21002007-2) del "Laboratorio di Progettazione Architettonica 3" presso il Corso di Laurea in Scienze dell'Architettura. Anni Accademici 2021/2022 - 2022/2023– 2023/2024. CFU: 2 crediti (25 ore). SSD: ICAR/12 Tecnologia dell'architettura.

II.B - Incarichi di insegnamento svolti presso altri Atenei italiani o stranieri, Corsi di Dottorato di Ricerca, Corsi di Master e in Corsi di Alta Formazione

Month/Year	Institution	Lecture/Course
2023/2024 (in corso)	Dalarna University	BIP (Blended Intensive Program) Erasmus+ programme Positive Energy Districts 3 Credits, Second Cycle Ruolo: Invited trainer (02 -13 settembre 2024) Moduli/corsi: 1. Digitalization technologies: from BIM to CIM; 2. Business models for PED
09/2023	ZHAW Zürich University of Applied Sciences	2nd Training school "Implementing Positive Energy Districts (PED)" COST Action 19126 Positive Energy Districts European Network (PED EU NET) Ruolo: Invited trainer. Moduli/corsi: 1. Model tools supporting sustainable and feasible PEDs
02/2023	Universidad de Oriente de Santiago de Cuba	Proyecto de cooperación OCSHC (Oriental Cuba Small Historical Centres), "Diplomado in Patrimonio Urbano y Arquitectónico. Tutela y rehabilitación" (Santiago de Cuba). Resp. Científico: prof. Mario Cerasoli. Ruolo: Invited visiting professor, lecturer. Moduli/corsi: Tecnologías para la intervención en el patrimonio urbano y arquitectónico
2022 e 2023	Sapienza Università di Roma, Facoltà di Architettura.	I mercoledì dei Lab_ITECH. Ruolo: Invited speaker. Seminario: Soluzioni e strategie industrializzate e prefabbricate per l'intervento sul costruito

II.C - Relazione sulle attività didattiche integrativa e tutoraggio

II.C1 - Attività mirata alle esercitazioni e al tutoraggio degli studenti, ivi inclusa l'assistenza alla predisposizione delle tesi di laurea, di laurea magistrale

L'attività di didattica integrativa, tutoraggio, ricevimento degli studenti, collaborazione e correlazione di tesi di laurea sono principalmente riconducibili ai seguenti temi di ricerca del SSD ICAR12:

- la progettazione tecnologica di insediamenti residenziali per studenti;
- lo studio dell'innovazione tecnologica con caratteri di sostenibilità energetica, ambientale, economica, per l'edilizia residenziale (Smart Urban Building) di nuova costruzione e riqualificazione;
- l'approccio all'economia circolare dei materiali e prodotti da costruzione;
- l'evoluzione della cultura tecnologica nella progettazione.

Tutor di tesi Triennale in Scienze della Città

- Stud.ssa Commodari Ilaria. Titolo: *Architettura come risposta alle esigenze. La digitalizzazione e la raccolta dati alle diverse scale del progetto*. Discussione: sessione 09/2023
- Stud.ssa Mucci Elena. Titolo: *Spazi residuali. L'esperienza del "vuoto urbano" tra assenza e progettualità*. Discussione: sessione 12/2023
- Roma Roberta (in corso).
- Chionna Eleonora (in corso).
- Barsoum Mekhail (in corso).

Correlatore di tesi Magistrale

- Stud.ssa Lucia Mariani (relatore prof. Lorenzo Dall'Olio). Discussione: sessione 03/2023

II.C2 - Esiti della valutazione da parte degli studenti, con gli strumenti predisposti dall'Ateneo, dei corsi con titolarità.

Gli esiti della valutazione da parte degli studenti, sono presentati con gli strumenti predisposti dall'Ateneo, ovvero attraverso questionari di rilevazione dell'opinione studenti (OPIS) per gli insegnamenti/moduli svolti con titolarità. L'attività didattica soggetta annualmente a valutazione da parte degli studenti, è positiva nel rispetto della media del Corso di Studi Scienze dell'Architettura (198319), e del Dipartimento di Architettura, secondo quanto riconducibile alle schede statistiche di report per l'a.a. 2022-2023.

I punteggi raggiunti dal Laboratorio di Costruzione dell'Architettura (21002001) e dal Modulo di "Tecnologia" (21002007-2) del "Laboratorio di Progettazione Architettonica 3" sono in linea alla media del Corso di Studi (198319 - Scienze dell'architettura):

Laboratorio di Costruzione dell'Architettura (21002001)

OPIS 2023: 3,2/3,2 (PUNTEGGIO MEDIO/MEDIA CORSO DI STUDI 198319)

Modulo di "Tecnologia" (21002007-2)

OPIS 2023: 3,2/3,2 (PUNTEGGIO MEDIO/MEDIA CORSO DI STUDI 198319)

II.C3 - Partecipazione alle commissioni istituite per gli esami di profitto

Presidente di commissione per gli appelli d'esame di profitto ed è responsabile della verbalizzazione degli esiti in qualità di titolare del Corso di "Laboratorio di Costruzione dell'Architettura" (21002001) presso il Corso di Laurea in Scienze dell'Architettura, a.a. 2022/2023.

Membro di commissione per gli appelli d'esame di profitto in qualità di titolare del Modulo di "Tecnologia" (21002007-2) del "Laboratorio di Progettazione Architettonica 3" presso il Corso di Laurea in Scienze dell'Architettura, a.a. 2022/2023.

II.C4 - Partecipazione alle commissioni di Laurea

Membro di commissione ordinario e supplente alle sessioni di Laurea Triennale durante l' a.a. 2022-2023 anche in qualità di tutor.

Part III - Attività di ricerca scientifica

III.A – Responsabilità e/o partecipazione in attività scientifiche di ricerca

L'attività scientifica di ricerca per le quali è stato ricoperto un ruolo di responsabilità, di organizzazione, direzione e/o coordinamento scientifico dei gruppi di ricerca nazionali e internazionali è organizzata in forma cronologica secondo tre tipologie di attività di seguito riportate:

- III.A1. - Progetti di ricerca internazionali,
- III.A2. - Progetti di ricerca nazionali e locali,
- III.A3. - Proposte di ricerca presentate in bandi competitivi internazionali e nazionali.

III.A1. - Progetti di ricerca internazionali

Year	Title	Program
2023- In corso	Making PEDs. Decision-making digital twins for climate neutral PEDs (F-DUT-2022-0112, CUP F87G23000330001)	Driving Urban Transitions (DUT) Call 2022. Responsabile scientifico: Dott. Jaume Salom (IREC) Durata: 30 mesi Ruolo: Organizzatore, coordinatore scientifico e operativo e membro della Unità Operativa RomaTre, partner del consorzio della ricerca
2023- In corso	POSEIDON. POSitive Energy Initiatives in Districts fOr Neutral Mediterranean cities (F-DUT-2022-0340, CUP F87G23000340001)	Driving Urban Transitions (DUT) Call 2022 Responsabile scientifico: Prof.ssa Francesca Olivieri (UPM) Durata: 36 mesi Ruolo: Organizzatore, coordinatore scientifico e operativo e membro della Unità Operativa RomaTre, partner del consorzio della ricerca
2023- In corso	WeGenerate. Co-creating people-centric sustainable neighbourhoods through urban regeneration (Prot. 01123546, CUP F87G23000350006)	HORIZON-CL5-2022-D4-02. (Efficient, sustainable and inclusive energy use) Responsabile scientifico: Dott. Vicky Albert-Seifried (Frauhofer) Durata: 48 mesi Ruolo: Organizzatore, coordinatore scientifico e operativo e membro della Unità Operativa RomaTre, partner del consorzio della ricerca
2020- In corso	COST Action "PED-EU-NET. Positive Energy Districts European Network (CA19126)".	EU, ESF/European CO-operation research. Scientific disciplinary sector: Technical Committee on Urban Civil Engineering. Durata: 48 mesi Ruolo: Coordinatore scientifico e partecipazione in qualità di Membro del Management Committee e del Core Group, Vice Leader di WG 1 e Task Leader 1.5.
2020- In corso	Annex 83 Positive Energy Districts (PEDs).	Energy in Buildings and Communities (EBC) Programme, International Energy Agency (IEA). Durata: 48 mesi Ruolo: Membro partner della ricerca, SubTask A.

In corso EERA Joint Programme on Smart Cities. EERA (European Energy Research Alliance) official part of the European Commission's Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan).

Ruolo: **Membro partner** del network di ricerca, in qualità di Associate Member nei WGs Buildings e Neighborhood

III.A2. - Progetti di ricerca nazionali e locali

Year	Title	Program
2023- In corso	Rome Technopole Flagship Project 2. Energy transition and digital transition in urban regeneration and construction. (CUP F83B22000040006)	Rome Technopole project. Lead industry: COIMA REM s.r.l. Durata: 24 mesi Ruolo: Coordinatore scientifico del Sottotavolo 1.1 - produzione, distribuzione e stoccaggio di energia elettrica. Unità operativa RomaTre
2023- in corso	MATCH-RES. Multidimensional Analysis To Connect Housing Retrofit with Energy Sharing awareness (Prot. 20225A8KMN)	PRIN 2022 Responsabile scientifico: Prof.ssa Chiara Tonelli (Università RomaTre) Durata: 24 mesi Ruolo: Membro del gruppo di ricerca per la Unità Operativa RomaTre.

III.A3. - Proposte di ricerca presentate in bandi competitivi internazionali e nazionali

Year	Title	Program/Call
2023	LET'sRACE4PED. Local Energy Transition systems RACing togEther for PED	Driving Urban Transitions (DUT) Call 2023 Bando in due fasi. (proposta inviata per la selezione alla prima fase ma non selezionata per la seconda fase) Ruolo: Coordinatore scientifico della Unità Operativa RomaTre e partner del consorzio proponente della ricerca.

III.B - Responsabilità nell'organizzazione di mostre, workshop ed eventi

Year	Institution/organization	Title Conference, Congress or workshop /Lecture or paper
2023	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Evento: Kick-off meeting Progetto MakingPEDs , Rome, 22-23 novembre 2024 sede Università RomaTre Via Madonna dei Monti 40, ATER San Liborio District Via Navone 9 (Civitavecchia, RM) Ruolo: Responsabile della organizzazione dell'evento.
2023	COST Action	Evento: ENERGY IN BUILT ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE Climate-driven solutions for next generation EU cities Lisbona, 30 Giugno 2023. LNEG-IAPMEI Campus, Auditorium Ruolo: Membro del comitato scientifico
2023	RUS - Rete delle Università per lo	Evento: M'illumino di Meno Edizione 2023. Giornata Nazionale del Risparmio Energetico e degli Stili di Vita Sostenibili, XIX edizione.

Sviluppo sostenibile, e
Università RomaTre.
Dipartimento
Architettura

Titolo: Architettura per la condivisione energetica. Workshop di mappatura e progettazione sul bilancio tra produzione e consumo, svoltosi il 16 Febbraio 2023, presso il Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università Roma Tre.

Ruolo: **Membro del gruppo organizzatore del workshop**

III.C - Partecipazione a congressi e convegni nazionali e internazionali

Year	Institution/organization	Title Conference, Congress or workshop /Lecture or paper
2023	COST Action PED-EU-NET	Evento: ENERGY IN BUILT ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE Climate-driven solutions for next generation EU cities Lisbon, 30th of June 2023. LNEG-IAPMEI Campus, Auditorium Ruolo: Moderatore Tavola rotonda: "From NZEB to ZCB "
2023	COST Action PED-EU-NET	Evento: URBAN LIVING LABS: Pathways Of Sustainability Transitions 3rd PED-EU-NET URBAN STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP Carcavelos (Lisbon), 29th of June 2023. Nova School of Business and Economics University. Ruolo: Invited Speaker Impulse #1 Climate-neutral Districts and PEDs: "in operation vs. life cycle", a story-telling approach to address multiple stakeholders' perspectives?
2022-2023	COST Action PED-EU-NET	Evento: International COST Action PED-EU-NET Working Groups Meeting, Webinar e Workshops series. Ruolo: Moderatore e rapporteur durante la serie di International Workshops (Lisbona 06/2023), MC meetings e WG1 meetings (weekly) organizzati nell'ambito del programma della Cost Action PED-EU-NET

Part IV - Ruoli e Incarichi ricoperti

IV.A - Ruoli e incarichi accademici

Month/Year	Institution	Position
03/2023 – in corso	Università RomaTre.	Coordinatore del sotto tavolo ST 1.1 (produzione, distribuzione e stoccaggio di energia elettrica) del Rome Technopole (Flagship Project 2. "Energy transition and digital transition in urban regeneration and construction").
05/2022 – in corso	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Vice-coordinatore del Laboratorio di Fisica Tecnica e Tecnologia (LFT&T) presso il Dipartimento di Architettura.
12/2023	Universitat Politècnica de València	Membro della commissione (Tribunal member) tesi di dottorato di ricerca internazionale. Titolo della tesi di dottorato di ricerca internazionale: Effect of vertical urban surfaces on human thermal comfort in an outdoor environment. Dottoranda: Jayesh Dashrath Khaire. Ruolo: Tribunal member per la valutazione della tesi di dottorato.

11/2023	Universitat Politècnica de València	<p>Revisore scientifico (External evaluator) tesi di dottorato di ricerca internazionale.</p> <p>Titolo della tesi di dottorato di ricerca internazionale: Effect of vertical urban surfaces on human thermal comfort in an outdoor environment.</p> <p>Dottorando: Jayesh Dashrath Khaire.</p> <p>Ruolo: External evaluator per la revisione e valutazione della tesi di dottorato.</p>
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IV.B - Attività gestionali del Dipartimento, della Facoltà e dell'Ateneo e partecipazione ad organi collegiali elettivi del Dipartimento

Month/Year	Institution	Position
2023	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Membro commissione di selezione pubblica per l'attribuzione dell' assegno di ricerca annuale bandito con D.D. Rep. n. 113 Prot. 3063 del 19/12/2023 dal titolo "co-produzione della transizione energetica nell'ambito dei positive energy districts" nell'ambito dei progetti: - "PED4ALL positive energy districts for all: energising neighbourhoods through fair Strategies"- cofinanziata nell'ambito della call internazionale joint call for proposals / MICALL 21; - MakingPEDs Decision-Making Digital Twins for Climate Neutral PEDs- cofinanziata nell'ambito della call internazionale DUT 2022, Positive Energy Districts Pathway (PED) (CUP F87G23000330001).
2023	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Membro commissione di selezione pubblica per l'attribuzione dell' assegno di ricerca annuale bandito con D.D. Rep. n. 101 Prot. 2943 del 06/12/2023 dal titolo 'Modellazione energetica nei positive energy districts (PEDS)', nell'ambito dei progetti di ricerca: - POSEIDON: POSitive Energy Initiatives in Districts fOr Neutral Mediterranean cities (cofinanziato nell'ambito della call internazionale DUT 2022, Positive Energy Districts Pathway (PED) (CUP F87G23000340001); - WEgenerate: Co-creating people-centric sustainable neighbourhoods through urban regeneration cofinanziato nell'ambito della call internazionale HEU-CL5-22-D4-0-02]; (CUP F87G23000350006).
2023	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Membro commissione di selezione pubblica per l'attribuzione dell' assegno di ricerca annuale bandito con D.D. Rep. n. 82 Prot. 2462 del 27/10/2023 nell'ambito dei progetti di ricerca : ECS 000024 Rome Technopole (CUP F83B22000040006) SOTTOTEMATICA 1.1 Produzione, Distribuzione e Stoccaggio di Energia Elettrica da fonti rinnovabili) e MakingPEDs Decision-Making Digital Twins for Climate Neutral PEDs- cofinanziata nell'ambito della call internazionale DUT 2022, Positive Energy Districts Pathway (PED) (CUP F87G23000330001).
10/2023	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Membro commissione di selezione pubblica per l'attribuzione dell' assegno di ricerca annuale bandito con D.D. n. 61, Prot. 2006 15/09/2023, dal titolo "(PRIN 2022) 'MATCH-RES Multidimensional analysis to connect housing retrofit with energy sharing awareness' (CUP F53D23005480006)".
2023	Università RomaTre. Dipartimento Architettura	Responsabile processo di selezione pubblica per il conferimento di 1 incarico integrativo per il supporto all'insegnamento a.a. 2023/2024.

IV.C - Altri Ruoli e Incarichi

IV.C1 - Attività di revisione scientifica in programmi di ricerca internazionali e nazionali; partecipazioni a comitati di valutazione o commissioni di valutazione nazionali e internazionali

Year	Institution	Position
2024	European Commission, Scalable Cities, Austrian Institute of Technology	Call for experts on 'Enabling and upscaling Positive Clean Energy Districts' Ruolo: Expert member
2023-2024	European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	Revisore scientifico di progetti di ricerca internazionali (International Expert Panel member) e Rapporteur scientifico delle proposte di ricerca. Titolo della call di ricerca internazionale: LIFE-2023-CET. Ruolo: Expert Panel member (04/12/2023 - 09/02/2024)
2022 -in corso	COST Action	Membro revisore delle domande di partecipazione ai programmi di STSM (Short Term Scientific Mission) e VM (Virtual Mobility) nell'ambito della COST Action PED-EU-NET.

IV.C2 - Attività di revisione scientifica

Year	Institution	Position
2022- Presente	Applied Energy - Peer-reviewed open access journals by Elsevier (ISSN 0306-2619)	Membro revisore per la rivista Scientifica [Rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR, SCOPUS].
2022- Presente	Energies - Peer-reviewed open access journal by MDPI. (ISSN 1996-1073)	Revisore per la rivista Scientifica Energies [Rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR, SCOPUS Q2 SJR 2021, ISI, Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI - Web of Science) e Inspec (IET)].
2022- Presente	Sustainability - International, scientific, open access journal by MDPI (ISSN 2071-1050)	Revisore per la rivista Scientifica Sustainability. [Rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR, SCOPUS Q2 SJR 2021, ISI, Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI - Web of Science) e Inspec (IET)].
2022- Presente	Buildings - International, scientific, open access journal by MDPI (ISSN 2075-5309)	Revisore per la rivista Scientifica Buildings [Rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR, SCOPUS Q1 SJR 2021, ISI, Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI - Web of Science) e Inspec (IET)]

IV.C3 - Accordi di collaborazione scientifica nazionale e internazionale - Agreements of national and international scientific cooperation

Year	Institution/organization	Topics/Object
2023	Dalarna University (Sweden)	Accordo di Collaborazione scientifica ERASMUS+ finalizzato alla costruzione di rapporti scientifici e un programma BIP tra il Dipartimento di Architettura RomaTre e la Dalarna University. Ruolo: Promotore accordo di collaborazione scientifica e attivazione del programma BIP (Blended Intensive Program)

2024 Comune di Cesena (FC) **Accordo quadro di Collaborazione scientifica-operativa** finalizzato alla costruzione di rapporti scientifici rivolti ad attività di ricerca per la promozione dello sviluppo del territorio e delle comunità insediative, nell'indirizzo della valorizzazione delle risorse culturali, paesaggistiche, monumentali e insediative, e storico-ambientali, nel quadro dello Sviluppo urbano sostenibile, del programma comunitario Agenda 2030 e dell'Agenda urbana europea.

Ruolo: Promotore accordo di collaborazione scientifica (in corso).

Part V- Pubblicazioni scientifiche

V.A. Elenco Numerato delle Pubblicazioni

Le pubblicazioni più significative sono state organizzate in sequenza cronologica in due gruppi:

V.A1. Articoli, saggi e Curatele

V.A2. Rapporti di ricerca (Research reports)

V.A1. Articoli, saggi e Curatele - Articles and scientific papers

Articoli e saggi su Rivista, peer-reviewed journals, web, interviews

Sassenou L-N; Olivieri F; **Civiero P.**; Olivieri L. (in corso di stampa). Methodologies for the design of Positive Energy Districts: A scoping literature review and a proposal for a new approach (PlanPED). *Building and Environment*, ISSN: 0360-1323.

[Articolo in rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR]

Civiero P., Somma S. A.. RomeTechnopole, Flagship project (FP) Energia. Podcast Technopod. Roma Tre Radio. (registrazione 20/02/2024)

[Interview, evento radiofonico]

Civiero P.; Turci G.; Alpagut B.; Kuzmic M.; Soutullo S.; Sánchez M.N.; Seco O.; Bossi S.; Haase M.; Massa G.; et al. (2024). Operational Insights and Future Potential of the Database for Positive Energy Districts. *Energies*, 17, 899. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en17040899>

[Articolo in rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR]

Converso S.; **Civiero P.**; Ciprigno S.; Veselinova I.; Riffat S. (2023). Toward a Fast but Reliable Energy Performance Evaluation Method for Existing Residential Building Stock. *Energies*, 16, 3930.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/en16093930>

[Articolo in rivista scientifica - Classe A ranking ANVUR]

Articoli e saggi in volume, curatele

Andreucci M.B., Sabatini F., Turci G., Kadar J., Mutule A., Zapata J., Bisello A., **Civiero P.**, Croitoru C., Giancola E., Kyprianou I., Longo, D. Romano R., Sánchez M. N., Soutullo S., Scacco M., Seco O., Murauskaitė L., Zhang X., Sareen S. (2024). Positive Energy Districts: for People and the Environment PED-EU-NET. Layman's Booklet. (ISBN in Corso di registrazione)

[Monografia]

Civiero P., Salom J., Ortiz J. (in corso) Energy communities and Positive Energy Districts. In: Asrdubali F., Berardi U. Sustainability certifications, labels and tools in the built environment. Routledge Handbook Ed. Taylor & Francis.
[Contributo in volume]

Atti di Congresso, Proceedings, Abstract in Atti di convegno, Poster

Alpagut B., **Civiero P.**, Kuzmic M., Turci G. (in corso di stampa). PED Database. In Energy in Built Environment Conference. Climate-driven solutions for next generation EU cities. Book of posters. Lisbon, 30th of June 2023, LNEG-IAPMEI Campus, AuditoriumPoster Booklet
[Paper in Atti di convegno e Poster]

Alpagut B., Bossi S., **Civiero P.**, Diaz S., Gollner C., Haase M., Kuzmic M., Sanchez N., Seco O., Soutullo S., Turci G., Zamini S. (2023). A database for positive energy districts (PED). CISBAT conference 2023. The built environment in transition. Lausanne, Switzerland, 13-15 September 2023. Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2600 (2023) 082018. IOP Publishing, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/2600/8/082018>
[Paper in Atti di convegno e Poster]

Asdrubali F., **Civiero P.**, Converso S., Fiume F., Gandola D.M., Laudani A., Marrone P., Montella I., Palermo M., Raimondi A., Ranzato M., Riganti Fulginei F. (2023). XXIII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE CIRIAF Sviluppo Sostenibile, Tutela dell’Ambiente e della Salute Umana – Atti, Perugia, 13-14 aprile 2023, Università degli Studi di Perugia, Perugia: Morlacchi Editore University Press, 2023. ISBN 978-88-9392-442-9 (online).
https://www.morlacchilibri.com/universitypress/allegati/ATTI_XXIII_Congresso_CIRIAF.pdf
[Paper in Atti di convegno]

Part VI - Appartenenza a Società scientifiche, Premi e Riconoscimenti

VI.A - Society memberships - Appartenenza a Società scientifiche

Year	Title
2023 - presente	EERA JP Smart Cities Ruolo: Associate Member RomaTre
2010 - presente	SITdA - Società Italiana di Tecnologia dell’Architettura Ruolo: Socio ordinario della SITdA e aderisce ai Cluster tematici di ricerca “Social Housing”, “Recupero e Manutenzione” e “NZEB”.

Part VII - Formazione

VII.A – Corsi di Formazione

Type	Year	Institution	Notes (Degree, Experience,...)
Course	2023	R2M	Corso introduttivo al software IES ICD e VE

Roma, 21/03/2024

Dott. Paolo Civiero



RAPPORTO DELL'ATTIVITA' ACCADEMICA E DI RICERCA

Marzo 2023 – Febbraio 2024

Ricercatrice a tempo determinato L.240/10 tipo A: Federica Fava

Dipartimento di Architettura
Università degli Studi Roma Tre

Sommario

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ALLEGATO I – Produzione scientifica, didattica e progetti di ricerca

1. Introduzione

Il report presenta le attività didattiche e di ricerca svolte nell'ambito del progetto nazionale [*CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active innovation for Next-Gen sustainable Society*](#), finanziato nell'ambito del Next Generatio EU. Obiettivo del progetto è sperimentare approccio innovativi di analisi e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale, a partire dal legame instaurato con le comunità di riferimento (Convenzione di Faro). In questo contesto, l'unità di ricerca del dipartimento di architettura (composta anche da G. Caudo e M. Canciani) dell'università degli Studi Roma Tre si colloca nell'ambito del **WP1**: History and Global Archaeology of Stratified Landscapes. Leader UNIBA; Participants: CNR, UNIRM3, POLIBA, UNISOB, UNIVE. Tuttavia, il gruppo si collega e mira a contribuire anche ai seguenti WPs:

WP2: Landscapes, Mindscapes, Historical Identity, between legacy of tradition and shared Future. Leader UNIBA. Participants: UNIRM3, UNISOB, UNITO.

WP4: Strategies of interventions on historical landscapes – Leader: UNINA; Participants: POLIBA, UNINA, UNITO.

I principali risultati attesi riguardano:

R1. Historical-archaeological researches in selected areas, involving local communities (WP1); 3-12.

R2. Developing strategies, methods and tools for the co-valorization of cultural sites through Heritage Communities to activate cultural and/or heritage-led regenerations (WP1-5). 3-4.

R3. Reconstructing Mindscapes and Cultural Landscapes throughout the Centuries from Pre-History to nowadays (WP1,2,3,5). 10-12.

2. Attività di ricerca

L'attività di ricerca si è concentrata inizialmente sulla definizione di una proposta specifica da sviluppare all'interno del progetto CHANGES (si veda allegato I). Sono stati quindi individuati due contesti e ambiti principali di ricerca, concentrati principalmente su patrimoni moderni localizzati in aree marginali:

1. L'area di Vigne Nuove, a nord di Roma;
2. L'area della Centrale Nucleare di Borgo Sabotino in provincia di Latina.

Nel primo caso, l'attività di ricerca è consistita nella ricognizione delle varie tipologie di patrimonio culturali insistenti nell'area e in una attività di networking che ha beneficiato di relazioni già in essere (Soprintendenza, Municipio III, etc.) e della convergenza con un ulteriore progetto di ricerca dal titolo *We-Z – emotional Wellbeing of generation Z: reconnecting communities and spaces through imperfect health*, selezionato tra i 14 vincitori della prima call EUI-IA European Innovative Actions in supporto al New European Bauhaus (Giugno 2023).

Attraverso un protocollo con il Municipio III – Montesacro, è stato dunque attivato un Living Lab all'interno degli spazi dei Casali di Faonte.

Nel secondo caso, sono state condotte interviste, sopralluoghi e ricerca d'archivio al fine di ricostruire la cronologia e i dibattiti che gravitano intorno alla Centrale Nucleare di Borgo Sabotino. Anche in questo caso, l'attività di ricerca ha incluso una attività di networking con attori come la SOGIN, società che attualmente gestisce il decommissioning del sito e con studiosi nel campo del Nuclear Heritage. Al momento (marzo 2024), è attiva una collaborazione con la SOGIN per lo sviluppo di focus group da tenersi con gli studenti del corso da me condotto all'interno del dipartimento.

Inoltre, nel periodo luglio-ottobre 2023 sono stata visiting scholar presso la Parsons School of Design di New York (finanziato attraverso i fondi del Piano Nazionale per la Ricerca); parte del visiting è stato dedicato alla selezione e investigazione di alcuni casi studio sul tema salute-heritage making. I primi risultati saranno presentati alla conferenza annuale AESOP 2024 (si veda par. 3)

3. Pubblicazioni

Di seguito, si riporta l'elenco di prodotti e proposte scientifiche direttamente legati alla ricerca CHANGES e ad attività precedenti che si sono sviluppate durante l'anno:

1) Curatela dello Special Issue *The ethics and aesthetics of adaptive heritage reuse in Europe*. "Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development" e pubblicazione dell'articolo: *Ethics and aesthetics of adaptive heritage reuse in Europe: an introduction to what happens to territories when heritage is touched*. Online a: <https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/2044-1266/vol/14/iss/1>.

2) Proposte e pubblicazione di contributi:

- Proceeding, G. Caudo, F. Fava, *Electric heritage: from technoscapes to new urban commons*, in pubblicazione in AMPS HERITAGES: Past and Present – Built and Social;
- Abstract (accettato) per la AESOP Annual conference, 8-12 luglio, Parigi. Titolo: *Learning from New York. Active heritage for healthy and responsive cities*;
- Capitoli di libro attualmente pubblicati nel libro *Open Heritage* a cura di by H. Oevermann, L. Polyák, H. Szemző. Basel: Birkhäuser:
 Chapter 9. Regional Integration by Andrea Tönkö, Hanna Szemző, Federica Fava and Katarzyna Sadowy;
 Chapter 12. Devil Castle - The legacy of pleasure. The adaptive reuse of Devil Castle in Ghent by Federica Fava;
 Chapter 15. Mapping policies and regulations that impact Adaptive Heritage Reuse, by Federica Fava, Dora Merai, Loes Veldpaus.
- Capitolo di libro, M. Baioni, G. Caudo (coordinamento), F. Celata, D. De Leo, F. Fava, E. Piselli, P. Tomasello, *Roma Caput Mundi. Il piano senza piano e il ritorno della programmazione*, in IX rapporto sulle città di Urban@it, *Le città e i territori del Pnrr. Attori, processi, politiche*.
- Articolo scientifico, M. Basso, F. Fava, L. Fregolent, *Resisting Venice: individual and collective housing responses to tourism gentrification*. «Journal of Cultural Geography», 2023. 40. DOI: 10.1080/08873631.2023.2215399.

4. Attività didattica

Di seguito si riportano le attività didattiche condotte:

- Lezioni nei corsi del primo semestre di S. Converso (laurea triennale), G. Caudo (laurea magistrale in Progettazione Urbana) e nel dottorato di ricerca "Architettura città paesaggio";
- 6-9 marzo 2023, coordinamento del workshop DEN-CITY con G. Caudo, M. Coviello, M. Pietropaoli;
- 28 aprile-20 maggio 2023, coordinamento del modulo di Studi urbani all'interno del Master di II livello Environmental Humanistis, a.a. 2022/2023 con G. Caudo, M. Baioni, M. Pietropaoli. (Dipartimento di Filosofia, comunicazione e spettacolo); definizione del programma dell'a.a. 2023-2024 del modulo di studi urbani da svolgersi nel periodo 19 aprile - 11 maggio 2024;
- Definizione del programma del corso opzionale (6 crediti, inglese) *Transitional landscapes. Heritage making and mindscapes in time of global change* direttamente legato al progetto CHANGES (attivato il 7 marzo 2024). Il corso si concentra sui casi studio precedentemente individuati, sviluppandone alcune specificità;
- 20-21 Novembre 2023, guest lecture alla TU Wein nel corso di H. Oevermann;
- Proposta di insegnamento attraverso bando Erasmus+ (non attivato);
- Preparazione e partecipazione al viaggio di studio con gli studenti della laurea magistrale in Progettazione Urbana a Tangeri, Marocco.

5. Partecipazione a convegni e seminari

Ho partecipato attivamente alle attività istituzionali del dipartimento e ai seguenti convegni e seminari:

- 28-30 giugno 2023, Praga. Prague-Heritages Conference *Past and Present - Built and Social* organized by ArchitectureMPS;
- 13-16 Settembre 2023, Ferrara (online). Curatrice della sessione *Fare e disfare patrimonio, o del reinventare l'urbano* nell'11° congresso AISU *Oltre lo sguardo. Interpretare e comprendere la città*. Con: M. Baioni, G. Caudo;
- 20-22 Dicembre 2023, Mazzarino. Workshop dal titolo Rest in Space per il Festival OPP festival;
- 11 Gennaio 2024, Università di Roma Tre. Meeting del progetto CHANGES relativo al WP1;
- 25 Gennaio 2024, Università di Roma Tre. Seminario SIU, partecipazione al tavolo Prospettive: *Il progetto urbanistico svela il presente che si fa*, di M. Baioni, G. Caudo, M. Cerasoli, F. Fava, A. Filpa, S. Magaudda, L. Nucci, S. Ombuen, A. L. Palazzo, M. Ranzato.
- 21 giugno 2023, Bruxelles. Partecipazione alla premiazione dei progetti EUI-Innovative Action per il progetto We-Z. Titolo evento: New European Bauhaus in Regions and Cities

6. Altre attività

Parallelamente all'attività di ricerca principale svolta all'interno del progetto CHANGES ho condotto le seguenti attività:

- come coordinatrice scientifica del progetto *We-Z – emotional Wellbeing of generation Z: reconnecting communities and spaces through imperfect health*, ho svolto attività di coordinamento e di ideazioni dei contenuti utili alla finalizzazione del progetto durante la “inization phase”, una fase di fine tuning richiesta dalla commissione europea per il corretto avvio del progetto svoltasi tra il primo di settembre del 2023 e il 29 febbraio del 2024. We-Z è ufficialmente iniziato il 1 marzo 2024, come stabilito dal bando;
- come membro del gruppo di ricerca del PRIN *Plastic or elastic? Exploring the spatialities of post-Covid 19*, coordinato da G. Caudo, ho contribuito alla definizione del report relativo al WP1 del progetto; i primi risultati sono stati proposti come abstract alla conferenza SIU e AISRe;
- durante il visiting presso la Parsons School of Design di New York ho inviato una proposta di ricerca individual fellow per la call Marie Skłodowska-Curie 2023 (invio settembre);
- come membro del team di ricerca, ho inoltre contribuito a sviluppare la Spring School promossa dal progetto *Sostenibilità in azione* sostenuto dal MASE;
- ho contribuito alla ridefinizione della rivista del dipartimento di Architettura, “Urbanistica Tre”, come membro dell’editorial board.

7. Conclusioni

Per approfondire le sezioni sopra descritte si rimanda all'*allegato I* dove sono riportati i prodotti più significativi.

ALLEGATO I

Produzione scientifica, didattica e progetti di ricerca

Marzo 2023 – Febbraio 2024

Ricercatrice a tempo determinato L.240/10 tipo A: Federica Fava

Dipartimento di Architettura
Università degli Studi Roma Tre

Attività di ricerca

CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active Innovation for Next-Gen Sustainable Society

SPOKE 1 - HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES, TRADITIONS AND CULTURAL IDENTITIES

Descrizione dell'attività del gruppo di ricerca

Università degli Studi Roma Tre – Dipartimento di Architettura Roma Tre

RELOAD – REpairing heritage Landscape, Originating ADaptive abilities

Giovanni Caudo, Federica Fava

1 | Premessa

Di seguito si individuano alcuni punti del progetto CHANGES, utili a posizionare le attività di ricerca illustrate nelle parti 2, 3 e 4.

a. “Valorizzare il patrimonio culturale del nostro Paese è una priorità nazionale e un obiettivo che non deve essere ignorato se vogliamo rilanciare la nostra economia e andare avanti sulla strada dello sviluppo e della competitività.” Il progetto CHANGES finanziato dal Ministero nell’ambito del PNRR si apre con questa affermazione che costituisce il riferimento strategico per l’azione di tutti i gruppi di lavoro.

b. Nella sua articolazione il progetto propone aspetti di merito e di metodo alcuni dei quali sono richiamati di seguito quale riferimento per attività:

- costruire un hub di riferimento internazionale per la formazione, la ricerca e il trasferimento tecnologico che contribuisce ad implementare un piano di azione e di interventi strutturali che porti nell’arco di un decennio a un rafforzamento di queste tre aree di interesse;
- rilanciare l’economia e lo sviluppo territoriale delle aree del centro-sud dell’Italia con riferimento al patrimonio culturale dopo la crisi pandemica;
- considerare come patrimonio culturale (Cultural Heritage CH) un complesso esteso e multidisciplinare che è anche un possibile dominio di cooperazione tra università, differenti comunità scientifiche, l’industria creativa e i cittadini;
- identificare approcci di ricerca innovativi sulle trasformazioni del paesaggio, sulle pratiche sostenibili nei cambiamenti che interessano gli ambienti urbani;

c. Particolarmente significativa per la nostra attività è il riferimento all’approccio partecipativo bottom-up al Turismo Culturale (CT) che deriva dalla Convenzione di Faro e in sintonia con “l’approccio partecipativo al CH”. Un approccio che può guidare il CH, materiale e immateriale, in un laboratorio per l’innovazione e la creatività, generando un CT sostenibile. L’attività di ricerca insisterà su questo aspetto in coerenza con il proposito del progetto di realizzare “un ecosistema in grado di favorire la crescita sociale secondo principi multietnici, multiculturali, partecipativi e socialmente equi essenziali per favorire un turismo culturale sostenibile.” Proposito che è attribuito in prevalenza proprio allo Spoke 1 “Paesaggio storici, tradizioni e identità culturali” insieme allo Spoke 9 “Risorse culturali per un turismo sostenibile”.

All’approccio partecipativo si affianca lo sviluppo di sinergie di azione tra pubblico e privato che costituiscono un obiettivo considerato essenziale senza il quale la valorizzazione del CH potrebbe non realizzarsi e risultare economicamente non sostenibile.

d. Nella descrizione dello Spoke 1, il ruolo delle comunità locali è ribadito anche con riferimento alle conseguenze degli effetti del cambiamento climatico per il contrasto delle quali il coinvolgimento diretto dei cittadini è considerato essenziale. L’articolazione dei cinque WPs in cui si articola lo Spoke è conseguente al ruolo trasversale che esercita il paesaggio.

Per quanto attiene ai contesti, lo Spoke 1 si propone di procedere con una base di investigazione diacronica di una varietà di ambienti tra i quali è compreso il paesaggio rurale e urbano e il paesaggio stratificato che combina le ricerche archeologiche, la pianificazione urbana e i metodi di ricerca documentali.

e. L'obiettivo di CHANGES è favorire l'integrazione delle attività di ricerca con altri programmi e progetti finanziati dall'Unione Europea, e può essere perseguito guardando:

- all'attuazione del PNRR nei territori di interesse;
- favorendo lo scambio internazionale con altri contesti europei per confrontare i modi con cui vengono promossi e sviluppati le diverse identità Europee e di come il patrimonio genera un rinnovato senso di appartenenza con riferimento al programma Creative Europe – Culture and Cross-Sectoral Strands.

f. Rispetto ai contenuti richiamati, l'attività del gruppo di ricerca si distingue per segnalare alcune specificità che trovano ragione nell'attività di ricerca svolta in precedenti progetti come OpenHeritage (Horizon 2020) che ha sviluppato modelli inclusivi di governance del riuso adattivo del patrimonio culturale, inteso nell'accezione proposta dalla Convenzione di Faro. L'attenzione di OpenHeritage verso l'incorporazione di coalizioni di stakeholder – gruppi di comunità, NGOs, autorità locali, piccole imprese e università – in tali processi, rimette dunque al centro delle trasformazioni e della città la persona, ragionando in termini di qualità urbana e di benessere.

2 | Descrizione dell'attività

Le conseguenze dell'attivazione di paesaggi culturali attraverso il driver della salute costituiscono l'ambito specifico che si intende esplorare per contribuire al raggiungimento degli obiettivi di CHANGES. L'attività di ricerca indagherà il rapporto tra patrimonio culturale, salute pubblica/benessere e sviluppo urbano sostenibile. La scelta di considerare criticamente la salute, in particolare quella mentale, in ambito urbano, muove dall'intenzione di interrogare le potenzialità del patrimonio culturale in termini di welfare, aggiornando l'antica relazione che lega città e salute.

A seguito dei crescenti processi di urbanizzazione diffusa, il paesaggio urbano si presenta oggi in forme diverse, in parte anche antitetico alla città storica, tradizionalmente compatta. Tale pervasività, insieme alla crescente velocità dei suoi ritmi, ha prodotto la frammentazione dei territori e delle relazioni della città, creando condizioni di vita molto impegnative per l'ecologia della mente che concorrono ad alimentare già discusse posizioni anti-urbane.

A livello internazionale, gli studi sulla salute documentano che l'ansia, la depressione e il disturbo post-traumatico da stress sono in crescita in tutto il mondo. L'uso massiccio di strumenti digitali, indotto anche dalla pandemia Covid-19, e la natura sindemica dell'epidemia stessa, hanno ulteriormente contribuito ad aumentare il potere tossico degli attuali stili di vita, rafforzando l'urgenza di fornire risposte de-medicalizzate alla salute mentale (Horton, 2020; Yacobi, 2021). In Italia, la tendenza a una fuoriuscita verso la campagna si accompagna ad una diffusa incapacità del servizio sanitario di intercettare i disturbi emotivi comuni, rendendo difficile l'individuazione della morbilità psichiatrica d'esordio. Roma conferma inoltre tendenze internazionali rispetto al crescente disagio mentale degli adolescenti (Unicef, 2021).

Mentre il noto nesso tra paesaggio e salute oggi solleva nuove questioni etiche ed estetiche (Metta & Olivetti, 2020), gli studi che attualmente legano salute pubblica e patrimonio culturale presentano evidenze sparse (Orthel, 2021), delineando un ambito di ricerca capace di ampliare il ruolo del patrimonio – e dunque del lavoro di conservazione, valorizzazione e sviluppo – nella società (Faro 2005).

Nell'interpretare il patrimonio culturale come risorsa, inoltre, è utile inoltre sottolineare che gli approcci del progetto urbano e architettonico sembrano oggi affrontare i bisogni emotivi e della salute in modo piuttosto semplicistico (Bianchetti, 2020). Se la ricerca su come le diverse forme di place(heritage)-making impattano sia sull'igiene della mente che sugli spazi di vita della città è ancora nelle fasi embrionali (Roe & McCay, 2021), diversi studi concordano sul fatto che, per

curare il mondo dell'Antropocene, siano necessari approcci capaci di offrire più che soluzioni tecniche o funzionali. L'etica della riparazione mostra che le traiettorie di guarigione potrebbero dispiegarsi nell'astensione dall'azione, nel lavoro della memoria, della cultura, dell'archiviazione o della riconciliazione (McLaren, 2018), orientando le politiche del patrimonio culturale verso più articolate possibilità di valorizzazione umano-spaziale.

Come ambienti e paesaggi heritage-based si relazionano con le caratteristiche della salute mentale? In che modo i diversi tipi di patrimonio che oggi formano l'urbano possono contribuire (positivamente/negativamente) alla salute pubblica? Sono solo alcune delle domande che alimentano l'attività di ricerca.

L'ipotesi della ricerca è che l'attivazione del patrimonio culturale e naturale – come inteso nelle convenzioni di Faro e del Paesaggio – possa giocare un ruolo cruciale nel definire nuove dimensioni di salute pubblica. A questo scopo, RELOAD abbraccia una definizione ampia di salute mentale (WHO, 1946), espandendo e misurando l'immaginazione della cura a contesti "rotti": feriti da eventi traumatici, condizioni di abbandono o di marginalità fisica e sociale. Avvalendosi delle caratteristiche transizionali del progetto di architettura e di paesaggio, esso pone l'attenzione sugli approcci co-evolutivi e adattivi al patrimonio culturale per affrontare la relazione che lega paesaggi mentali e paesaggi urbani, il loro reciproco sviluppo e valorizzazione.

L'obiettivo è di sviluppare una nuova comprensione della relazione tra salute, in particolare di quella mentale, patrimonio culturale e la trasformazione del paesaggio urbano, concentrando l'attenzione sulle qualità dinamiche, affettive e identitarie dell'Heritage, concepita dunque come processo performativo, in continuo cambiamento (Smith, 2006, 2021).

Facendo leva sugli elementi descritti, la ricerca mira ad *ampliare le modalità preventive e di preparedness dell'urbano* a partire dalla possibilità di usare creativamente (politicamente) emozioni, traumi, conflitti e desideri che concorrono a generare la città. Radicandosi sulla dimensione relazionale-riflessiva instaurata tra uomo e ambiente, l'attività di ricerca intende contribuire a rinnovare i contenuti del progetto di conservazione, valorizzazione e sviluppo del patrimonio, rafforzandone il nesso con lo sviluppo del territorio (si vedano le raccomandazioni sull'Historical Urban Landscape, UNESCO 2011).

Attraverso l'attivazione di patrimoni sottesi, quotidiani, minori, si affrontano le sfide del mondo contemporaneo, come quelle volte a diminuire forme di mortalità evitabili (ad esempio la depressione, il disturbo post-traumatico da stress, ecc.) evidenziando il ruolo dei luoghi, fisici e mentali, nel definire il benessere individuale, sociale ed economico della città. Nel promuovere una concezione de-medicalizzata della salute, fondata sulla prevenzione locale e globale dei rischi climatici, il progetto mira a sviluppare strategie di welfare culturale, in grado di nutrire capacità resilienti dei capitali umani e urbani, ritenute indispensabili per lo sviluppo responsabile del territorio basato sul patrimonio culturale (D.3.8 OH). Infine, RELOAD intende costruire conoscenze che contribuiscano alla riduzione dei costi pubblici e privati delle cure sanitarie, sostenendo la definizione di modelli collaborativi e integrati di governance.

In questo contesto, si individuano in via preliminare **due ambiti di interesse e di attività** con cui ci si propone di articolare l'attività di ricerca con l'obiettivo di presentare sfumature di verse della connessione tra Patrimonio e Salute.

In particolare:

1. La connessione tra patrimonio culturale e salute mentale, legando i diversi tempi e spazi dell'eredità urbana (ad esempio lo spazio pubblico di Vigne Nuove) al benessere di particolari categorie di soggetti che presentano disagi di tipo mentale (ad esempio i giovani);
2. La costruzione di paesaggi della mente con riferimento in particolare alle forme di abitare sparso, informale o autorganizzato, cioè di insediamenti che nascono in opposizione alle forme dell'urbano. (interazione anche con WP2)

Il contesto d'indagine della ricerca si sviluppa nel territorio della valle del Tevere che da Villa Ada si sviluppa in direzione Nord raggiungendo, della capitale, la zona di Fara Sabina. La (città del) Valle del Tevere presenta una serie di caratteristiche adatte ad indagare gli aspetti sopra delineati, in particolare le aree urbane di margine alla città compatta di Roma, semiperiferiche ma in fase di consolidamento, come l'area di Vigne Nuove.

Vigne Nuove, ad esempio, si contraddistingue tanto per le sue caratteristiche architettoniche e sociali che stanno all'origine della città del Novecento (si veda il complesso di edilizia pubblica firmato, tra gli altri, da Passarelli e Aymonino), che per la presenza di un patrimonio culturale di natura molteplice. L'area archeologica della Villa di Faonte, oggi punteggiata dalla presenza di alcuni Casali, fiancheggia la borgata del Tufello attorno alle quale si registra un crescente dinamismo culturale e civico, legato soprattutto ad aspetti immateriali dell'*heritage*, quelli del cinema.

Tuttavia, nella sua interezza, il contesto indicato può essere descritto come destino di un numero crescente di cittadini romani, trasferiti nei comuni di cintura attorno a Roma in cerca di una migliore condizione abitativa. Una Roma sparsa e diffusa (Caudo, 2016).

L'area presenta, inoltre, una sua forte connotazione naturalistica che ne definisce i caratteri prevalenti del paesaggio: dalla presenza del Tevere, alle diverse articolazioni morfologiche ed ecologiche che formano il territorio.

3 | Metodologia e timeline

La ricerca combinerà diversi livelli di indagine per sostenere un discorso multi-scalare e interdisciplinare del progetto di patrimonio culturale, collegando campi complementari quali architettura, urbanistica, heritage studies, psicologia.

ANNO 1 – Stato dell'arte e casi studio (M4-12). Costruzione dello stato dell'arte mirato ad individuare il legame tra spettri della salute mentale e caratteristiche urbane e/o del patrimonio. A questo scopo ci si avvarrà della categorizzazione dei disturbi proposta dal Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

La consultazione del sistema statistico della regione Lazio¹, e la collaborazione con gli psicologi dell'ASL Roma 1, fornirà inoltre una base conoscitiva sulla città di Roma, utile all'individuazione di casi studio (dal M11) e all'avanzamento del Living Lab (LL) che sarà inaugurato nell'area di Vigne Nuove entro il M12.

ANNO 2 e 3 – Casi studio e Living Lab (M13-36). Ricostruzione di (2-3) casi studio all'interno dell'area selezionata (M12-16), per individuare immaginari (mindscape) e disturbi che muovono/hanno mosso la costruzione dei paesaggi peri-urbani romani. In particolare, si porrà attenzione a luoghi o distretti territoriali legati ad alcuni ambiti specifici, come:

- Casa: soluzioni residenziali fortemente differenziate. Dai consorzi abitativi periurbani dislocati lungo il tracciato nord della capitale (Colleromano, Valle Linda, Valle loro, a Riano), alle case pubbliche (Vigne Nuove), agli insediamenti informali (Borgo Saxa Rubra);
- Produzione: grandi impianti tecnologici, eventi trasformativi di paesaggi e identità dei luoghi, come ad esempio le dighe, gli insediamenti produttivi legati alle cave di tufo, etc.;
- Commercio: l'eredità dei grandi luoghi del commercio, ad esempio i centri commerciali che si avvalgono di forme e strutture fortemente legate agli insediamenti storici;
- Ritualità: pratiche collettive, tradizionali o contemporanee, che sedimentano tracciati territoriali o spazi pubblici temporanei.

I casi serviranno a costruire un ponte tra immaginari locali e aspetti di salute pubblica e saranno funzionali alla sperimentazione condotta nel LL. L'attivazione del LL sarà mirata a verificare e sperimentare strategie partecipate di conservazione, valorizzazione e trasformazione del

¹ <https://www.opensalutelazio.it/salute/>

patrimonio culturale dell'area, facendo leva sui nessi emozionali che legano paesaggi culturali, individui e comunità. Il LL sarà inoltre impegnato nella costruzione di un network territoriale. Oltre che sui risultati ottenuti nel primo anno di lavoro, la ricerca-azione condotta dall'unità di Roma Tre si avvarrà ulteriormente della collaborazione attiva di psicologi dell'ASL Roma 1, stabilendo sinergie orientate a sviluppare modelli integrati di governo del patrimonio culturale.

L'attività sarà concentrata al riconoscimento del valore culturale del complesso residenziale di Vigne Nuove, promuovendo un discorso urbano che integri diversi tempi e narrazioni ad esso legati, in stretta connessione con gli altri patrimoni culturali dell'area (i Casali di Faonte, il Tufello, etc.).

L'attività del LL prevede la costruzione (e possibilmente formalizzazione) di una Heritage Community, volta a lavorare sulla doppia linea del patrimonio e del benessere.

4 | Prodotti e risultati

RELOAD contribuirà ai sui seguenti risultati attesi dello SPOKE 1:

- R1. Historical-archaeological researches in selected areas, involving local communities (WP1); 3-12.
- R2. Developing strategies, methods and tools for the co-valorization of cultural sites through Heritage Communities to activate cultural and/or heritage-led regenerations (WP1-5). 3-4.
- R3. Reconstructing Mindscapes and Cultural Landscapes throughout the Centuries from Pre-History to nowadays (WP1,2,3,5). 10-12.
- R8. Living Laboratories to promote local communities' engagement (WP1-5) – 3-10

In particolare, il principale output sarà il LL stesso. Aspirazione del progetto è infatti quella di costruire una piattaforma locale in grado di funzionare oltre la conclusione del progetto. Con l'istituzione di una Heritage (Healing) Community, l'unità di ricerca farà leva sul coinvolgimento delle autorità locali (Municipio III) oltre che su altri soggetti quali: ASL Roma 1, ATER Lazio, Soprintendenza, NGOs impegnati nelle attività di cura e di sostegno alle persone con disagio mentale.

Uno dei principali risultati del LL, sarà la costruzione di un Memory Hub, risultato di un lavoro etnografico e di archivio sul territorio di Vigne Nuove, volto a far emergere narrazioni minori.

L'operatività dell'archivio, e più in generale del LL, verrà misurata sulla capacità di:

- Costruire alleanze tra soggetti istituzionali operanti nel progetto;
- Costruire senso di appartenenza e la consapevolezza dei valori patrimoniali dell'area;
- Aumentare la qualità urbana, seguendo il driver della salute mentale (e ambientale);
- Co-produrre strategie di sviluppo, innovazione e cura del patrimonio culturale attraverso il coinvolgimento dalle comunità locali.

RELOAD contribuirà quindi trasversalmente alla definizione dei risultati dei seguenti WPs:

WP1: History and Global Archaeology of Stratified Landscapes. Leader UNIBA; Participants: CNR, UNIRM3, POLIBA, UNISOB, UNIVE.

WP2: Landscapes, Mindscapes, Historical Identity, between legacy of tradition and shared Future. Leader UNIBA. Participants: UNIRM3, UNISOB, UNITO.

WP3: Multidisciplinary approaches to historical landscapes and archaeological mapping, preventive archaeology and study of territorial transformations. Leader: CNR, Participants: UNIBA, UNINA, UNIRM3.

WP4: Strategies of interventions on historical landscapes – Leader: UNINA; Participants: POLIBA, UNINA, UNITO (NB: l'unità di UNIRM3 non è formalmente inclusa in questo WP).

WP5: Archaeology of the Sacred. Leader: UNIRM1; Participants: UNIBA, UNIRM3

Con riferimento alle attività sopra elencate, si definiranno periodicamente i prodotti che potranno alimentare il **sito web di CHANGES**.

5 | Prospettive di collaborazione

Con La Sapienza, Università di Roma:

- A partire dalle convergenze territoriali dei due gruppi (territorio dell'Aniene, per la Sapienza, e prima parte del territorio Roma Nord di Roma Tre) si intende sviluppare un ragionamento su alcune pratiche urbane che assumono oggi qualità rituali della città, facendo emergere aspetti e valori contemporanei del sacro.

Con l'Università di Napoli Federico II:

- Definizione di un framework teorico comune che, a partire dalle conoscenze pregresse e dagli obiettivi delle progettualità messe in campo con CHANGES, funzioni da riferimento nello studio dei territori selezionati (Roma Nord, per Roma Tre; Campi Flegrei, per UniNa);
- Collaborazione e coordinamento nell'ambito delle attività da svolgersi nei Living Lab in corso di attivazione nei due territori selezionati.

6 | Quadro sintetico dei prodotti complessivi di CHANGES

Tabella 1. Sintesi dei Deliverables, reports, milestones di CHANGES

Y/M	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022												M1 CHA NGE start
2023	M2	M3	M4 RTDA start	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9 D1.2 Public ations Start	M10	M11	M12 D1.10 AnnR ep ML1 1Articl e sub (RM3/ DA)	M13
2024	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24 D1.11 AnnRe p – 2° (all WPs) ML2	M25
2025	M26	M27	M28 D1.3	M29	M30 D1.2 Public ations End D6 D1.7 D1.4	M31	M32 D1.5 D1.9	M33	M34	M35	M36 D1.12 AnnR ep ML3	M38
2026	M39	M40 RTDA end Monogr aph (RM3/D A)										

Dettaglio deliverables

M12 (dic 2023)

D 1.10 AnnRep – 1°: Annual Report on activities and results. All WPs

ML1 > start up: RTDA; Labs and communities

M18

D1.8: CultItin – Production of a thematic proposal for a set of self-sustainable cultural itineraries within (rural and urban) landscapes, connecting sacred places, RefWP 5, Indicators Minimum of 15 publications in scientific journals or of a popular nature, ExPostE local communities, PartRes Roma Sapienza, DueTime Beg/End Beg:1°Q-1°Y End:2°Q-2°Y (18 mth)

M24

D1.11 AnnRep – 2°: all WPs

ML2 > si sta realizzando la realizzazione del centro di ricerca del paesaggio storico; prime pubblicazioni scientifiche; lanciata call per altri ricercatori e phd; strategie metodi e strumenti per co-valorizzazione di siti culturali; start up; catalogo e guide su musei e guide artistiche

M28

D1.3: HerComm – Development of strategies, methods and tools for the co-valorisation of cultural sites through Heritage Communities, RefWP1-5, Indicators 3 case studies, ExPostE local communities, PartRes UNIBA, Beg/End Beg:1°Q-1°Y End:1°Q-3°Y (27 mth)

M30

D1.2: 15 pubblicazioni > dal 3° quadrimestre anno 1 al mese 30

D6: GDBLand – GeoDataBase of the cultural landscape between pre-history and contemporary age, RefWP 1, 3, 4, Indicators 5 GDB of case studies, ExPostE municipalities and regions, PartRes UNIBA, DueTime Beg/End Beg:3°Q-1°Y End:4°Q-3°Y (30 mth)

D1.7: MonSett – National repository of monastic settlements and dependencies, on line, open access, RefWP 5, Indicators 1 pilot-Study; at least 3 publications on scientific journals, ExPostE regional and municipal governments, PartRes Unisob, DueTime Beg/End Beg:3°Q-1°Y End:4°Q-3°Y (30 mth)

M32

D1.5: ArchaeoMap – Atlas of Historical, Cultural and Archaeological landscapes and Archaeological maps, integrated in open data platforms of CNAP - Centro Nazionale per l'Archeologia Preventiva, RefWP, 1, 3, 4, Indicators at least 3 maps in different sites and territories and 1 pilot study. ExPostE municipalities and regions, PartRes CNR, DueTime Beg/End Beg:3°Q-1°Y End:4°Q-3°Y (30 mth)

D1.4: StratLand – Digital archives of the patterns and practices of knowledge in their historical evolution and their traces in the stratification of contemporary landscapes. RefWP 2, Indicators 3 case studies, ExPostE local communities, PartRes UNIBA, Beg/End Beg:3°Q-1°Y End:4°Q-3°Y (30 mth)

D1.9: RomMus – Production of catalogues and guides of art museum and artistic sites, RefWP 2, Indicators number of images, quality and updating of metadata, ExPostE museums and public, PartRes UniRoma3, DueTime Beg/End Beg:3°Q-1°Y End:4°Q-3°Y (30 mth)

M36

D1.12 AnnRep – final. All WPs

ML3 > tutte attività scientifiche concluse, open call per ricercatori e tecniche, rapporto annuale

7 | Riferimenti

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Pubblicazioni

ELECTRIC HERITAGE: FROM TECHNOSCAPES TO NEW URBAN COMMONS

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INTRODUCTION¹

The geopolitical use of natural resources in connection with the Ukraine war has revealed the fragility of the energy supply system, which has become the new European emergency. As Ivan Illich underlines in his seminal contributions *Energy and Equity*,² the discourse on energy has always been caught between scarcity and abundance, making “energy” a word charged with hidden implications.

Energy landscapes are highly contradictory territories where everyone’s needs often clash with toxic environmental impacts. Health and work issues are central to citizens’ lives, intersecting with other needs such as housing, and raising uncomfortable questions about contemporary lifestyles, their effects and consequences for spatial justice.

Although indispensable to the functioning of urban settlements, energy infrastructures are mainly located in marginal areas of the city, creating a physical, civic, and cultural distance between people and such operational landscapes; a detachment also increased by processes of financialization that tend to dematerialise the territorial presence of energy companies. Under the pressure of necessary changing conditions, therefore, we posed the following research question: can heritage processes support the humanisation of energy landscapes, generating new commons, cultural identities, and lifestyles from them?

Exploring such ‘technoscapes’ from the cultural heritage viewpoint, the paper aims to reduce the distance between people and landscapes by discovering values and histories attached to them. In doing so, this paper seeks to enhance the understanding of possible strategies rooted in increasing social engagement. This study is part of an Italian research project funded under the National Recovery Plan and aimed at supporting innovative approaches in the cultural heritage sector. In accordance with the participatory approach proposed by the Faro Convention, the objective of *CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active innovation for Next-Gen Sustainable Society (2022-2025)*³ is to show how cultural heritage can generate an experimental site for innovation and creativity, fostering sustainable trajectories of development. In this context, our attention is mainly devoted to territorial aspects and their integration, particularly in cultural and environmental terms.

The paper presents the first results of an ongoing research on two energy infrastructures located on opposite poles of Rome (Italy): in the North, the Farfa 1 hydroelectric power station in Nazzano, which produced a cultural landscape protected by law; in the South, the ex-nuclear power plant of Borgo Sabotino in the province of Latina, currently undergoing a decommissioning phase. The paper is organized into three main sections: this “Introduction” that presents the research, stages of development, objectives, and methodology; “Operational heritage landscape,” which illustrates the two cases in an autonomous way; “Discussion and closing remarks” that summarizes the paths explored so far, presenting the main insights that will help advance the research.

Objectives and Methodology

Overall, the aim of this work is threefold: i) to contribute to the decolonizing process that develops knowledge to reinforce the linkages between arts and science; ii) to develop collaborative models of heritage enhancement, orienting trajectories of policy integration among different urban sectors and levels; iii) to increase territorial resilience through heritage processes developed in connection with communities, institutions, and the third sector. Due to the initial stage of the research and the word limit, the objective of the paper is to mainly introduce the genealogy of the two cases, revealing hidden or minor stories generated from their territorial impact, which will open up trajectories of research that can be explored throughout our research program.

The research relied on a combination of direct and indirect sources. A literature review served to understand the (lack of) attention paid to the selected sites from an architectural, engineering, and heritage point of view, and to frame the research within the field of critical heritage studies. The consultation of historical archives was conducted in parallel to fieldwork (April and July 2023), which mainly consisted of site visits and semi-structured interviews with activists, politicians, technicians, and public servants (see Table 1).

OPERATIONAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

Bye bye atom. Undoing, hiding, and forbidding nuclear realities

The Latina nuclear power plant (LNPP) in Borgo Sabotino is located 70 km south of Rome, originally to provide energy to the South of Italy (Figure 1). It was built between 1958-1962 thanks to Enrico Mattei, the founder of the National Hydrocarbons Authority – ENI, which occupies an area of 140 hectares to produce an output power of 200 megawatts. Today, the site is comprised of two main structures: the first power plant, built on the English model of Calder Hall (Sellafield); and the CIRENE, a second power plant based on an Italian pilot model, but one that was never activated.



Figure 1. Ex-Nuclear Power Plant, Borgo Sabotino, Latina 2022. Ph. F. Fava

The LNPP develops within the larger technoscape of the Agro Pontino. Internationally recognized as one of the most important (contradictory) legacies of the fascist period, it describes an area almost integrally reclaimed in the 1930s.⁴ As Gruppuso notes, its material colonization is in parallel to a profound “drainage of memories” and identities, pursued by the fascist government through new mass media⁵ (Figure 2).



Figure 2. English edition of a tourist guide of the entire drained territory, 1934
(extract focusing on Littoria, today Latina)

All in all, the LNPP exists within a complex heritage landscape composed of three systems: water, settlement, and industrial. On the East side, the so-called Mussolini Canal is the main drainage of Mussolini's oeuvre, bringing water from mountains to the sea; Borgo Sabotino, a small village funded in 1929 that is close to ancient remnants⁶ is one of the villages people settled in to reclaim these lands. Lastly, the LNPP itself demonstrates one of the many investments of *Cassa del Mezzogiorno*, i.e., an exceptional fund for the modernization and industrialization of the Southern peninsula (1950s-60s). In a completely different political context, the development of the LNPP was a promise of innovation, development, and "redemption" for both a deprived rural context and for the country itself. Referring to the centenary of the Italian unification in 1961 (which should have corresponded to the activation of the LNPP), Prime Minister Fanfani underlines its symbolic potential, elevating the LNPP into an instant monument of itself:

«... [in my opinion this NPP is] the most beautiful monument of cooperation between England and Italy in this Italian Risorgimento. [...] I cannot but invite the promoters of this initiative, as President of the Council of Ministers of Italy, to ensure that once in a while the centenaries are not given to be remembered to posterity by statues that are not always beautiful, but by this building of yours, this imposing construction, this centre of future and generous activity.» (translated by the author)

Conceived as a representative headquarter for the future (failed) nuclearization of the country, the importance of this structure is reflected in the attention devoted to its landscape architecture (Figure 3). The architectural experimentation, implicit in the unification of this kind of (nuclear) oeuvre that does not look like any other civil or industrial building,⁷ also emphasizes the narrative that reinforces the feelings and identities of the local population, repeatedly targeted as pioneers.⁸



Figure 3. Sketches of Latina Nuclear Power Plant

Even though the authorship of the project is unclear,⁹ the LNPP cultural value cannot be ignored at both the national and local level. Following the ENI welfare policy, the installation of the LNPP also allowed the city to primarily provide ENI workers with housing¹⁰ and leisure solutions¹¹ (Figure 4). Despite their modest value, these projects are minor examples of ENI heritage, recounting a less triumphant collective story that deserves that other evaluation criteria be included in the Mattei's architectural adventure.¹²



Figure 4. ENI housing and beach facilities, Ph. F. Fava. June 2023

After Černobyl', the 1987 abrogative referendum banned the Italian production of atomic energy, marking the definitive end to the country's nuclear dream. Undoubtedly, the sudden closure of the LNPP lowered the value of this experimental initiative, traumatically impacting not only ENI's workers but

the overall identity and economy of the territory, which was no longer recognizable as industrial, agricultural, or touristic.¹³ Beyond its material legacy, this still seems to echo in today's lack of citizens engagement and debate over nuclear issues¹⁴ such as urban resilience, risks and preparedness, which was never definitively abandoned. However, considering the uncertainty connected to the decommissioning phase and its long-lasting procedures, it is pertinent to establish scenarios of coexistence with the LNPP's past and the present reality.

Despite the removal process being activated – willingly or not – in the public debate, some recent initiatives are mobilizing against the loss of LNPP-related memories. In 2022, Roberta Malossi curated the exhibition *Latina e i Pionieri del Nucleare*, which was presented in Latina at *Museo della terra Pontina*. Re-connecting former ENI workers, this exhibition shows a collection of personal materials and stories, shedding light on the LNPP anthropological legacy. However, over the years, some cultural productions have developed to focus on more contradictory imaginaries connected with Latina nuclear story (Figure 5).

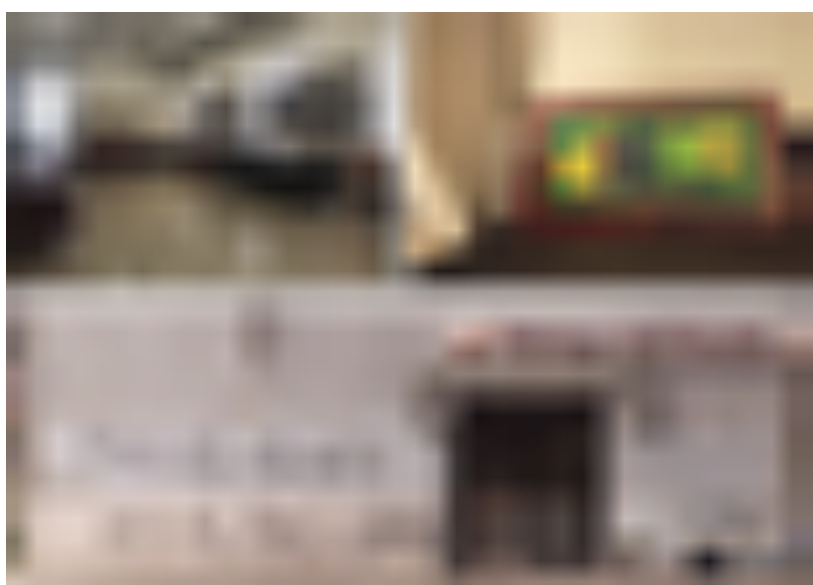


Figure 5. Exhibition by R. Malossi, and frames from *Scorie in libertà* and *Microcosmo Sabotino*, by G. Pannone (2012) and M. Ferrari (2010)

A more indirect relationship between the LNPP and the local context emerges in the *Casa di Borgo e di Mare* project, one of the five district houses developed under the umbrella of Collaboration Pacts (CP), an innovative model to support collaborative partnerships between local authorities and citizens.¹⁵ The building was acquired by the Municipality through the so-called *ristoro nucleare*, i.e., an annual state fund the Municipality receives to compensate the LNPP territorial impact. Beyond the current difficulties obstructing the project development,¹⁶ the actual community's interest shows possible ways to creatively orient the LNPP enhancement. Involving the younger generation in the search for space, this project embraces the LNPP's complex and contradictory values by introducing CP objectives related to local minor memories, environmental justice, and territorial health.¹⁷

A nature-making turbine

Nazzano Regional Nature Reserve is one of the most important natural areas in Lazio, developing along the Tiber River and forming a public asset of environmental, landscape, and historical value (Figure 6).

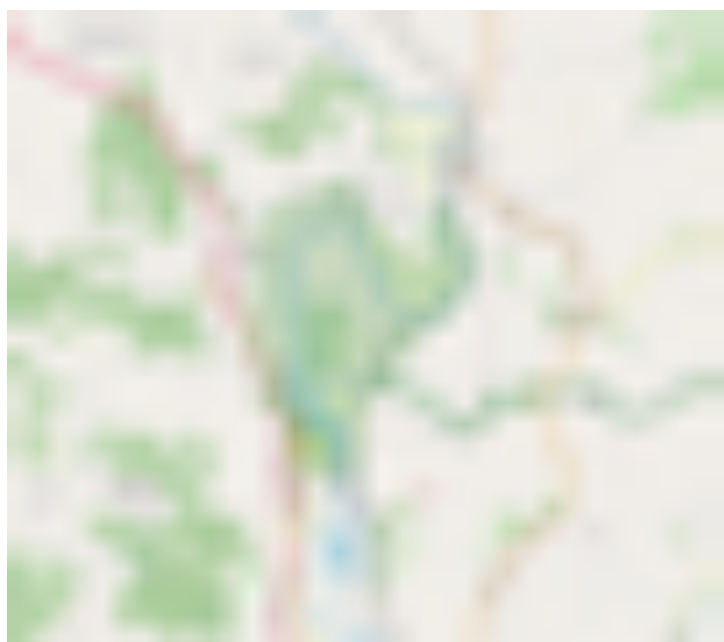


Figure 6. Map of the Nazzano, Tevere-Farfa regional nature reserve

Its establishment in 1979 renewed the connection between the municipalities of Nazzano, Torrita Tiberina, and Montopoli in Sabina with the Tiber River. In the historical centre of Nazzano is the Museum of the Tiber, which tells the river's story. Though there is no Museum of the Tiber in Rome, the river's presence in that small village signifies how the nature reserve has initiated a new relationship between the community of residents and the river.

Concerning common goods as relational goods, the Reserve intertwines relationships that involve the universe of all living beings. This relationship should not be taken for granted, as it is built through the continuous interpretation of all involved parties. Some of these interpretations are more evident, such as Tevere-Farfa ecotourism, which establishes a network of relationships with local entities that shape their stories around the hostel and restaurant. Other relationships concern the unseen, which is the underground. The wetland at the heart of the Reserve's formation is also valuable. Wetlands represent environments of great importance both from a naturalistic and socioeconomic perspective, bringing significant biological diversity that is crucial for maintaining natural balance.

Wetlands act as recharge areas for aquifers, retaining sediments and toxic substances, regulating the climate, and mitigating flood damage. Furthermore, wetlands play a significant role as stopover sites for water birds during migration periods. Water and air, common goods par excellence, are central to this place and shape its essential characteristics. Material and immaterial goods are deposited, which leads to the interpretation of possible relationships between the world and the Nazzano' natural reserve. However, this narrative only focuses on the naturalistic qualities that have been recognized in the area since 1968 with the establishment of the Oasis for the protection of wildlife, which has progressively separated the area from the rest of the territory (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Tiber basin and the dam lake. Ph. G. Caudo (August 2023)



Figure 8. Tiber basin, the dam and hydroelectric plant, original plan. Source: Società idroelettrica Tevere

The Nazzano Regional Nature Reserve, Tiber-Farfa originated from a highly artificial technological intervention that harnesses the power of water for electricity generation. This stops the river's flow by constructing a dam and redirecting the water through turbines that convert the water flow into electrical energy, which is then fed into the national power grid. This all depends on the possibility of creating a “drop in elevation” of approximately nine meters between the upper and lower levels. This drop allows the water flow to have that extra energy, compared to what it gets from the river, which activates the turbines and puts them in the optimal condition to produce “clean” energy¹⁸ (Figure 8).¹⁹

In the plant section (Figure 9, Figure 10), one can appreciate the aesthetics of a technology that conceal two consequences: artificial electricity production and the natural expansion of the wetland area by over 30 hectares with the dam's construction.²⁰



*Figure 9. Section of the plant with the position of the Turbine (the upstream side is on the left)
Source: Società idroelettrica Tevere*

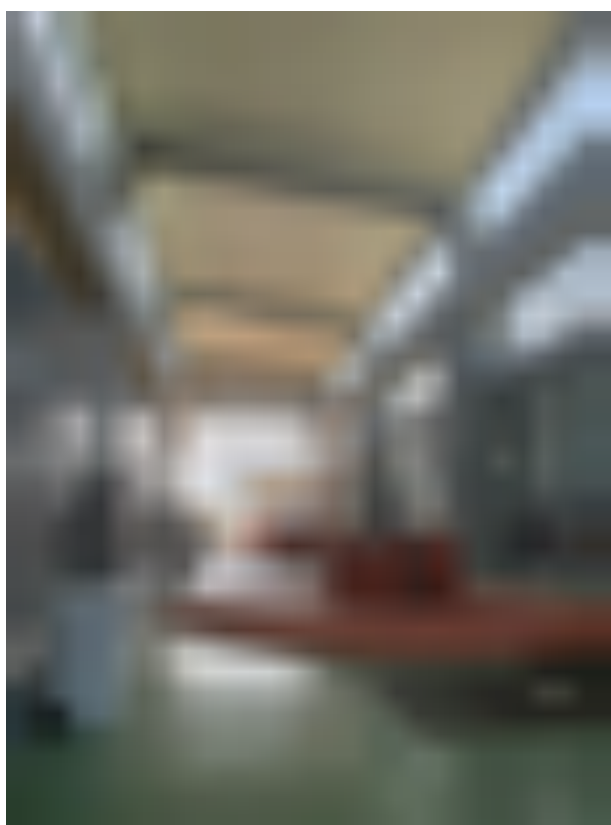


Figure 10. The power plant building (inside). Ph. G. Caudo (August 2023)

The construction of the Nazzano plant is part of a comprehensive utilization program for the Tiber River basin and the Roman Lakes, which was implemented after World War II but was developed in 1942 following the conclusion of a Ministerial Commission tasked with proposing a general plan for the Tiber's management.²¹

The Nazzano plant benefits from a 180 m³/sec flow rate and has a drop of approximately nine meters. The construction of this drop required shaping the upstream banks of the dam, which helps maintain the necessary water level for the drop and protects the farmland located in broad areas at a level that is one or two meters below the banks' level. This intervention yields energy production, which is calculated to be around 85 million kWh in an average hydrological year.

The positioning of the turbine and the set drop level have been instrumental in the changes along the river's course. The rise in the water level and the flooding of the surrounding land led to the formation of a lake of approximately 300 hectares. The decrease in current due to the construction of the dam caused the accumulation of debris and the lowering of the depth of the reservoir, resulting in the emergence of islets, the development of reed beds along the banks, and the subsequent establishment of bushy and arboreal willows. A wide strip of reed beds, alder groves, and riparian forests of alders, willows, and poplars developed along the shores. Over time, a wetland area particularly favoured by migratory birds was formed.

The territory before and after the dam's construction shows the lake's formation upstream of the dam. There are significant geomorphological modifications of the territory that have been induced by dam construction and the technology used. Regarding the land-use modifications, changes can be inferred from the dam's construction involving several land-use categories. The internal marshes, consisting of flooded lands extending to about 14.5 hectares in 1944, decreased to 12.4 hectares in 1954 (attributable to the advancement of the forest). However, by 1984, they measured approximately 40 hectares, experiencing a growth of around 30 hectares due to the rise in water levels of the Tiber River and the consequent flooding of surrounding areas. Similarly, the land use category "Watercourses, canals, and waterways" measured 77 hectares in 1944, which decreased to 71.8 hectares in 1954 (the slight decrease might be attributed to the construction of the dam), while by 1984, it expanded to 113 hectares, indicating an increase of about 40 hectares due to water level variations caused by the dam's construction.²²

An "electrical landscape" has substantially transformed the surrounding landscape as a result of two decisive transformations, which have proven to be crucial in the construction of what constitutes a common good due to the interconnected relationships that stem from it: the first is the slowing down of water, or the reduction of water velocity, which led to the creation of the wetland; the second is the colonization by birds and riparian vegetation of the wetland. These two events, without which nothing of what we have described would have happened, have resulted in humanizing the electrical landscape with the turbine at its core, hidden within the concrete structure.

DISCUSSION AND CLOSING REMARKS

Looking at the operational landscape through the lens of heritage, this paper focused on selected case studies in the Lazio Region, Italy, which have been instrumental in broadening the cultural heritage discourse when it comes to technological infrastructures.

Borrowing from Macdonald (and followers),²³ these can be described as difficult heritage landscapes, bringing about different intensities of conflict and denial. The two samples present "histories that hurt" at personal, local, but also national levels, which allow us to reflect on the centrality of relationships that are genuinely re-shaped between infrastructures and the inhabited territory (non-human included). As the seminal contribution of Appadurai²⁴ points out, the conceptualization of the technoscape serves to envision the role of technology into naturalistic terms, not only as socially constructed and historically situated, but also as global and cultural fact. Going beyond the technical and functional aspects dominating the discourse, the focus on infrastructure-related networks – once again stressing the importance of relationships, whether economic, social, ideological – make room to advance a decolonization process in both heritage and planning studies.

Building on our case studies, we can affirm that radically transforming such contexts into (cultural) resources requires us to embrace a “psychological turn” of heritage planning and management, embracing a *real* dialogue with those feeling of refusal and/or removal embedded into territories, wounded by a large transformation mainly for the sake of other contexts.

Hidden under such uncomfortable legacy (tangible or intangible), our exploration reveals emerging commons, reflecting values, needs and expectations that is still an under-researched area in heritage protection and valorization.

To conclude, if “the recognition of cultural heritage as a common good and responsibility is a precondition of quality,”(ICOMOS 2020) it is accomplished by focusing on materiality, values, feelings, and (dis)affects that matter, which is possible to keep (un)making heritage landscapes, sustaining vital and creative process of development and management. Understanding and culturally valuing the ‘back’ of the cities, i.e., their hidden territories, whether in temporal, physical or mental terms, is a fundamental element for heritage policies aimed at ensuring more realistic healthy and resilient futures.

Table 1. List of interviewees mentioned in the article.

Interviewee	Role	Date	Acronyms
Latina Nuclear Power Plant			
1	<i>Ex-ENI worker at LNPP</i>	<i>03 July 2023</i>	<i>Interview#1</i>
2	<i>Activist and writer</i>	<i>20 June 2023</i>	<i>Interview#2</i>
3	<i>Artist and activist</i>	<i>20 June 2023</i>	<i>Interview#3</i>
4	<i>Architect and scholar</i>	<i>24 June 2023</i>	<i>Interview#4</i>
Nazzano Tevere-Farfa			
5	<i>Safety manager of Nazzano hydroelectric power plant</i>	<i>25 May 2023</i>	<i>Interview#5</i>
6	<i>Plant manager of Nazzano hydroelectric power plant</i>	<i>1 August 2023</i>	<i>Interview#6</i>

NOTES

¹ This contribution is the result of a common reflection of the two authors. However, Federica Fava is the main author of “Bye bye atom”, which concentrates on the experience of Latina Nuclear Power Plant, while Giovanni Caudo is the main contributor of “A nature-making turbine”, focusing on Nazzano Regional Nature Reserve, Tiber-Farfa. The other sections of this article are instead the result of a joint contribution of the two authors.

² Ivan Illich, *Energy and Equity* (London: Marion Boyar, 1974).

³ See the project website at: <https://sites.google.com/uniroma1.it/changes/?pli=1>.

⁴ As many sources recall, the definitive reclamation of the territory happened in the post WWII period, “thanks” to the introduction of DDT.

⁵ Paolo Gruppuso, *Nell’Africa Tenebrosa Alle Porte Di Roma. Viaggio Nelle Paludi Pontine e Nel Loro Immaginario* (Roma: Annales, 2014).

⁶ Vincenzo Onorati, *Passo Genovese: Ieri, Borgo Sabotino: Oggi. Ferrazza: Latina* (Latina: Ferrazza, 19..).

⁷ Alberto Mondini, “A Foce Verde Il Nostro Futuro è Già Cominciato”, *Il Gatto Selvatico* 8 (August 1958): 8–9.

⁸ Gianluca Mattioli, *Il Pionierismo in Agro Pontino: Un Contributo Della Psicoanalisi Alla Psicologia Del Pioniere Nella Formazione Di Littoria e Latina* (Rome: SE.NO. 2002); Clemente Ciammaruconi, “Politiche Della Memoria: Pionierismo e Senso d’identità Nell’Agro Pontino Dal Dopoguerra a Oggi” *Latium* 35 (2018): 239–67.

⁹ The sources referred so far never explicit a main LNPP’s author as, for instance, is the case of Garigliano Nuclear Power Plant (GNPP), designed by the well-known engineer Riccardo Morandi. Thanks to Morandi’s authorship, GNPP is listed as cultural asset.

¹⁰ The new housing complex was built via Carlo Goldoni in Latina rather than in the LNPP’s proximity. The decision was probably motivated by workers’ preferences for urban context rather rural as Borgo Sabotino. Interview#1.

¹¹ A.R.C.A. *Stabilimento Balneare ENI*, a beach facility located between Latina and Borgo Sabotino still functioning.

¹² Pietro Cesari, ed., *Architettura per Un’idea. Mattei e Olivetti, Tra Welfare Aziendale e Innovazione Sociale* (Bologna: Il Mulino, 2017).

¹³ Interview#2 and #3.

¹⁴ Interview#2, #3, #4.

¹⁵ Developed in the city of Bologna in 2016, CPs are adapted in many Italian realities. See:

<https://www.labsus.org/cose-un-patto-di-collaborazione/>.

¹⁶ The CP was suspended in April 2023 due to the illegal occupation of the building by some community member.

¹⁷ *Patto di collaborazione complesso Officine di città – Casa cantoniera di Borgo Sabotino* as approved in 2017. Internal document.

¹⁸ Interview#6.

¹⁹ Timeline: 1953: Start of dam construction works; 1955: Completion of dam construction, which became operational in early 1956; 1968: Establishment of the wildlife protection oasis; 1977: Establishment of the “Wetland of International Importance”; 1979: Establishment of the Nazzano, Tevere-Farfa Regional Nature Reserve (Regional Law 21 of April 4, 1979).

²⁰ S.I.T., *L’impianto idroelettrico di Nazzano, Società Idroelettrica Tevere*. Enel Green Power Archive. Internal document.

²¹ Interview#5.

²² Sabrina Mari, *Studio per l’analisi diacronica e sincronica geomorfologica della riserva naturale Nazzano, Tevere Farfa*, Roma, ISPRA, 2011, Tesi di stage, tutor Dr. Massimo Morigi, Dr. Pietro Bianco.

²³ Sharon Macdonald, *Difficult Heritage: Negotiating the Nazi Past in Nuremberg and Beyond* (London; New York: Routledge, 2009); Gustav Wollentz, *Landscapes of Difficult Heritage*, (Cham, Switzerland: Springer, 2020).

²⁴ Arjun Appadurai, *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996).

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Ethics and aesthetics of adaptive heritage reuse in Europe: an introduction to what happens to territories when heritage is touched

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Ethics and
aesthetics of
adaptive reuse

1

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Abstract

Purpose – The paper introduces ethical and aesthetical implications emerging from participative forms of adaptive heritage reuse. Its aim is to depict the overall framework to contextualize the investigations explored in the Special Issue titled “Ethics and aesthetics of adaptive heritage reuse in Europe.” Therefore, the article confronts with potentialities and contradictions of “open” heritage processes, introducing key critical elements to recode heritage practices and planning in today’s conjuncture of global change.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper drawn on a literature review, which combines different bodies of studies: heritage, urban studies, care studies and recent policy documents. A photographic essay, moreover, serves to “augment” the presented argumentations through a visual apparatus resulting from one of Gaia Ginevra Giorgi’s artwork, which develops in the intersection between performative art, participation and territorial reuse.

Findings – The author argues that for adaptive heritage reuse to be really sustainable, ethical and aesthetical heritage codes need to be reassessed and reoriented toward the present socio-ecological priorities, multiplying the ways cultural heritage is conceived, valued and reused. The paper suggests proceeding along the creative paths of uncertainty, providing the first elements to develop political projects of abundance and enjoyment for current urban settlements.

Practical implications – The presented argumentations can be used as a baseline by heritage managers and policymakers to experiment with participative processes of adaptive heritage reuse and to identify more environmentally and socially just trajectories of urban development.

Originality/value – The paper expands the concept of adaptive heritage reuse, considering the active participation of both human and non-human agents. Treating heritage in a laic way, namely free from absolute

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This Special Issue is the result of a broad collaboration that involved students, academics and practitioners operating across several European countries. It would not have been possible without the crucial support of my supervisor, Giovanni Caudo, and the collaboration of many colleagues in my department of Architecture at Roma Tre University and beyond.

All the authors who participated in this shared and long-lasting endeavor deserve special thanks. I am immensely thankful for the intellectual exchange and, above all, for the passion and the conviction, which have united us along the multiple paths of cultural heritage and that, hopefully, will continue to develop in the experience of our readers.

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and preordered judgments of value, it deals with uncomfortable heritage materiality and contexts, illuminating the quality of unpleasant or odd forms of beauty.

Keywords Adaptive heritage reuse, Vernacular heritage, Sustainable urban development, Community-based practices, Post-growth city

Paper type Research paper

Hope – making adaptations

It does not surprise that *Soul Kitchen*, the 2009 prized-winning comedy written by Fatih Akin and Adam Bousdoukos, was based on a true story. By combining feeling, urban speculation, maladies, super-heritage-(re)uses, expulsion and resistance practices, it introduces key critical elements for a living heritage process based on the adaptive reuse. Zinos is the Greek owner of a shabby restaurant, Soul Kitchen, located in a converted warehouse in one of the industrial sections of Hamburg, Germany. Trying to survive (and maybe to emancipate), he provides space and food for working-class clients while sharing the complex with odd, semi-illegal inhabitants. An encounter with Shayn, a sophisticated as well as hot-tempered chef, plus an injury to Zinos's back definitely crumbles this very fragile equilibrium. Equilibrium already threatens by the interest of a real estate developer that, to overcome Zinos's continual refusals to sell him the building, reports a faked public intoxication to the Hamburg hygiene office. The cost to make the restaurant compliant with the city regulations seems to give the final *aut aut* to Zinos and his companions, but a good, and suddenly wealthy, friend will allow him to keep the restaurant in its owner's hands, making it accessible to what has become an increasingly diverse community of followers.

Breaking through the difficulties to achieve a happy end, this intriguing story depicts a spatial adventure driven by existential implications that critically presents other ways to protect, use and enjoy the past legacy while illuminating real estate mechanisms and dynamics connected to cultural regeneration. Moreover, it sheds light on the spatio-temporal expression of ongoing adaptive heritage reuse (AHR) (i.e. the experimental process of transformation) emerged from the active interaction between individuals, communities, many stakeholders and places. In doing so, it introduces some of the ethics and aesthetics attached to the “living” strategy of environmental protection and urban change which we aim to investigate in this Special Issue (SI), hereafter evoked also through the photography essay presented in this paper (see [Plate 1 – 5](#)). As in *Soul kitchen*, in such cases the heritage status is appointed by people or groups, often minor, reclaiming the right to use, manage and enhance their own contexts on the basis of a site-specific set of values such as the social, labor-oriented, (counter) cultural and economic.

In my view, the capacity to navigate and resist the pervasiveness (and the violence) of the speculative urban logics “through the interplay between complicity and opposition by residents with and/or against gentrification processes” ([Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso, 2020](#), p. 61) is what makes the following experiences not only resistance practices but also, and perhaps mainly, places of hope. It is self-evident that this character is particularly important in today's conjuncture of climate change (chaos), where the rise of new eco-anxiety goes in parallel to the pressing need to imagine desirable futures ([Rao, 2022](#)). From the cultural heritage viewpoint, it seems worthwhile to underline the nexus with the current heritage's mission as expressed through the European and international conceptual and policy context: being a strategic resource to build meaning, peace and a sustainable world ([CHCfE Consortium, 2015](#)). This function is being strongly relaunched through the formulation of the 2005 Faro Convention ([Volpe, 2023](#)), in which the majority of case studies is explicitly based [1].

First, such cases are an “open heritage” in social terms. Following the Faro Convention, heritage is hereafter conceived as a co-evolutionary process, addressing the territorial and economic aspects through the lens of community engagement. Applied to heritage matters, the idea of openness thus “raise[s] the demand for open-source solutions and open access issues” ([Oevermann and Szemző, 2023](#)), aligning with the performative, thus affective, dimensions increasingly proposed by critical heritage studies ([Smith, 2021](#)).



Plate 1.
*Il Nome del Mondo è
Marea* no. 1 by Gaia
Ginevra Giorgi and the
Tidal Garden



Plate 2.
Il Nome del Mondo è
Marea no. 2 by Gaia
Ginevra Giorgi and the
Tidal Garden

In an indirect way, therefore, the socially oriented concern of the Faro Convention sheds light on matters of redistribution. As [Krähmer and Cristiano \(2022\)](#) argue, the combination of reuse with the principles of sufficiency and sharing open up to novel urban perspectives, which are functional to envision post-growth urban scenarios. Grounding reuse on such principles, it suggests the possibility to reorient the city development toward real goals of sustainability, namely toward socio-ecological transformations first aimed at citizens' well-being and quality of life. All in all, this entails to open heritage-related ethics to new trajectories of thought and action.

Needless to say, this reorientation requires a revolution of values. Being condensers of stories, uses and expectations, cultural heritage places – and their making – offers themselves as super-grounds to reconfigure the relation between local and global dimensions. Looking at the well-known *Outlook Tower* by Patrick Geddes, from the heritage perspective, such relationality pinpoints the inseparability of the conservation work from the urban and architectural project and likewise to its cosmopolitan, world-scale discourse on how advance forms of living together on a limited planet ([Sarkis et al., 2019](#)). To test such potential, in this

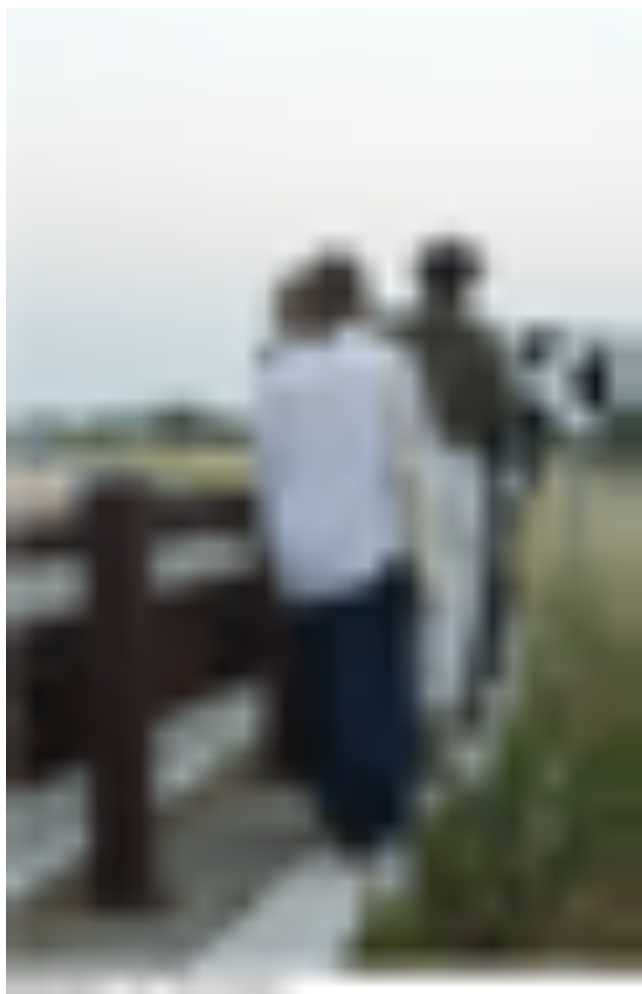


Plate 3.
*Il Nome del Mondo è
Marea* no. 3 by Gaia
Ginevra Giorgi and the
Tidal Garden

SI, we explore approaches, mechanisms and tactics that show ways to secure inclusive trajectories of heritage development in the reality of today's Europe.

Touched heritage

Approaching heritage environments by means of adaptive reuse is an old urban motif that intersects the history of conservation, architecture and urban planning. However, in recent years, adaptive reuse has gained a particular momentum, attracting the interest of policymakers and renewing that of scholars. Although all too-often hampered, AHR is today translated into a multiplicity of terms (e.g. rehabilitation, regeneration and restoration) or hidden in normalized practices and policies of the European countries (Mérail *et al.*, 2023). Nevertheless, the focus on heritage materiality still prevails over its intangible and relational dimension (Veldpaus *et al.*, 2019). To overcome the crystallization of both the heritage and adaptive reuse discourse, it is important to focus attention on processual adaptation practice and theories (Plevoets and Van Cleempoel, 2019; Lanz and Pendlebury, 2022), which



Plate 4.
*Il Nome del Mondo è
Marea no. 4* by Gaia
Ginevra Giorgi and the
Tidal Garden

performativity reinforces relational (heritage) aesthetics (Bourriaud, 2002), characterized by unconventional forms of beauty.

It is self-evident that the openness mentioned above also needs to be conceptualized aesthetically to understand how AHR textures and forms generated by constellations of human and non-human agents (can) help to tackle the challenges of global change.

As the seminal contribution by Smith (2006), underlines the specialization of heritage-related disciplines has set the ground for the elaboration of aesthetical codes based on magniloquent spatial language, marking the distance between objects and agents and in doing so contributing to reduce this relation's ability of performativity. However, today's spatial disciplines converge on the need to confront with open forms, e.g. disordered, imperfect, low profile spatial experiences (Awan *et al.*, 2011; Sendra and Sennett, 2022). After all, when heritage is touched, it is undoubtedly dared. Nonetheless, this goes far beyond the Frankenstein Syndrome, as coined by Wong (2017). While Wong's monstrosity refers to inappropriate juxtapositions of old and new orders, the anomalies explored in this SI are



Plate 5.
*Il Nome del Mondo è
Marea no. 5* by Gaia
Ginevra Giorgi and the
Tidal Garden

forms of wonder emerging along the continuous processes of negotiations – whether spatial, political or economic. To recode the heritage project, such participated experiences, therefore, deserve renewed attention to understand the rationalities which drive these particular (often odd and sometimes terrifying) expressions of beauty, exploring their (potential) role in the city transition to sustainable development goals. In light of their experimental attitude as well as precariousness, these experiences, indeed, can be also conceived as niches of innovation (Grin *et al.*, 2010), which introduce seeds of change in institutional and administrative environments. Letting their difficulties (scarcity, abandonment, precariousness and disuse) to come out, the oscillation between ethics and aesthetics becomes instrumental to challenge the flattening of AHR discourse (Stone, 2020) and, consequently, of the urban discourse. With this in mind, our attention is devoted to emerging active or community-driven forms of heritage adaptation that are pragmatic and progressive by nature. Posing emphasis on the values (ethics) and forms (aesthetics) of such projects, the SI focuses on transitional landscapes, both mental and physical, activated by means of AHR, presenting experiences which try to impact

on large urban areas not only in economic and spatial terms but also – and mainly – in term of cooperation.

The aim is to navigate implications that go far beyond architecture, reaching out to controversial territorial aspects; to what extent are we willing to decrease our (material) expectations for the sake of more open, accessible cities to all, including the non-human? When does this become unfair and for whom? What is beauty, and why is beauty? In the sake of what values, some aesthetics are (not) acceptable? Where the borderline between gentrification and regeneration needs to be secured to create durable forms of commonality?

Dark vernacular

From the 2007 economic crash onward, informal and bottom-up practices of adaptive reuse have increasingly taken place in the remains of urban development, showing alternative possibilities of spatial production. Initially opposing more formal adaptive strategies, today they are all too often outdone by speculative interests but also increasingly (trying to be) integrated into institutional systems. Such temporary and participated approaches, indeed, have been gradually gaining attention from local authorities and developers, nurturing a growing body of architectural and urban studies. However, the tendency is to describe and to use such temporariness as part of the interim, provisional strategies to relaunch part of the city toward new permanent solutions driven by larger urban renewal. Questioning this assumption, we posit this transitional condition not as a starting point but as the way to do-orient heritage and the city toward desired trajectories of development. Among others, this issue, thus, introduces some of the possible organizational systems to make bottom-up practices possible and sustainable on the long term.

Following [May and Holtorf \(2020\)](#), we aim to proceed along the creative paths of uncertainty, convinced that in such space-time it is possible to unveil a political (democratic) project of abundance and enjoyment for current urban settlements. As underlined in the *Charter on the built vernacular heritage* ([ICOMOS, 1999](#)), unpredictable changes, continuous processes and adaptation are key elements to contrast the culture of homogenization dominating today's design approaches. In this SI, our interest therefore aligns with [Plevoets and Sowińska-Heima's \(2018\)](#) hypothesis, which proposes to conceptualize the current community-led adaptive reuse as today's vernacular expressions. In this view, their significance lies in the potential to challenge more regular or "stiffed" AHR approach, by continuously moving among paradoxes: between scarcity and frugality, adaptation and conservation, individualism and collectivism and solidity and ephemera. Trapped in the urban battlefield between the establishment of new socio-ecological values and the rising of heritage-led forms of expulsion, AHR practices not only show their fragility in the long term but also illuminates the role of culture and heritage in gentrification processes while present ways to resist it. Conceiving AHR as a participative and open practice impacting at the territorial scale, we thus provide insights also to advance these two bodies of knowledge – resistance and gentrification – which in both heritage and urban studies are still under-conceptualized ([Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso, 2018](#); [Cesari and Dimova, 2019](#)).

Taking the vernacular to extremes, moreover, the *Refugee Heritage* project challenges formal and universal principles followed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in determining what is of outstanding value. At the XVII Architecture Biennale of Venice (2021), DAAR [2] encourages the decolonization of heritage from unique (nation-state) viewpoints, proposing to recognize the "dark present" of the Dheisheh refugee camp as World Heritage. Dheisheh is indeed one of the Palestinians refugee camps funded in 1949 that, DAAR states, today offers a historical perspective of a crime perpetuated as an ongoing event of displacement. According to the authors, the site meets the criteria IV and VI [3] indicated for the nomination of properties in the World Heritage List, being

at the same time an expression of embodied memory, spatio-social-political form and the right to return (DAAR Hilal and Petti, 2021). Beyond the obvious dramatic condition, at the time of writing sadly on the spotlight, the proposal sheds light on the imaginative and experimental role of spontaneity in the heritage contexts, mobilizing not only land but also plural mindscapes in the creation of more ethical than aesthetical territories (Lingiardi, 2017; Anzani, 2020).

The significance of this experience for the European contexts is not as paradoxical as it seems at first. Favara Cultural Farm (FCF), for instance, is a culturally-led regeneration project, launched in 2014 in Favara, a medium-size town located in Sicily in the deep south of Italy. As the initiators state, FCF is “a platform of change” aimed to “reuse, regenerate, reinterpret, revitalise and cultivate” the resources of the city, suffering – as were many settlements around Italy – a severe depopulation trend due to the lack of opportunities, above all, in terms of work. Started in the city center of Favara, the project sheds light on an urban legacy characterized not only by historical architecture and public spaces but also to uncomfortable urban conditions, mainly illegally built and made of poor, low-cost construction materials. Treating such heritage in a laic way, namely free from absolute and pre-ordered judgments of value, FCF shows a way to deal with alternative values, tackling highly problematic urbanized areas comparable to several southern (among them Rome) and eastern European metropolitan territories.

In key recent contributions though, adaptive reuse and community are also considered limited or consulatory devices, all too often producing generic and commercial environments. As Desilvey notes in her often-cited book, *Curated Decay*, the concept of adaptive reuse “stops short of countenancing uses by other-than-human organisms and agencies” (Desilvey, 2017, p. 20). Exploring the relationships between life (death) and its protection, Boano points out the necessity to proceed along lifelines, namely along projects centered on life. Needless to say, this means to deal or work with all living things and the biosphere, and once again this is where AHR approaches seem to fail (Boano, 2022).

The adaptive approaches presented in this SI wants to contest these positions and open up the discourse by conceiving AHR as an evolving process, emerging in a continuously creative dialogue among human and non-human agents. For this to happen, the specialization of disciplines requires to be challenged as much as binary associations usually attached to the heritage context of beauty-good, order-health and close-security. Our goal is to discover unpleasant, sometimes monstrous aesthetics forms of protection that relocate the act of conservation into a wider idea of risk and time.

The openness of AHR projects proposed in this SI is thus instrumental to reinforce the biopolitical implications of the heritage processes, aimed at sustaining urban-human change while protecting life through dynamic processes of conservation (Pulcini, 2013). As the reaction to COVID-19 has shown, the mobilization of living reuse processes might be an effective antidote to keep thriving under global disasters, contributing to create resilient urbanities (Fava, 2022a, b). Rethinking conservation through the lens of care ethics turns the spotlight on the hidden part of conservation work. Veldpaus and Szmzó (2021) argue this has twofold implications. While protection (against harm) has always been at the core of conservation, a shift in its intention from conservation as “protection from” to a way of “caring for” the environment expands both the role and possibility of conservation; encouraging to go beyond the traditional approach, this opens up to plural ways of conservations to also introduce sometimes improper or dissonant uses, such as working, dwelling and creative demolishing.

Putting temporarily aside the obsession for objects, conservation thus becomes an affective work where caring for people and places is an inseparable matter. Despite their (apparently) minor character, though, the opaqueness of adaptive reuse experiences depicts a space of freedom to rethink spatial tools and practices (Boano, 2020), revolutionizing the oculo-centric tradition that deeply underpinned the heritage discourse.

This SI was developed out of a curated session that Loes Veldpaus and I organized at the fifth Biennial Conference of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS), held at University College London UCL in a virtual format. Our collaboration has grown within a European project titled *OpenHeritage: Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HEritage Reuse through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment*, funded under Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (2018–2023) [4]. Along the way, we followed different paths, and so did this SI, losing some contributions and integrating others that helped to reach a broad picture of how AHR is implicated in plural theoretical and practical fields.

In *OpenHeritage*, we explore cases and policies of AHR across various European countries, focusing on projects that are strongly people-oriented and confronting them with the realities of institutional heritage environments. The aim was to propose innovative forms of governance of AHR processes, advancing urban transformations based on three integration principles: economic, social and territorial.

At the 2020 ACHS Biennial, we wanted to expand the research work on a theoretical level to critically review the relations between the ethics and aesthetics of participated initiatives acting in the historic environment and thus, work in the interstice between conservation and regeneration.

The articles presented in this SI offer different perspectives with relation to the living processes of AHR, confronting them with multiple scales and spatial subjects. Some contributors have been intrigued by the ambivalent relation between gentrification and regeneration.

Mérai and Kukikov's article, "Ruin Bars in Budapest," portrays how the "ruining" aesthetic can be used as a form of conservation for historic buildings in the residential contexts. Exploring the benefit gained by certain stakeholder groups, Mérai and Kukikov demonstrate to what extent reusing unrenovated historical architecture can be an ethical practice. The broad range of consequences produced by this phenomenon was gradually absorbed by the creative economy sector and primarily impacted the habitability of the district. This brings about the urgency to think of governing heritage redevelopment in preventive terms, prioritizing those cooperative governance models, whether public or private (Szemző *et al.*, 2022) and protecting the social value of the city.

van Knippenberg and Boonstra delve into the tensions that emerge in the redevelopment of Praga district in Warsaw where appealing industrial aesthetics have significantly contributed to the commodification of the area. Focusing on the community-led adaptive reuse, the authors debate how to contrast the erosion of the district's cultural identity and accessibility through the process of awareness building based on heritage value education. Mitigation approaches emerges from the lab-based research conducted through the Praga Living Lab, activated under the above mentioned *OpenHeritage* project. Along with minor and self-organized initiatives, the Praga Lab has functioned as a cooperative devise; its pedagogical value becomes, especially, prominent in respect with a political context strongly oriented toward material and entrepreneurial stakes.

Comparing two socialist districts in Budapest and (still) Warsaw, Szemző and Sadowy's analysis sheds light on the more-than-economic role of work in the heritage contexts. As a consequence of the transition from socialism in central and eastern Europe, from the late '80s both cities were affected by a largescale deindustrialization process that also determined a radical reorganization of modes and cultures of work, opening the way to forms of modernization driven by the Western capitalist models of development. Addressed from this perspective, the creative transformation of Praga Nord (Warsaw) and Józsefváros (Budapest) shows the protective role of the creative work in preserving the authenticity of historic districts. Similarities in the aesthetical approach to such environments show not only ethical implications but also immaterial and changing heritage components, useful in updating or generating a new future legacy.

Expanding this discourse, a group of case studies in Flanders was used to grasp the sociocultural significance of heritage assets and adaptive reuse projects. De Ridder, Van Gils and Timmermans adopt an ethnographic method inspired by the a-hierarchical trajectories proposed by the actor-network theory. Responding to an assignment of the Flanders Heritage Agency, the goal of the study was to understand the functioning of heritage's resonances, namely "the nature of social values" and thus, make them part of a politic of heritage. The authors propose three types of dialogues from the spontaneous to the increasingly structured to register the dynamic processes of valuing. Unsurprisingly, what emerges is the prominent role of everyday frequentation of heritage considering such issues as the porosity of public space, measured not only in terms of accessibility but also in respect with its performative capacity. In other words, the focus on "heritage social effects" depicts other significant elements to be considered in heritage management.

Some of the articles of this SI follow this multiplicative line of research to examine the political role of alternative heritage agents. The struggles driving new urban commons witness (Caciagli and Milan, 2021; Fava, 2022a) human and non-human performativity trigger an affective power that can be oriented toward plural directions and objectives. Intersecting such energies, what is of interest here are not only their political and cultural effect but also the impact on the articulation of more complex and untamed materiality.

Federico De Matteis draws on phenomenological theories to investigate instances of AHR in Brussel and Rome, and in so doing illuminates new forms of sensibility to think about in the adaptation process. Examining the atmospheric character of ruins, his article dives into the adaptive reuse of two industrial complexes, which transformation led to highly divergent results in terms of aesthetics as much as of experience: flattering and uncanny, inhabitable and habitable in many ways. What is under De Matteis' lens is the atmospheric assemblage of AHR that serves to illuminate an affective relationality that opens up to a promising as much as controversial political implications, such those explored through the concept of behavioral city [5].

In foregrounding the means of landscape architecture, Annalisa Metta stands in at the intermediate design zone to challenge the dominant conception of adaptive reuse. The focus on the transformation of urban open spaces is instrumental to unfolding that "AHR" means being part of a continuous process of change, and, for this very reason, it requires an existential shift of both the project and the designer. Levering the intensity of the Italian lexicon, Metta's contribution deepens the vocabulary of abandonment and thus reflects upon some selected cases developed in the last 40 years in Germany. AHR emerges as "one spatial practice," namely an inextricably adaptive process that makes possible the coexistence of diverse types of architectural work (e.g. didactic, experimental and research), fields (e.g. conservation, biology and urbanism) and actors (e.g. user, makers, animal, human and non-human). The metaphor of the monster, which seems to be so tailorable to several case studies in this SI, is thus introduced to illuminate the hybrid nature of urban bodies ethically and aesthetically out of standards.

Francesca Lanz's article considers other anomalous figures that are linked to difficult places such as mental asylums. Her personal and theoretical exploration of San Girolamo in Volterra (Italy), a former psychiatric hospital now abandoned, serves to demonstrate that AHR is a cultural process of transformation of the built environment. Lanz's hypothesis relies on the recurrent metaphor of palimpsest to include the role of more-than-material interventions. The heterogeneity of the traces reads through San Girolamo and points out that architectural and conservation acts are strongly intertwined with "issue of memorialization, representation and communication" (Lanz). In contrast with the turistified imaginary put in place to present Volterra as a top-level touristic destination, rediscovering the abandoned asylum goes far beyond the passion for a "porn-like" heritage exploration. It indeed entails a political act brought forth from an often unwilling

contemporary critique endorsed by means of AHR. In so doing, abandonment emerges as a creative and reconciliatory moment to elaborate causes of traumatic or difficult pasts, posing questions on how we (want to) inhabit our present and future.

Ranzato and Brogгинi go back to Germany to discuss with raumlabor, a group of architects-artists based in Berlin, about the *Floating University Berlin* (FUB). Awarded the Golden Lion in the 17th International Architecture Exhibition of Venice (2021), the FUB develops on the water retention basin originally regulating the Berlin Tempelhof Airport. If the Venice prize implicitly declares the architectural value of such project, also in terms of aesthetic. For the interests of this SI, the FUB makes a further opening of AHR practice, inhabiting an urban infrastructure still in function, considering water and its relationality as the main protagonists of this ever-mutating public space. Blurring the line between natural and cultural infrastructure, the FUB subverts the logic of both heritage and technological (un)making and management. From this viewpoint, adaptive reuse is instrumental to rehumanize current technoscapes informing them with new experimental meanings, including how to deal with climate and spatial and human change. The latter, as Holtorf (2018) posits, is fundamental to build cultural forms of resilience, namely cultural systems that are able to protect each other without stuffing their own future.

Notes

1. The cases presented by van Knippenberg and Boonstra, Mérai and Kulikov, Szemző and Sadowy are part of the EU-funded project entitled *OpenHeritage: Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HEritage Reuse through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment*. Loes Veldpaus and I were also research members of the project. For more details see: <https://openheritage.eu>
2. DAAR – Decolonizing Architecture Art Research is an artistic practice developed by Sandi Hilal and Alessandro Petti. DAAR is situated between architecture, art, pedagogy and politics. With the project *Entity of Decolonization in Borgo Rizza* (Sicily), in 2023 they received the Golden Lion for the best participation in the 18th International Architecture Exhibition entitled “The Laboratory of the Future.”
3. Accordingly, the authors argue: “(IV) Dheisheh Refugee Camp typologically embodies the memory of the Nakba, the longest and largest living displacement in the world, and is at the same time the expression of an exceptional spatial, social and political form. Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, (VI) Dheisheh Refugee Camp is associated with an exceptional belief in the right of return, which has inspired both refugees and non-refugees from around the world in the struggle for justice and equality” (DAAR Hilal and Petti, 2021, p. 107).
4. See the website: <https://openheritage.eu>
5. I refer to concept introduced by Riccardo Viale and illustrated in the conference *Behavioral city©. Connecting minds, spaces and policies* held the 22nd November at the 2023 Venice biennale of Architecture. See more at: <https://www.labiennale.org/en/news/behavioral-city%C2%A9-connecting-minds-spaces-and-policies>

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Urban@it
Centro nazionale di studi
per le politiche urbane

Nono Rapporto sulle città

**Le città e i territori del Pnrr.
Attori, processi, politiche**

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Il Nono Rapporto sulle città di Urban@it è stato curato da Simonetta Armondi, Fabiano Compagnucci, Valeria Fedeli, Valentina Orioli e Carolina Pacchi.

Pur trattandosi di un lavoro in costante confronto e con una forte collaborazione tra i componenti di Urban@it, il testo nella sua versione finale è da attribuirsi a:

- Presentazione, *Nicola Martinelli*.
- Introduzione, *Simonetta Armondi, Fabiano Compagnucci, Valeria Fedeli, Valentina Orioli e Carolina Pacchi*.
- Le città italiane e il Pnrr, *Gianfranco Viesti e Carmela Chiapperini*.

Parte prima:

- Capitolo I, *Cristiana Rossignolo (par. 1), Luca Staricco (par. 2), Elena Pede (par. 3), Nadia Caruso (par. 4) e Loris Servillo (par. 5)*.

- Capitolo II, *Simonetta Armondi, Valeria Fedeli, Carolina Pacchi e Gabriele Pasqui*.

- Capitolo III, *Valentina Orioli (par. 1), Claudia Tubertini (par. 2) e Marzia De Donno (par. 3)*.

- Capitolo IV, *Giovanni Caudo, Mauro Baioni, Filippo Celata, Daniela De Leo, Federica Fava, Elisa Piselli e Paolo Tomasello*.

- Capitolo V, *Gilda Berruti, Giovanni Laino e Cristina Mattiucci*.

- Capitolo VI, *Nicola Martinelli, Mariella Annese (coordinatori), Vito D'Onghia, Nicola La Macchia e Giovanna Mangialardi*.

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- Capitolo XI, *Mariella Annese, Irene Bianchi, Alessandra Bonoli, Daniela De Leo, Valeria Fedeli, Benedetta Lucchitta, Nicola Martinelli, Simone Ombuen e Sara Pennellini.*
- Capitolo XII, *Carlo Cellamare, Laura Colini e Giovanni Laino.*
- Capitolo XIII, *Lavinia Bifulco, Barbara Giullari, Carlotta Mozzana e Vanessa Mascia Turri.*

Parte quarta:

- Capitolo XIV, *Annalisa Boni e Pietro Reviglio.*

Sono parte integrante di questo Rapporto i *Background papers* raccolti nel volume di S. Armondi, F. Compagnucci, V. Fedeli, V. Orioli e C. Pacchi (a cura di), *Le città e i territori del PNRR. Casi e approfondimenti*, Bologna, Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università di Bologna, 2023, in Working Papers - Urban@it, 16, a cura di V. Orioli e N. Martinelli, ISSN 2465-2059, doi 10.6092/unibo/amsacta/7446, ISBN 9788854971240.

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Capitolo quarto

Roma Caput Mundi. Il piano senza piano e il ritorno della programmazione

1. Introduzione

1.1. Il Pnrr è il più importante piano di risorse economiche mai messo a disposizione nel nostro paese. Tuttavia, esso non è stato scritto in seguito alla ricognizione dei bisogni nei diversi settori interessati e, nel caso romano, questa carenza «strutturale» appare con evidenza. Tra quelle che possono essere definite delle vere e proprie «mancanze» ci sono le risorse per: la questione dei campi rom e dei centri antiviolenza, per il contrasto all'emergenza abitativa, e gli importanti investimenti sul sociale che non riusciranno a ridurre le lunghe liste di attesa degli anziani che hanno diritto all'assistenza domiciliare.

Il testo ricostruisce in dettaglio la formazione del Pnrr di Roma, lo scenario di attuazione, i progetti in generale e ne approfondisce quattro. Inoltre descrive come, a seguito delle carenze del Pnrr, si è predisposta un'attività di programmazione che ha orientato le altre risorse europee, nazionali e probabilmente anche i fondi ordinari. Una programmazione che ha individuato gli interventi cosiddetti complementari al Pnrr per rafforzare l'azione di governo e tentare di restituire una prospettiva programmatica all'azione pubblica, da tempo assente o carente. Infine, il caso del Pnrr di Roma riveste una sua specificità perché il sindaco, Roberto Gualtieri, che si è trovato a gestirlo, è stato ministro dell'Economia proprio nel momento in cui veniva negoziato il Pnrr con la Commissione europea, definendone il contenuto e la dimensione economica.

Si ringrazia Raffaele Barbato, direttore del Dipartimento Pnrr e Piani strategici del Comune di Roma, per il contributo dato alla stesura del testo.

1.2. *Dal piano nazionale.* Il Pnrr di Roma Capitale (RC) prende forma in due momenti. Il primo, sviluppato in parallelo agli sviluppi nazionali, è consistito in una fase di programmazione guidata dalla giunta capitolina della sindaca Virginia Raggi (Movimento Cinque Stelle), in carica fino a fine ottobre 2021. Il secondo, invece, si definisce con l'insediamento della nuova giunta del sindaco Roberto Gualtieri (3 novembre 2021, centro-sinistra) caratterizzandosi con l'avvio della fase operativa del Pnrr.

Nella fase iniziale, la giunta capitolina ha concentrato l'attenzione sulla definizione di un «piano di sviluppo resiliente e sostenibile» (autunno 2020), recependo 159 progetti proposti dalle strutture di RC, per un totale di 25 miliardi di euro da finanziare attraverso il *Recovery Fund*. Il complesso di interventi si articolava in ambiti fondamentali per la crescita e la ripresa della città: inclusione sociale e rigenerazione urbana, mobilità sostenibile e integrata, infrastrutture sicure ed efficienti, transizione ecologica, digitalizzazione e innovazione. Nella definizione del Pnrr a livello nazionale, quello presentato alla UE per l'approvazione, quei progetti, o meglio quell'impostazione, non trova posto. Nel Pnrr approvato dalla Commissione europea nel luglio del 2021 Roma è presente con solo due progetti strategici: Caput Mundi e Cinecittà. Dell'elenco di investimenti predisposto dalla Raggi torneranno utili, oltre ai progetti sul patrimonio storico e archeologico (oggi Caput Mundi), le linee dei tram.

1.3. *La formazione del Pnrr di Roma.* L'insediamento della giunta Gualtieri coincide con l'avvio dei primi bandi a livello nazionale che aprono alla possibilità di finanziamento di progetti attraverso le misure e gli investimenti che articolano il Pnrr. Per intercettare i fondi sono stati definiti protocolli di collaborazione tra RC e gli atenei del Lazio, consentendo un alto contributo scientifico nella definizione dei progetti presentati ai bandi. Si attiva intanto sulla base dell'accordo siglato dal governo nazionale con Invitalia la collaborazione con i diversi Dipartimenti di Roma Capitale per la pubblicazione dei bandi per la progettazione e/o la realizzazione delle opere. Viene inoltre siglato un accordo con la città metropolitana (CM) per la presentazione delle proposte nell'ambito del bando dei Programmi

urbani integrati (Pui), che attribuisce 300 milioni di euro alla CM. L'accordo prevede una collaborazione tra RC, CM e i suoi comuni, destinando alla città di Roma circa 200 milioni e il resto ai comuni della CM.

Nel 2022 si svolgono quasi tutti i bandi afferenti al piano e si definiscono le procedure negoziali con i rispettivi ministeri competenti. A giugno del 2022, il sindaco di Roma, in qualità di commissario di governo per il Giubileo, sigla un accordo con il Ministero del Turismo, allora capofila per l'attuazione del programma Caput Mundi, per passarne la governance al sindaco. A seguito di questo accordo alcuni interventi confluiranno nel Giubileo, altri resteranno in capo a RC, tramite la sovrintendenza comunale, altri ancora al Ministero della Cultura, tramite la Soprintendenza statale speciale di Roma.

RC e la CM hanno partecipato alla quasi totalità dei bandi per i quali erano considerati soggetti ammissibili¹; a questi si aggiungono le procedure «negoziate» condivise con le amministrazioni centrali e non competitive per progetti come Caput Mundi, Piste Ciclabili, Tramvia e Bus Elettrici, come pure l'attivazione di progetti già finanziati con altri fondi prima del Pnrr, come i progetti del bando Pinqua².

La percentuale di partecipazione sul totale dei bandi emessi nell'ambito del Pnrr è prossima al 100%³ mentre, in termini di risorse richieste, la percentuale di quelle ottenute è circa il 90% per un totale di importi concessi pari a 1,15 mld di euro (esclusi i co-finanziamenti ministeriali per le tramvie e il co-finanziamento municipale per un Pinqua e per i cinema e teatri). Tuttavia, il finanziamento relativo agli impianti del ciclo dei rifiuti (Missione 2 Componente 1, Investimento 1.1 linea A e B, pari a 191.425.624 euro) rappresenta il principale importo richiesto

¹ Nel 2022 si è partecipato a 29 bandi. I bandi per i quali si è deciso di non partecipare riguardano la Missione 1 «Transizione digitale», in virtù degli importi irrisori potenzialmente ottenibili.

² Progetti finanziati prima con fondi statali, ex Cipe, e poi su decisione del ministro Giovannini finanziati con i fondi del Pnrr.

³ Gli unici bandi aperti a enti locali come soggetti attuatori a cui Roma Capitale non ha partecipato sono quelli che riguardano la realizzazione di nuovi impianti per il riciclo dei rifiuti plastici (a cui ha partecipato Acea come Ato), le stazioni di ricarica a idrogeno e il bando per l'esperienza digitale del cittadino (importo ottenibile irrisorio).

e non concesso. Il mancato finanziamento è da attribuire ai criteri scelti dal Ministero dell'Ambiente che, basandosi principalmente sull'impatto che gli impianti avrebbero avuto, ha privilegiato i progetti presentati da piccole e medie realtà urbane e penalizzato i grandi centri urbani come Roma.

A conclusione della fase di formazione del Pnrr, il quadro degli investimenti appare molto più variegato e insiste su più ambiti di interesse per la città, alcuni dei quali strategici (ad es. la mobilità). Il riepilogo delle risorse impegnate evidenzia che l'ammontare complessivo di quelle gestite direttamente da RC sono passate da poco meno di 230 milioni di euro dei primi progetti di Caput Mundi, a quasi 1,2 miliardi di euro. Nonostante le criticità annunciate, la fase di formazione del Pnrr di Roma Capitale può quindi definirsi una storia di successo.

1.4. Il contributo assume il punto di vista di chi vede nel Pnrr un'opportunità [Viesti 2023b] che va raccolta introducendo azioni e dispositivi che ne possano ampliare il potenziale, sostenuti da risorse e assetti istituzionali modellati da fattori di eccezionalità e di complessità. Pur con uno sguardo critico sui diversi aspetti che si configurano come debolezze strutturali del piano, quali l'accento posto sulla rilevanza quantitativa delle risorse, che ha finito per sembrare l'unico criterio con cui valutarlo, nascondendo le carenze cui si è accennato in precedenza e da cui deriva l'impressione che il Pnrr sia un piano senza piano [Pizzo 2022]; o, ancora, l'interpretazione anacronistica del ruolo della capitale data dal governo nazionale, che per Roma aveva individuato solo due temi strategici: il Cinema e la Roma antica, come se la città fosse ancora quella della *Dolce vita*.

2. La riorganizzazione della macchina pubblica

La realizzazione del Pnrr ha messo in evidenza la principale criticità che i comuni si trovano a fronteggiare: la carenza di personale a causa del blocco del turn-over e delle mancate assunzioni, cruciale anche nel segnare le differenze di attuazione dei progetti tra Nord e Sud Italia [Viesti 2023b].

Il primo intervento dell'amministrazione Gualtieri ha riguardato la definizione della nuova macrostruttura capitolina

con l'istituzione di una Direzione generale e di un Dipartimento *ad hoc* per il Pnrr e la pianificazione strategica; figure che coordinano tutte le attività necessarie per il Pnrr, lasciando l'attuazione degli investimenti alle singole strutture di linea. Sono stati così istituiti il Dipartimento pianificazione strategica e Pnrr (Dpsp Pnrr) e la Commissione speciale Pnrr dell'Assemblea Capitolina (CS Pnrr, 04/01/2022)⁴.

Tra i compiti del Dpsp Pnrr figurano il sostegno alle azioni di informazione delle strutture capitoline rispetto alle opportunità di finanziamento, l'accompagnamento degli uffici nella partecipazione ai bandi, il supporto alle strutture capitoline per la definizione di documenti (atti d'obbligo, note, circolari ecc.), la diffusione delle indicazioni provenienti dal Mef e dalla Ragioneria dello Stato (Rgs) sui principi attuativi dei progetti Pnrr (monitoraggio, Dnsh, obblighi di comunicazione ecc.). Con il Dipartimento centrale appalti, l'attività del Dpsp Pnrr è stata inoltre funzionale a garantire il livello standard dei documenti di gara. Con la Scuola capitolina di formazione, il Dpsp Pnrr ha inoltre proceduto alla definizione di un percorso formativo articolato per tutti i dipendenti coinvolti in progetti Pnrr.

Per l'assunzione di nuovo personale dedicato alla realizzazione del Pnrr, l'amministrazione ha siglato un accordo istituzionale con la CM per accedere alle graduatorie del personale. Nel giugno del 2022, RC ha pubblicato due interPELLI per il reperimento di 300 unità di personale tecnico a tempo determinato e indeterminato. Attraverso fondi di bilancio sono state finanziate 185 assunzioni di personale a tempo indeterminato⁵ e 115 a tempo determinato. Tra i requisiti è stato inserito quello di almeno dieci anni di iscrizione all'albo professionale di riferimento, con l'intenzione di poter avere tecnici idonei anche per effettuare i collaudi⁶. Al momento della sottoscrizione del contratto ci si è confrontati però con la scarsa risposta dei tecnici:

⁴ Il sindaco Gualtieri ha mantenuto la delega al Pnrr.

⁵ Avendo ricevuto un numero di adesioni inferiori alla domanda, 130 unità sono state assunte in maniera diretta.

⁶ Mentre il personale a tempo determinato è assunto tramite fondi Pnrr, quello a tempo indeterminato è stato assicurato da risorse del bilancio comunale provenienti dai residui del piano assunzionale non utilizzati negli anni precedenti.

dei 300 tecnici selezionati, hanno firmato meno di 200. Tra le ragioni addotte anche la scarsa attrattività degli stipendi che la PA è in grado di offrire, inferiori, a volte di molto, rispetto a quelli del mercato privato.

In generale, la realizzazione del Pnrr si avvale di un processo di aggiornamento della struttura organizzativa e operativa delle amministrazioni che, in Italia, si traduce in un insieme di semplificazioni, recepiti da RC e dalla CM per agevolare l'effettiva concretizzazione degli investimenti. Per le gare di appalto, ci si è avvalsi di forme di appalto integrato come pure dell'aumento della soglia per gli affidamenti diretti per forniture e servizi al limite di 139.000 euro; dell'innalzamento del valore dell'anticipazione sul contratto dal 20% al 30% da parte della stazione appaltante; dell'affidamento di progettazione ed esecuzione dei relativi lavori anche sulla base del progetto di fattibilità tecnica ed economica. Semplificazioni accompagnate dall'intervento del governo nazionale tramite i decreti cosiddetti Pnrr e, soprattutto, con il nuovo codice degli appalti, in vigore dal 1° luglio 2023. Per la gestione delle gare d'appalto sopra la soglia dei 400.000 euro si è fatto ricorso all'accordo tra governo nazionale e Invitalia.

Le attività di gestione, monitoraggio, rendicontazione e controllo degli interventi di tutte le linee di investimento afferenti al Pnrr saranno centralizzate presso il Dpsp Pnrr ed effettuate tramite il sistema sviluppato da Rgs ReGiS, piattaforma unica attraverso cui le amministrazioni centrali e periferiche dello Stato, gli enti locali e i soggetti attuatori, sono tenute ad assicurare la registrazione delle informazioni con cadenza mensile, validate successivamente dalle Unità di missione Pnrr istituite presso le amministrazioni titolari.

CM e RC hanno attivato le procedure per dotarsi di una piattaforma informatica di Gestione e monitoraggio fondi (Gmf) attraverso la quale dialogano con il sistema ReGiS e gestiscono programmi e progetti finanziati, monitorandone gli stati di avanzamento amministrativo-procedurale ed economico-finanziario. La rendicontazione sarà svolta esclusivamente dal Dpsp Pnrr che acquisirà i dati necessari attraverso un apposito gestionale messo a punto da RC.

3. Progetti Pnrr, un quadro generale

3.1. I 279 progetti del Pnrr gestiti da RC sono inclusi nelle Missioni M1, M2, M4 e M5 e i finanziamenti sono suddivisi come rappresentato in figura 1.



FIG. 1. Quadro dei finanziamenti assegnati per ogni Missione e progetti più rilevanti citati nel testo.

Alla M2 sono attribuite quasi la metà delle risorse disponibili, seguita dalle M5 e M1, che costituiscono insieme l'altra metà; i fondi destinati alla M4, se confrontati con i precedenti, appaiono dunque marginali.

La distribuzione delle risorse è l'esito di fattori diversi: *a*) l'adeguamento ai requisiti di bandi e finanziamenti che vengono dalle amministrazioni centrali; *b*) l'aver scelto opere già in programma (i cosiddetti progetti non nativi); *c*) l'aver preferito concentrare le risorse su interventi della stessa tipologia al fine di valorizzarne i risultati.

In Caput Mundi (M1) rientrano il maggior numero di interventi per singolo investimento, si tratta di un piano di restauro e valorizzazione di oltre 100 siti culturali sparsi per la città (cfr. par. 4.3).

Altri interventi di tipo puntuale per edifici pubblici comprendono: la nuova realizzazione, l'efficientamento e la messa in sicurezza di 22 scuole dell'infanzia e primaria, e di mense e palestre; l'efficientamento di 10 sale teatrali e cinematografiche, in zone centrali e periferiche; 3 interventi per impianti sportivi e

18 relativi alla riqualificazione degli edifici che ospitano i servizi di alloggi temporanei per persone in difficoltà economiche.

Di ampio respiro sono quegli investimenti che agiscono sul sistema-città (M2): gli interventi di manutenzione sulla rete idrica di Roma, che promette di ridurre le elevate perdite, oggi intorno al 40%; quelli inerenti la mobilità, con la costituzione di una rete di piste ciclabili in alcune delle viabilità non centrali più appesantite dal traffico veicolare; la realizzazione di due linee tranviarie, la Termini-Vaticano-Aurelio, che andrà dal centro verso il quadrante ovest, e la Palmiro Togliatti, nel quadrante est, che intersecherà le tre linee metropolitane della città; infine, l'acquisto di circa 1.000 bus elettrici e la realizzazione delle infrastrutture necessarie per la loro messa in opera.

I progetti della M1 hanno l'obiettivo di rendere i servizi offerti dalla PA facilmente e rapidamente accessibili, continuando il processo di digitalizzazione degli stessi, dei dati e delle informazioni possedute, migliorando le competenze informatiche degli addetti. In questo contesto, il Maas (*Mobility as a Service*) costituisce l'intervento più rilevante. Esso mira infatti alla costituzione di una piattaforma digitale che integri l'offerta delle varie forme di trasporto pubblico e condiviso per controbilanciare la mancanza di un sistema di trasporto pubblico capillare.

I progetti della M5 perseguono obiettivi di carattere sociale e la riduzione delle disuguaglianze presenti nel territorio, relativi al genere, all'età, alla condizione economica e abitativa. Sono inclusi 47 progetti di assistenza sociale, dedicati al sostegno alle famiglie e alle persone vulnerabili, alla prevenzione dell'istituzionalizzazione degli anziani non autosufficienti, alla prevenzione *burn-out* degli operatori solidali e al rafforzamento dei servizi sociali e domiciliari per garantire la dimissione anticipata e prevenire l'ospedalizzazione. Tra questo tipo di interventi rientrano anche i percorsi di autonomia per persone con disabilità e 30 progetti per servizi sociali e sanitari di comunità e domiciliari alle persone con disabilità. Questi sono servizi che mirano al rafforzamento di un welfare che, negli ultimi anni, è stato continuamente eroso e il rischio è che all'esaurirsi dei fondi del Pnrr si esauriscano anche i servizi, mentre è essenziale la continuità e la presenza sul territorio.

L'articolazione romana dei Piani urbani integrati (Pui) – afferenti alla Missione M5 – ha seguito due logiche differenti: da

una parte ha concentrato e strutturato tre grandi progetti che operano in maniera integrata nella città pubblica e dall'altra ha distribuito in maniera diffusa i nuovi Poli civici (cfr. par. 4.1). I tre grandi progetti sono pensati come «centralità», in grado di generare effetti positivi sulle aree periferiche di cui fanno parte: Corviale, Tor Bella Monaca e Santa Maria della Pietà. A Corviale sono previste opere per la riqualificazione di edifici destinati a servizi quali il palazzetto dello sport, l'incubatore d'impresa Incipit, come anche le attività commerciali e i due parchi presenti nell'area. A Tor Bella Monaca verranno riqualificati gli spazi pubblici e realizzate nuove piste ciclabili, e nel comparto R5 saranno riqualificate le abitazioni presenti in quegli spazi che da progetto erano destinati a servizi i quali, invece, saranno realizzati *ex novo* altrove. Infine, a Santa Maria della Pietà gli interventi riguardano la destinazione a uffici e servizi socioculturali dei padiglioni dismessi (cfr. par. 4.2). In questi progetti dove gli interventi sugli immobili costituiscono la parte maggiore, sono altresì di grande rilevanza le azioni «immateriali» – servizi sociali, educativi e culturali – da realizzare in co-progettazione insieme al Terzo settore.

Un accenno va infine dedicato ad alcuni interventi di entità rilevante, attuati da soggetti diversi da Roma Capitale (Città metropolitana, Regione Lazio, strutture ministeriali) che avranno un impatto significativo sulla città, tra cui i Poli civici, Roma Technopole, il progetto Cinecittà. Le riflessioni che faremo a questo proposito riguardano solo gli effetti attesi degli interventi e non i problemi organizzativi e gestionali.

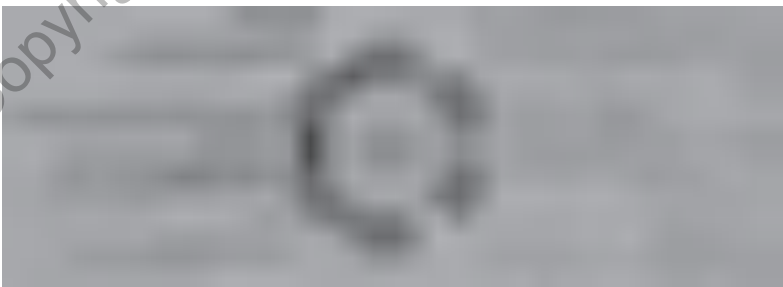


FIG. 2. Interventi principali promossi da soggetti diversi da Roma Capitale.

3.2. *Dal Pnrr al Prg, e viceversa.* Una delle possibili chiavi di interpretazione dell'impatto del Pnrr a Roma riguarda la relazione fra le iniziative attivate dal programma e le strategie di lungo periodo prefigurate dal Prg. I luoghi interessati dagli interventi rientrano in tre categorie fondanti del piano regolatore: le centralità, gli ambiti di programmazione strategica e la città pubblica.

Le *centralità urbane e metropolitane* rappresentano un elemento «strutturante» del piano. Sono considerate come «magneti nel cuore della periferia» che possono garantire la «diffusione dell'effetto città» (Prg di Roma, *Relazione*, p. 52), assicurando un'offerta di spazi disponibile per «nuove attività che domandano una qualificata localizzazione nella nostra città».

Gli *ambiti di programmazione strategica* interessano cinque «situazioni territoriali considerate particolarmente importanti ai fini della riqualificazione dell'intero organismo urbano» (*ibidem*, p. 128), individuate lungo segni lineari (il Tevere, le Mura, l'anello ferroviario) che hanno marcato lo sviluppo urbano. Nel piano sono contenuti gli «scenari preliminari rispetto ai quali predisporre e valutare i programmi integrati» (*ibidem*) di riqualificazione e trasformazione urbana.

La *città pubblica* è intesa dal Prg come l'insieme delle aree destinate alle dotazioni di servizi locali e urbani e dell'edilizia residenziale pubblica.

Confrontando Prg e Pnrr di Roma, sette proposte di quest'ultimo intercettano direttamente altrettanti luoghi individuati dal piano, rappresentando un'opportunità per l'implementazione di centralità e ambiti strategici.

Dal punto di vista geografico, questi progetti riguardano esclusivamente aree interne al raccordo e, in particolare, la città storica e ambiti semi-centrali; solo in due casi (Cinecittà e Santa Maria della Pietà) è riscontrabile una coerenza con l'obiettivo di diffusione dell'effetto città nelle aree più esterne.

Rispetto alla città pubblica, il Pnrr – muovendosi dentro il perimetro degli immobili pubblici – non incide direttamente sul dimensionamento e sui meccanismi utili ad assicurare la dotazione di aree verdi e di servizi. Introduce, invece, il tema di un secondo ciclo di investimenti pubblici sulle dotazioni già realizzate, per assicurarne la funzionalità e la rispondenza alle esi-

TAB. 1. *Corrispondenza tra progetti Pnrr e Prg*

Progetti Pnrr (Missione)	Prg: Ambiti di programmazione strategica	Prg: Centralità
Attuati da Roma Capitale		
Strutture scolastiche (M4)		
Servizi sociali (M5)		
Pui: Tbm, Corviale (M5)		
Pui: Smp (M5)		da pianificare
Rigenerazione complessi sportivi (M5)		
Caput Mundi: Torre dei Conti/Largo Corrado Ricci (M1)	Fori, Appia	
Caput Mundi: Mura (M1)	Mura	
Caput Mundi: ex Mattatoio (M1)	Mura	definite
Ciclovie (M2)		
Rafforzamento rete tranviaria (M2)		
Acquisto bus elettrici (M2)		
Attuati da altri soggetti		
Poli civici (M5)		
Cinecittà (M1)		da pianificare
Technopole (M4)		definite

genze sociali (cfr. i già citati Corviale, Tor Bella Monaca, i nuovi Poli civici ecc.) per rispondere alla domanda di servizi attraverso la mobilitazione del patrimonio esistente.

3.3. Seppure siano presenti i progetti che operano nella città in maniera integrata, nel complesso si tratta di interventi puntuali, attinenti a una gestione ordinaria piuttosto che a un piano, che hanno dato vita a un quadro non organico e coeso di interventi, a cui se ne dovranno necessariamente aggiungere altri in grado di mettere a rete i risultati parziali di ognuno.

A partire da queste premesse, di seguito si affrontano quattro progetti particolarmente significativi in termini di integrazione e coordinamento di risorse e aspettative, ordinarie e straordinarie, per Roma.

4. Quattro progetti

4.1. I *nuovi Poli civici, culturali e di innovazione*⁷, finanziati all'interno della Missione 5 «Inclusione e coesione», con le nove nuove strutture del sistema bibliotecario metropolitano, rappresentano l'intervento più sperimentale sul tema dell'offerta culturale di prossimità.

Differenziandosi dagli altri interventi, afferenti allo stesso Pui, che agiscono sulla dimensione fisica delle strutture bibliotecarie già esistenti, i nuovi Poli civici, culturali e di innovazione formulano all'interno dell'istituzione Biblioteche di Roma, nuove declinazioni di spazio culturale.

Allo scopo di attrezzare una rete di luoghi in grado di offrire una commistione di servizi inediti quali spazi dedicati allo studio, all'espressione artistica, al *coworking*, a corsi di formazione e sportelli di assistenza legale o psicologica, si è scelto di riattivare immobili del patrimonio pubblico inutilizzato.

Attraverso il Piano integrato si coglie la possibilità di operare sui territori che maggiormente soffrono per una sottodotazione di servizi, scegliendo di dare forma a delle istituzioni culturali in grado di «svolgere un ruolo strategico nell'ambito di politiche di welfare contribuendo alla riduzione delle disuguaglianze sociali»⁸.

Prefiggendosi di raggiungere i quartieri attualmente non serviti da alcun servizio culturale, nella distribuzione della progettualità si riscontrano però diverse ridondanze tra biblioteche esistenti e nuovi poli che insisteranno negli stessi contesti locali.

I nuovi Poli civici sono stati presentati attraverso dei progetti alla scala architettonica senza fare ancora cenno agli aspetti

⁷ Mentre scriviamo, il governo su proposta del Ministero per gli Affari Europei, il Sud, le Politiche di Coesione e il Pnrr, ha presentato il documento *Proposte per la revisione del Pnrr e Capitolo REPowerEU*, 27 luglio 2023, nel quale si definananziano i progetti di rigenerazione urbana, i Pui, per 3,3 miliardi da coprire con altre fonti che però non sono indicate. A Roma i Pui significano 180 milioni di appalti già aggiudicati con la progettazione in corso e l'istruttoria da avviare per aprire i cantieri entro dicembre 2023. Non sono ancora chiare le conseguenze di questa decisione, che dovrà comunque essere negoziata con la Commissione europea, ma il danno più immediato sarà l'incertezza e il rischio di rallentare l'attuazione dei programmi.

⁸ Memoria n. 2 approvata dalla giunta capitolina nella seduta del 3 febbraio 2022, p. 5.

legati alla governance e alle modalità di selezione e di ingaggio dei soggetti gestori dei servizi. Appaiono dirimenti gli aspetti legati alla costruzione delle attività e implementazione dei servizi, i quali, avendo l'ambizione di declinare la cultura nel quotidiano, aprendola a diversi significati, dovranno riconnettersi a precise domande e necessità delle realtà locali.

4.2. L'intervento di Santa Maria della Pietà nell'ambito dei Pui, pone l'attenzione sui lasciti di una significativa quanto scomoda stagione pubblica della storia italiana, quella della psichiatria. Come anticipato, l'ex Ospedale psichiatrico di Santa Maria della Pietà risponde agli indirizzi del Prg di Roma, rappresentando una delle centralità urbane. La trasformazione del complesso – con un investimento di 58 milioni di euro – si basa su una serie di interventi edilizi e paesaggistici volti a valorizzare un'area complessiva di circa 26 ha, secondo uno schema di assetto preliminare già discusso collettivamente pre-Covid (luglio 2019), ulteriormente articolato nella fase di partecipazione voluta dai Pui (giugno-luglio 2021). Driver della proposta è la «salute e benessere del cittadino», abbracciando in questo modo una concezione olistica di salute, orientata cioè non solo al benessere fisico-mentale ma anche alla cultura dell'inclusione e della cooperazione. Il Pui di Smp si compone di 13 progetti che riassumono iniziative parzialmente finanziate o finanziabili emerse dai due proprietari del complesso monumentale, l'Asl Roma 1 (quindi anche la Regione Lazio) e il Comune di Roma.

Gli aspetti di collaborazione istituzionale e quelli tra istituzioni e cittadini, come pure la proposta socioculturale alla base del progetto, rappresentano le sfide cardine di questo intervento che trova ancoraggio nell'attività e nell'approccio proposto dal Museo laboratorio della mente (Mlm) allestito all'interno del Padiglione 6. Eredità della riforma Basaglia e oggi inserito nella rete dei musei della Regione Lazio, dal 2000 il Mlm lavora infatti a una doppia ricucitura: tra il complesso di Smp e la città, e tra «normali» e «diversi». Il museo diviene quindi dispositivo attraverso cui ridurre la distanza tra spazi, soggetti e idee diverse di salute, radicando l'azione di cura nella quotidianità del territorio.

4.3. Caput Mundi ha diversi elementi di interesse perché interseca diversi problemi generali del Pnrr. Innanzitutto è, in-

sieme a Cinecittà, uno dei due soli progetti dedicati fin dall'inizio a Roma. Inizialmente affidato al Ministero del Turismo quale capofila, a Roma Capitale e al Ministero della Cultura, da giugno 2022 è nella responsabilità del sindaco Gualtieri in qualità di commissario del Giubileo. Nel Pnrr, il tema dell'*overtourism* è declinato soprattutto in termini centro-periferia, sebbene il programma iniziale concentri nel I Municipio l'83% delle risorse destinate a Roma⁹.

Nelle «periferie» spiccano alcuni «percorsi giubilari», di scala sovracomunale, e percorsi «identitari» lungo i quali i turisti dovrebbero scoprire «il senso vero della realtà cittadina» e soddisfare la (presunta) «voglia di autenticità e contatto con i locali».

È paradossale, tuttavia, che gli «incontri» e l'«autenticità» proposti nei percorsi identitari siano associati esclusivamente alla città nuova, e che quella vecchia non sia più pensata come luogo dell'abitare e della romanità. L'affidamento al Ministero del Turismo rivela come il patrimonio archeologico, culturale e turistico sia pensato (quasi) esclusivamente nell'ottica della sua «valorizzazione» o, peggio, della «promozione» turistica e, unitamente all'audiovisivo, sembrano i principali se non gli unici *asset* di una città in qualche modo bloccata dalla sua stessa storia.

In Caput Mundi, i limiti del Pnrr in termini di visione generale della città divengono particolarmente evidenti. Il programma sembra infatti ridursi a singoli interventi, spesso neanche nell'ottica di una loro effettiva fruibilità¹⁰.

4.4. Rome Technopole è uno degli 11 ecosistemi dell'innovazione, centri per lo sviluppo di innovazione e ricerca basati sulla rete tra università, EPR, associazioni industriali, industrie e imprese, enti e amministrazioni locali, finanziati da Pnrr (M4). Esso punta a promuovere strategie di innovazione orientate allo

⁹ Per un'analisi più dettagliata cfr. Brollo e Celata [2022].

¹⁰ Il progetto Carme per la sistemazione del Centro archeologico monumentale di Roma, presentato nel mese di ottobre del 2023 dal sindaco Gualtieri insieme a Walter Tocci che l'ha coordinato, si propone proprio di riunire i diversi interventi di Caput Mundi e anche alcuni finanziati con il programma del Giubileo 2025 in un disegno unitario di sistemazione del complesso dell'area dei Fori. Il progetto coinvolge anche i siti archeologici e le testimonianze storiche di rilievo presenti nei quindici municipi.

sviluppo sostenibile, alla *smart specialization* e al rilancio del sistema industriale ed economico nella Regione Lazio, con focus su tre aree tematiche: transizione energetica, transizione digitale, salute e bio-farma. Composto da 7 università¹¹, 4 enti di ricerca, Regione Lazio e Comune di Roma e altri enti pubblici, 20 gruppi industriali e imprese, la compagine dovrà necessariamente puntare a un forte radicamento territoriale e a una più esplicita attenzione allo sviluppo locale ai fini dello «sviluppo di un'economia ad alta intensità di conoscenza, competitività e resilienza» e con un contributo attivo per lo sviluppo delle altre 5 missioni Pnrr. L'innovatività della sfida intrapresa riguarda le attività relative a *public engagement* e terza missione delle molte università coinvolte nel RT. Ma, anche, le forme di collaborazione pubblico-privato in favore di un più positivo rapporto tra università, territorio e cittadini. Parte delle attività avviate puntano alla comprensione dei nuovi bisogni dei cittadini entro un contesto territoriale complesso di transizioni e per la riduzione delle disuguaglianze sia sociali che spaziali. Cosa che potrà trovare un suo terreno di verifica, in particolare, nell'area di Pietralata dove dovrebbe essere realizzata la sede del Technopole.

Questo intervento appare come un'importante opportunità per creare connessioni all'interno dell'intero Sistema regionale e nazionale, che tuttavia dovrà essere in grado di rispondere alla vulnerabilità e alle crisi che, da Roma, si ripercuotono su di esso, dovute, tra gli altri, a due fattori. Da una parte, la presenza di molti attori economici, sociali, culturali e politici, incapaci di fare sistema per innescare sviluppo e interconnessione dei territori¹². Dall'altra, il tipico approccio emergenziale alla risoluzione di problemi causati dalla stratificazione di errori e politiche fallimentari.

5. Conclusioni

5.1. Abbiamo ricostruito il modo e i tempi con cui si è formato il Pnrr di Roma, riferite le scelte dell'amministrazione

¹¹ Sapienza, Roma Tre, Tor Vergata, Tuscia, Luiss, Ucbm-Campus Bio-Medico di Roma, Cassino e del Lazio meridionale.

¹² Per un'analisi più articolata cfr. De Leo [2022].

nell'approntare la governance e gli accordi definiti con gli altri soggetti al fine di costruire una rete di relazioni che ne potesse rafforzare la capacità di attuazione. Abbiamo segnalato che, se il criterio della quantità di risorse non può fare premio sulla qualità dei progetti e degli ambiti di intervento, resta però un dato significativo l'incremento delle risorse direttamente gestite da RC passate da poco più di 200 milioni di euro a quasi 1,2 miliardi di euro, attraverso la fase della partecipazione ai bandi e alla negoziazione con i ministeri. Un risultato in gran parte dovuto a un protagonismo progettuale, frutto anche di quella rete di accordi di cui si è detto prima, che ha mostrato la sua efficacia.

Al momento si possono individuare due tentativi di un'azione coordinata verso una descrizione strategica del piano: i Programmi urbani integrati e il progetto Fori, o meglio i progetti per il Centro archeologico monumentale di Roma. I tre interventi dei Pui sono descritti come tre poli di innovazione che mettono insieme l'intervento sul patrimonio edilizio e la dotazione di spazi pubblici con l'ambizione di integrare progetti immateriali per accompagnare gli interventi materiali, guardando ai bisogni reali degli abitanti di quei quartieri. Su questo aspetto ha insistito l'attività della Cspnrr attraverso una serie di sedute sull'attuazione dei Pui alle quali hanno partecipato i soggetti del Terzo settore, delle rappresentanze sindacali e delle associazioni che operano nei quartieri, per costruire dei percorsi di reale integrazione. L'esito di questi incontri sono state le manifestazioni di interesse pubblicate dall'assessorato al sociale per la coprogettazione degli interventi all'interno dei Pui che potranno usufruire di risorse aggiuntive (circa 10 milioni di euro, dal Pon Metro in fase di definizione). All'interno dei progetti immateriali nei Pui è stata inserita una sperimentazione di politiche attive del lavoro secondo il modello francese dei «Territori a disoccupazione zero». I Pui si completano con gli interventi dei 30 Poli civici, disegnando così una strategia sulla periferia di Roma che fa leva su tre fuochi e su trenta Poli civici diffusi sui territori. Che cosa si debba intendere per polo civico è oggetto del progetto; infatti, la trasformazione del servizio di una biblioteca in un polo civico offre la possibilità di progettare a scala del singolo territorio, e con forti differenze da territorio a

territorio, un'offerta di servizi di prossimità che può rispondere a esigenze specifiche del contesto locale.

Il Centro archeologico monumentale di Roma (Carme) è il progetto a cui sta lavorando Walter Tocci, su incarico del sindaco, per il coordinamento dei progetti nell'area dei Fori, del parco del Colosseo, del Circo Massimo, del Celio e della passeggiata archeologica. Il progetto¹³ muove proprio dalla mole di progetti di Caput Mundi, non solo quelli di Roma Capitale ma anche di quelli del Ministero della Cultura, per delineare una strategia complessiva. Il progetto, ovviamente, guarda anche al Giubileo del 2025 e si muove riprendendo il filo del ragionamento radicato nel tempo del progetto Fori di Benevolo (1985).

È inoltre necessario almeno accennare ai rischi che possono segnare la fase attuativa del Pnrr. La quantità di progetti, i tempi definiti dal Pnrr e la carenza di personale giocano tutti un ruolo tra i possibili colli di bottiglia che potrebbero comprometterne l'attuazione. Così come la fase di approvazione dei progetti definitivi che prelude all'apertura dei cantieri e gli ostacoli che attengono alla complessità dei cantieri. L'approvazione deve avvenire a seguito dell'indizione delle conferenze di servizi ma, solo per approvare i 115 progetti di Caput Mundi, si rischia l'ingorgo delle procedure, con la moltiplicazione di pareri e pronunciamenti dei diversi uffici. Questi possono essere differenziati nel tempo e, cosa ancora più rischiosa, contraddittori, fino a bloccare l'iter dei progetti. Un primo segnale di questo rischio è avvenuto con l'indizione, nel marzo del 2023, di 30 Conferenze di servizi preliminari per i progetti dei Poli civici con pronunciamenti degli uffici che sono risultati contraddittori.

5.2. L'opportunità offerta dal Pnrr a Roma sembra essere stata colta e la valutazione a oggi è positiva, ma restano forti e decisive alcune carenze e rischi che è bene riportare, proprio a partire dalla fase che si apre in questi mesi per la realizzazione del programma da qui al 2026, quando tutti gli interventi dovranno essere conclusi e collaudati.

La prima carenza è che l'insieme dei progetti, per quanto ricopra ambiti diversi, alcuni dei quali strutturali, come la mobi-

¹³ Il progetto Carme per la sistemazione del Centro archeologico monumentale di Roma è stato presentato nel mese di ottobre del 2023.

lità, presenta un'insufficiente visione di quale città si realizzerà con gli interventi. Fa premio su una visione strategica e di lungo periodo l'addensamento di singole progettualità (i progetti in totale solo 279) che non sembrano disegnare una chiara espressione del cambiamento auspicato per Roma.

Il dettaglio sui progetti e sulle risorse ha messo in evidenza un percorso di tipo iterativo che sembra indirizzato a completare gli ambiti di azione del piano attraverso l'integrazione delle altre risorse che provengono dalla programmazione europea e nazionale. Un ricorso a posteriori a un'azione di sistema motivata a partire dalle «mancanze» mostrate dal Pnrr nel non sapere cogliere ambiti di intervento importanti e per molti versi irrinunciabili per una città come Roma.

Nei Pui, la dimensione immateriale apportata dal coinvolgimento del Terzo settore conta su risorse molto limitate e incomparabili rispetto agli investimenti sul patrimonio materiale (complessivamente si tratta di 2 milioni di euro su circa 180 milioni); insufficiente è stata la partecipazione dei soggetti del Terzo settore che pure era prevista dal piano, motivata dai tempi ridotti di partecipazione ai bandi e che sarebbe opportuno integrare con risorse ulteriori.

Per i Poli civici sarebbe auspicabile aprire una fase di ascolto e di coinvolgimento delle comunità locali, in modo da renderle protagoniste di una progettazione condivisa che prelude a una presa in carico di servizi e spazi da destinare alle diverse domande espresse dai territori. Il riferimento alle esperienze internazionali, in particolare agli *idea store* londinesi è evidente, ma ancora questo progetto non sviluppa appieno le sue reali possibilità.

Carme è un progetto particolarmente ambizioso che potrebbe servire da catalizzatore per tutti i progetti archeologici previsti nel piano, ma confligge con una lunga tradizione che vuole invece che per l'area archeologica centrale prevalga l'assenza di discorsi «alti», a favore di interventi non detti, non discussi e non esplicitati. Infatti, nonostante i tentativi è dal 1985 che si aspetta di approvare una visione d'insieme [Caudo 2020]. Al momento, infatti, la reale applicazione di Carme risulta ancora non chiara.

Se oggi (luglio 2023) non è possibile fare una valutazione sull'attuazione complessiva del Pnrr, si possono d'altra parte

registrare tentativi di individuazione di percorsi di programmazione strategica, coordinamento di risorse e procedure attuative. Pur non rientrando in una programmazione ordinaria con valenza strategica, queste evidenze ne segnalano al contempo la necessità e la fattibilità. Nell'incertezza del nostro tempo, che questo avvenga in seguito a un intervento non programmato, a carattere eccezionale e carente dal punto di vista della definizione denominato «Piano», è forse un segnale positivo.

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Resisting Venice: individual and collective housing practices to stay put in the tourist city

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Resisting Venice: individual and collective housing practices to stay put in the tourist city**

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ABSTRACT



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

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KEYWORDS Housing; gentrification; resistance; conflicts; urban practices; economic and social innovation

Introduction

This paper presents the results of two research projects launched in 2017 and developed until 2021 that provide empirical evidence of the conditions of

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**This contribution is the result of a common reflection of the three authors. However, Federica Fava is the main author of "Housing resistance I", which concentrates on the experience of ASC, while Matteo Basso is the main contributor of "Housing resistance II", focusing on practices of moving into the remote islands of the lagoon. The "literature review" was mainly conducted by Federica Fava and Matteo Basso. "Materials and Methods" and "Venice by Data" are the result of a research activity coordinated by Laura Fregolent, and written by the three authors who also jointly contributed to the sections "introduction" and "conclusion".

habitability characterising the current Venicescape in Italy. The research considers private and collective initiatives taking place in the historic city¹ of Venice and its neighbouring lagoon islands² and critically reflects on their role in resisting tourism gentrification (Figure 1). We believe that the selected practices increase knowledge about emerging (bottom-up) responses to tourism gentrification and expand possible strategies to design alternatives for the tourist city.

The article unpacks two groups of initiatives enriching the repertoire of practices enacted by citizens in gentrifying territories. The first is promoted by the *Assemblea Sociale per la Casa* (ASC) (Social Assembly for Housing), an urban movement defending housing rights in the lagoon by creating a social platform that advances principles of residential accessibility, commonality, and participation; the second includes private housing solutions



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



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

occurring at the geographical margins of the historic city, namely the minor islands of the lagoon (Figure 2).

The analysis aligns with recent studies aimed at expanding resistance practices to include initiatives that are “identity-based, [. . .] heterogeneous, somehow contradictory and incoherent, reflecting the intimate conflicting feelings of individuals, deliberately invisible, unconscious and practised in solitude” (Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso 2018, 395). Drawing on the seminal work of Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso (2020), we embrace the idea that collectively driven practices (such as ASC) are not the only methods of introducing anti-gentrification seeds, but there are also individual, minor, hidden responses, such as moving to the islands of the lagoon. This observation brings us to understand that, despite their highly diverse nature, both show common features and tactics. To advance the theorisation of resistance in gentrification studies, we adapt the authors' framework to

Venice and read the peculiarities that their four conceptual streams – temporality, ambiguity, informality, (in)visibility – assume in a tourist city.

The overarching aim of this paper is to shed light on a constellation of urban practices that, willingly or not, contrast an imbalanced urban scenario entirely transformed by tourism. However, in order for our hypothesis to be properly understood, we need to specify the socio-economic dynamics currently affecting the lagoon's margins. Beyond a general trend of depopulation and ageing, minor islands are also undergoing a profound touristification process, confirming the tourism industry's tendency to produce multiple geographies of gentrification (Cocola-Gant 2018). Islands such as Poveglia, Sant'Andrea, and Isola della Cura are currently for sale, or have been recently sold through public auctions, passing from public to private ownership. Considering the giant cultural and economic values of this heritage (Figures 3–6), touristification processes tend to reproduce the same speculative dynamics here that are affecting Venice as well as other islands,³ pursuing a logic of exclusivity and opulence. Although moving to the lagoon islands is a form of displacement impacting the middle class, in this context, this phenomenon cannot be simply considered as such. Rather, it also becomes a way to contrast the progressive touristification of these remote territories. In short, the decision to keep staying in the lagoon contributes to preserving



Figure 3. Wilderness and remoteness shaping a fascinating lagoon landscape in Torcello island. Ph. M. Basso.



Figure 4. Torcello island' cultural heritage: evidence of its role in ancient lagoon human settlements. Ph. M. Basso.



Figure 5. The islands' natural heritage: marshes adapting to the tidal phenomenon in Northern Lagoon. Ph. M. Basso.



Figure 6. Water-land interactions have fostered the islands as centres of agricultural production and fishermen villages. Below Vignole island. Ph. M. Basso.

its habitability and assuring a condition of “normality” within a complex and fragile environment.

The paper is organised 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.

Literature review: touristification, gentrification, resistance

Over the last few years, tourism-development processes have been labelled as one of the main causes of gentrification in Southern European cities. Due to pressure from holiday rental platforms, tourism gentrification has defined a new battlefield entailing various forms of displacement that affect not only the working class but also the middle class originally responsible for the “classic” gentrification process (Cocola-Gant 2016; Gotham 2010; Opillard 2017). Nowadays, conditions of spatial exclusivity created through corporate

entertainment and tourism venues (Gotham 2010) proliferate under the impulse of the sharing economy (e.g. online platforms such as Airbnb, VRBO, and Couchsurfing), advancing new and pervasive speculative mechanisms (Minoia and Jokela 2022). Pushing the financialization of housing models to the limit, this hampers the already weakened “right to adequate housing” (Rolnik 2013), multiplying the reasons for social discontent, civil activism, and protests.

Whilst the connection between gentrification and the various forms of development, including tourism, has been extensively unpacked, much less has been said about alternative to gentrification (Lees, Shin, and López-Morales 2016). This evidence has encouraged the creation of a new body of studies in the field⁴ that shed light on plural practices of survivability that are crucial to combatting the increasing violence of gentrification (Lees, Annunziata, and Rivas-Alonso 2018).

As Annunziata and Lees (2016) noted, in Southern Europe, the conceptualisation of gentrification itself is rather limited, making the discussion about how to resist it particularly difficult. However, the “antibodies” to gentrification have recently received important stimuli from the mobilisation of large international coalitions that act against tourism gentrification. Access to decent and affordable housing is the first point in the manifesto proposed by *South Europe Cities Facing Touristification* (SET), a network comprised of neighbourhood associations and activist groups from fourteen Southern European cities (Venice included) that have joined forces to fight mass tourism. Even though in Italy this mobilisation has failed to impact the regulation of short-term rentals (Bei and Celata *Forthcoming*), a common resistance practice is seen in the attention paid to building awareness, otherwise described as “an internationally and overtly oriented effort to stay put that strategically mobilizes visibility” (Annunziata 2017, 8). Today, this is an aspect increasingly intertwined with the battle for the urban commons (Caciagli and Milan 2021).

Resistance practices can be also recognised as micro individually enacted actions that help to contrast urban commodification (Annunziata 2017). With the aim of decoding a wider repertoire of practices in Istanbul and Rome, Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso (2020) proposed four conceptual streams that focus on elements of temporality, ambiguity, informality, and invisibility. Accordingly, *temporality* means considering time as an ally (i.e. acting promptly and in a timely manner as a crucial strategy to avoid displacement) as well as the mobilisation of past narratives and memories to create a solidarity network and a general aptitude for resistance; *ambiguity* refers to the contradictions (i.e. ambiguous goals and values) that can be identified in collective and individual actions when resisting gentrification; *informality* represents a way of staying put by negotiating institutional spaces or interlacing relationships of mutual help; lastly, *invisibility* involves

rationalised choices aimed at creating cohesive environments, but is also ordinary lifestyles needed to reinforce more visible reclamations.

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

Materials and methods

This study draws on a qualitative research methodology in addition to the elaboration of data – provided by the City of Venice and its Public Housing Agency⁵ (ATER) – to examine some demographic and housing issues currently affecting the city. The research was based on a set of in-depth interviews (Appendix 1) with citizens and actors involved in producing alternative residential solutions in the historic city of Venice and the minor lagoon islands. The interviews were carried out between 2017 and 2018 and were updated (or conducted anew) in 2021 to verify the evolution of the initiatives, particularly due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Regarding the first case, ASC, the analysis seeks to understand how the occupation of abandoned residential buildings is carried out and works as more than a sort of “housing service”, but also as a means of regenerating the urban, architectural, and social fabric of the city. The case study is part of a broader study based on both an analysis of public housing stock data and in-depth interviews, and 4 out of 30 interviews are reported to illustrate ASC practice.⁶

Due to its illegal nature, the mapping of occupied dwellings was avoided. However, the size of this reality and its localisation was derived from interviews with some of ASC’s spokespersons. These also helped reveal the motivations and perspectives driving the group and its proactive role in the public housing domain. Specifically, attention has been devoted to exploring how such processes contribute to revitalising the city not only in terms of housing, but also in terms of public space and social innovation. Therefore, interviews were combined with participant observations in salient moments of ASC activity such as the sixth session of the International Tribunal on Evictions (Venice, 28–30 September 2017).⁷

With respect to “new islanders,” 16 in-depth interviews were carried out (5 quoted here) to investigate the biographies and life choices of some of the individuals who decided to settle in the minor islands. For privacy reasons, the municipal registry offices are not allowed to provide a list of these new

residents. Without any claim of statistical exhaustiveness, the 16 individuals were selected according to the relational, knowledge, social, and cultural networks of key informants contacted at the outset of our research. This group is comprised of individuals between 25 and 75 years old that recently moved to Burano, Giudecca, Mazzorbo, Murano, Sant'Erasmo, Torcello, and Vignole. They are comprised of families with children, cohabiting or married couples (some of them expecting their first child), and individuals who live alone or share the house with roommates. Their origin varies as well, as some of them are Venetian, while others come from other Veneto regions or other parts of Italy.

Venice by data: setting the scene for resistance

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

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

Other qualitative aspects concern the management of these properties with respect to their effective usage. Matching inhabitants/families and typological units, around one-third of public dwelling are significantly underused (Fava and Fregolent 2019) and 1,779 are vacant as of 2022: 776 on the island of Venice (620 ATER and 156 City of Venice) and 1,033 on the mainland (654 ATER and 349 City of Venice).¹⁰

Additionally, housing policies are mainly based on the strategy of economic valorisation. Despite investments in public housing restoration,¹¹ in the period between 2017 and 2019, an important asset disposal plan (total value € 1,500,000) was approved, partially eradicating the attempt to increase affordable housing options. Importantly, the disposal of public dwellings in

the historic city and its neighbouring islands is forbidden by regional law (n. 7/2011),¹² potentially offering opportunities for the integration of heritage and housing sectors.

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

Housing resistance I. Selecting, occupying, repairing public housing

Description

In 2018, about 250 public dwellings were illegally occupied and 78 of them (63 in the historic city and 15 on the mainland) were squatted dwellings under the ASC. In the face of the touristic phenomenon that massively invests the city, most Venetian associations are currently engaged in raising awareness of residential issues such as what occurred with the recent Residential Chart.¹³ However, since the ASC was founded in 1998, its focus has been to shed light on public housing contradictions and abandonment (Figure 7).

The movement is organised as a permanent assembly, that is, an associative form based on a dialogical attitude, internal and external, to broadly address the liveability of Venice through several types of mobilisation: for example, street protests, neighbourhood activities, and collaboration with universities, schools, and institutions (e.g. the Venice Biennale, local schools, and public authority). The group's first actions date back to 2000, but their activities significantly increased following the economic crisis.



Figure 7. Manifestos titled “ATER abandons, ASC recovers”, produced by ASC to challenge the general abandonment of public dwellings by ATER. Source: ASC.

Between 2013 and 2018, public housing occupations tripled, rising from 25 to 75 and involving about 190 persons (*interview #1*). Since 2008, the group has been underlining new forms of social disadvantages and urban expulsions. According to one young woman and ASC activist, the impact of the (recurring) crisis increasingly affects affluent social Venetian classes, hampering their right to housing:

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

Although housing conditions in Venice did not ultimately improve, recently, the number of occupations has remained stable due to growing restrictions and penalties established by new laws.¹⁴

ASC resisting paths

The ways in which *informality* becomes a resisting mechanism is twofold. The mobilisation of an informal network of solidarity creates a “counter”

welfare system in contrast to the lack of public support that affects the historic city. In so doing, not only are housing-related emergencies collectively faced, but so are disruptive events such as the COVID-19 outbreak (*interview #4*). On the other hand, ASC's activities are established on more casual, "wild" aesthetics. In both restored dwellings and public spaces, the group proposes imperfect architectural loose approaches that are valuable for contrasting the aestheticization of the heritage environment, and thus its exclusivity (Smith 2006; Cesari and Dimova 2019). In this view, they offer disruptions that are needed to create open and evolving environments that are collectively produced and managed (Sendra and Sennett 2022).

What makes ASC's approach a resisting practice is the alliance with *time-based* solutions to advance architectural and cultural experimentations, job creation, and business opportunities. All in all, they introduce elements that foster social innovation that advances an "entrepreneurial mentality" driven by the community and its related values. Being collectively supported, this becomes one of the crucial factors influencing the social impact of reuse projects in both economic and territorial terms (LUISS 2020).

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

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

This technique, initially tested in the self-restoration housing project, has been further implemented thanks to collaborative projects developed in some of the lagoon's nurseries and primary schools. With respect to this, one of the ASC funders and a future entrepreneur of R3B stated:

Many collaborations, workshops with national and international universities, have created the opportunity to design sustainable solutions, both economic and architectural, for repairing empty dwellings. In this way we also want to challenge one most evident problem regarding public housing management, namely the high cost of these operations compared with an increasing shortage in public funds. Thanks to our effort in this, during one of the last demonstrations, *Mi Non Vado Via*, (I'm not



Figure 8. Installation produced by ASC in one of the schools in the Giudecca Island. Source: ASC.

going away), we noticed great solidarity and support from citizens. (Interview #3)

On the other hand, the systematic occupation of dwellings is strongly linked to issues of urban regeneration, which relies on collaborative tactics oriented towards the construction of a network comprised of institutions, universities, and architectural studios.¹⁵ From this perspective, *ambiguity* can be described in terms of the possible effects generated by the creative class, which includes some ASC members that eventually amplify the gentrification trajectories initially contrasted.

First, over time, ASC's constructive model has become a project proposal to establish a proactive connection with the municipality,¹⁶ generating ambiguity in terms of relationships between ASC and institutional actors such as ATER, the Municipality of Venice, and tenant unions.

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

The processual approach proposed by the group has favoured the creation of job opportunities, which culminated in the launch of Rebiennale in 2008,¹⁷ an operational platform and spin-off of the ASC that has currently evolved into the R3B craft company with highly professional skills and partnerships.¹⁸ After informal experiences with the dismantling–recovery of Venice Biennale’s pavilions, the group established R3B to reuse, recycle, and rebuild using second-hand construction materials in a systematic and profitable way. Based in Marghera, the company is formed of seven young individuals.

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

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

Housing resistance II. Moving to the small Lagoon islands

Description

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

Against the background of an increasingly touristified, overcrowded, and gentrified city centre, the islands offer the possibility of an alternative housing choice that basically prevents individuals from permanently leaving the lagoon in favour of the Venetian mainland. The decision to move to the islands is linked to a conceptual “re-framing” (Schön and Rein 1994) of the idea of insularity. Compared to the

dominant narrative, which basically relates to an overall negative framing of marginality, the imaginary linked to these islands suggests the opportunity for an alternative, slower, and quieter lifestyle in contact with the wild nature.

New islanders' resisting paths

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

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

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

However, two conditions of *ambiguity* emerge. First, the choice of the building typology (the single-family house with garden) and related values (home-ownership aspiration) imply a purchasing power that is not for all, revealing an important limit in terms of accessibility. Second, these trajectories can be also read as typical middle-class strategies to keep people living close to inaccessible city centres, which is a form of displacement. However, observed in narrow relation to the Venetian touristic dynamics, they guarantee and preserve a residential value of the lagoon, challenging the continuous expansion of the tourism industry.

Moreover, it must be stated that the economic aspect is by no means the main driving force behind the decisions to move to the islands. The social structure, particularly the sharing and mutual help networks that can still be found on some islands, as well as the use of public spaces, are powerfully determinant insofar as which new islanders want not only to benefit from but also to contribute to. Moving to the islands is therefore an opportunity to rediscover and strengthen one's sense of community, trust, and a

neighbourhood “atmosphere,” which basically disappears in the historic city. A man in his forties, originally from Cannaregio (the northernmost of the six historic *sestieri* of Venice) and now living in the Giudecca island highlighted:

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

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

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

All this nurtures a sense of place that lays the foundation for new islanders' place-making tactics, particularly their willingness to preserve the conditions of authenticity. When the new inhabitants decide to make the small islands their life-context, they bring with them an innovative and “expanded” idea of housing that goes far beyond the typology, the dimension, and the costs of the buildings. Rather, the house is the first step in a much more complex and larger life project, which includes an active engagement into the territory. Beyond their individuality, these housing choices are permeated by civic, community, and mutualist tensions. Indeed, new islanders are committed to building new social networks (starting with their nearest neighbours), a sense of community (participating in local associations), and commonality (e.g. boat/car sharing but also in using public spaces).¹⁹

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

In many cases, moving to the islands is also followed by economic activities that have strong connections with the physical, social, cultural, and identity characteristics of these territories (agriculture, horticulture, handicrafts, etc.), quite often as an alternative to previous individual professional and training courses and university backgrounds. It is worth noting that they

help build an image of the small lagoon islands as “strongholds” of residential values and innovative job opportunities. In this view, this might hopefully contribute to reversing the dominant narrative that sees the islands as the “relief valve” of a tourism industry unable to find room for expansion in an almost saturated ancient city.

Conclusion. Fighting gentrification beyond housing

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

Confronted with the aggressive phenomenon of tourism gentrification, it needs to be underlined that vulnerable people are not the only ones affected by expulsive processes, but so are more affluent middle-class citizens. This undoubtedly enriches the examples of practices – usually considered in the scientific literature on resisting gentrification – enacted by citizens in gentrifying territories. In a city where the expanding urban commodification is paired with the increasing wealth of targeted tourists, the repertoire of resistance practices enlarges, embracing creative and private initiatives originally responsible for the “classic” gentrification process. Beyond the global dimension of gentrification, therefore, resisting such processes entails a highly contextualised discourse that brings about its own paradoxes, as is clearly shown by our case studies.

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

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

Moreover, by confirming the breakdown of the binary resistance systems discussed by Annunziata and Rivas-Alonso (2020) (e.g. collective/individual, visible/invisible, everyday/organised, etc.), we highlight that the adopted conceptual framework of *time*, *ambiguity*, *informality*, and *invisibility* also creates room for urban innovations in the economic, material, and social

life of the tourist city. In other words, we advance the idea that to stay put in Venice exceeds resistance itself, stating that *resist* means re-imagining and re-inventing the landscape of the lagoon through practices of sustainable use and reuse of space.²⁰

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

To conclude, the evidence discussed here focuses on aspects of publicness that goes beyond mere housing solutions. We align with Thurber et al. (2019), who shed light on the vulnerability of gentrification studies as approached exclusively through a political-economic lens. What the two cases undoubtedly teach us is that collective and individual agency is not simply driven by the demand for affordable housing solutions, but rather by the desire of a *common place*, i.e. an urban condition in which to live, use public spaces and collective services, and share experiences: in other words, a renewed "affective" relation with the city in both its physical and social dimensions that prevents people from feeling like guests, allowing the city to be a living heritage.

Notes

1. Venetians usually refer to the water city of Venice as the "historic city" instead of "the historic city centre" to emphasise 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.
2. 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 Figure 1).
3. For instance, San Clemente, Santa Cristina, and Isola delle Rose are fully devoted to luxury tourism today.
4. 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 2022 in Sandra Annunziata, *Oltre la gentrificazione. Letture di urbanistica critica tra desiderio e resistenze urbane* (Florence: editpress).
5. The *Azienda Territoriale per l'Edilizia Residenziale* is an autonomous public agency that manages, on a provincial scale, the Venetian public housing stock.

6. The research included interviews with institutional (public, third sectors) and civic (activists and private) actors, for the overall dynamic of housing sectors in Venice, see Fava and Fregolent (2019). In Fava (2019), the case studies were about affordable time-based housing mainly promoted by the Venetian third sector.
7. See: https://www.tribunal-evictions.org/international_tribunal_on_evictions/sessions/6th_session_2017.
8. Data available at <https://www.comune.venezia.it/it/content/serie-storiche>.
9. In total, around 11,000 social rental dwellings owned by ATER, the City of Venice and religious entities.
10. See: https://www.ilgazzettino.it/nordest/venezia/mestre_alloggi_popolari_ater_case-6935764.html?refresh_ce.
11. In 2017, the restoration of about 600 municipal dwellings was funded through PON Metro – Operative Plan Metropolitan City.
12. See also the law n. 560/1993 that defines norms regarding public housing disposal.
13. 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.
14. See art. 5, law n. 80/2014; dl Sicurezza n. 113/2018.
15. Among the projects, it is worth mentioning *The Theatre of Useful*, presented at the 15th 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.
16. 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/giuligrillo/docs/progetto_asc-rev5nov.
17. See <https://rebiennale.org/it/>.
18. See: <https://www.r3b.it/>.
19. 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.
20. 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>.

Acknowledgements

The reflections in this paper are part of two research projects funded by IUAV University of Venice. Our results were developed in parallel and converged in an ensuing

joint work that was a unique opportunity to comprehensively interpret some of the emerging dynamics in the Venice lagoon. This paper would not have been possible without the crucial collaboration of many people and in particular of our interviewees, who prefer to remain anonymous and who helped us navigate the massive phenomena led by neo-liberal intentions. Special thanks to the late Sandra Annunziata for all the love she put in her work, and also for the warm and compelling enthusiasm she devoted to our small victories as researchers when this article was in its infancy.

Informed consent

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

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Notes on contributors

Matteo Basso, urban and regional planner, Ph.D in regional planning and public policy, is assistant professor of Urban and regional planning at Iuav University of Venice and visiting professor at VIU – Venice International University. Within the field of urban studies his research interests broadly refer to the analysis of urban, landscape and regional transformations, and the design of urban and regional policies. His current research activities mainly focus on the diffusion of wine-growing and the related socio-economic and territorial impacts in North-Eastern Italy, the demographic and housing dynamics within the small islands of the lagoon of Venice, the state-of-the-art of the Covenant of Mayor implementation in European cities, the organisation and management of international mega-events. He has been visiting scholar at the University of Westminster, London and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University, Shanghai. On these occasions he has studied the planning processes related to the organisation of the London 2012 Olympics and the 2010 Shanghai Expo, the results of which were eventually published in the book *Grandi eventi e politiche urbane. Governare «routine eccezionali»: un confronto internazionale* (Guerini e Associati, Milano).

Federica Fava, architect and PhD in architecture and urban design, is assistant professor at Roma Tre University (Rome). Between 2018 and 2022 she work in the EU funded project OpenHeritage (Horizon 2020). In 2019, she was a member of FederacasaLAB, a research laboratory focused on public housing regeneration launched by Federacasa – Italian Federation for Housing Associations. Between 2017 and 2018, she obtained a post-doc re-search fellowship at IUAV University of Venice where she focused on housing affordability in Venice. In 2017 she published the book *Estate*

romana. *Tempi e pratiche della città effimera (Quodlibet)* and was a research team member of the “Future Architecture Platform” project, promoted by the Italian Museum of Arts MAXXI. Her research mainly focuses on urban heritage regeneration through projects based on cultural, participative and innovative practices. She is interested in investigating how and under what conditions these processes can be upscaled and integrate in a sustainable and equitable city development.

Laura Fregolent, Ph.D in urban and regional planning, is full professor of Urban and regional planning at Iuav University of Venice. Her research is focused on urban and territorial analysis to understand: the relationship between urban and territorial transformations and social dynamics connected (in particular) with housing issues; conflicts generated at urban and territorial scale through projects or transformations that impact on both environment and social context; the relationships between data collected, urban policy, and planning tools. The city of Venice and the Veneto region are her main field of study and research application. She is co-director of the journal *Archivio di studi urbani e regionali* (ISSN: 0004-0177; ISSNe 1971-8519) published by FrancoAngeli (Italy).

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Appendix

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.

First option: Track 17 - RISK

Second option: Track 07 - ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Learning from New York. Active heritage for healthy and responsive cities

Author: Federica Fava

Key words: cultural heritage, mental health, urban practices, adaptation, urban resilience

Abstract

Exacerbated by widespread urbanization and global risk factors, loneliness, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder are on the rise worldwide. As the Covid-19 pandemic has recalled, urban contexts have a seminal role in supporting or hampering mental health. Despite the urgency to rethink how care is conceived, designed and delivered, current planning approaches address mental health needs in a very limited way, underestimating the role of heritage-based solutions in city development and management. For health equity to be reached, recognizing heritage, histories, and stories beyond that of communities' (environmental) injustice means to value important resources of knowledge and resilience, directly applicable to current planetary crisis.

With its focus on prevention, the paper aims to develop a new critical understanding of place-based experiences in planning for health, shedding light on the role of heritage making in the territorialization of public health and the city's responsiveness to future shocks. It thus explores a level of *activeness* that links mental health and wellbeing to the way places are transformed, lived and managed; a domain that is little considered in the paradigms of the *Active City*.

The timeliness of the research is based on the assumption that the promotion of mental health urgently requires a new approach to urban development and management, one that is able to rely not only on technical and natural solutions, but also on cultural ones. Following Frédéric Keck, the hypothesis of the work is that heritage dynamics can significantly contribute not only to prevention but also to the "technology of the imagination" needed to build the city preparedness.

Drawing on emerging practices currently undergoing in New York City (NYC), this paper contributes to cover this gap by shedding light on place-based experiences which have been building – directly or indirectly – a bridge between heritage, (mental) health, risk mitigation, and urban transformation.

As it is well known, NYC is at the forefront in planning for health. It was the first city to adopt the Active City Guidelines (2010) and today includes health as one of the three core values of the NYC Comprehensive Waterfront Plan 2021, with special attention to climate change, resilience and community responsiveness. In March 2023, NYC launched the Mental Health Plan (MHP), that includes among its goals the need to «create environments that equitably support good mental health for children and youth». However, the Bronx's highest rate of coronavirus cases among New York City's five boroughs (August 2020) once again confirms that a person's zip code is the better predictor of their health.

Intersecting insights gained from four experiences (Interference Archive in Brooklyn; H.E.Arts Center in South Bronx; Red Oak Grove in Lower East Side; Recharge station in Central Manhattan) insisting on as many heritage sectors (archive, adaptive heritage reuse, natural heritage, ephemeral practice respectively), the article explores how and to what extent the activation of specific heritage assets

(not) works as healing device, contributing to fight environmental injustice and create more resilient and cohesive territories.

Methodologically, the research firstly developed through a fieldwork conducted in New York between August and October 2023. Former results have been thus discussed and deepened with psychologists of Rome Health Agency. This study is indeed part of an Italian research project funded under the National Recovery Plan, aimed at supporting innovative approaches in the cultural heritage sector. The objective of *CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active innovation for Next-Gen Sustainable Society (2022-2025)* is to show how cultural heritage can contribute to current societal issues, fostering sustainable development goals. Learning from New York's complexity and contradictions, the paper thus provides some indications to orient the heritage discourse toward healthy and responsive cities for all.

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Attività didattica

Docente: Federica Fava

Corso opzionale: 6 cfu

Transitional landscapes. Heritage making and mindscapes in time of global change

The course explores the intersection among heritage (natural, cultural, built), reuse and urban wellbeing, approaching conceptual and practical examples aimed at supporting the city's transition towards preventive and crisis-preparedness qualities.

Drawing on contents and results of the EU funded project CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active innovation for Next-GEN Sustainable society, the aim is to explore the many effects generated by the activation of material and immaterial legacy, questioning the generative role of heritage matters. The course will also experiment with innovative spatial, socio-ecological and cultural design practices, including activities in the Living Lab located in the Vigne Nuove complex.

Paesaggi di transizione. Fare patrimonio e paesaggi mentali in tempi di cambiamento globale

Il corso affronta le questioni che oggi legano patrimonio (naturale, culturale, costruito), riuso e salute mentale, attraverso riferimenti concettuali e pratici volti a sostenere la transizione della città verso qualità preventive e di preparazione alle crisi. Attingendo ai contenuti e ai risultati del progetto CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active innovation for Next-GEN Sustainable society, finanziato dall'Unione Europea, l'obiettivo è quello di esplorare i molteplici effetti generati dall'attivazione dell'eredità materiale e immateriale, interrogandosi sul ruolo generativo del patrimonio. Il corso sperimenterà anche pratiche innovative di progettazione spaziale, socio-ecologica e culturale.

Obiettivi formativi

The course “Transitional landscapes. Heritage making and mindscapes in time of global change” develops within the field of urban studies. It aims to introduce some of the increasingly common tools, method, approach to urban heritage, conceived as an open, participated, performative, continuously changing artefact. In so doing, the course aims to provide students with: 1) an overview of the most updated conceptions of cultural heritage in Europe; 2) a complex and multilevel analytical capacity, both in terms of theory and practice, of heritage contexts; 3) the basic elements and tools to set heritage policy and/or design strategies.

Prerequisiti

None

Programma

The course “Transitional landscapes. Heritage making and mindscapes in time of global change” is structured in two main parts, intersected by small scale activities that involve the students' participation throughout the whole duration of the course (oral presentations, short texts or drawings, etc.). Individual (preferred) and group works (max two members) are admitted.

The first engages in a cross-disciplinary debate intersecting heritage, architecture, social innovation, urban practice and psychology. It will include seminars held by scholars and practitioners from different fields to dive into the multiple – urban, human, non-human – layers composing the legacy of the city, considering their impact on social and mental wellbeing.

The second part will present a selection of national and international case studies, with a specific focus on some historical and present-day experiences in Rome and in the Lazio region. To explore the production of new urban common by means of heritage, the course will include site visits in some Living Labs of the city. Particularly, it will consider the Vigne Nuove Lab, activated in the district with the same name, where some of the activities of the CHANGES project (EU funded) will take place, and local experiences such as Museo della Mente (<https://www.museodellamente.it/museo-laboratorio-della-mente/>) and Mente in rete.

The course will conclude with the presentation of students' research results, discussed in a final seminar collectively designed.

Modalità di svolgimento

The course "Transitional landscapes. Heritage making and mindscapes in time of global change" is based on the combination of seminar activities, site visits and collective design sessions. The latter will be based on categories of research selected on the basis of research topics proposed by students.

Modalità di valutazione

The final assessment will consist in the presentation of a booklet, collecting the research work and results proposed by each student on the basis of the course's topics. The discussion will revolve around the main specific themes presented during the course, with a focus on at least one of the books of the proposed bibliography and one proposed by the student itself. The final assessment will be composed also of intermediate evaluation steps (oral presentations, short texts, drawings, etc.).

Testi adottati

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Partecipazione a convegni e seminari

QUESTION 4

QUESTION 4

QUESTION 4

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Il progetto urbanistico svela il presente che si fa

Mauro Baioni, Giovanni Caudo, Mario Cerasoli, Federica Fava,
Andrea Filpa, Stefano Magaudda, Lucia Nucci, Simone Ombuen,
Anna Laura Palazzo, Marco Ranzato
Gruppo di Studi Urbani, Dipartimento di Architettura, Università di Roma Tre
Email: giovanni.caudo@uniroma3.it

Abstract

La contrazione della sfera pubblica, l'alternanza tra sviluppo e recessione (la crisi), gli ambivalenti processi di metropolizzazione e diffusione, competizione e globalizzazione, le emergenze climatiche e ambientali e la pandemia da Covid 19 compongono il campo dell'urbanistica, che si manifesta come un intreccio di processi translocali che si impongono nella trasformazione dello spazio. La progressiva separazione tra corpo e spazio, lo spaesamento che comporta l'estensione verso il mondo e la dislocazione digitale, incidono sulle relazioni con l'altro e con le cose che affollano il mondo. Ne scaturisce il groviglio entro cui accade l'agire, che è sempre meno condiviso e non più frutto di grandi narrazioni. Emerge una diffusa e radicale domanda di senso che al progetto urbanistico chiede di "fare luogo" entro la frammentazione iterata dello spazio e delle esistenze.

(messaggio finale)

In questo quadro, le letture dell'urbanistica di città e territori si devono legare alle pratiche umane e non umane, a queste affiancarsi per divenire esplicazione dei fenomeni, estendendo gli ambiti teorici e applicativi, accogliendo spunti di riflessione provenienti da altri ambiti disciplinari, imboccando nuovi percorsi di indagine.

Il progetto urbanistico si alimenta di queste letture come lavoro aperto con l'esistente, adattamento al presente in divenire, accoglienza delle tensioni e dell'imprevisto, riscrittura di un testo, rielaborazione che produce una diversa dislocazione.

Parole chiave: pratiche, descrizione, adattamento, urbano

Tavolo (1>5): 2

Rest in space

Workshop parole e azioni

a cura di Federica Fava

A partire dalle suggestioni del libro *Rest is resistance* di Tricia Hersey, il workshop coinvolge giovani di tutte le età in un percorso immaginativo che va e torna dall'ultimo luogo del contemporaneo, il corpo. Dialogando con la città e i suoi spazi, ci soffermeremo su valori, forme e abitudini generate dallo stare in sosta, scoprendo vie di rigenerazione umana/non-umana/urbana utili ad affrontare le sfide attuali. Mentre nuove ansie climatiche si affiancano a ben radicate ingiustizie ambientali e personali, *Rest in space* offre un'occasione per esplorare l'abbondanza del presente riconquistando sogni spaziali di futuro.

Bio

Federica Fava è attualmente ricercatrice presso il Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi Roma Tre, ed autrice di contributi nazionali e internazionali tra cui *Estate Romana: tempi e pratiche della città effimera* (Quodlibet 2017). Il suo lavoro si concentra principalmente sull'architettura e sull'urbanistica temporanea e sugli strumenti culturali-partecipativi legati a tali pratiche. In particolare, ha maturato esperienza nelle pratiche di innovazione sociale e rigenerazione urbana applicate al patrimonio storico (e non) e alle città.

Altre attività

Call: HORIZON-MSCA-2023-PF-01

(MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships 2023)

Topic: HORIZON-MSCA-2023-PF-01-01

Type of Action: HORIZON-TMA-MSCA-PF-GF

(HORIZON TMA MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships - Global Fellowships)

Proposal number: 101153223

Proposal acronym: MENT-HA

Type of Model Grant Agreement: HORIZON Unit Grant

Table of contents

Section	Title	Action
1	General information	
2	Participants	
3	Budget	
4	Ethics and security	
5	Other questions	

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

1 - General information

Fields marked * are mandatory to fill.

Topic	HORIZON-MSCA-2023-PF-01-01	Type of Action	HORIZON-TMA-MSCA-PF-GF
Call	HORIZON-MSCA-2023-PF-01	Type of Model Grant Agreement	HORIZON-AG-UN

Acronym MENT-HA

Proposal title

Note that for technical reasons, the following characters are not accepted in the Proposal Title and will be removed: < > " &

Scientific Area

Please select up to 5 descriptors (and at least 3) that best characterise the subject of your proposal, in descending order of relevance.

Descriptor 1

Descriptor 2

Descriptor 3

Free keywords

Please choose the scientific area and descriptors carefully, and in order of importance, since this will guide the REA in the selection of experts for proposal evaluation and the allocation of proposals to experts.

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Abstract *

Loneliness, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder are on the rise worldwide, exacerbated by widespread urbanization and global risk factors. Despite the urgency to rethink how care is conceived, designed and delivered, current planning approaches address mental health needs in a very limited way, underestimating the role of heritage-based solutions in city development and management.

MENT-HA – MENTAL health through Heritage Activism is a life-centered project. It aims to advance the scientific debate on several lines: 1) the role of heritage practices in prevention, risk mitigation and disaster preparedness, reducing socio-spatial inequalities, expanding access to services while promoting equitable urban regeneration; 2) how heritage policy can be reformulated to advance universal values, rights and forms of redistributive justice by valuing heritage's emotional power; 3) how to advance life-centered planning, revising the organic metaphor traditionally adopted in urban studies, suggesting other ways to harmonize with nature; 4) diffusing a de-medicalize approach to health, grounding health into territorial development and management.

MENT-HA develops pilot case studies in deprived neighborhoods in two key cities, New York and Rome. Strongly stroked by the COVID-19 pandemic and its long-term effects, they are exemplary contexts to rethink the mental health discourse via heritage-making. The GF proposes: an outgoing phase at University of Virginia (USA), where I will receive theoretical and technical training in urban resilience, environmental psychology and planning; a secondment at The New School – Parsons School of Design in New York City (USA) where I will be involved in ongoing collaborations with community-based advocacy organizations to complement my competences with civic engagement in planning, integrated design, critical heritage studies; a return phase at Roma Tre University (IT) where I will transfer the knowledge acquired through action-research.

Remaining characters

0

Has this proposal (or a very similar one) been submitted in the past 2 years in response to a call for proposals under any EU programme, including the current call?

Yes No

Please give the proposal reference or contract number.

101068299

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Declarations

Field(s) marked * are mandatory to fill.

- 1) We declare to have the explicit consent of all applicants on their participation and on the content of this proposal. *
- 2) We confirm that the information contained in this proposal is correct and complete and that none of the project activities have started before the proposal was submitted (unless explicitly authorised in the call conditions). *
- 3) We declare:
- to be fully compliant with the eligibility criteria set out in the call
 - not to be subject to any exclusion grounds under the [EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046](#)
 - to have the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed project. *
- 4) We acknowledge that all communication will be made through the Funding & Tenders Portal electronic exchange system and that access and use of this system is subject to the [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions](#). *
- 5) We have read, understood and accepted the [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms & Conditions](#) and [Privacy Statement](#) that set out the conditions of use of the Portal and the scope, purposes, retention periods, etc. for the processing of personal data of all data subjects whose data we communicate for the purpose of the application, evaluation, award and subsequent management of our grant, prizes and contracts (including financial transactions and audits). *
- 6) We declare that the proposal complies with ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity as set out in the [ALLEA European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#), as well as applicable international and national law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights and its Supplementary Protocols. [Appropriate procedures, policies and structures](#) are in place to foster responsible research practices, to prevent questionable research practices and research misconduct, and to handle allegations of breaches of the principles and standards in the Code of Conduct. *
- 7) We declare that the proposal has an exclusive focus on civil applications (activities intended to be used in military application or aiming to serve military purposes cannot be funded). If the project involves dual-use items in the sense of [Regulation 2021/821](#), or other items for which authorisation is required, we confirm that we will comply with the applicable regulatory framework (e.g. obtain export/import licences before these items are used). *
- 8) We confirm that the activities proposed do not
- aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes;
 - intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed), or
 - intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.
 - lead to the destruction of human embryos (for example, for obtaining stem cells)
- These activities are excluded from funding. *
- 9) We confirm that for activities carried out outside the Union, the same activities would have been allowed in at least one EU Member State. *

The coordinator is only responsible for the information relating to their own organisation. Each applicant remains responsible for the information declared for their organisation. If the proposal is retained for EU funding, they will all be required to sign a declaration of honour.

False statements or incorrect information may lead to administrative sanctions under the EU Financial Regulation.

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

2 - Participants

List of participating organisations

#	Participating Organisation Legal Name	Country	Role	Action
1	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI ROMA TRE	Italy	Coordinator	
2	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	US	Associated	

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Organisation data

PIC	Legal name
999866107	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI ROMA TRE

Short name: RTU

Address

Street VIA OSTIENSE 133

Town ROMA

Postcode 00154

Country Italy

Webpage www.uniroma3.it

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes	Academic Sector	yes
Public body	yes		
Non-profit	yes		
International organisation	no		
Secondary or Higher education establishment	yes		
Research organisation	no		

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	29/10/1991 - no
SME self-assessment	29/10/1991 - no
SME validation	unknown

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name	Department of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as proposing organisation's address	
Street	Largo Giovanni Battista Marzi 10	
Town	Rome	
Postcode	00153	
Country	Italy	

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant
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Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Supervisor

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title **Prof.**

Gender Woman Man Non Binary

First name* **Giovanni**

Last name* **Caudo**

E-Mail* **giovanni.caudo@uniroma3.it**

Position in org. **Full Professor of Urban Planning and Design**

Department **Department of Architecture**

Same as organisation name

Same as proposing organisation's address

Street **Largo Giovanni Battista Marzi 10**

Town **Rome**

Post code **00153**

Country **Italy**

Website **www.uniroma3.it**

Phone **+xxx xxxxxxxxxxx**

Phone 2 **+xxx xxxxxxxxxxx**

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Salvatore	Tricoli	salvatore.tricoli@uniroma3.it	+xxx xxxxxxxxxxx
Francesca	Porcari	francesca.porcari@uniroma3.it	+xxx xxxxxxxxxxx
Chiara	Pepe	chiara.pepe@uniroma3.it	+xxx xxxxxxxxxxx

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Researcher

The name and e-mail of the Researcher and Supervisor are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and contact details of contact persons, please go back to Participant's page of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Last Name*	Fava	Last Name at Birth	<input type="text"/>
First Name(s)*	Federica	Gender*	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Woman <input type="radio"/> Man <input type="radio"/> Non binary
Title	<input type="text" value="Dr"/>	Country of residence*	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>
Nationality*	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>	Nationality 2	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)	<input type="text" value="21/05/1983"/>	Country of Birth*	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>
		Place of Birth	<input type="text" value="Jesi"/>

Contact address

Current organisation name	<input type="text" value="Università degli Studi Roma Tre"/>		
Current Department/Faculty/Institute/Laboratory name	<input type="text" value="Department of Architecture"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as organisation address		
Street	<input type="text" value="Largo Giovanni Battista Marzi 10"/>		
Postcode/Cedex	<input type="text" value="00153"/>	Town	<input type="text" value="Rome"/>
Phone	<input type="text" value="00393881653497"/>	Country	<input type="text" value="Italy"/>
Phone2 / Mobile	<input type="text" value="+xxx xxxxxxxxx"/>		
E-Mail*	federica.fava@uniroma3.it		
ORCID	<input type="text" value="0000-0002-1284-9373"/>		
Researcher ID	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<small>The maximum length of the identifier is 11 characters (ZZZ-9999-2010) and the minimum length is 9 characters (A-1001-2010).</small>		
Other ID	<input type="text" value="Please enter the type of ID here"/>	<input type="text" value="Please enter the identifier number here"/>	

Qualifications

Doctorate Date of (expected) award	Select the exact date (DD/MM/YYYY)	<input type="text" value="16/06/2015"/>
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Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

With respect to the maximum of 8 years measured from the date of award of the doctoral degree, I am entitled to request an extension of the eligibility window, (indicate number of days) [see the applicable Work Programme and the Guide for Applicants for applicable extensions]:

Reason	Number of Days
Maternity leave (548 days per child born after PhD or exact duration)	
Paternity leave (exact duration)	
Professional experience outside research	
Career break	729
National service	
Long-term sick leave (periods longer than 30 days)	
Experience in research in third countries (for nationals or long-term residents who wish to reintegrate see Work Programme)	
TOTAL	729

Place of activity/place of residence (previous 5 years - most recent one first)

Indicate the period(s) and the country/countries in which you have legally resided and/or had your main activity (work, studies, etc) during the last 5 years up until the deadline for the submission of the proposal.

Please fill in this section without gaps. Short stays (as defined in the Guide for Applicants) shall not be listed in this box.

Period from	Period to	Duration (days)	Country
13/09/2018	13/09/2023	1827	Italy
		Total	
		1827	

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Communication, dissemination and engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Co-definition of research and market needs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Civil society representative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research performer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technology developer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prototyping and demonstration	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPR management incl. technology transfer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public procurer of results	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private buyer of results	<input type="checkbox"/>
Finance provider (public or private)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education and training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	<i>G. Caudo, F. Fava, H. Oevermann, Towards inquiry-based learning in spatial development and heritage conservation: A workshop at Corviale, Rome. «Sustainability», 2023, 15, 4391.</i>
Publication	<i>F. Fava, Commoning adaptive heritage reuse as a driver of social innovation. Naples and the Scugnizzo Liberato case study. «Sustainability», 2022, 14, 191.</i>
Publication	<i>F. Fava, Ongoing adaptive reuse: patterns of heritage resilience before and after COVID-19, «Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development», 2022, Vol. ahead-of-print No. ahead-of-print. https://doi.org/10.1108/JCHMSD-06-2021-0116.</i>
Publication	<i>F. Fava, Towards healing urbanities. Perspectives to repair a broken world, «Territorio», 2021, 97, pp. 16-21.</i>
Publication	<i>F. Fava, Estate Romana. Tempi e pratiche della città effimera, Quodlibet, Macerata 2017.</i>

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
CHANGES	<i>CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active Innovation for Sustainable Society is a three-years project (2022-2025), funded by NextGeneration EU. Creating a transdisciplinary ecosystem for education, research, and technology transfer for Humanistic Culture and Cultural Heritage, CHANGES aims to promote cross-disciplinary research and synergies to support the development of innovative long-term strategies for the interpretation, understanding, and preservation of cultural heritage.</i>
OpenHeritage	<i>OpenHeritage – Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HEritage Reuse through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment is a four-years project (2018-2022), funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program. It aimed at creating sustainable models of heritage asset management by putting the idea of inclusive governance of cultural heritage sites together with the development of heritage communities at its center.</i>
We-Z	<i>We-Z – emotional WEllbeing of generation Z: reconnecting communities and spaces through imperfect health is a European project (2023-2027) funded by the 1st European Urban Initiative-Innovative Action. Embracing New European Bauhaus principles, it aims to test a transitional model of urban regeneration to combat increasing mental health conditions in young people. It develops preventive and responsive urban capacities through the valorization of heritage materials in the outskirts of Rome.</i>
HERILAND	<i>HERILAND – Cultural HERItage and the planning of European LANDscapes: a pan-European research and training network on cultural heritage in relation to Spatial Planning and Design, funded under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie (Horizon 2020). It aims to empower a new generation of academics, policy makers, practitioners, professionals and entrepreneurs to devise and guide transdisciplinary, cross-sectoral and mainstreamed planning and design strategies for regenerating European heritage and landscape.</i>
Laboratorio Città Corviale	<i>Laboratorio Città Corviale – is a research project of social innovation and local development coordinated by the Architecture Department at Roma Tre University. It aims to support the physical and social regeneration of the Corviale, internationally reckoned as one of the most important public housing complex of Europe's Modern architecture.</i>

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)
<i>University library system</i>	<i>Roma Tre University will provided allowed the access to all its libraries. The library of Architecture will support the fellow with different services among which national interlibrary loan.</i>
<i>Laboratory</i>	<i>The Department of Architecture is equipped with different types of space to be used for laboratory activities such as computer, model and prototype, measured survey and digital technology.</i>
<i>Co-working space</i>	<i>The Department of Architecture is equipped with co-working space for researchers and PhD students.</i>
<i>Living Lab</i>	<i>The Department of Architecture coordinates and manages the research activities of the Vigne Nuove Living Lab, a space located in the Vigne Nuove public housing complex in Rome. The aim of the LL is to develop the European-funded project We-Z.</i>

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **RTU**

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below?

Yes No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
 - o work-life balance and organisational culture;
 - o gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
 - o gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
 - o integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
 - o measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **UVA**

PIC	Legal name
997816594	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Short name: UVA

Address

Street	NORTH EMMET STREET 1001 OFFICE OF SPONSO
Town	CHARLOTTESVILLE
Postcode	22904 4195
Country	United States
Webpage	www.virginia.edu

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes	Academic Sector	yes
Public body	yes		
Non-profit	yes		
International organisation	no		
Secondary or Higher education establishment	yes		
Research organisation	unknown		

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	11/12/2008 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	11/12/2008 - no

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **UVA**

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name	School of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as proposing organisation's address	
Street	110 Bayly Dr	
Town	Charlottesville	
Postcode	22903	
Country	United States	

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant
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Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **UVA**

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication, dissemination and engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Co-definition of research and market needs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Civil society representative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research performer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technology developer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prototyping and demonstration	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPR management incl. technology transfer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public procurer of results	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private buyer of results	<input type="checkbox"/>
Finance provider (public or private)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education and training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **UVA**

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	<i>Roe, J and McCay, L. (2021) Restorative Cities: Urban Design for Mental Health and Wellbeing, Bloomsbury Press UK.</i>
Publication	<i>Mahmoudi, H. Roe, J. and Seaman, K. (eds. 2023) Infrastructure, Wellbeing and the Measurement of Happiness. New York; London: Routledge.</i>
Publication	<i>Roe, J., Barnes, Nipoli, N.J., Thibodeaux, J. (2019) The Restorative Health Benefits of a Tactical Urban Intervention: An Urban Waterfront Study, Frontiers in the Built Environment, 14 June 2019.</i>
Publication	<i>Martin, D. and Roe, J. (2022), Enabling Care: Maggie's Centres and the Architecture of Hope, special issue, 'The Cultural Contours of Care: Porosities, Reciprocities and Values', Health and Place, 2022 Nov; 78: 102758.</i>
Publication	<i>Roe, J., Neurodiversity and the Psychology of Space (Book proposals under development for Oxford University Press).</i>

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Co-Creating Resilient Futures	<i>"Co-Creating Resilient Futures: Synergistically Building Social, Natural, and Built Capitals with Coastal Communities" is five-year research exploring how to best design infrastructure to combat the impacts of climate change, sea level rise and stormwater management in coastal communities in Norfolk. It includes a controlled natural experiment to quantify the mental health benefits of a green space intervention designed to combat the impacts of climate change and foster community wellbeing.</i>
Engaging conflict-affected youth in Thailand	<i>"Engaging conflict-affected youth in Thailand's deep south for the promotion of peace and wellbeing" is a participatory study of youth in Southern Thailand, characterized by a long-running ethnic conflict. The research informs current community-engaged practice and will serve as a foundation for a larger study to engage youth in the development of place-based services to promote wellbeing and engagement for peace across ethnic lines.</i>
CoH-N	<i>"CoH-N Coupled Human-Natural Capital Lab" for Resilient Coastal Futures, Environmental Resilience Institute (ERI 2019-2021) is working with communities in south eastern Virginia, exploring the linkages between their natural and human systems. The expertise included in their team spans engineering, environmental science, psychology, and urban planning. By using a team approach, the CoLab is able to explore the resilience of coastal cities using scenario analyses.</i>
MP4	<i>"MP4 – Making Spaces Profitable, Public and Private Open Space" focuses on innovative approaches for planning and designing, maintaining and using public places. The project aim is to demonstrate how open space improvements offer positive socio-economic benefits, and how the benefits offered to key communities can be maintained in the long run ('placekeeping').</i>
The Emotional, Physical and Cognitive Benefits	<i>"The Emotional, Physical and Cognitive Benefits of Purposeful Green Space Activities on Seniors" explores if various nature-based activities can lead to acute improvements in emotional, physical and cognitive health outcomes and encouraging senior center (JABA) service users to return to a safe environment. The activities the investigators will use include walking in nature, engaging in physical planting, and cerebral, citizen science-based activities.</i>

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **UVA**

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)
<i>Data service</i>	<i>The fellow will have access to data service and particularly to the database held by Scholars Lab which includes Cultural Heritage sources.</i>
<i>University library system</i>	<i>It will be assured access to University library system and related services.</i>
<i>University Identification Card</i>	<i>The University Identification Card provides access to certain University facilities and services (e.g. Library Circulation Privileges, Building Access, Meal Plans, laundry, vending, Newcomb Post Office, etc.).</i>

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Short name **UVA**

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below?

Yes No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
 - o work-life balance and organisational culture;
 - o gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
 - o gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
 - o integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
 - o measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

3 - Budget

Is the Researcher eligible for family allowance?* Yes No

Duration of outgoing phase (12 to 24 months) *	Country in which outgoing phase will take place *
24	United States

Country in which return phase will take place
Italy

	Country Coefficient	Number of Months	Contributions for recruited researchers			Institutional contributions		Total
			Living Allowance	Mobility Allowance	Family Allowance	Research, training and networking costs	Management and indirect costs	
Outgoing phase	1.023	24	124724.16	14400.00	0.00	24000.00	15600.00	178724.16
Return phase	0.974	12	59375.04	7200.00	0.00	12000.00	7800.00	86375.04
Total			184099.20	21600.00	0.00	36000.00	23400.00	265099.20

The Partner Organisation does not sign the Grant Agreement and does not directly claim costs from the action. The entire EU contribution is transferred to the Host organisation located in a Member State or Associated Country.

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

4 - Ethics & security

Ethics Issues Table

1. Human Embryonic Stem Cells and Human Embryos		Page
Does this activity involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does this activity involve the use of human embryos?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
2. Humans		Page
Does this activity involve human participants?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	3 4
Are they volunteers for non medical studies (e.g. social or human sciences research)?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	3 4
Are they healthy volunteers for medical studies?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Are they patients for medical studies?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Are they potentially vulnerable individuals or groups?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	3 4
Are they children/minors?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	4
Are they other persons unable to give informed consent?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does this activity involve interventions (physical also including imaging technology, behavioural treatments, etc.) on the study participants?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does this activity involve conducting a clinical study as defined by the Clinical Trial Regulation (EU 536/2014) ? (using pharmaceuticals, biologicals, radiopharmaceuticals, or advanced therapy medicinal products)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
3. Human Cells / Tissues (not covered by section 1)		Page
Does this activity involve the use of human cells or tissues?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
4. Personal Data		Page
Does this activity involve processing of personal data?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	3 4
Does it involve the processing of special categories of personal data (e.g.: genetic, biometric and health data, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical beliefs)?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	3 4
Does it involve processing of genetic, biometric or health data?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does it involve profiling, systematic monitoring of individuals, or processing of large scale of special categories of data or intrusive methods of data processing (such as, surveillance, geolocation tracking etc.)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does this activity involve further processing of previously collected personal data (including use of preexisting data sets or sources, merging existing data sets)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Is it planned to export personal data from the EU to non-EU countries?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Is it planned to import personal data from non-EU countries into the EU or from a non-EU country to another non-EU country?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does this activity involve the processing of personal data related to criminal convictions or offences?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
5. Animals		Page
Does this activity involve animals?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
6. Non-EU Countries		Page

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Will some of the activities be carried out in non-EU countries?

Yes No

3 4 6

The Global Fellowship proposes an outgoing period (24 months) at the School of Architecture, University of Virginia, United States, including a secondment at The New School - Parsons School of Design in New York City.

In case non-EU countries are involved, do the activities undertaken in these countries raise potential ethics issues? Yes No

It is planned to use local resources (e.g. animal and/or human tissue samples, genetic material, live animals, human remains, materials of historical value, endangered fauna or flora samples, etc.)? Yes No

Is it planned to import any material (other than data) from non-EU countries into the EU or from a non-EU country to another non-EU country? For data imports, see section 4. Yes No

Is it planned to export any material (other than data) from the EU to non-EU countries? For data exports, see section 4. Yes No

Does this activity involve [low and/or lower middle income countries](#), (if yes, detail the benefit-sharing actions planned in the self-assessment) Yes No

Could the situation in the country put the individuals taking part in the activity at risk? Yes No

7. Environment, Health and Safety

Page

Does this activity involve the use of substances or processes that may cause harm to the environment, to animals or plants.(during the implementation of the activity or further to the use of the results, as a possible impact) ? Yes No

Does this activity deal with endangered fauna and/or flora / protected areas? Yes No

Does this activity involve the use of substances or processes that may cause harm to humans, including those performing the activity.(during the implementation of the activity or further to the use of the results, as a possible impact) ? Yes No

8. Artificial Intelligence

Page

Does this activity involve the development, deployment and/or use of Artificial Intelligence-based systems? Yes No

9. Other Ethics Issues

Page

Are there any other ethics issues that should be taken into consideration? Yes No

I confirm that I have taken into account all ethics issues above and that, if any ethics issues apply, I will complete the ethics self-assessment as described in the guidelines [How to Complete your Ethics Self-Assessment](#)



Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Ethics Self-Assessment

Ethical dimension of the objectives, methodology and likely impact

Among the others, MENT-HA proposes the action research methodology for developing the selected case studies. While in New York this method will be a minor part of the research work, in Rome it will be extensively applied by collaborating with the Healing Community, i.e. a group already engaged in the co-creation process of the We-Z case study (EU-funded project). In both cases though, the involvement of vulnerable subjects is meant to develop (New York) and transfer (Rome) research outcomes about how heritage-making contributes to create preventive environments for mental health.

In both cities, possible negative impacts on participants are mitigated thanks to the collaboration with well-established realities, already forming strong protective networks at the local level. Aligning with them, MENT-HA's research activities will increase social inclusion and integration, participation, and knowledge sharing, combatting the stigmatization of mental health issues. Therefore, the research is expected to have an immediate and beneficial local impact, while contributing to realize the European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027's goals.

Remaining characters

3858

Compliance with ethical principles and relevant legislations

For action research to be successful, trust between the fellow and community members will be a crucial factor. To advance the process of trust building, any participant will be properly informed about objectives, workload, expected outcomes, and treatment of data. Moreover, according to their interest, they will be updated throughout the project about the research development.

Data collected will be anonymous and oral/video interviews or collaborations will be anticipated by informed consent.

The research will comply with Virginia and New York legislations.

Remaining characters

4437

Application forms

Proposal ID **101153223**

Acronym **MENT-HA**

Security issues table

1. EU Classified Information (EUCI) ²		Page
Does this activity involve information and/or materials requiring protection against unauthorised disclosure (EUCI)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does this activity involve non-EU countries which need to have access to EUCI?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
2. Misuse		Page
Does this activity have the potential for misuse of results?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
3. Other Security Issues		Page
Does this activity involve information and/or materials subject to national security restrictions? If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 1000)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Are there any other security issues that should be taken into consideration? If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 1000)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

Security self-assessment

Please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 5000)

Remaining characters 5000

²According to the Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/444 of 13 March 2015 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information, "European Union classified information (EUCI) means any information or material designated by an EU security classification, the unauthorised disclosure of which could cause varying degrees of prejudice to the interests of the European Union or of one or more of the Member States".

³Classified background information is information that is already classified by a country and/or international organisation and/or the EU and is going to be used by the project. In this case, the project must have in advance the authorisation from the originator of the classified information, which is the entity (EU institution, EU Member State, third state or international organisation) under whose authority the classified information has been generated.

⁴EU classified foreground information is information (documents/deliverables/materials) planned to be generated by the project and that needs to be protected from unauthorised disclosure. The originator of the EUCI generated by the project is the European Commission.

Application forms

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5 - Other questions

Information on the Researcher (future fellow)

1. Were you in the last 3 years in compulsory national service? Yes No

2. Did you spend time, in the last 3 years, on procedures for obtaining refugee status (according to the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol) in a Member State or Associated Country to Horizon Europe? Yes No

3. Are you a national of a Member State or Associated Country? Yes No

Country

Other Questions

4. Are the research and training activities proposed addressing topics related to nuclear sciences and technology, as outlined in the Guide for applicants for this call and the Euratom Research and Training Programme (ERTP)? ** Yes No

Answer "Yes" ONLY IF all three conditions below are fulfilled:

- The proposal's research area is covered by the ERTP
- The host organisation (and, if applicable, the Associated Partner for the additional Placement period) is/are established in a Member State or Associated Country to the ERTP
- The researcher is a national or a long-term resident of a Member State or Associated Country to the ERTP

5. For communication purposes only, the European Commission REA asks for permission to publish the name of the researcher (future fellow) should the proposal be retained for funding. Does the researcher (future fellow) give this permission? Yes No

6. Some national and regional public research funding authorities run schemes to fund MSCA applicants that score highly in the MSCA evaluation but which cannot be funded by the MSCA due to their limited budget. In case this proposal could not be selected for funding by the MSCA, do the researcher and supervisor consent to the European Commission disclosing to such authorities the results of its evaluation (score and ranking range) together with their names and contact details, non-confidential proposal title and abstract, proposal acronym, and host organisation? Yes No

1. Excellence #@REL-EVA-RE@#**1.1 Quality and pertinence of the project's research and innovation objectives (and the extent to which they are ambitious, and go beyond the state of the art)**

Introduction. Loneliness, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder are on the rise worldwide, exacerbated by widespread urbanization and global risk factors.¹ Despite the urgency to rethink how care is conceived, designed and delivered, current planning approaches address mental health needs in a very limited way, underestimating the role of heritage-based solutions in city development and management.

With its focus on prevention, MENT-HA is a life-centered project. Its overarching aim is to develop a new critical understanding of place-based experiences in planning theory and practice for health, shedding light on the role of heritage making in the territorialization of public health and the city's responsiveness to future shocks. The timeliness of the project is based on the assumption that the promotion of mental health urgently requires a new approach to urban development and management, one that is able to rely not only on technical and natural solutions, but also on cultural ones.

The research explores and is actively rooted in the development of pilot case studies in two key cities, New York City and Rome. Strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and its long-term consequences, they represent exemplary contexts for rethinking the mental health discourse *via* heritage-making, which means considering not only the exposure to social, economic, environmental circumstances but also to the active legacy of cultural sites, memories, subjective and collective histories or traditions that inform the urban development and management.

The Global Fellowship will allow me to acquire specific skills in environmental psychology and planning, and in strategies for implementing healthy and resilient cities at the University of Virginia, School of Architecture (USA, hereafter UVA) in Charlottesville. The secondment at The New School – Parson School of Design (USA, hereafter NSP) in New York City (NYC) will provide the opportunity to complement these skills with civic engagement in planning, integrated design and critical heritage studies. During the return phase at Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture (IT, hereafter RTU), I will transfer the knowledge acquired in Italy and Europe, where the development of integrated mental health strategies is of paramount importance. In order to consider a wide range of implications for mental health and well-being, the project applies the WHO definition of mental health.² Furthermore, MENT-HA is based on three main assumptions: 1) heritage is understood as a process of making, describing (among other things) a highly emotional and affective phenomenon.³ In so doing, I recognize the centrality of (human and non-human) agency in urban contexts and align myself with the more innovative positions in both heritage and health fields;⁴ 2) the speed of contemporary change and the planetary urban condition blur the line between place and heritage making. This calls for time-based or living processes of urban transformation to be considered as part of the future legacy of the city; 3) *just resilience*,⁵ in both planning and heritage studies, is an “open agenda” that largely overlooks the resilience of citizens themselves, necessitating a more articulated understanding.⁶

State-of-the-art. As the geography of the Covid-19 pandemic showed, cities are incubators of disease. Hygienic and medical reasons underpinned the birth and development of European urbanism in the 19th century, and from Vitruvius to Le Corbusier to the present day, so has been the case for architecture.⁷ However, a renewed interest in the human body, its differences or anomalies, has opened the way to rethinking planning theories and practices through new subjective, dynamic and situated approaches.⁸ Since the 1990s, however, standards of health have increasingly been measured in terms of cognition, mental disorder or behaviors.⁹ More and more, economists,

¹ WHO, ‘World Mental Health Report: Transforming Mental Health for All’ (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2022), <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/9789240049338>; Mala Rao, ‘Mental Health Impacts of the Climate Crisis: The Urgent Need for Action’, *International Review of Psychiatry* 34, no. 5 (4 July 2022): 439–40.

² Accordingly, mental health is a state where a person «realizes their own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to their community». WHO, *Promoting Mental Health: Concepts, Emerging Evidence, Practice* (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2004).

³ In so doing, it aligns with that strand of study notoriously introduced by Laurajane Smith with *The Uses of Heritage* (London; New York: Routledge, 2006).

⁴ For the heritage sector I mainly refer to: Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005); Council of Europe Landscape Convention (2003). For health sector, see the reports published by The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Health, and particularly: All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Health, ‘Probable Futures and Radical Possibilities - an Exploration of the Future Roles of Health Workers Globally’ (London, 19 July 2022), <https://globalhealth.inparliament.uk/files/globalhealth/2022-07/2022%20report%20full%20v2.pdf>.

⁵ Simin Davoudi, ‘Just Resilience’, *City & Community* 17, no. 1 (2018): 3–7.

⁶ Eva Stegmeijer and Loes Veldpaus, eds., *A Research Agenda for Heritage Planning: Perspectives from Europe* (Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021); Jenny Roe and Layla McCay, *Restorative Cities: Urban Design for Mental Health and Wellbeing* (London; New York; Dublin: Bloomsbury Visual Arts, 2021).

⁷ Thomas A. P. Van Leeuwen, *Piss and the City*, Harvard Design Magazine, 40 (2015): 44–48; Beatriz Colomina, *X-Ray Architecture* (Zurich: Lars Muller, 2019).

⁸ Cristina Bianchetti, ‘Rethinking Soil Design, Starting from the Body’, *OASE*, no. 110 (2022): 89–93; Camillo Boano and Cristina Bianchetti, *Lifelines: Politics, Ethics, and the Affective Economy of Inhabiting* (Berlin: Jovis, 2022); Nikolas Rose and Des Fitzgerald, *The Urban Brain: Mental Health in the Vital City* (Princeton; Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2022).

⁹ Jan Golembiewski, ‘Architecture, the Urban Environment and Severe Psychosis: Aetiology’, Centre for Urban Design and Mental Health, 2017, <https://www.urbandesignmentalhealth.com/journal2-psychosis.html>; Mazda Adli, *Stress and the City: Warum Städte uns krank machen. Und warum sie trotzdem gut für uns sind* (München: Bertelsmann Verlag, 2017).

planners and architects tend to be oriented towards forms of development that pursue a complex idea of quality of urban life, considering happiness and its (processual) infrastructures among the factors of “wealth”. In other words, in terms of dignity, rights and justice.¹⁰

Recently, in Europe and beyond, some pioneering cities have started to research neurourbanism in order to understand the emotional layer of the city and promote inclusive urban design and the livability of cities.¹¹ Focused mainly on data collection, the risk of such experiences falling back into various kinds of reductionist neurocentrism is still high. However, despite this growing body of knowledge, psychological or cognitive aspects are hardly taught in the school of architecture and urbanism, and their connection to area-based initiatives is even more limited.

From a psychological point of view, the emotional power of the city center, and more generally of heritage, is increasingly central, as places that are naturally embedded in the process of peace and meaning-making, sense of belonging, memory, identity, and well-being.¹² All too often, however, urban and heritage-led regeneration ends up reinforcing or creating new inequalities rather than equity. Moreover, Orthel’s comprehensive review of the links between heritage and health¹³ shows that such links are mostly indirect, anecdotal, and largely inconsistent, with a lack of studies that define the nature and measure of health determinants. Similarly, Smith¹⁴ insists that heritage processes can activate an “affective energy” that could be used in particular to reformulate heritage policies, describing an area of research that is still in its infancy.

However, under the current violence of neoliberal economic development, such “intangible” aspects are easily sidelined. The lack of recognition – one of the causes of mental ill-health – is at the root of the growing movement of heritage activism, reclaiming rights, value and, above all, new possibilities for justice-oriented change in urban development.¹⁵ This evidence thus introduces a level of *activeness* that links mental health and wellbeing to the way places are transformed, lived and managed;¹⁶ a domain that is little considered in the paradigms of the *Active City* and from a salutogenic perspective.¹⁷ From this point of view, the study of heritage initiatives in the health sector allows a further interpretation of the value of cultural heritage for society (Faro Convention, 2005), highlighting ethical (ethnic) issues, alternative aesthetics and lifestyles based on aspects of healing and reconciliation.

In Italy, a totaling of bottom-up experiences has emerged, contributing to innovate the local and national institutional environments in planning and heritage sector. However, the link between heritage practices, emotional health, well-being and spatial regeneration is still an under-researched area of study.¹⁸ Instead, relevant work has been undertaken in cultural and human geography in the Anglo-American context through the definition of healing places and therapeutic landscapes;¹⁹ foundational publications explore the restorative role that placemaking can have when based on reconnecting community members with their traumatic past.²⁰ All in all, the complexity of current socio-physical-global challenges requires a rethinking of urban regeneration strategies and tools, in line with a more conscious application of knowledge built up in the field of urban psychology.²¹

Originality and innovative aspects of the research program. Based on the state-of-the art, my research acknowledges the need to update and develop a sound connection between heritage making, the psychological aspects of individual and collective health, and preventive planning. For heritage processes to be contributive in planning for healthy, prepared and responsive cities, the research investigates whether and how place-based initiatives, directly or indirectly inspired by health or heritage principles, contribute to health equity, reduce socio-spatial inequalities at neighborhood and city level, and generate new theoretical and practical knowledge for urban planning and design. The **overall aim** of the project is to **advance the scientific debate** along several lines: 1) the role of heritage practices in prevention, risk mitigation and disaster preparedness, reducing socio-spatial inequalities, expanding access to services while promoting equitable urban regeneration (e.g. mitigating or combatting gentrification, homogenization,

¹⁰ Helena Águeda Marujo, Luís Miguel Neto, and Mafalda Casais, ‘Enhancing Collective Happiness in the City: Felicitas Publica and the Availability of Relational Goods’, *Journal of Urban Regeneration & Renewal* 13, no. 3 (2020): 308–19; Hoda Mahmoudi, Jenny Roe, and Kate Seaman, eds., *Infrastructure, Wellbeing and the Measurement of Happiness* (New York; London: Routledge, 2023).

¹¹ See for instance: *Your Emotional City* project in Berlin, the Berlin University Alliance as part of the Excellence Strategy of the German federal and state governments, ongoing; *eMOTIONAL Cities project*, involving four pilot cities: Copenhagen, Lisbon, London, Michigan, funded by Horizon 2020, ongoing).

¹² Mindy Thompson Fullilove, *Main Street: How a City’s Heart Connects Us All* (New York: New Village Press, 2020).

¹³ Bryan D. Orthel, ‘Linking Public Health and Heritage Work’, *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, no. 0 (25 March 2021): 1–15.

¹⁴ Laurajane Smith, *Emotional Heritage: Visitor Engagement at Museums and Heritage Sites* (Routledge, 2021).

¹⁵ Feras Hammami and Evren Uzer, *Theorizing Heritage Through Non-Violent Resistance* (Cham: Springer International Publishing AG, 2022).

¹⁶ The sourcebook *Integrating in Urban and Territorial Planning* issued by WHO and UN-Habitat (2020); Federica Fava, ‘Towards Healing Urbanities: Perspectives to Repair a Broken World’, *Territorio*, 97 (2021): 16–21.

¹⁷ Peggy Edwards and Agis D. Tsouros, *A Healthy City Is an Active City: A Physical Activity Planning Guide* (WHO, 2008), <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/341088>; Lenneke Vaandrager and Lynne Kennedy, ‘The Application of Salutogenesis in Communities and Neighborhoods’, in *The Handbook of Salutogenesis*, ed. Maurice B. Mittelmark et al. (Cham (CH): Springer, 2017), 159–70.

¹⁸ Elena Dorato, *Preventive Urbanism: The Role of Health in Designing Active Cities* (Macerata: Quodlibet, 2020); Elena Marchigiani, ‘Regenerating Cities through Spatialized Social and Health Welfare: Learning from Microareas in Trieste’, *Territorio* 97 (2021): 31–41.

¹⁹ Wilbert M. Gesler, *Healing Places* (Lanham [etc.]: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003).

²⁰ Karen Till, ‘Wounded Cities: Memory-Work and a Place-Based Ethics of Care’, no. 31 (2012): 3–14; Mindy Thompson Fullilove, *Root Shock: How Tearing Up City Neighborhoods Hurts America, And What We Can Do About* (New York: New Village Press, 2004); Mindy Thompson Fullilove, *Urban Alchemy: Restoring Joy in America’s Sorted-Out Cities* (New York: New Village Press, 2013).

²¹ Mark Boyle, Chris Murray, and Susan Jarvis, ‘Editorial: Improving Urban Regeneration and Renewal Outcomes by Engaging an Urban Psychology’, *Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal* 13, no. 3 (1 March 2020): 220–30.

etc.); 2) it shows how this can be achieved by taking into account the emotional power of heritage, reformulating heritage policy to advance universal values, rights and forms of redistributive justice; 3) it therefore adds new facets to life-centered planning, providing insights to revise the organic metaphor traditionally adopted in urban studies, suggesting other ways to harmonize with nature; 4) it disseminates a de-medicalized approach to health in the fields of social and health studies, grounding health in territorial development and management, showing how social innovation can happen from such an integrative stance.

The **specific objectives** are threefold. Their achievement is measured and verified in relation to the main project deliverables (D) and milestones (ML) (par 3.1). They can be summarized as follows:

1. Produce new critical and transformative knowledge. By adopting an integrative approach, MENT-HA aims to demonstrate the value of heritage making processes when described in relation to environmental and urban psychology. It will contribute to critical urban and heritage planning theories by advancing new perspectives that treat urban systems as a whole. In doing so, it also aims to produce transformative knowledge that can both prevent mental health conditions and create resilient places (D1.3|1.4, ML4|6|8).

2. Define and test heritage-driven strategies for healing neighborhoods. MENT-HA aims to develop two case studies to empirically assess programs and practices in two key cities, New York and Rome (par 1.2). The focus will be on the governance frameworks, socio-cultural-spatial configurations and impacts of interventions that directly or indirectly target mental health in disadvantaged or vulnerable contexts. In Rome, the knowledge gained during the outgoing phase will be used to consolidate the Vigne Nuove case study as a living and sustainable platform for evidence-based health policy through heritage (D2.1|3.2|3.3, ML5|7).

3. Develop new skills and expertise on environmental psychology and preventive urbanism. Complementing my knowledge in fields that are barely explored in Italy (D1.3|1.4, ML4|5|6), the research will broaden my knowledge in planning and policy for healthy and resilient cities, fostering my transfer capacity in academic teaching and research. As the project is based on transdisciplinary work, it will also enhance my capacity as a researcher to collaborate and co-produce knowledge within and beyond academic institutions (D2.1|3.2|3.3|4.1, ML7|8).

1.2 Soundness of the proposed methodology (including interdisciplinary approaches, consideration of the gender dimension and other diversity aspects if relevant to the research project, and quality of open science practices).

Overall methodology. The research will be developed through the following methods:

1) Desk research, based on bibliographical research aimed to systematize a literature review that shows clear connections among emerging mental health, wellbeing and heritage-making. Also conceived as a preparatory stage for the fieldwork, the work will specify the analytical framework to investigate the case studies. Health-heritage variables will be assessed in three levels: territorial, political, representational, stressing cultural-environmental and socio-economic interdependencies. The fieldwork methodology will be refined according to desk research findings.

2) Fieldwork, combining empirical and action research on selected cases in New York City and Rome. The two cities have been chosen for theoretical and empirical reasons: a) growing spatial inequality and increasing mental health issues; b) high presence of community organizations and activism; c) very different management of heritage and public spaces, thus promoting innovation and knowledge transfer.

NYC is at the forefront in planning for health. It was the first city to adopt the Active City Guidelines (2010) and today includes health as one of the three core values of the NYC Comprehensive Waterfront Plan 2021, with special attention to climate change, resilience and community responsiveness. In March 2023, NYC launched the Mental Health Plan (MHP), that includes among its goals the need to «create environments that equitably support good mental health for children and youth». Moreover, a constellation of programs and projects have recently begun to focus on the “healing”²² potential of the public space in relation to diverse types of communities. However, the Bronx’s highest rate of coronavirus cases among New York City’s five boroughs (August 2020)²³ once again confirms that a person’s zip code is the better predictor of their health.

MENT-HA will examine the projects and programs of two urban actors, the **Design Trust for Public Spaces (DTP)** and **South Bronx Unite (SBU)**. **DTP** is a trust dedicated to promoting health equity through urban projects in the city's most deprived boroughs: *Restorative City*, supporting the realization of the *programmed Neurodiverse City* project in Harlem; *Green spaces connections*, collaborating with the Public Housing Community Fund and the New York City Housing Authority to create community-designed green space in four public housing complexes in Brooklyn and the Bronx. **SBU** is a South Bronx-based NGO that has been fighting environmental injustice for over a decade and is currently working on two main projects: *H.E.Arts Center*, a new community asset for health (H), education (E) and the arts, resulting from the adaptive reuse of the former Lincoln Detox Center; *Community Management Waterfront*, included in the NYS Priority Project and in the NYC Parks Department Harlem River Watershed and Natural Resources Management Plan for the Bronx.

²² See: the exhibition titled *New York, New Publics*, MoMA, NYC Feb 19–Jul 29, 2023 and Setha Low’s book *Why Public Space Matters*, Oxford University Press (2021). Among the ongoing projects see Recharge Station, developed in the Time Square area by Community First.

²³ John Elflein, ‘Rates of COVID-19 Cases in New York City as of September 6, 2020’, STATISTA, accessed 04 August 2023, <https://perma.cc/6HF8-6V3G>.

The case studies will be developed by integrating: collection and analysis of background data at neighborhood level (primary research); observational data collection (e.g. using William Whyte's recently revised methodology²⁴); mapping of social, physical and mental affordances of public space; in-depth interviews with local residents (considering different ethnic groups and city users) and stakeholders (e.g. trusts) to gather memories, life histories, social relationships, traditions and actions; focus groups with local and institutional representatives. Where possible, action research with community-based groups will be integrated into ongoing programs. Together with the partners involved, measures will be defined to overcome the challenges commonly associated with such an approach (e.g., lack of active participation, difficulties to gain informed consent, etc.). To this end, the research will also rely on the joint collaboration of NSP and the Pratt Center (par 1.3), both of which are deeply embedded in NYC participatory processes. The snowball sampling technique will also be used to identify other potential topics and initiatives.

Rome confirms international trends regarding the growing mental distress of adolescents.²⁵ In particular, in 2022, District III recorded the highest increase of childhood neuropsychiatric disorders, within an area that covers one third of the city (1600 patients with a 7% increase from 2021 and 2022). In the same context, however, the city is home to the Museo *Laboratorio della Mente* (MLM), a unique reality in Italy that promotes mental public health through the legacy of the asylums. MLM is part of a national network, *Mente in Rete*, embracing the same mission.

Building on the results collected in the outgoing phase, the project will contribute to develop **We-Z – emotional Wellbeing of generation Z: reconnecting communities and spaces through imperfect health**. We-Z is a regeneration project in the Vigne Nuove area (VN), selected among the 14 projects funded by the first EUI-Innovative Action informed by the New European Bauhaus policy (2023). The transformation of the VN area, strongly characterized by a public housing complex of the 60s, will be conducted through a Living Lab. MENT-HA will apply the action-research methodology relying on the collaboration of the “Healing community” promoted by We-Z. Accordingly, the Most Significant Change methodology will be used to measure and monitor changes in people’s quality of life throughout the research period (one year, i.e. the whole duration of the return phase).

3) Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), mainly consisting in the comparative analysis of the results gained in NYC and Rome, combining quantitative and qualitative outcomes. The aim is to showcase the sets of conditions (cultural, physical, political, etc.) in order to advance preventive planning and design strategies. The analysis of key factors could be carried out using computer software.

Integrations of method and disciplines. As described above, the transdisciplinary nature of the research is tackled by employing diverse methodologies and integrating knowledge from different disciplines. The intersections among fields will draw on my background as an architect and researcher in the field of urban planning and heritage studies, while fortifying my own psychological literacy in matters of urban environment and placemaking. Furthermore, the research will benefit from regular exchange with an **Advisory Board (AB)**, specifically created to nurture the project’s complexity (par 3.2).

Gender dimension and other diversity aspects. Gender aspects are at the core of the research when it comes to addressing issues of care management and delivery, commonly delegated to and a burden on women. Moreover, it is widely documented that mental health inequalities mostly affect minorities,²⁶ ethnic groups, the elderlies, and youngsters, increasingly impacted by the «exploitation of the spirit»²⁷ provoked by the growing digitalization and cultural industries. To explore its political outreach in terms of redistribution and restorative justice, the research will thus pay specific attention to the inclusion of these target groups. While the hyper-diversity of NYC case studies will help to focus on key aspects related to ethnicity and gender, in Rome the We-Z project will serve to explore young, elderly and inter-generational issues, covering a wide range of mental-spatial dynamics.

Open science practices. MENT-HA will benefit of different open science practices. In the outgoing phase, a digital platform will be launched, which will act as a forum and aim to promote the debate on mental health and well-being in urban and heritage practices, which are usually much less heard. The **MENT-HA Platform (MP)**, therefore, will be an integral part of the project and will be used not only to disseminate the research outcomes and initiatives but also to stimulate the discussion among involved networks, projects, civic initiatives. Its design will be conceived in collaboration with Platonic Lab, leader in the co-creation process for new digital spaces that potentially stimulate direct democracy in the urban context. The aim is to involve in the platform’s animation at least key participants of the selected case studies in NYC and Rome along with existent networks active in the specific domains of heritage-health, e.g. MESOC Network – Measuring the social dimension of culture (Horizon 2020); Interdisziplinäres Forum Neurourbanistik e.V., (Germany); Cultural Welfare Center (Italy). The MP will also configurate as a bridge with well-established networks such as Active City and WHO European Healthy Cities Networks. Main events of different scales were planned with my supervisors with specific attention on how reach a non-academic audience (table 3).

²⁴ See more at: <https://www.swagroup.com/idea/plaza-life-revisited/>.

²⁵ Veronica Di Benedetto Montaccini, ‘Perché sempre più giovani hanno bisogno di uno psichiatra’, RomaToday, accessed 31 August 2023, <https://www.romatoday.it/dossier/sanita/psichiatria-giovani-carezza-pubblico.html>.

²⁶ In terms of diversity, it is worth mentioning the growing sector of queer health and medicine.

²⁷ Bernard Stiegler, *The Age of Disruption: Technology and Madness in Computational Capitalism* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2019).

Research data management and management of other research outputs. The data management will be in line with FAIR principles. They will be licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International Public License. Data will be presented in the project platform (Findable) where all research reports will be published with open access. Selected research outputs will be provided in audible format to expand the access to people with disabilities (Accessible). The platform will include an open dataset where data analysis and mapping will be downloadable. In line with ethical guidelines for research that includes human participants, aggregated and disaggregated information will be available online and open to new uses (Interoperable and Reusable). To quote or use research outputs, correct acknowledgements must be provided by indicating original sources and its elaborations.

1. 1.3 *Quality of the supervision, training and of the three-way transfer of knowledge between the researcher and the hosts*

Quality of the supervision. The UVA offers an ideal context for developing my research project and achieving its objectives. It is characterized by a rich interdisciplinary environment where expertise of tremendous interest for my work such as health, equity, cultural landscapes, environmental psychology and planning converge. My supervisor, **Jenny Roe** is a world leader in the latter sectors and in the study of restorative environment. She leads the Center for Design & Health (CDH) that I will join from the beginning of the outgoing phase.

Roe is an Honorary Professor in the Urban Studies Institute at Heriot Watt University, UK. She has substantive experience supervising post-doctoral researchers in design and health related research and has supervised five graduate students to successful doctoral completion. Her scholarly outputs include over fifty-five peer review publications, including for the World Health Organization and the Lancet. She acts as expert advisor to the UK's Design Council and advises various community organizations and foundations on strategies for promoting and implementing health-centered design. She serves as a mentor and coach to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health Policy Scholars Program. She is fellow at The Centre for Urban Design and Mental Health and former Senior Research Leader in Human Wellbeing and Behavior Change for the Stockholm Environment Institute.

At **NSP** I will be part of an academic environment offering a unique approach to interdisciplinary learning, community planning, urban psychology and heritage activism, being in contact with leading experts in the fields, such as Mindy Fullilove and Thomas Angotti. **Evren Uzer**, my supervisor, is Associate Professor at School of Design Strategies at Parsons New School, urban planner and community practitioner at Collective for Community, Culture and Environment, a consultant group of women planners, designers, and analysts working on equity and sustainability. Her research focuses on activism, critical heritage studies, and reconciliatory and feminist spatial practices. In NYC, Uzer participates in ongoing collaborations with community-based advocacy organizations and research groups like the Pratt Center for Community Development (Pratt Center).

At **RTU**, under the supervision of **Giovanni Caudo**, my return period will benefit from his vast experience within and beyond the academic world. Caudo is Full Professor in Urban Planning at RTU where he coordinates the Research Commission of the Department of Architecture. He has coordinated national, regional and international projects and supervised about ten post-doctoral researchers and trained five graduate students to successful doctoral completion. He collaborates with Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security coordinating projects such as: *Contribution to the updating of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development Goals (2020-2022)*; *Sustainability in Action* (ongoing). Finally, Caudo is an experienced planner who complemented his academic research with a public activity. As Commissioner of Urban Planning in Rome (2013-2015) and President of the III District of Rome (2018-2021), he supported institutional innovation and developed urban regeneration policies. Today he is President of the Special Commission for the National Recovery Plan in Rome.

Training and the three-way transfer of knowledge. The Global Fellowship would provide me with a rare opportunity to expand my knowledge in preventive planning, considering the role of heritage in building healthy and resilient cities. My progresses will be monitored through regular meetings with my supervisors to be held at least once a month through face-to-face meeting²⁸ while the Advisory Board (par 3.2) will provide complementary mentoring activities to assist both the theoretical development of the research and the field work in NYC and Rome. In the first year of the outgoing phase, the project will create synergy with the Erasmus+ program (2023-2025) developed by the Institute for Smart & Healthy Cities at T. Jefferson University (TJU, Philadelphia, USA) and the MS Planning for Transition at IUAV University of Venice (IUAV, Venice, IT). Working in the intersection between Health and Climate Change, such program presents a compelling context to integrate and disseminate the research results, methodology and approach. A detailed collaborative program will be issued by month 3 (par 3.1).

The initial months at **UVA** (m 1-2) will be devoted to finalizing my Career Development Plan (par 3.1) which will integrate the training objective and activities planned with my supervisors and summarized in the table (1) below:

²⁸ Additional virtual or in-person encounters will be scheduled out of necessity.

Training objective	Planned activities outgoing phase months 1-24
Knowledge building in environmental psychology and resilience planning	Direct study of a critical bibliography built with my supervisor; Attendance of modules identified within the two courses offered by J. Roe: <i>Healthy Cities and Environment, Space and Psychology</i> , UVA; exchange with Erasmus+ at TJU.
Interdisciplinarity attitude	Participation to routine meetings and seminars of the Center for Design & Health and the Center for Cultural Landscapes, at UVA; collaboration with Pratt institute through action-research, at NSP.
Language Skills	Attendance at one English language programs offered by L. S. International Center on academic writing and speaking, at UVA.
Presentation and communication skills	Attendance to writing and or communication workshops offered by UVA Faculty Development. Design/updating of the project platform; two articles submitted to an international journal; a paper presented to a specialized conference, at UVA & NSP
Events management	Organization of a seminar to be held at the end of the outgoing period, at UVA; Organization of small-scale initiatives as part of ongoing programs launched by NYC case studies, at NSP with Pratt Center.
Networking, management skills	Organization of the exchange activities in collaboration with the mentioned Erasmus+: traineeship, short-term mobility, lecture, seminars at UVA & TJU.
Civic engagement competences	Attendance of selected modules in courses such as <i>Urban Ecology Studio</i> and <i>Urban colloquium</i> ; action-research in collaboration with Pratt Center, both at NSP.

In the return phase, the skills acquired will be transferred to RTU where my training will mainly proceed through research. To support the transfer in and beyond the academic context, MENT-HA will benefit of exchanges with the board of the II level Master in Environmental Humanities (which I am part of), the CNR-Institute for Mediterranean Studies (Rome-Naples), and the WHO Collaborating Centre (Bristol). To develop the project and to build the competence for a sustainable career, the following objectives and activities have been planned (table 2):

Training objective	Planned activities return phase months 25-36
Training-by-research	Action research work through a series of workshops to be held with the Healing Community supported by the We-Z project in Vigne Nuove area, Rome. A detailed action plan will be issued as part of <i>D3.1 Workplan for the return period</i> .
Presentation and communication skills	One article submitted to an international journal; one paper presented to specialized conference; presentation of the acquired experience in term of communication and civic involvement in research through a seminar co-organized with RTU-DA Research commission.
Teaching skill and transfer of knowledge in the academic context	Lectures at the module of Urban Studies, II level master Environmental Humanities, (RTU, Humanities Department); Lectures at the PhD program <i>Landscapes of the Contemporary City</i> (RTU); Lectures at the PhD program <i>Environment and Landscape</i> (Sapienza University); Lectures at the <i>Heritage</i> course (RTU); Lectures at <i>Climate resilience and urban regeneration</i> course (IUAV).
Event management	Organization of a seminar to be held at the end of the return period, at RTU; Organization of workshops as part of action-research work at Rome case study.
Research project management skills	Active participation in the research and financial management of the project; preparation of a European (e.g. ERC) grant based on the result of the GF Fellowship.
Entrepreneurial attitude	Collaboration with the We-Z partner <i>avanzi – sostenibilità per azioni</i> to develop the <i>Action Plan of Vigne Nuove: services & products</i> , aimed at securing the project ownership, create job opportunities and community organization.

The project approach will thus foster mobility between academia and non-academic entities, encouraging long term collaborations between the three institutions, UVA, RTU, NSP, after the conclusion of the Fellowship but also reinforcing existing local connections (UVA-NSP-Pratt- Center-local initiatives and RTU-District III).

1.4 Quality and appropriateness of the researcher's professional experience, competences and skills

My main research interests concern urban and heritage practices within a co-evolutionary dimension of the city, measured in terms of both space and governance of urban regeneration. This trajectory starts with my initial studies about temporary architecture and city, carried out in my PhD program (Sapienza University of Rome), ultimately published in the monograph *Estate Romana: tempi e pratiche della città effimera* (Quodlibet, 2017). Since then, I have worked with different academic and non-academic entities (e.g. IUAV, Federcasa, MAXXI Museum), focusing my work on two complementary aspects, both converging on the more recent European interpretation of cultural heritage, as a web of tangible, intangible and performative values arising from below. Those regarding multiple ways

to re-habiting the extant, in terms of housing and accessibility to public spaces, and those related to human agency, with the aim of addressing not only decision-making dynamics but also issues of social innovation.

In 2022, I received the National Scientific Accreditation as Professor in Urban Planning and Design, and since 2023 I am Assistant Professor at Roma Tre University where I have been working since 2018 on National and European projects, such as: *OpenHeritage – Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HERitage Reuse through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment* (2018-2022, Horizon 2020), *CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active Innovation for Sustainable Society* (2022-ongoing, NextGeneration EU), and the *We-Z project* (2023-ongoing, par 1.2) which I contributed to ideate in collaboration with the DA. Through these research experiences, I have built a well-established network and started collaboration with partners throughout Europe and beyond, that has allowed me to be guest and visiting scholar in different institutions (Newcastle University, UK; Parson School of Design, New York), speaker and / or chair at international conferences or seminars, author of several contributions published in national and international scientific journals, and editor of a scientific book and a Special Issues for academic journals (the latest forthcoming). My research activity, moreover, has always been parallel to my teaching activities as an assistant lecturer, where I have been applied and experimentally verified my research hypothesis.

MENT-HA is built on this experience and on skills gained collaborating with experts from different backgrounds and disciplines. For this reason, I value the collaboration with my supervisor Jenny Roe as well as with Evren Uzer could offered a unique opportunity to expand my knowledge and skill in and beyond the academic world, opening up a trajectory of research in a field I have already been investigating from multiple perspectives.

2. Impact #@IMP-ACT-IA@#

2.1 Credibility of the measures to enhance the career perspectives and employability of the researcher and contribution to his/her skills development

The Global Fellowship would provide me with the opportunity to enhance my knowledge and skills, while strengthening my CV in several ways that are fundamental to broadening my career prospects within or outside academia. Firstly, it would provide me with scientific and research independence and strengthen my ability to work in large and interdisciplinary partnerships. Working at a high-profile institution such as the UVA could offer me the opportunity to experience a new training path where I can measure and consolidate my expertise as an architect and urban researcher, while filling my gaps in terms of tools and methodology in environmental psychology and planning, urban analysis and design. Moreover, the secondment to NSP will enhance these skills by providing a physical (NYC) and interpersonal (NSP, Pratt Center) context to test the functioning of the emotional city.

NSP's interest in civic engagement offers a compelling opportunity to develop my skills beyond academia, consolidating my profile and making it attractive not only in academic contexts, but also as an independent researcher and consultant to institutions and entities. This period of mobility will undoubtedly support my scientific production, advance my internationalization process by increasing the number of peer-reviewed contributions and allow me to write a monograph in English, which is currently lacking in my career path (post-par).

The fellowship is also a unique opportunity to stabilize my collaboration with RTU, with whom I have been working since 2018, through a tenure-track position. The Department of Architecture (DA) has already expressed a strong interest in updating my current position (L. 79/2022), by including such competences in its training program.

2.2 Suitability and quality of the measures to maximize expected outcomes and impacts, as set out in the dissemination and exploitation plan, including communication activities #@COM-DIS-VIS-CDV@#

Given the pro-social profile of the research, making the knowledge accessible to different non-specialist audiences and improving public understanding of science are key aspects of the research. Dissemination activities will therefore be diversified to involve multiple audiences and will be collected in the project platform, which will act as both a streaming platform and a repository. The platform will be constantly updated (outsourcing) also through rough research products, events, talks and lectures.

From an academic point of view, the project will be presented in:

- at least three scientific articles to international journals to be co-authored with my supervisors;
- at least two papers in specialized conferences such as the biennial conference of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies, or those promoted by the International Association of People-Environment Studies.
- talks and lectures at UVA, NSP, and RTU according to their respective mobility period;
- visits, seminars, talk, lectures in synergy with the Erasmus+ program at TJU;
- an intermediate and a concluding seminar to be held at the end of the outgoing and return period respectively;
- four workshops as part of the action-research work in NYC and Rome.

The final results of the fellowship will be collected in a monograph titled *Manual for preventive cities: mental health through heritage activism* (tentative title), published one year from the fellowship closing date. At the beginning of the return period, the outline of the book will be submitted to the Routledge series *Health and the Built Environment*, recently dedicated to discuss key research concepts such as healing and therapeutic environments, healthy community and cities. The final structure of the book will be publicly presented at the end of the project.

Plan for the dissemination and exploitation including communication activities. MENT-HA deals with urgent societal challenges related to the city fruition, transformation and management. At the same time, it addresses theoretical aspects of urban and architectonic disciplines that have still been overlooked. Therefore, it is expected that its outcomes will be relevant for both the academic community and policy makers.

The table (3) below summarizes the main actions to exploit the project:

Communication	Dissemination	Exploitation measures
Marie Curie Info Day (year 2)	Communication on partners' channels	Participation as speaker in the Marie Curie Info Day organized by RTU and APRE – Agency for the promotion of the European Research.
		Target groups: Academic staff; PhD students; research fellows No participants: 50-100
UVA, RTU and NSP Media (throughout the project)	Communication on partners channels	Creation of contents regularly published on: 1) newsletters and media account (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) with the support of RTU Communication Office; 2) the online platform of the QU3 journal.
		Target groups: University/PhD students; scholars; general public Frequency: 1 per month
Research Night (year 2)	Communication on partners channels and local journals	RTU participates in the events organized for the Research Night, held yearly in Rome. The research assumptions, objectives, and (expected) results will be presented in this context.
		Target groups: General public No participants: 400-500
Marie Curie Ambassador (year 3)	Communication on partners channels	Mini-lesson to practitioners and policy makers co-organized by RTU and UVA in collaboration with other public institutions or entities (e.g. Public Space Biennale, RTU and Chamber of Architects, Rome)
		Target groups: Practitioners, policy makers, general public No participants: 50-100
Teaching activity (throughout the project)	Communication on partners channels	Traineeship, short-term mobility, lectures, seminars according to the MENT-HA and TJU Erasmus+ collaboration plan (D1.2); lectures at UVA, RTU, NSP.
		Target groups: PhD students; scholars in different fields No participants: 20-30
Empirical and action research work (years 2-3)	Communication on local newspapers, radio, websites	Creation of contents for local newspapers, radio, and websites, presenting the project objectives, results and/or planned action research activities to the local audience in Rome and NYC.
		Target groups: General public; formal/informal groups; policy makers No. channels: 5-6
Instagram profile (from year 1 on)	Communication on the MP	Launched a dedicated Instagram profile linked to the MP to reach specifically out youth and specialists.
		Target groups: General public; experts Frequency: 1 per week
MENT-HA Platform (from year 1 onward)	Communication of project activities, results, and topics of public discussion	Co-design the MP in collaboration with Platonic Lab through workshops to define its physical and interactive framework, modes of participation and functioning. The MP will be continually updated during the project.
		Target groups: PhD students; researchers; scientific community; policy makers; civic society; stakeholders No. workshops: 4
Conference and workshop (from month 8 onward)	Scientific papers published in international journals	Organization of workshops as part of the research activity. A final conference will be organized at the end of the outgoing and return period. Participation in the most relevant international conferences, seminars, meetings.
		Target groups: PhD students; Scientific community No. workshops: 4; No. conferences: 4

2.3. The magnitude and importance of the project's contribution to the expected scientific, societal and economic impacts

MENT-HA is fully consistent with the 4th key strategic orientations of the Horizon Europe Strategic Plan *Creating a more resilient, inclusive and democratic European society*. Being an impact-driven project, it aims to advance knowledge on **three main areas, scientific, economic, social**, that can be summarized as follows:

1) aligning with the prompt to expand care practice and imagination by assuming «‘care’ [...] also [as] a social capacity and activity involving [...] everything necessary for the welfare and flourishing of life»,²⁹ the **scientific impact** of the research lays in the advancement of health practices into urban-heritage domains, shedding a light on “radical” trajectories of wellbeing and resilience.³⁰ It will therefore contribute to reconceptualize heritage not only as

²⁹ Andreas Chatzidakis et al., *The Care Manifesto: The Politics of Interdependence: The Politics of Compassion*, 2020: 14.

³⁰ Carol D. Ryff, ‘Realization of Human Potential in Urban Contexts: Impediments and Promoters’, in *Infrastructure, Wellbeing and the Measurement of Happiness* (Routledge, 2022).

economic-cultural resources but also as social and welfare assets, making a step forward in the renovation of the pedagogy of conservation;

2) the project is expected to produce a **societal impact** by supporting sustainable urban development that decrease avoidable mortality (e.g. related to depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, political strife and division, and human rights violations), by “embedding” the care services in the city transformation and organization itself. MENT-HA thus stimulates connection between urban sectors such as (mental) health, urban-cultural regeneration, heritage planning, fostering innovation in policy making and management;

3) From an **economic point of view**, the project is expected to advance knowledge aimed at reducing the public and private cost of health treatment and increasing the quality of urban life. Ultimately, the research will promote alternative forms of care and prevention grounded on the reconnection of people, place, and environments. In doing so, it encourages a renewed idea of urban hygiene that aligns with the holistic trajectories of wellbeing and awareness pursued by European cohesion and cultural policies such as the New European Bauhaus;

The magnitude of the project is revealed in relation to the multiple modalities of action applicable to the many situations which characterize modern urban conditions and, above all, in relation to the growing demand of care emerging from vulnerable target groups e.g. youngsters, the elderly, and minority groups.

#§COM-DIS-VIS-CDV§# #§IMP-ACT-IA§#

3. Quality and Efficiency of the Implementation #@QUA-LIT-QL@# #@WRK-PLA-WP@# #@CON-SOR-CS@# #@PRJ-MGT-PM@#

3.1 Quality and effectiveness of the work plan, assessment of risks and appropriateness of the effort assigned to work packages

Quality and effectiveness of the workplan. The workplan is composed of five WPs, including deliverables and milestones that will help me to monitor the project progress, to verify achievements, delays and emerging necessities, resetting the project on evidence-based experience. The workplan is organized as follows:

WP1 – Training activities and research at UVA – months (m): 1-24. *Objectives:* Mentoring activities with my supervisors to develop new skill and knowledge in matter of environmental psychology and planning and training by research. *Tasks:* **1.1** Attendance to basic training modules held at UVA that includes direct studying to acquire new methodologies, competences, skills; **1.2** Literature review that critically combines environmental psychology, heritage-making, and emotional response to place-making; **1.3** Connection with the Erasmus+ Program at JTU; **1.4** Qualitative comparative analysis of case studies developed in the secondment; **1.5** Conclusion and final report of the outgoing period. *Deliverable:* **D1.1** Career Development Plan (m2); **D1.2** MENT-HA and TJU Erasmus+ collaboration plan (m3); **D1.3** Year one literature review, analytic framework and training report (m12); **D1.4** Final report of the outgoing phase (m24).

WP2 – Secondment at NSP, New York City – months (m): 13-20. *Objectives:* Training by research to develop competences in civic engagement, considering their connection with emotional heritage factors. Development of the selected case studies through empirical and action research. *Tasks:* **2.1** Attendance to selected training modules at NSP; **2.2** Active involvement in NSP-Pratt Center activity; **2.3** Collection and analysis of background data at neighborhood level; **2.4** Case studies field work. *Deliverable:* **D2.** Final case study report (m20). No. workshops: 1.

WP3 – Training and transfer of research project results at RTU – months (m): 25-36. *Objectives:* Transfer the skills and knowledge acquired in the outgoing phase to the Italian context. Training activities will be developed by action-research in the Rome case study. *Tasks:* **3.1** Definition of the workplan for the return period; **3.2** Transfer activities throughout action research; **3.3** Networking and collaboration with the CNR-Institute for Mediterranean Studies and the WHO Collaborating Centre. *Deliverable:* **D3.1** Workplan for the return period (m25); **D3.2** Draft report of the first transfer activity (m30); **D3.3** Final report of the transfer activity (m36). No. workshops: 3.

WP4 – Dissemination and Knowledge Sharing Strategy – months (m): 1-36. *Objectives:* Dissemination and communication of the project findings through scientific papers, books, lectures, attendance and organization of conferences. *Tasks:* **4.1** Launch of the project platform to be updated throughout the project; **4.2** Definition of the Data Management, Dissemination & Knowledge Sharing Strategy Plan. *Deliverable:* **D4.1** Project platform (m3); **D4.2** Data Management, Dissemination & Knowledge Sharing Strategy Plan (m4); **D4.3** Final Dissemination report (m35). No. paper: 3; no. conferences: 2; no. book: 1; no. organized seminars: 2.

WP5 – Management – months (m): 1-32. *Objectives:* Scientific and financial report to the European Commission. Financial and administrative management will be carried out with the support of RTU admin staff whom I will work with to prepare the grant agreement and to monitor my expenditure. *Tasks:* **5.1** Organization and monitoring of the financial and administrative management of the project. *Deliverable:* **D5.1** Risk assessment & contingency plan.

Milestones. **ML.1** clear organization of the management structure and clear progress monitoring mechanism in place. **ML.2** Research kick-off; Main WP5 deliverables submitted; **ML.3:** Advisory board set; **ML.4** Literature review & mapping completed; Analytical Framework defined; First year training completed; **ML.5** Case studies research completed; **ML.6** Qualitative comparative analysis of the outgoing period completed; Final conference of the outgoing period; **ML.7** First results of the transfer activity completed, outline of the book presented to the publisher; **ML.8** Final conference and conclusion of the return period; Publication of the main scientific contributions.

Table 4. Project Gantt chart describing the overall structure of the work plan

WPs	Outgoing period																Return period																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
1	D11		D13													D14																								
2																																								
3																																								
4	D41		D42																																					
5	D51																																							
Mil.	ML.1 m2 ML.2 m4		ML.3 m6; M.4 m 12; Erasmus+: m8-12										ML.5 m20				ML.6 m24		ML.7 m30				ML.8 m36																	

Risk and appropriateness of the work packages. Due to its interdisciplinary and ambitious nature, MENT-HA is a risky project. However, thanks also to a preparatory phase of the research conducted as visitor scholar at NSP, the project will be able to mitigate, and sometimes prevent, its main risks, which are addressed as follows:

- **Risks 1.** Difficulties in defining the theoretical and analytical framework > Level of risk: LOW > Mitigation actions: Monthly interchanges with my supervisor and UVA intellectual community and the advisory board that will be mentoring me and respond to any lacunae of my background, helping to integrate the different research domains.
- **Risks 2.** Difficulties in researching in a new context as NYC > Level of risk: LOW > Mitigation actions: Networking activity done in the preparation phase of the project (see CV). Possibility to rely on the durable relational tissues that sustains the selected initiatives, and on the grounded experience of my supervisor at NSP and of Pratt Center.
- **Risks 3.** Ethical and relational issues emerging during the empirical & action research > Level of risk: MEDIUM > Mitigation actions: Trust between the fellow and community members will be built by assuring my reliability as experienced researcher and as part of top-level partner institutions in case study locations. Data collected will be anonymous and oral/video interviews or collaborations will be anticipated by an informed consent.
- **Risks 4.** Difficulties in mobilizing public engagement > Level of risk: MEDIUM > Mitigation actions: Connection with actors (NSP, Pratt Center, RTU) already engaged in the participatory activities of the case studies planned in advance; networking activity in NYC done during the preparation of the project; in Rome, research work done with the Healing Community in the year before (2023-24) the research start.

3.2 Quality and capacity of the host institutions and participating organizations, including hosting arrangements

Institutional Environment. In addition to the opportunities offered by a top academic institution such as UVA, ranked 119th in the Best Global Universities, my research will benefit enormously from the world-leading experience of my supervisor, Jenny Roe, the collaboration with the ground-breaking work of the Center for Design and Health, and the scholarly community at UVA, including the Institute for Advanced Study in Culture, the Center for Cultural Landscapes, and the Scholars Lab, which houses a database of cultural heritage sources. NSP is one of the top private universities in New York, ranked 83rd in the QS World University by Arts and Humanities. As described above, it will complement the mobility period thanks to an academic infrastructure focused on integrated design strategies, strongly embedded in the city itself. Among the possible ways to develop and disseminate the research in NYC, NSP can offer me the opportunity to present a small-scale exhibition in one of its many gallery spaces (e.g., A.-M. and S. Kellen Gallery with Fifth Avenue frontage) or in other campus and satellite venues throughout the city. As part of the NSP community, I will have access to archival and special collections, such as those of the E. H. Bobst Library, which will provide me with historical resources of the utmost importance. RTU, where I will spend my return period, has gradually acquired a particular profile of a dynamic and efficient seat of learning and research at both national and international level. The DA is characterized by a leading scholarship in cultural heritage and environmental humanities, and it can count on 63 European and international agreements. Locally, more than ten partnership agreements and contracts are in force (September 2023) with institutions (e.g. City of Rome) and entities of the third sectors (e.g. AICS), defining a perfect transdisciplinary context to transfer knowledge and skills acquired overseas. The three institutions will ensure full access to infrastructures, service and equipment (see more B2 section 6).

Scientific infrastructure. As mentioned, an **advisory board** will support the project nurturing transdisciplinarity. It will be composed of six members, experts in complementary fields of the project: anthropology, psychiatry, social science, health and climate change. On the basis of the networking activity developed in NYC, some possible experts to be invited are: Sheta Low (CUNY), Mindy Fullilove (NSP), Paul Barach (TJU).

##\$CON-SOR-CS## ##\$PRJ-MGT-PM## ##\$QUA-LIT-QL## ##\$WRK-PLA-WP##

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Part B-2**4. CV of the researcher****PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Family name, First name: FAVA, FEDERICA

Researcher unique identifier(s): <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1284-9373>

Date of birth: 21/05/1983

Nationality: ITALIAN

• EDUCATION

- 2023 Psychology for inhabiting (16 hours, module 1)
Padua University – Department of General Psychology
Award date: 22/05/2023
- 2022 National Scientific Accreditation as Professor in Urban Planning and Design, Italy
- 2021 Licence to practice as architect
Vanvitelli University, Department of Architecture, Aversa, Italy
- 2015 PhD in Architecture and Construction – Space and Society
Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Architecture and Design, Italy
Luca Reale PhD Supervisor
Award date: 16/06/2015
- 2011 Master's Degree APAU – Architecture, Planning and Urban Design
Sapienza University of Rome, Architecture department, Italy
Award date: 21/06/2011
- 2010 Bio-ecologic Architecture (200 hours, modules A and B)
ANAB National Association of Bio-ecologic Architecture (Rome, IT)

• CURRENT POSITION(S)

- 25/07/2023 Scientific coordinator of the *We-Z* project (European Urban Initiative-Innovative Action 2023)
Roma Tre University – Department of Architecture, Rome, Italy
- 01/03/2023 Assistant Professor for Urban planning and Design in the project *CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active Innovation for Sustainable Society*
Roma Tre University – Department of Architecture, Rome, Italy
- 17/07/2023/ Visiting scholar
The New School – Parson School of Design, New York, US
- 06/05/2021 Coordinator of the Urban Studies module in the Master Environmental Humanities
Roma Tre University. Teaching team: G. Caudo, M. Baioni, M. Pietropaoli

Note 1. I will be part of the Research Project of National Interest (PRIN) *Plastic or elastic? Exploring the spatialities of post-Covid 19*, selected and funded by the Italian Ministry of University and Research (MUR). Start date: 18/10/2023.

• PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- 2018 – 2022 Research Fellow for *OpenHeritage* project (Horizon 2020, from 01/11/2018, confirmed annually)
Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture, Rome, Italy
- 2021 Coordinator of Roma Tre research group for the Italian Pavillion *Resilient Community* at the XVII Architecture Biennale of Venice (from 01/02/2022 to 21/11/2021)
- 2019 Guest Researcher (from 01/09/2019 to 30/11/2019)
Newcastle University, Global Urban Research Unit, Newcastle, UK
- 2019 Research Member for the FedercasaLab (from 10/01/2019 to 10/08/2019)
Federcasa – National Italian Housing Federation and Housing Europe Member, Italy
- 2017 – 2018 Research Fellow for *What homes for what inhabitants? project* (from 15/06/2017 to 14/06/2018)
IUAV University of Venice, Design and Planning Department in complex environment, Italy
- 2017 Research Member (from 21/06/2017 to 31/08/2017)
MAXXI National Museum of XXI Century Arts, Exhibition curated by Pippo Ciorra: *The theaters of culture. Ephemeral projects for the eternal city*
- 2013 – 2015 Research Member for *Four Roman Districts* project (from 01/01/2013 to 31/05/2015)
Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Architecture, Rome, Italy

• **FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS**

- 2018 Research fellowship (from 01/09/2018 to 31/10/2018) titled geoPORTal of TOols & Data for sustaInable Management of coAstal and maRine Environment PORTODIMARE - Interreg V – B Adriatic Ionian (ADRION) Programme, IUAV University of Venice, Italy
- 2018 Best paper under 40 at XXI National Conference SIU Italian Society of Urbanists, 06th – 08th June
- 2013 Mention for the *Chip-in* project presented in the competition launched by the Biennial of Public Space, Rome, Italy. With: D. Ottaviani, M. Caponera and E. Peruzzi
- 2010 – 2011 *KIUI* project funded by Youth in Action programme - European Commission. With: Orizzontale collective. Project team: J. Ammendola, J. L. Cano, G. Grant, M. Manfra, N. M. Asli, R. Pantaleoni, S. Ragazzo.
- 2010 *Live_Swap_Share* project, awarded among twelve winner of the competition Newitalianblood. Project team: L. Marinelli, S. Manzari, F. Russo, L. Guastalegname, Z. Magliozzi, L. Corvino
- 2008 *FLUX_IN(G)PROGRESS* project, awarded among ten winners of the international student competition launched by XI Architecture Biennale of Venice. Project team: Vigorito, A. Sperduti, F. Russo, L. Patrizi, M. C. Orizzonte, C. Micucci, L. Marinelli, Z. Magliozzi.

• **TEACHING ACTIVITIES**

- 2022 Tutor for the Summer School, *Alongaline* (27/08/2022 to 04/09/2022)
Organized by Roma Tre, IUAV and Camerino University, AA School, ENSAV, TU Delft
- 2021 Coordinator for the Workshop, *Commons Futures: Glimpses on how we will live together*
Organized by Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture. With: G. Caudo and the participation of H. Oevermann (Humbolt University, Berlin).
- 2021 – 2022 Teaching assistant, Urban Planning Lab, held by G. Caudo, Roma Tre University, Italy
- 2020 – 2021 Teaching assistant, Urban Planning Lab, held by M. Ranzato, Roma Tre University, Italy
- 2018 Seminars cycle at the Pellestrina Summer School *Marginal territories but not marginalized. Possible scenarios for Pellestrina* (11/06/2018 to 22/06/2018)
Organized by IUAV University of Venice and MIT School of Engineering (IT, MA)
- 2017 Tutor for the Pellestrina Summer School (from 29/05/2017 to 09/06/2017)
Reinventig Places. Venice/Mose. A study on a temporary site between the lagoon and the sea,
Organized by IUAV University of Venice and MIT School of Engineering (IT, MA)
- 2017 – 2018 Teaching Assistant, Lab of Urban and Territorial Analysis, held by L. Fregolent
Venice University of IUAV, Italy
- 2012 – 2013 Teaching Assistant, Design Atelier 1, Lab of Urban and Territorial Analysis, Sapienza University of Rome, Architecture Department, Italy
- 2011 – 2012 Teaching Assistant, Design Atelier 1, Lab of Urban and Territorial Analysis, Sapienza University of Rome, Architecture Department, Italy
- 2010 – 2011 Teaching Assistant, Design Atelier 1, Lab of Urban and Territorial Analysis, Sapienza University of Rome, Architecture Department, Italy

Note 2. I held several lectures in masters and courses at IUAV University of Venice, Roma Tre University, Polytechnic University of Milan, Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Faculté La Cambre-Horta

• **CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS**

- 2023 **Chair** for the session *Heritage making and un-making, how to reinvent the urban legacy* curated by G. Caudo, Mauro Baioni, F. Fava, A. Cicerchia, F. Marucci at the 11th AISU Congress *Beyond the gaze. Interpreting and understanding the city*, Ferrara, 13-16 September.
Presenter at Prague-Heritages Conference *Past and Present - Built and Social* organized by ArchitectureMPS, Praga and Online, 28-30 June.
- 2022 Presenter at all' AESOP Annual Congress *Space for Species: Redefining Spatial Justice*. University of Tartu, Tartu and Online, 25-29 July.
Presenter at the conference *Changing cities V: Spatial, Design, Landscape, Heritage and Socio-Economic dimensions, Making our cities resilient in time of pandemics*. University of Thessaly, 20-25 June.
Presenter at the XXIV National Conference SIU, *Worthing values for urban planning* Brescia University, 23-24 June.
- 2021 Presenter at the 14th edition of the International Forum on Urbanism (IFoU) conference *From dichotomies to dialogues*, at TU Delft [online], 25-27 November.

- Presenter at the XXIII National Conference SIU, *Downscaling, rightsizing*, at Polytechnic University of Turin [online], 21-23 June.
- Presenter at the Seminar cycle *Lesson from Covid-19: pandemic and mutations in research fields*, at Roma Tre University, 20 January.
- Presenter at the EURA conference 2021 *Contradictions shaping Urban Futures* Oslo School of Architecture [online], 6-7 May.
- 2020 Presenter at the Seminar cycle titled *In Between Theory, Design and Practice* jointly organized by the research centre LoUISe of the Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta and the Department of Architecture of the Roma Tre University [online], 25 June.
- Chair** for the session *The ethics and aesthetics of adaptive-reuse* curated by F. Fava and L. Veldepaus at the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies - ACHS 2020 Futures. University College of London, UK, 26-30 August.
- 2019 Presenter at the conference *Progetti per il paese* (Project for the country), Urbanpromo Turin, 14 November
- Coordinator** of the parallel session *Commons regulations and Heritage* at the 7th Informed Cities Forum *Who profits from heritage? Communities, capital and urban space*. With E. De Nictolis. Warsaw, 15-16 October.
- Presenter at Venice Aesop Annual Conference 2019 *Planning in transition*; Coordinator at the same Conference of the roundtable *Public housing as a driver for urban regeneration: preliminary evidence from the FedercasaLAB*, 9-14 July. With FedercasaLab.
- Presenter at the XXI Conference of the Società Italiana di Urbanistica - National Institute of Planning (SIU), *Italian planning and the 2030 Agenda*, University of Bari, Italy, 5-7 June.
- 2018 Presenter at the 58th ERSA Congress *Places for People: Innovative, Inclusive and livable Regions*, University College Cork, 28-31 August.
- Presenter at the XXI Conference of the Società Italiana di Urbanistica - National Institute of Planning (SIU) *Borders, Movements, Place, Policy for the city in transition*, University of Florence, 6-8 June
- Presenter at the Conference *Abitare la città, abitare la casa*, IUAV University of Venice, 18 April.
- 2017 Presenter at the 14th AHRA Conference *Architecture Festival & The City*, Birmingham School of Architecture and Design, 16-18 Nov.
- 2015 Presenter and exhibition at *Memorabilia. In the country of the last things*, Architecture Academy of Mendrisio, 9 May.
- 2014 **Chair and presenter** at the seminar *Spazi d'artificio. Dialoghi sulla città temporanea*, Sapienza University of Rome, May 8. With: L. Reale, J. L. Cano.
- 2013 Presenter at the International conference *Lit Cri '13*, DAKAM, Istanbul, 18-20 November.
- Presenter at the International conference *City, Memory, People*, Roma Tre University, Rome, 2-4 October
- 2012 Presenter at the International conference *Rebel Matter Radical Patterns*, University of Genova, 21-22 March

• REVIEWING ACTIVITIES

- 2020 – Editorial board, scientific journal QU3 – iQuaderni di UrbanisticaTre (recognised by ANVUR, the Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems (from 01/09/2020, ongoing)
- 2011 – 2015 Editorial board (collaborator), Hortus – Architecture journal

• MEMBERSHIPS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

- 2018 – Member, Società Italiana Urbanisti (SIU) - National Institute of Planning
- 2021 – Executive Board, Master in Environmental Humanities, Roma Tre University, Italy. From 04/05/2021, ongoing.
- 2021 – Triennial board, Master's degree in Economics and Management of Cultural Heritage, Department of Business Economics, Roma Tre University. Expert for the Architecture and Urban Planning. From 24/02/2021, ongoing.

• PUBLICATIONS

Monographs F. Fava, *Estate Romana. Tempi e pratiche della città effimera*, Quodlibet, Macerata 2017.

Edited books & F. Fava (eds.), *Ethics and aesthetics of adaptive heritage reuse in Europe*, Special Issue for the «Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development», forthcoming.

- Special Issues** F. Fava, E. Monaci, C. Toson (eds.), *Vuoto/pieno. I caratteri della Venezia che cambia*. «Engramma», 155, 2018. Monographic number. Online at: http://www.gramma.it/eOS/core/frontend/eos_goto.php?issue=155
L. Reale, F. Fava, J. Lopez Cano, (eds.), *Spazi d'artificio: dialoghi sulla città temporanea*, Quodlibet, Macerata 2016.
- Chapters** F. Fava, *The legacy of pleasure. The adaptive reuse of Devil Castle in Ghent*, in H. Oevermann, L. Polyák, H. Szemző, *Open Heritage*, Basel: Birkhäuser. Forthcoming: autumn 2023.
D. Merai, F. Fava, L. Veldpauw, *Mapping policies and regulations that impact Adaptive Heritage Reuse*, in H. Oevermann, L. Polyák, H. Szemző, *Open Heritage*, Basel: Birkhäuser. Forthcoming: autumn 2023.
H. Szemző, A. Tönkö, F. Fava, K. Sadowy, *Enabling Collaboration: Supporting Regional Integration*, in H. Oevermann, L. Polyák, H. Szemző, *Open Heritage*, Basel: Birkhäuser. Forthcoming: autumn 2023.
M. Baioni, G. Caudo, F. Celata, D. De Leo, F. Fava, E. Piselli, P. Tomasello, *Roma Caput Mundi. Il piano senza piano e il ritorno della programmazione*. In S. Armondi, V. Fedeli, C. Pacchi (eds.), *IX Rapporto sulle Città. L'attuazione del PNRR*, Il Mulino, forthcoming January 2024.
F. Fava, *Atto Secondo. Sulla scena quattro quartieri*, in F. De Matteis, L. Reale (eds.), *Quattro quartieri. Spazio urbano e spazio umano nella trasformazione dell'abitare pubblico a Roma*, Quodlibet, Macerata 2017, pp. 288-293.
_, *Vivere a tempo determinato*, in F. Fava, J. Lopez Cano, L. Reale (eds.), *Spazi d'artificio: dialoghi sulla città temporanea*, Quodlibet, Macerata 2016, pp. 15-24.
_, *Estate Romana*, in S. Marini, A. Bertagna, G. Menzietti (eds.), *Memorabilia. Nel paese delle ultime cose*, Aracne, Rome 2015, pp. 165-171.
- Proceedings** Caudo G., F. Fava, *Elettric Heritage: from technoscape to new urban commons*. Forthcoming for AMPS.
F. Fava, *Riusare patrimoni, integrare territori*. In Ranzato M., Badiani B. (eds., 2023), *Il progetto di urbanistica tra conflitto e integrazione: valori e meccanismi per un governo plurale del territorio*. Atti della XXIV Conferenza Nazionale SIU Dare valore ai valori in urbanistica, Brescia, Planum Publisher, Rome-Milan, pp. 71-76.
M. Ranzato, D. Cauciello, F. Fava, *NO-CITY – Designing across the urban pluriverse*. In L. Qu and M. van Dorst (eds., 2023), *From Dichotomies to Dialogues Connecting Discourses for a Sustainable Urbanism*. Proceedings of the 14th conference of the International Forum on Urbanism, 14th Edition 2021, pp. 69-78.
F. Fava, F. Cannella, *Per una conservazione abitata: il caso dello Scugnizzo Liberato di Napoli*. In Caudo G., Paone F., Sampieri A. (eds., 2021), *Patrimonio in azione. Atti della XXIII Conferenza Nazionale SIU Downscaling, rightsizing. Contrazione demografica e riorganizzazione spaziale*, Turin, 17-18 June 2021, vol. 6, Planum Publisher e Società degli Urbanisti, Rome-Milan, pp. 132-136.
F. Fava, G. Caudo, F. Cannella, *Dalle pratiche alle politiche di heritage adaptive reuse nei paesi del Sud Europa: Italia, Spagna e Portogallo a confronto*, in AA.VV., *Atti della XXII Conferenza Nazionale SIU. L'Urbanistica italiana di fronte all'Agenda 2030. Portare territori e comunità sulla strada della sostenibilità e della resilienza*, Matera-Bari 5-6-7 June 2019, Planum Publisher, Rome-Milan 2020, pp. 1470-1474.
F. Fava, 2019, *La casa al centro. Prospettive anti-displacement nell'abitare sociale*, online at: <https://urbanpromo.it/2019/eventi/superamento-delle-barriere-allabitare-citta-accessibili-a-tutti/>
M. Basso, F. Fava, *Housing Venice. Dalle pratiche alle politiche dell'abitare nella città del turismo globale*, in AA. VV., *Atti della XXI Conferenza Nazionale SIU. CONFINI, MOVIMENTI, LUOGHI. Politiche e progetti per città e territori in transizione*, Florence 6-8 June 2018, Planum Publisher, Rome-Milan 2019, pp. 49-55. **Best paper under 40.**
F. Fava, *Il progetto intermedio come luogo dell'empowerment. Esempi di nuove pratiche nelle città europee*, in M. Cerasoli (eds.) *Città, Memoria, Gente*, Roma Tre-Press, Rome 2015, pp. 1267 - 1272.
_, *Doing in the meanwhile*, in M. Gausa, M. Ricci (eds.) *Rebel Matters Radical Patterns*, Genoa University Press, Genova 2014, pp. 547-553.
_, *Writing the city in the 'Meanwhile'. Three memos for our millennium*, in E. Duyan, A. Günögr (eds.), *Literature and Urban Space*, MSGÜ, Istanbul 2013, pp. 25-38.

Journal Articles

- G. Caudo, F. Fava, H. Oevermann, *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>
- M. Basso, F. Fava, L. Fregolent, *Resisting Venice: individual and collective housing responses to tourism gentrification*. «Journal of Cultural Geography», 2023. 40.
 DOI: 10.1080/08873631.2023.2215399
- F. Fava, *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>
- G. Caudo, F. Fava, *Concinnity. The contemporary project of the city/// Co-adaptive territories. Towards resilient heritage reuse*, «AND Rivista Di Architetture, Città E Architetti», 2021, 40.
 Online at: <https://and-architettura.it/index.php/and/article/view/390>.
- F. Fava, *Ongoing adaptive reuse: patterns of heritage resilience before and after COVID-19*, «Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development», 2022, Vol. ahead-of-print No. ahead-of-print. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCHMSD-06-2021-0116>.
- _, *Healing architecture, healing city*, «Territorio», 2021, 97, pp. 14-15. Introduction to the special session curated by the author.
- _, *Towards healing urbanities. Perspectives to repair a broken world*, «Territorio», 2021, 97, pp. 16-21.
- _, *Deep Heritage, Roma, feste e gioie d'estate*. «Vuoto», 2021, 3, pp. 22-26. ISBN 9788894576924.
- G. Caudo, F. Fava, *Acuti. Realtà e traiettorie urbane nella pandemia*. «Il Bo Live», online at: <https://ilbolive.unipd.it/it/news/acuti-realta-traiettorie-urbane-pandemia>.
- A. Almadori, P. Capriotti, F. Fava, E. Maranghi, A. Santangelo, *Rigenerazione urbana e abitare accessibile: l'esperienza del FedercasaLab*, «Archivio di Studi Urbani e Regionali», 130, 2021, pp. 49-52.
- F. Fava, E. Maranghi, *Rigenerare attraverso la casa accessibile: analisi e prospettive a partire al ruolo delle aziende casa*, «Archivio di Studi Urbani e Regionali», 130, 2021, pp. 78-99.
- P. Capriotti, F. Fava, E. Maranghi, A. Santangelo, *Verso un patrimonio culturale abitato. Prospettive di valorizzazione attraverso la casa*, «Lieu dossier», *Habiter et fabriquer le patrimoine urbain?*, 7 octobre 2019. Online at: www.reseau-lieu.archi.fr/a46.
- F. Fava, *Abitare patrimoni a tempo. Prospettive di rigenerazione a partire da Venezia*, «Territorio», 88, 2019, pp. 132-140.
- F. Fava, L. Fregolent, *Report dal fronte casa. Storie, quantità e prospettive della residenza pubblica veneziana*, «Archivio di studi urbani e regionali», 125, 2019, pp. 94-119.
- F. Fava, *Summertime. Times and Cultures of Coexistence in Public Spaces*, «Architecture and Culture», 6:3, 2018, pp. 399-409.
- _, *Vuoti di normalità. Evoluzioni della casa veneziana nell'era del turismo globale*, «Engramma», 155, 2018. Online at: http://www.engramma.it/eOS/index.php?id_articolo=3408 [ultimo accesso] 04/05/2018.

Reviews

- F. Fava, *Essere spontanei nella città del XXI secolo, o dell'adattarsi*, «Territorio», 95, 2020, pp. 181-183.
- _, *Fundamentals. 14° Mostra Internazionale di Architettura*, «Hortus», 82, 2014.
- _, *L'architettura del fallimento*, «Hortus», n. 78, 2014.
- _, *Città, Globalizzazione, diritti. Un incontro con Saskia Sassen*, «Hortus», 73, 2013.
- _, *Action: what you can do with the city*, «Hortus», 68, 2013.
- _, *LentSpace: un progetto nel tempo vuoto*, «Hortus», n. 68, 2013.
- _, *I paint therefore I am*, «Hortus», 61, 2012.
- _, *Secchi B. On Mobility: infrastrutture per la mobilità e costruzione del territorio metropolitana: linee guida per un per un progetto integrato*, «Hortus», 60, 2012.
- _, *L'atmosfera scolpita*, «Hortus», 60, 2012.
- _, *La metropoli contemporanea e le sue genti*, «Hortus», 56, 2012.
- _, *Sudjic Deyan, Architettura e potere: come i ricchi e i potenti hanno dato forma al mondo*, «Hortus», 2012.
- _, *Global Service Jam Roma 2012*, in «Hortus», 2012.
- _, *Ugo Mattei, Beni comuni, un manifesto*, «Hortus», 2011.

NB: texts published in «Hortus» are available online at: <http://www.vg-hortus.it/>.

- Projects**
- F. Fava, J. Lopez Cano, E. Lucantoni, D. Ottaviani, *Stuff it*, in A. Bertagna, M. Giberti (eds.) *The Unnecessary Recycling*, Aracne Press, Ariccia 2015, pp. 110-111, 113.
- G. Strappa, *Infrastrutture, campagna, tessuti urbani a Partinico*, in A. Sciascia (eds.), *Costruire la seconda natura. La città in estensione in Sicilia fra Isola delle femmine e Partinico*, Gangemini, Rome 2014, pp. 222-225.
- M. Caponera, F. Fava, D. Ottaviani, E. Peruzzi, *ChipIn. Un gioco urbano per sincronizzare la città*, in «Urbanistica Dossier», 6, 2014, pp. 207-209.
- L. Reale, “Where is the core?”: *Spazio pubblico lineare nel quartiere Tuscolano a Roma*, «Hortus», 2011, Online at: http://www.vg-hortus.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1459:where-is-the-core&catid=3:il-raccolto&Itemid=4
- Editing**
- F. De Matteis, M. R. Guarini, L. Reale (eds.), *Roma cerca casa. La ridefinizione degli alloggi di edilizia residenziale pubblica come risposta alla domanda abitativa*, Maggioli, Santarcangelo di Romagna 2016.

5. Capacity of the Participating Organisation(s)

5.1 Template table: Overview of Participating Organisations

Organisation role	PIC	Legal Entity Short Name	Academic organisation (Y/N)	Country	Name of Supervisor
Beneficiary	999866107	RTU	Y	Italy	Giovanni Caudo
Associated partner for outgoing phase (mandatory for GF)	997816594	UVA	Y	USA	Jenny Roe
Associated partner for secondment (optional)	957896147	NSP	Y	USA	Evren Uzer

5.2 Template table: Capacity of the Participating Organisations

Choose one of:

Beneficiary (compulsory)

Associated partner linked to a beneficiary (if applicable)

Associated partner for outgoing phase (compulsory for GF only)

Associated partner for secondment (optional)

Associated partner for non-academic placement (optional)

Beneficiary	Roma Tre University, RTU, Italy
General description	<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Its Department of Architecture (DA) assembles faculties coming from the former Departments of Planning, Architecture, Urban Studies, and some elements from the Mathematics Department. DA aims to stimulate innovation and improve adaptation of the architectural disciplines in their whole spectrum and to support a long tradition of heritage and planning study.</p>
Role and profile of supervisor	<p>Giovanni Caudo is full professor in Urban Planning at RTU, where he is lectures in Urban Planning Laboratory, member of the Ph.D. board <i>Landscapes of the contemporary city. Policies, techniques and visual studies</i> and coordinator of the Research Commission of the DA. He was member of the Directors of Roma Tre University Board, the Academic Senate, and the executive board of the Italian Society of Urban Planners (SIU). He was a National representative (2011-2013) at the Executive Committee of AESOP, Association European Schools of Planning.</p> <p>Caudo is also an experienced planner. As Commissioner of Urban Planning in Rome (2013-2015) and President of III Municipality of Rome (2018-2021), he supported institutional innovation and developed urban regeneration policies, while today he is President of the Special Commission for the National Recovery Plan in Rome to advace and monitor the realization of the plan.</p>
Key research facilities, Infrastructure and Equipment	<p>The fellow will be provided with desk space, software, WIFI access, printer and telephone at AD where she will have also access to a co-working space. The researcher will have access to the library services and laboratories. She will contribute to seminars and interdisciplinary dialogues held in the DA, particularly in collaboration with the department of Humanities and the board of the II level master Environmental Humanities. In this context, she will part of the Vigne Nuove Living Lab, led by the RTU researchers working with the newly established Healing Community.</p>
Previous and current involvement in EU-funded research and training programs, actions, projects	<p>Caudo is currently research member of the RTU unit for the national project <i>CHANGES – Cultural Heritage Active Innovation for Sustainable Society</i> (2022-2025), funded by NextGeneration EU, and scientific manager of the <i>We-Z</i> project (European Urban Initiative-Innovative Action 2023).</p> <p>He was scientific coordinator of the Roma Tre research unit in <i>OpenHeritage, Organizing, Promoting and ENabling HERitage Reuse through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment</i>, a four-years long project, funded by European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (2018-2022). He was research member of <i>SoPHIA – Social Platform for Holistic Impact Heritage Assessment</i> project, coordinated by the Department of Business Studies of Roma Tre (2020-2022). With the support of Lazio Region, he funded and coordinated the <i>Laboratorio Città Corviale</i>, a project aimed at fostering modern heritage regeneration via cultural-social actions and policy. At national level, he gained experience as coordinator of RTU research unit in Research Project of National Interest (PRIN) such as: <i>Post-metropolitan territories as emergent urban forms: sustainability, dwelling, governing</i> (2011-2014); <i>Plastic or elastic? Exploring the spatialities of post-Covid 19</i> (funded by MUR, start date 18/10/2023).</p> <p>Among others, DA is partner of the HERILAND project, a pan-European research and training network on cultural heritage in relation to Spatial Planning and Design, funded under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie (Horizon 2020).</p>

Associated partner for outgoing phase	University of Virginia, UVA, United States
General description	The UVA is a public institute of higher education, located in Charlottesville, Virginia USA. UVA was founded in 1819 thanks to Thomas Jefferson, who conceived as cross-disciplinary, revolutionary environment for education. Nowadays, it ranks 119 in Best Global Universities and 25 in the 2022-23 edition of Best Colleges is National Universities. UVA has more than 23,000 students, more than 3,000 full-time academic faculty and 17,000 academic faculty and staff. The School of Architecture (SA) is one of 12 schools at UVA and has over 600 students and around 100 faculty and staff. The SA has 4 departments: Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Planning and Architectural History.
Role and profile of supervisor	Jenny Roe is an endowed professor in the Department of Urban Planning in the School of Architecture at UVA, where she directs the Center for Design and Health. She co-leads several research projects exploring coastal resiliency and green infrastructure interventions (see below). She has served at an executive level for the University on several senior committees, including the pan-university wide Promotions and Tenure Committee (2017 to 2020). She currently serves on two Ph.D. committees in the School. She is an environmental psychologist whose research interests converge around restorative environments and mental health.
Key research facilities, Infrastructure and Equipment	The researcher will be provided with desk space and WIFI access. She will have access to the library facilities and research data services. She will have the opportunity to attend a diverse range of lectures and seminars held at SA and across the University, to present and get feedback on her research from a range of faculty.
Previous and current involvement in EU-funded research and training programmes/actions/projects	Roe was a co-investigator on the EU grant via project partner, Heriot Watt University: <i>MP4 Making Places Profitable, Public and Private Open Space</i> , EU Interreg IVB programme for the North Sea Region. She is the former Principal Investigator (PI) of (among other) two USA National Institute’s for Health (NIH) awards: <i>The Emotional, Physical and Cognitive Benefits of Purposeful Green Space Activities on Seniors</i> ; <i>The Impact of Urban Walking on Public Health</i> . She is currently Co-PI, on a \$5M National Science Foundation award called <i>Co-Creating Resilient Futures: Synergistically Building Social, Natural, and Built Capitals with Coastal Communities</i> , and a Research Advisor to a \$1M funded USDA Forest Service Urban & Community Forestry Program, called <i>Co-creating an equitable nationwide community forestry public awareness and education messaging campaign</i> .

Associated partner for secondment	The New School – Parsons School of Design, NSP, United States
General description	NSP, based in NYC, is one of the leading institutions for art and design education and the only American art and design school within a comprehensive university – The New School – which also houses a rigorous liberal arts college and a progressive performing arts school. Graduate students draw on the university's extensive resources to challenge convention and innovate, improving people's lives directly and preparing for an evolving world. NSP also has a campus in Paris as well as projects and partnerships around the world. It engages with design from diverse perspectives, ranging from integrated and transdisciplinary to strategic design and management.
Role and profile of supervisor	Evren Uzer, is Associate Professor of Urban Planning at School of Design Strategies at NSP. She is an urban planner and designer and community practitioner at Collective for Community, Culture and Environment, a consultancy group composed of women members working for communities on equity and sustainability matters. She is connected to Critical Heritage Studies Association in Gothenburg Sweden where the cluster Heritage and Wellbeing has been developing in different ways. In NYC, Uzer has ongoing collaborations with community-based advocacy organizations such as NYC Parks GreenThumb Community Gardens and with an NGO in Izmir (HERITAGE-IZ), Turkey in the field of critical heritage study.
Key research facilities, Infrastructure and Equipment	The researcher will be provided with access to facilities as a visiting researcher including WIFI, the library facilities, research data services. She will have the opportunity to attend a diverse range of lectures and seminars held within NSP and opportunity to present and get feedback on her research from a range of faculty through research, scholarship and creative practice (RSCP) activities of School of Design Strategies.
Previous and current involvement in EU-funded research and training programmes/actions/projects	Evren Uzer was involved as early stage researcher from Istanbul Technical University to EU and EUA projects, such as Creativity in Higher Education (2007) and Survey of Female Academics (2008). She was one of the lead researchers for the project <i>Reconciliatory Heritage: Reconstructing Heritage in a Time of Violent Fragmentations</i> funded by Swedish Research Council (2016-2021). Uzer is also connected to <i>Curating the City</i> project network of researchers, from University of Gothenbrug School of Design and Crafts. She was co-PI for <i>Heritage and Urban Resistance: Exploring Identity Politics, Commons and Conflict</i> funded by Swedish National Heritage Board. She currently has US and her home institution-based funding to support her ongoing RSCP in the area of community engagement.

6. Additional ethics information

No additional ethic information needs to be described.

7. Additional information on security screening

No additional security issues need to be described.

8. Environmental considerations in light of the MSCA Green Charter

The project will do the most to align to all principles of the MSCA Green Charter, following the respective guidance material. Embracing the 3R – reduce, reuse, recycle – as leading guidance of each activity, particular attention will be paid to:

- 1) promote green purchasing for project-related materials, and specifically for public activities such as workshops or focus groups that will be part of the action-research work in NYC and in Rome;
- 2) ensure the sustainability of project events, applying the European Commission's guidelines for the organization of sustainable events;
- 3) in so doing, the project will encourage the use of environmentally friendly services and accommodation and, whenever implying long-distance travel, online meetings will be preferred over in-person one;
- 4) in respect with forms of transport, it will be compliant with Roma Tre University travel policy in term of sustainable mobility and objective of low-emission reduction;
- 5) develop awareness on environmental sustainability by presenting the green approach supported by the research during organized seminars, workshops, action-research work open to the public.

9. Required for Global Fellowships only: Letter(s) of commitment from associated partners (hosting the of outgoing phase)

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SARC Visitor Scholar Approval Letter

Office of the Dean

Prepared by Andrew Mondschein, Associate Dean of Research

September 13th, 2023

Per this letter, **Federica Fava**, has met the criteria for appointment as a visitor scholar at the University of Virginia, Institute for Marie Skłodowska-Curie (MSC) Postdoctoral Research Fellowship for a period of two academic years, each of 9 months duration, the first beginning 27 August 2024, and the second beginning 26 August 2025¹. The Dean of the School of Architecture approves perquisites including a University Identification Card, use of the University library system and the use of a desk in the School of Architecture or other location on Grounds.

Visitor Scholar General Information

1. Federica Fava, federica.fava@uniroma3.it
2. Home Institution: Roma Tre University
3. Description of work/research and reason for the visit: Dr Fava's project focuses on the potential of performative heritage practices related to urban regeneration to prompt affective wellbeing among participants and create a restorative environment for citizens, influencing individual and collective health. In so doing, the project aims to advance resilient and responsive urban ecosystems, starting with heritage assets' use and transformative interdisciplinary approaches from heritage, environmental psychology, culture and urban planning. By focusing on this interaction, the research aims to incorporate emotional and cultural aspects within urban regeneration of heritage environments, innovating and expanding the modes through which preventive urbanism can occur. Dr Fava aims to develop new research competences to be transferred to the host institution in the field of health and urban studies. The overarching aim of the project is to explore the potential of heritage making in health and wellbeing, and in doing so to update planning theory and practice.
4. Requests: UVA email, UVA library access, desk space in Campbell Hall or in the vicinity of.

The aforementioned visitor scholar must follow all regulatory requirements and University policies listed below that apply to their activities while at UVA.

Appointment Description

Visiting scholars are appointed, often for short terms, so that they may participate in scholarly or research activities in a sponsoring department or school. They serve without pay except with the written approval of the executive vice president and provost. They do not participate formally in instruction. Individuals who participate formally in instruction should be appointed as visiting faculty, if appropriate, or as lecturers.

Policy Statement

¹ Exact start and finish dates to be confirmed on award of fellowship.

[REDACTED]

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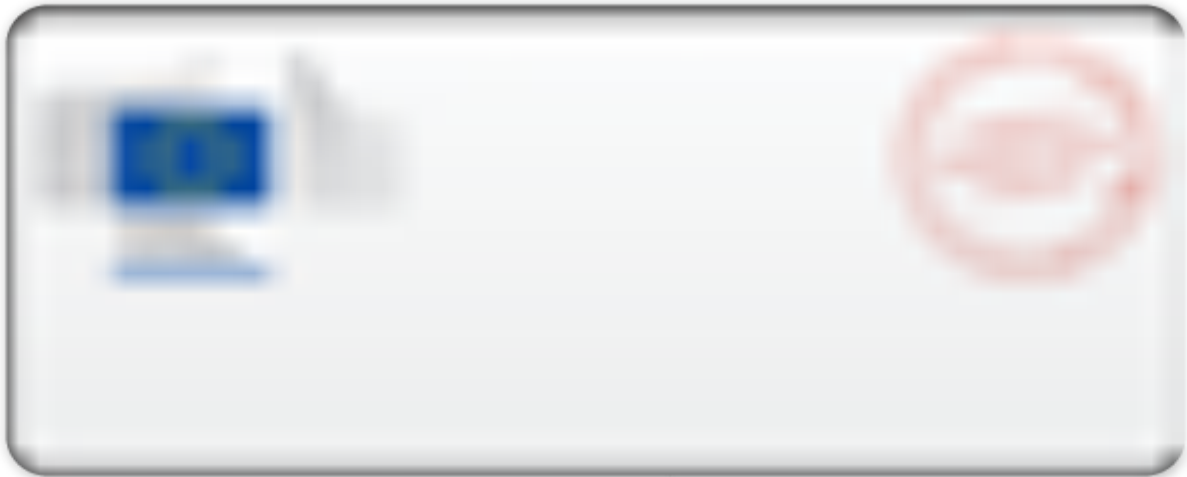
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