OPEN
HERITAGE

People. Places. Potential.

OpenHeritage: Deliverable 7.2

Inception report

December, 2018

Project Full Title	Organizing, Promoting and Enabling Heritage Re-use through Inclusion, Technology, Access, Governance and Empowerment	
Project Acronym	OpenHeritage	
Grant Agreement No.	776766	
Coordinator	Metropolitan Research Institute (MRI)	
Project duration	June 2018 – May 2021 (48 months)	
Project website	www.openheritage.eu	
Work Package	Project management	
Deliverable	Inception report	
Delivery Date	10.12.2018	
Author(s)	Andrea Tönkő and Hanna Szemző MRI	
Contributor(s)	Levente Polyák (Eutropian), Julia Baudier 8Eutropian), Beitske Boonstra (UGENT), Karim van Knippenberg (UGENT), Markus Kip (UBER), Katarzyna Sadowy (OW SARP), Iryna Novak (ICLEI), Joep Erik de Roo (Eurodite), Rolf Novy-Huy (Stiftung trias), Christian Darr (Stiftung trias) John Pendlebury (UNEW), Loes Veldpaus (UNEW),Vesna Boskovic (Platoniq), Olivier Schulbaum (Platoniq), Celina Adriano (CML), Elena De Nictolis (Luiss)	
Dissemination level:	Public (PU)	X
	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (CO)	

Table of Contents

Executive summary

This document summarizes the activities and outcomes of the Inception period of OpenHeritage, running from June to November 2018. These involved a range of assessment and prioritizing activities, synergy building, strengthening the network among Consortium partners, and project promotion/dissemination.

The OpenHeritage project intends to create a sustainable model of heritage asset management. The project puts at its centre the idea of inclusive governance of cultural heritage sites, which implies the empowerment of the heritage community throughout the redevelopment processes. The inclusive governance model calls for the incorporation of stakeholder coalitions into such processes, the integration of resources, and the exploration of innovative financial models. Inclusive governance allows for transforming abandoned cultural heritage (CH) sites into a major opportunity for community cohesion, social integration, innovative bottom-up economic activities, and employment creation.

In order to achieve its goal of developing an inclusive model of CH governance, OpenHeritage pursues several objectives. The consortium will produce a macro-level evaluation of current CH re-use practices in Europe, conduct an in-depth analysis of good practices of CH re-use in 16 Observatory Cases, test these practices in six Cooperative Heritage Labs (CHLs), deliver a toolbox that supports their transferability, and promotes the uptake of OpenHeritage's model.

The first six months of the project were spent focusing on solidifying the operational framework: making sure that not only the different work packages function properly, but that interlinkages are built between them and project level communication is flawless. These are essential, as many tasks, but especially the work in the CHLs and the analysis of the Observatory Cases requires the coordinated effort of the entire consortium.

The Inception report focuses on creating an account of the events, activities and goals of the first six months, all embedded into the general framework of the project goals. Thus, in the first section of the report a brief summary of the context and the overall objectives of the project are presented, followed in section two by the details of the project's progress to date. This includes the overview of what has been achieved in the six Work Packages (WPs), a brief account of the current status of the CHLs and finally the developments in the Heritage Points, which will provide the digital tool to engage the heritage community.

The report reflects the special attention CHLs received during the first six months. It has been the intention from month one to make sure that all consortium partners understand the characteristics, opportunities and needs of the CHLs, in terms of physical condition, available and applicable financing structures, the heritage value they carry and their symbolic and social value for the local and trans-local heritage community.

OPEN
HERITAGE

Similarly, the work has already begun regarding Heritage Points, which are the online individual platforms of CHLs and have outstanding importance for the long-term sustainability of the project results. Heritage Points are linked to the main project website but will also be accessible as individual websites in local languages. Establishing the interlinkages and synergies among the various points of the project's multi-purpose website, composed of the main website and the Heritage Points, is challenging in terms of content and technology. To facilitate this process, preparatory measures have already begun for the development of the Heritage Points in the inception phase, making sure that the structure of the project websites accommodates it appropriately.

Finally, beyond content related and standard project activities, the first six months were very intensive in terms of project management and dissemination as well. The final project team was assembled, the first two Consortium meetings were organised, communication flows were established, project tasks were refined, and the visual identity of the project was designed. Nine deliverables were submitted to the EC so far, three of which are the detailed Work Plans of the Work Packages which have already been operating in the reporting period. The remaining six present the overarching principles and strategies to be understood and observed by all consortium members from the very beginning of OpenHeritage. Three "ethical deliverables" set out the guidelines for closely complying with EU ethical standards; further deliverables set out the consortium's communication strategy, data management plan, and its quality assurance and risk management methods. The final part of section two concentrates on these activities.

The report closes with a third section, which provides details about the most important activities the upcoming project phase will focus on, and the Annex includes the agenda of the two consortium meetings so far.

OPEN
HERITAGE

List of abbreviations

CA	Consortium Agreement
CH	Cultural heritage
CHL	Cooperative Heritage Labs
CML	Camara Municipal de Lisboa
CMP	Municipal Heritage Charter
D1.1	Deliverable 1.1
EC	European Commission
GA	Grant Agreement
LAP	Local Action Plan
MRI	Metropolitan Research Institute
PMB	Project Management Board
T1.1	Task 1.1
TL	Task leader
TWBPT	Tyne and Wear Building Preservation Trust Limited
UNEW	Newcastle University
WP	Work package
WPL	Work package leader

1 Project Synopsis

The OpenHeritage project aims at creating, testing and optimising an inclusive governance model of adaptive heritage re-use, and a supportive toolbox based on consortium expertise, systematically gathered evidence from thematically and geographically dispersed Observatory Cases (OCs), and practical testing in similarly diverse Cooperative Heritage Labs (CHLs) to produce usable and transferable results. The OCs are innovative experiments of adaptive re-use in community and stakeholder integration, resource integration, financial management, and territorial integration that will be studied, whereas CHLs are adaptive re-use laboratories run by consortium members, where innovative solutions will be experimented with. The project puts at its centre the possibility of empowering the community in the redevelopment process of cultural heritage (CH) sites, both locally and on a wider scale, based on the concepts of heritage community and participatory culture. Inclusive governance also means incorporating a coalition of stakeholders into the re-use and maintenance process, the integration of resources, and exploring innovative financial and economic and business models.

The project operates with an open definition of heritage, not limited to listed assets but also involving those buildings, complexes, and spaces that have a symbolic or practical significance for local or trans-local heritage communities. It starts from the assumption that abandoned or underused official and potential cultural heritage (CH) sites not only pose a significant challenge for the public and private sectors, but also represent major opportunities for community cohesion, social integration, innovative bottom-up economic activities, and employment creation.

2 Project's progress to date

The project started on June 1st 2018, and the duration of the action will be 48 months. An inception phase, lasting for six months (June 2018 – November 2018), was planned and implemented in order to (1) ensure an effective start of the project; (2) identify proper sequencing of the activities planned under the project Work Packages (WPs); (3) create the project's visual identity (4); and ensure the establishment of proper cooperation and management mechanisms to facilitate smooth project implementation and ascertain sustainability of the project's outcome.

The inception phase involved several administrative steps (such as signing the Consortium Agreement), the establishment of basic project management arrangements and principles, and the fine-tuning of project activities.

2.1 Work on the project content

Work related to project content and management of the inception phase is summarized below under the activities undertaken in each Work Package (WP1-

WP6), with the abbreviation of the lead project partner indicated (in parenthesis) where relevant. It is than followed by the description of what was done in the CHLs and how the Heritage Points are being developed.

2.1.1 Work in WPs

WP1. Mapping of current heritage re-use policies and regulations in Europe (UNEW)

After the preparation of WP1 work plan in August 2018, the team started to work on developing a position paper per task for identifying the context and discuss definitions and focus. However, after several discussions with the Task Leaders of T1.2 and T1.3, WP1 leaders have chosen to slightly diverge from the initial work plan. They decided to change the task's focus from the position paper to developing the template for country specific collecting data sooner than initially planned. The team agreed on a work plan that makes each WP partner responsible for collecting data per country for all 3 Tasks to tackle language issues, which remains the case.
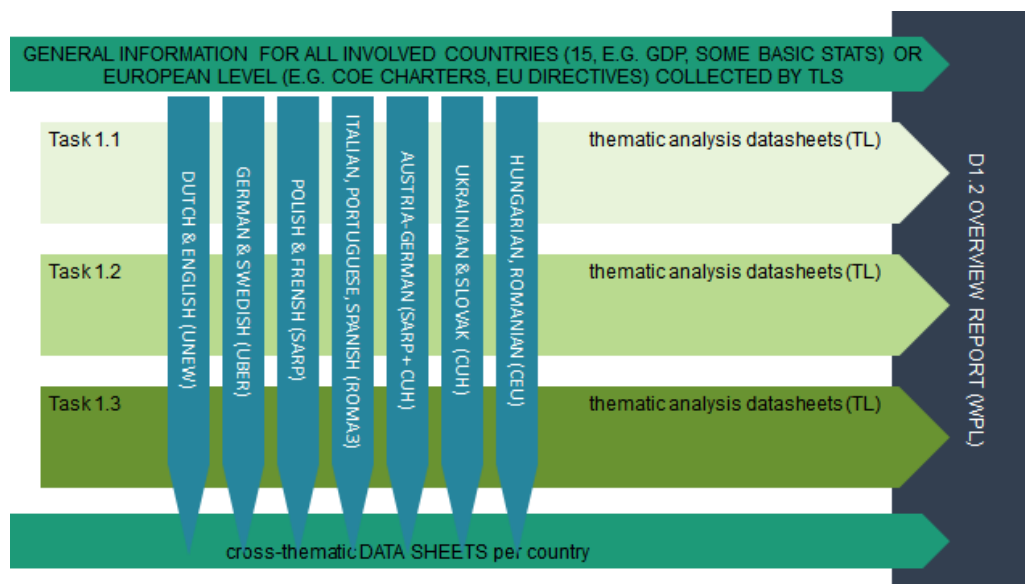
Figure 1: Draft template for data collection

Currently task leaders are working on developing and testing this data sheet template, to ensure the preparation of appropriate guidelines for WP partners to collect the data necessary for the macro analysis of the institutional and regulatory context of adaptive heritage re-use on the national, regional, and building level, including funding mechanisms and economic models, as required for WP1 / Deliverable 1.2.

WP2. Observatory cases

In Months 1-6, WP2 focused on building a common understanding of the Observatory Case studies (OCs), making sure that the analytical categories will be appropriate for a good and functional Complex Database, as well as on creating a coherence between WP2 and other work packages. In June 2018, at the Budapest kick-off meeting, a workshop focusing on aspects and indicators of the Observatory Case research (T2.1) was organised with all consortium partners. In August 2018, a detailed work plan for WP2 was produced and shared with partners. The feedback from partners was integrated in the finalized work plan (D2.1).

Although the project website development is part of WP6, the work was done connected to laying down the foundations of the complex database. In the course of the first six months several online meetings were organized between EUTROPIAN, the CENTER FOR URBAN HISTORY as well as MRI, ICLEI and PLATONIQ, to discuss details of the website (T6.1) and the database (T2.3). Furthermore, in order to prepare the ground for the Comparative Analysis of Observatory Cases (T2.2) and the Embedded transferability analysis (T2.4) several online and offline meetings were organized with EUTROPIAN, UBER and MRI, as well as online and offline interviews were conducted with multiple CHLs.

In November the first Observatory Case study visit was organised to Bratislava, including meeting and interviewing various stakeholders as well as shooting video interviews and a short footage about the specific Observatory Case in the location. This study visit provided the basis for the guidelines for the template and methodological support document for the Individual Reports on the Observatory Cases (D2.2) and Video Report on the Observatory Cases (D2.3). It was shared by EUTROPIAN with all partners in the Barcelona consortium meeting (November 28-29, 2018).

WP3. Evaluation of adaptive re-use management: contrasting policies and practices

Although WP3 starts in a later phase of the project (M13), some of the preparatory work has already begun in the inception phase. Skype meetings with WP and task leaders connected to other WPs were organised to gather information and coordinate partners' approaches from the very beginning of the project.

In addition, before the Barcelona meeting WP 3 leaders asked to formulate hypotheses that the steer research. The idea behind this initiative was that if hypotheses are well chosen based on current academic and policy debates and concerns of practice, OpenHeritage research could make more valuable contributions to these fields (academia, policy, and practice). As consortium partners have expertise in a diverse range of fields and practices (policy fields and academic disciplines include architecture, administration, financial management, sociology, heritage conservation, public policy etc.), leveraging this broad spectrum of expertise in hypothesis generation can increase the impact and relevance of OpenHeritage insights.

At the transferability session of the Barcelona meeting, these hypotheses were presented and discussed in detail.

WP4 Cooperative Heritage Labs

The first year for WP4 consist of setting up and preparing the 6 CHLs for the work that is to be done in project years 2 and 3. The preparatory work already began prior to the official beginning of the project, and as part of this process the partners responsible for the Berlin Lab,– Stiftung trias – realized that due to circumstances that had changed and a strained relationship with site's owner they would prefer to work on a different Lab. Thus, with the support of the European Commission instead of Raw-Gelände the Prädikow site was chosen as the place for intervention, where an old manorial building in the vicinity of Berlin is being refurbished and is in search of new functions by a group of co-housing activists.

A detailed work plan (T4.1) was developed and submitted by August 2018 to establish internal deliverables and deadlines for WP4 that can help CHL operators develop the Local Action Plans (LAPs) by month 12. The work plan identifies several internal deliverables (Overview of the current status, Plan for the timing of stakeholder meetings, Report on stakeholder and community involvement programs) that will contribute to the development of well-established, feasible and realistic Local Action Plans (also part of T4.1), which will guide the work of the first year conducted in the six CHLs.

In the course of the inception period several Skype meetings were held with the various CHL operators, and these virtual meetings worked well to guide the partners and receive inputs from them.

In the fall of 2018 MRI developed a template for the Overview, based on which each CHL operator created a focused summary of their respective CHL's current status. These documents include a short description of the site and its surroundings, list the main stakeholders, provide a SWOT analysis and describe the current financial schemes. They also provide a first overview of the possible ways of community involvement, ideas about applicable financial instruments supporting sustainable operation, and ideas about how the Heritage Points could support most efficiently the operation of individual CHLs during and after the project. Aside from improving existing good practices and solutions, efforts to overcome possible weaknesses and deficiencies are mentioned.

The documents provided the basis for the specifically designed Lab workshop during the Barcelona consortium meeting and will be used in the coming months also as the Heritage Points are being implemented by PLATONIQ.

WP5. Toolbox development

Since the Work Package will officially start in M7 (December 2018), only preparatory work has been done so far.

Ideas were shared with the various Task Leaders, the connectivity and relation to the other Work Packages has been explored and discussed, and a dedicated session on Work Package 5 for the second Consortium Meeting in Barcelona was prepared.

– A start has been made with the development of the Multi-purpose Website and Heritage Points (T5.2);
– Exploratory work on inclusive business models, presented at the 2nd consortium meeting (T5.4);
– A literature review has been conducted on community engagement in the adaptive re-use of heritage sites, which theoretically positions the need for a "toolbox", as part of the PhD research of Karim van Knippenberg (UGENT), resulting in a working paper shared with the OpenHeritage consortium before the Barcelona meeting.

On the 2nd consortium meeting in November 2018 in Barcelona, a session was specifically dedicated to Work Package 5 to initiate the WP. During this session, ideas and expectations of the function and role of a toolbox were discussed, as well as the connectivity between WP5 and the other WPs of OpenHeritage.

Work in WP5 officially began with this session on the 2nd Consortium Meeting. A detailed Work Plan for the Work Package will be delivered in M9, as part of T5.1. Content research for T5.1 and T5.3 begins in M7.

WP6. Dissemination and knowledge sharing

The implementation of Task 6.1 'Coordination of dissemination and knowledge sharing activities' was started in June 2018 (M1), with ICLEI as task leader, and MRI and EUTROPIAN contributing to the implementation.

The activities that were carried out in the reporting period include:

• The WP Work Plan was developed.
• The project Dissemination and Knowledge Sharing Strategy (Deliverable D6.1) was elaborated, reviewed and submitted.
• The tracking form for reporting project dissemination activities was set up, and project partners were encouraged to use it for submitting information about their dissemination actions.
• The questionnaire about partners' communication channels was prepared and disseminated among project partners.
• The project social media accounts on Twitter and Facebook were activated and are regularly updated.
• The project tagline was defined. For this, several versions of the project tagline were elaborated, and project partners were invited to vote on the most appealing version.
• The project's logo, colour scheme and typography were designed. These were disseminated to partners in the project design guide, which provides guidance on the project's visual identity.
• The project poster was prepared and used for the presentation of the project to external audiences.

- The project postcard was designed; its first edition was printed and distributed at various events.
- The project website domain was registered, and the project website became operational as a landing page. The structure of the website was determined, and the website design was outlined.

2.1.2 Current status overview of the Labs

As part of the WP4 activities, each of the CHLs had to prepare an internal deliverable about the current status of the Labs by end of November 2018. This deliverable will contribute to the draft LAPs of the CHLs. The first part of the overview gives a detailed description of the sites and their area (brief history, location, access, public administration, socio-economic characteristics etc.); explains the heritage dimension of the site, describes the main stakeholders, presents the current financial scheme of the operation, and includes a SWOT analysis. In the second part of the document, consortium partners responsible for a CHL share their first ideas for strengthening their respective Labs during the project, the main purpose of OpenHeritage's activity in the Lab, for overcoming weaknesses, possible innovative methods to introduce for increasing community involvement, possible management plans, and proposed information to share on their online platform (Heritage Points).

Also, supporting the work in the CHLs and providing more in-depth knowledge about them for the entire consortium surveys were conducted with each CHL (led by WP3's lead UBER). They helped to gain a new perspective and understanding about their needs, challenges, and strengths. This survey was designed also to feed into the work of WP1 and WP2. The main results show that in all six sites there is a core group of dedicated people, a strong relationship of trust, a variety of skills, and in most of the cases extensive partnerships and networks are existing. Moreover, first achievements have already been reached, often with very limited funds.

In the following, we give a summary of the individual CHLs, focusing on the specific features of the sites, the current stakeholders and financial schemes of operation, and the Lab partners' first ideas for development.

Pomáz-Nagykovácsi Puszta (Pomáz, HU)

Pomáz-Nagykovácsi-puszta is a complex archaeological-environmental heritage site situated on the edge of Pomáz, a small town 20 km north from the center of Budapest, close to the Duna-Ipoly National Park and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The area (Esztergom, Visegrád and the Pilis forest) is also on the tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage sites of Hungary. The site used to be the manorial complex of a nearby Cistercian monastery in the Middle Ages, which was specialized in glass production. Now it is an organic farm in private ownership (Fülöp Farm), and it displays ruins of the former church and manorial buildings as well as traces of historical land-use and water systems, including medieval fishponds.

OPEN
HERITAGE

Since 2011, the site has been used by the Medieval Studies
Department of CEU and its Cultural Heritage Studies program as a training site of
its MA and PhD programs, and archaeology students from the Hungarian
universities also worked at the site as a part of their field training program. The
archaeological investigation of the site started as a joint program of CEU
Medieval Studies, King Matthias Museum at Visegrád (branch of the Hungarian
National Museum), the regional museum at Szentendre and the local farm. A
small medieval church was unearthed with some graves from the cemetery and
parts of the surrounding building complex. As a part of the educational and
research activities in co-operation with a number of institutions and research
projects, a variety of documentation methods were employed during and after
the excavation. In addition to the traditional architectural-archaeological
techniques, the church and the findings were scanned with a 3D laser scanner,
and drones were used during the photo documentation of the buildings. The
results have been presented in five scholarly papers to date; and were also used
in MA theses on various aspects of the archaeological research.

In the past few years, the site has been opened for visitors several times in
various occasions: on Earth Day, the Day of Archaeology, and the European
Heritage Days. Guided tours are offered all year on individual request and at the
requests of school groups. By these, the farm management aims to promote the
idea of open farms. Organized tours and visits at the farm, special programs for
children and combined tours at the archaeological heritage site and the farm
buildings help people understand the processes of traditional and modern
agriculture and food production. The cheese shop at the entrance serves also as
a visitors' information point. In the framework of the Glasshill project, a self-
guided educational trail is being developed, complemented with an augmented
reality app. The main target audience is families and hikers in the Pilis area.
Another important target group of visitors have been schoolchildren. In
cooperation with the local German minority school, several student groups have
visited the farm and took part at a workshop there about cultural and
environmental values in the surrounding forest area.

Pomáz still preserved the characteristics of a village concerning its structure and
architecture, with detached houses for single families along the streets. This
image is being changed by the newly established residential parks with two-
three-story apartment buildings. The farm with the Nagykovácsi-puszta site is
situated outside the settlement, separated from it by a forested area. The owner
of the farm and some of his employees managing the farm live on the property
with their families. The rest of the buildings serve the purpose of agricultural
production: stables, pens, garages for machinery, milk and meat processing,
shop, etc. 24 storage buildings left there from the previous use of the site have
been re-utilized, and a guardhouse from the same period near the ruin area has
been renovated to serve the heritage site.

The large and complex heritage site is composed of the ruins of a medieval
church and manorial buildings, the remains of a medieval water management
system, and traces of historical land-use. The rest of the buildings were
constructed in various parts of the twentieth century: storage buildings, barns,
and a house recently renovated as the dwelling of the present owner who

purchased the territory in 2007. The ruin area is a protected archaeological site (Pomáz 23/12) and the farm is located in the Duna-Ipoly National Park, so protected at a national level. At a supra-national level, it is a part of the Pilis Biosphere Reserve, and the territory belongs to the Natura 2000 network of nature protection areas in European Union.

The excavated parts of the ruins are covered with a protective roof or complemented to protect the surviving wall fragments. The historical landscape features have been filled up but display visible traces. One of the three fishponds was deepened with excavators a few years ago, which partly destroyed its original contour.

Regarding the main stakeholders, the farm is in private ownership. The local administration does not affect directly the operation of the site; the significance of their support lies in the regional integration element in the project. Up to this point, the local administration did not prove supportive.

The management of the heritage site is based on a cooperation of the farm owner and the CEU Cultural Heritage Studies Program (CHSP) team, including various partners (e.g. Association of Cultural Heritage Managers, Moholy-Nagy University, SziMe3DAR etc.). Movements on the farm as well as the use of buildings and machines require the permission of the owner. Up to now he has been supportive, and his rules have been observed. He prefers to communicate with a single person in the team. The entire relationship is strongly based on personal trust and credibility. He seems to support initiatives which do not go against his own plans and business strategy, but these might change according to the general economic and policy environment.

In the past few years, the site was opened for visitors several times in various occasions. The regular guests are families and civil groups, organizations from Pomáz and the neighbouring areas as well as some tourists from Budapest. Another important target group of visitors have been schoolchildren. In cooperation with the local German minority school, several student groups have visited the farm and took part at a workshop there about cultural and environmental values in the surrounding forest area. Programs such as the reconstruction of the old guardhouse with traditional and environment-friendly technologies or the establishment of a herb garden attracted locals (or, in the case of the former, not just locals) interested in these activities. At the construction workshop, participants were involved into the decision making and their motivation was to learn the techniques from experts. The archaeological excavations also serve as similar occasions for students or those interested in archaeology who learn about the excavation from experts but also actively contribute to the research. CEU students organized a festival on Earth Day 2015, where, in addition to guided tours and presentations, they used performing and fine arts to interpret the site to the visitors and also to involve them into the interpretation. The visitors (c. 300 people) were from the nearby area and from the CEU community.

The CEU community and their academic network have also been continuously contributing to the research, interpretation, and presentation of the site which regularly gives place to their academic and social events.

The operation (research, conservation and presentation) of the
heritage site has been based on the financial contribution of the owner and the
above-mentioned DBU funding. The bio-farm is not self-sustainable at the
moment, it is kept operational by combining the income with the income from
the rest of the business enterprises of the owner.

The main purpose of the OpenHeritage activity in the CHL can be summarized as
follows:

- Finding a complex and economically sustainable functionality for the site
  that promotes its heritage value, integrates it with the surrounding
  National Park, and helps the sustainability of the farm and the recently
  established training centre;
- Integrating it regionally and nationally into heritage paths;
- Building co-operation with local institutions using the concepts of local
  historical heritage;
- Inviting the local community and creating a virtual community to re-define
  the message of the site;
- Utilizing the site in the development of heritage education (cultural
  heritage in higher education).

Regarding the issue of overcoming the weaknesses, CHL operators consider it
crucial to define target groups and create opportunities to communicate with
them, and to undertake needs assessment. Also, this CHL would benefit from
consulting with competent consortium partners about possible funding schemes.

Plans for increasing community involvement include:

- crowdsourcing – possibly developing a guided tour app for the heritage of
  the Pilis region combined with crowdsourcing (co-creating narratives by
  and for various communities) where the Nagykovácsi-puszta site would be
  the starting point and/or end point; possible cooperation with the
  Peripatos team from the Corvinus University;
- crowdfunding is problematic in the case of private property, while match
  funding may be a more appropriate option;
- developing a volunteer network for the planned activities.

As part pf the management plans, CHL operators will start inquiries at the owner
whether he would be interested in the co-creation of a management plan in case
the necessary financing can be provded, and to establish more regular contacts
and programs with local schools.

Hof Pradikow (Prötzel, DE)

The CHL is part of the village of Prädikow, which belongs to the municipality of
Prötzel in the Märkisch-Oderland district in the federal state of Brandenburg.

Hof Prädikow is a typical example of the traditional European farm structure
"Vierseithof" and the largest of its kind remaining in the state of Brandenburg.
The fifteen individual but partly connected buildings are arranged in a square
around a wide yard. The floor space of all buildings is around 6 500 square

metres; the whole site – including gardens, agricultural land and some woodland – is 95 000 square metres in total.

As far as it is known the estate was built on the remains of a castle from the 14th century. A relict from this ancient construction is the intact basement vault on which the manor house was built later. The first documented mentioning of the village Prädikow is dated from the year 1361.

In its lively history the estate belonged to many different owners and was modified and extended over the time. The end of World War II marks a turning point in its recent history: In the autumn of 1945 the authorities of the Soviet occupation zone implemented a land reform, dispossessing private farm land with more than 100 hectare and its production facilities. The mutualized property was then distributed in shares of 5-10 hectare to individuals and families. Because this did not prove to be effective the farmers were later given the opportunity to merge their land and labour to cooperative factory units, so-called Landwirtschaftliche Produktionsgenossenschaft (LPG). Also Hof Prädikow was integrated in a local LPG. During this time many different facilities were added to the site; among other things a distillery, a brewery and a brown coal fired heating plant.

After the collapse of the German Democratic Republic in 1989 the LPG could not manage to maintain business. The estate soon became abandoned and lost its function as the socioeconomic centre of the village.

The initiative was started in 2015 by a small group, involving among others a family that has moved to the village of Prädikow just one year before. They soon decided not to develop the estate as private property but in cooperation with a non-profit institution. Therefore, they presented their vision for the estate to different housing cooperatives and finally got together with the SelbstBau e.G. (e.G. = registered cooperative), which has 25 years of experience in developing participative housing projects in Berlin. The SelbstBau e.G. in turn brought in trias foundation as a reliable partner, as both organisations have successfully implemented other projects in the past already. After negotiations with the former owners the foundation bought the estate in 2016 and gave a building lease to the SelbstBau e.G. Currently the necessary preexaminations are still under way: detailed measurements of the buildings, exploration of materials and possible contaminations, consultation with heritage protection authorities etc.

The land plot is currently owned by trias foundation who gives a building lease to the umbrella cooperative SelbstBau eG Berlin. The cooperative lets the buildings to the project group "Hof Prädikow e. V." The project group is formed by 46 adults and 26 children. It is planned to offer housing opportunities for up to 100 people in the long run. At the moment there are no people living on the site, but one family that is part of the project group live in the village already; a second will move there in spring 2019. They are planning to move in as soon as the first buildings are reconstructed. The rest of the group still lives in Berlin, but they all regularly come together on the estate for workshops, camps, or just to spend time together. The group represents an urban milieu, and many different professions from artists, architects, social workers to social entrepreneurs. One of the specific characteristics of the project is the intention of about 70 percent of

the group not only to live but also to work on the site.
Therefore, it is necessary to create not only housing, but a working environment as well. The basis of these activities will be the co-working place *Prädi/co* that is going to provide collaborative offices for members of residents and guests. In addition there will be studios for artists and craftsmen, agricultural production and lodging.

The site was acquired by trias foundation in 2016. They gave a building lease to "SelbstBau eG Berlin", which means that the buildings are owned by "SelbstBau". When the renovation is finished, SelbstBau will rent the flats directly to residents, and the commercial spaces to the project group "Hof Prädikow e. V.".

Since the renovation has not yet begun, the local administration does not play a major role in the CHL as of yet. This is about to change soon, however, as the planning is currently being refines, and the first construction works are scheduled to begin in spring 2019. In particular the federal heritage protection authorities will influence the development of the estate and therefore have been integrated in the process from an early stage. They are very interested in the project and there is a frequent communication between them and the other stakeholders. Political stakeholders are also already involved in the project, including the local mayor and a member of the federal parliament of Brandenburg (who lives just next door to the CHL).

Because the cooperative is the owner and developer of the buildings (and bears the financial risks) it is the duty of the SelbstBau-team to make the day-to-day decisions in the project, together with the architects in charge. On the other hand, the overall decision making is very participative and the future residents are constantly involved in the process.

In turn the future residents form a group with its own democratic structure itself. They use digital communication tools which enables them to discuss and decide on a short notice. In addition, they hold regular meetings, both altogether and in separate task forces.

The centre of the activities in the CHL is the group of the future residents. They are driven by the interest to participate in the development of Hof Prädikow and to move to the site later. Additionally, about 60-70 percent of the group wants to work on the premises in the future, in their own business.

Becoming a member requires two steps: First a person (or household) gets "on board". This means a person (or a household) can participate in the group's activities and get to know the project. But they do not have a vote in the decisions. After circa six months both the group and the individual applicants decide about the full membership. This happens on condition that the new participants are willing to join the cooperative and to buy the first round of share in the amount of approx. 10 000 Euro.

So far all expenses for planning, expert advises and running costs have been covered with the money that the cooperative collected in a "first round" from the future residents. Later – when the construction works start – the residents have to buy more shares of the cooperative. By using that money as equity capital the SelbstBau e.G. can borrow the needed loans. But additional public funding will be

essential for the CHL. Currently they are applying for financial
support related to the *LEADER* program. Furthermore, they hope to acquire grants from the so-called *GAK* program, which is a German national funding scheme, also dedicated to support rural development.

In the framework of OpenHeritage, Lab operators want to support the efforts of the Mietergenossenschaft SelbstBau e.G. and the Hof Prädikow e. V. to initiate the further development of the site. This means a reliable structure of people who have successfully moved to Prädikow and are able to work mainly on-site. At the end of OpenHeritage the structure should be able to continue their work to renovate all buildings within the next years.

To overcome weaknesses, the group will first take small steps, like providing the first apartments in the former horse stable, starting a durable and growing community on the site. The village community will centre help connect local inhabitants with the newcomers; and together they can explore common goals and synergies that could be used for the further development.

Regarding community involvement, crowdsourcing seems to be the most effective way to strengthen the connections between the village community and the new community in Hof Prädikow. Crowdfunding is not considered appropriate for the site, while barter in terms of labour exchange will likely be included in everyday practices.

The planned and contemplated projects and ideas will be extended with new projects, which help residents develop a long-term perspective for new groups on the site. Proposed projects with current status, tasks, goals and financial needs will be mapped. Together with the Hof Prädikow e. V., stiftung trias will develop and continuously update a management plan for all projects and groups.

The first meeting to prepare the next steps for OpenHeritage between Humboldt-University Berlin, Mietergenossenschaft SelbstBau eG, Hof Prädikow and Stiftung trias will be in December 6, 2018. The first big meeting, where also local stakeholders and politicians will be invited, will be held at the consortium meeting in May 2019.

The Collaboratory – (Rome, Italy)

The Rome CHL, named "Collaboratory", is located in the South East District of Rome. The area includes parts of several neighborhoods; its borders are flexible and subject to change. The Collaboratory area is currently composed of three neighbourhoods in the District V and VI of Rome: Centocelle; Alessandrino; and Torre Spaccata. The site of the Collaboratory is characterized by high levels of social and economic vulnerability. District VI and in particular the area of Torre Spaccata presents the lowest Human Development Index and the lowest income levels within the City.

A factor that triggers such neighbourhood or district level economic community-led development is when the creation of public-community partnerships that sustain it is facilitated and accompanied through a rather codified, structured and technically assisted experimentalist process. The process aimed at experimenting

with the Co-City protocol in Rome started as an applied research
and experimentation process on co-governance at the district level. It has
currently covered the first four phases (knowing, mapping, practicing,
prototyping).

The project started with a phase of „cheap talking", that involved university
students and local actors active in the field of the urban commons: local
associations, institutions, entrepreneurs and professionals. A mapping phase
followed, consisting in activities in both analogue and digital mapping. As such,
on-the-field explorations and dialogues with local actors were conducted
alongside with the development of a digital platform (the Co-Rome platform:
www.co-roma.it) allowing for a collaborative and open discovery of the territory.
The mapping phase identified the location of different fields suitable for the
activation of an experimental process, and a further assessment of the suitability
of these areas a series of micro-experimentations were developed on the ground.
The knowing, mapping and practicing processes brought to the identification of a
"codistrict" as the most suitable area in the city to experiment with urban co-
governance.

The Collaboratory has been therefore constructed as a process and a collective
enterprise to implement the Faro Convention and the EU guidelines on the
participatory governance of cultural heritage. To do that, after a long work of
mapping and knowledge of the area through the organization of several „cheap
talks" and site visits, collaborate with the local community has started and
together they experimented new forms of collaborative urban governance.
During the practicing phase, several co-design laboratories have been organized
in key places of the Co-District, to analyse the needs of territory and to involve
the local community in finding solutions to local issues. Subsequently, these
laboratories were organized to give the local community the instruments to
transform their ideas into action. The labs focused in the first year (2015-2016)
on the governance of the urban commons, then on culture and services (2016-
2017), and in the third year (2017-2018) on circular economy. The laboratories
are open to local communities, and took place in areas that have a high heritage
value for the co-district: the Fusolab, a social enterprise that has a value as a
community hub in the neighborhood Alessandrino; in private commercial cultural
shops, such as the Libreria l'Ora d'Aria or public cultural spaces such as the Casa
della Cultura in Villa de Sanctis and the public library Rugantino. The laboratories
are run by professional service designers and hosts thematic experts.

The work that the LUISS LabGov team is accompanying and that will be the first
community cooperative in the City of Rome is threefold: integrated sustainable
tourism; preservation and increase of visibility for the heritage; circular
economy; collaborative neighbourhood services. One of the key members of the
cooperative will be the Community for the Public Park of Centocelle, a heritage
community under the Faro Convention composed by inhabitants of the Co-
district, local groups of activists and associations, members of the Roma
Community, knowledge institutions which established together a legal entity, the
"Community for the Public Archeological Park of Centocelle" (hereinafter: CPPC)
on December 1 st 2017. The LUISS LabGov team mentored, supported and
enabled the community in the organization of numerous micro urban-

regeneration practices in the local heritage. Also, a "Civic Collaboration Day" has been established for three years and takes place in the first weekend of May.

The Rome Collaboratory will eventually select a number of heritage sites, but for the moment has decided to adopt a dispersed approach and across heritage sites in the areas belonging to the Co-district. The heritage site includes historical heritage; archeological remains; environmental heritage; and built heritage. The Collaboratory team has already created community gardens and taken legal responsibility in at least three sites adjacent to the actual heritage sites. One of the main heritage sites within the co-district is the Public Archeological Park of Centocelle.

The community is highly motivated to pursue the public interest associated with the cultural and archeological resource that the Park represents. The Co-Rome heritage community will do so in accordance with the importance of the Park for society and start to enhance the value of this cultural heritage through the identification, study, interpretation, protection, conservation and presentation of the elements of the cultural heritage (art. 5). The social partnership that will be constituted as a result of the Collaboratory will work to promote the right for everyone to benefit from the cultural heritage and to contribute towards its enrichment through activities and initiatives in the district. Moreover, the area of the Park is considered an iconic place for Roma community in the city because it is close to the ancient location of 'Casilino 900', that was until 2010 one of most important Roma camp in Europe. modern times as the first airport in Italy was opened here in 1909.

The Rome Collaboratory heritage site has a very high value for a variety of actors: heritage communities, local regional and national level, supra-national level. The local community supported and enabled by the action-research carried out by the LUISS LabGov team takes care of the heritage of the Co-District with constant monitoring activities, heritage-led actions, cooperative placemaking activities, heritage walks and building narratives (unique stories of individuals and groups or emblematic places that nurture the very essence of heritage communities).

The Collaboratory ownership structure is complex given the richness and wideness of the cultural heritage located in the area. The heritage sites are mainly publicly owned and controlled by the Superintendence for Culture; while some areas are privately owned. The collaboratory is inspired by the theory of the governance of the commons. The entities incorporated that will use, manage or own the sites will be controlled by local inhabitants and/or partners of the project which invested time and resource.

The local and national administrations play a key role in the Rome Collaboratory. Starting from the local administration, Deputy Mayors from both the District V and VI participated in the initiatives and the co-design labs of the Collaboratory, supporting and including its activities within the institutional framework. Another important institutional actor involved is the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage of the City of Rome, that has always expressed its interest in and support to the project, defining it a "pilot project" which could be replicate in other areas of

OPEN
HERITAGE

Rome. They are giving their institutional and technical support to the initiative since its initial conceptualization.

Also, the former special advisor to the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities for the integration of migrants in culture and cultural activities is an important partner and supporter of the project. The LUISS LabGov team is working with him to find a site owned by the Ministry which is in state of abandon and which could host the activities of Collaboratory. Finally, the current Deputy Minister for the University and Research has always collaborated together with LUISS LabGov team, sharing the methodology and the mission of its projects.

The LUISS LabGov team is making serious contributions during the preparatory phase to rebuild institutional connections to the project, given recent changes in the public administration. The team organised several institutional meetings in September, October and November with the local and national institutions to build institutional connections and engage institutional stakeholders in the project. The urban community of the Collaboratory is supported by a Steering Committee for the participatory governance of the CHL has been set up and it is composed by the main actors of the Italian Third Sector like ARCI (the Italian Association for Cultural Activities), CittadinanzAttiva, specialized in the process of community involvement and local participation, and Legacoop (the main Italian Association of cooperatives). The LUISS LabGov team is trying to involve also WWF and Legambiente, two well established NGOs active in the environmental field. The community that will constitute the cooperative will be composed of at least 10 members. Among them, there will be six participants from the current board of the Community of the Public Archeological Park of Centocelle; two inhabitants of the co-district that expressed their interest in being involved in the activities; the President of the Fusolab Social Entreprise; at least one owner of the commercial activities in the co-district (i.e. restaurant, shops, co-working areas) that have been involved so far only through interviews and dialogues, but expressed interest in being involved more actively. Two meetings of the steering committee were organized so far in May and June 2018, and a next one is in pipeline for mid-December. The meetings identified through service design techniques the role of the steering committee within the Open Heritage project, and ways in which individual members can support the Rome collaboratory.

Sunderland Historic High Streets West (Sunderland, UK)

170-175 High Street West consists of a highly significant group of three properties in a very prominent position on the edge of the City Centre of Sunderland, and within the City Centre High Street West Investment Corridor. They include two listed buildings dating from the 1790s. The buildings are also located in the Heritage Action Zone of Sunderland. The three buildings had been built originally as housing in the late 1700's. The small town of Sunderland had extended beyond the city walls, and the buildings were built on the gardens of the town. The buildings began as residential, then were converted for commercial use with residential upstairs. In modern days, one of the buildings was said to be last used as a butcher's shop; the other was a ship's chandler. The upstairs were

OPEN
HERITAGE

turned into bedsits in the 1980's, representing modest quality
residential use. In the past ten to twelve years they have been empty, slowly
deteriorating and being used as a squat.

The formal start of the CHL occurred after the buildings had been transferred to
the Tyne & Wear Building Preservation Trust (TWBPT) in February 2018. Urgent
works were undertaken in March and April 2018.

The start of the Lab saw the building being connected to the water and electricity
network and a lease of the first building being signed to Pop Recs Community
Interest Company. This allowed the company to open the ground floor of the
building for a gig at the beginning of the Tall Ships festival in July 2018. Pop
Recs secured some funding from a private developer to install emergency
lighting and smoke alarms to meet statutory requirements for permanent use.
The company was then awarded funding from the Arts Council to test the
building and run a series of events with the young people of Sunderland.

TWBPT, in partnership with the Council, Pop Recs, and Historic England opened
the building for Heritage Open Days in September 2018 and also welcomed the
Historic England Commissioners in October 2018.

The TWBPT was set up by the local authorities 40 years ago, as vehicle to restore
buildings. 170-175 High Street West was one of the key sites that Sunderland
City Council wanted to see restored; previously it struggled for over a decade
because of the buildings' location, and the detrimental impact their state of
disrepair had on the area. Ownership was the main challenge in this process, as
the owner was not interested in restoring the buildings. The local authority had
had numerous grant schemes, and made attractive offers to the owner, who
remained uninterested. He kept applying for demolition consent (this is needed
because the buildings are in a conservation area) for the three buildings to build
new student accommodation instead.

High Street East, Church Street East, High Street West and Fawcett Street have
all functioned as the City's main commercial streets in past centuries but have all
since declined as the City's commercial core has gradually moved west. This has
left a legacy of economic deprivation in the Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) with high
levels of vacancy, key historic buildings in derelict or poor condition with urgent
and often vast repair/restoration needs.

There is significant heritage at risk in the HAZ, both area-wide and on an
individual building basis. The HAZ contains both Conservation Areas in
Sunderland on the Heritage at Risk Register, Old Sunderland Conservation Area
and Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area. It also includes that part of the
adjoining Sunniside Conservation Area, which has the greatest concentration of
buildings in dilapidated or poor condition.

During the recent Heritage Open Days the buildings were open to the public, and
many people came in with memories of the building, many of whom used to live
there or in the area. This enthusiasm needs to be captured, and the local
knowledge, commitment and interest further elaborated and integrated

The three buildings are owned freehold by the Tyne & Wear Building Preservation
Trust. They were gifted to the Trust by Sunderland City Council in February

2018. The Trust have leased one of the three buildings to Pop Recs CIC for a 5-year term. Local administration has a role of facilitator and lead partner in the Sunderland High St Heritage Action Zone.

The Council bought the property from the previous owner to gift it to the TWBPT.

TWBPT is a key actor in community involvement in the area. Its main aim is preserving the architectural heritage of Tyne and Wear through the repair, conservation and regeneration of our historic buildings and structures. They work in close collaboration with communities, funders, volunteers and end users across all five Local Authority areas in the Tyne and Wear region to rescue, restore and safeguard buildings and structures under threat. They combine social and environmental aims through a core ethos of Heritage Better Managed.

The Trusts income comes from getting funding/ loans /investment, as well as selling or leasing out 'restored' property. This is usually a long term, lengthy process, and a high risk undertaking, as it may not pay of / work out.

PopRecs CIC is a record shop, a coffee shop, an art space and live music venue ran by Frankie & the Heartstrings. The band initially set up a temporary record shop to promote their album. It was planned to be a two week pop-up as a cafe and record shop, but due to its popularity the group slowly developed and formalised it. During this period the band moved from its initial pop-up location to a temporary place, to now move to High Street West. As this was not originally planned, formalisation and related funding and stability are among the challenges. It is a grassroots movement needing a long-term home and a sustainable future.

They are a very well supported local group who are doing valuable community support work. They opened a cafe and centre for all different types of groups and individuals, and are very popular locally. But the group has always been in short term accommodation. Since TWBPT met them about three years, ago they have been trying to build High Street West as a new home for Pop Recs.

Sunderland Culture was formed as an independent company in 2016 to drive forward an ambitious strategy for the development of culture across the City. Sunderland Culture brings together the investment of the 3 main funders of arts provision in the city, Sunderland City Council, University of Sunderland and Music, Arts & Culture Trust into a single, independent delivery model. In 2018 they became an Arts Council England National Portfolio Organisation. Sunderland Culture builds on the track record and ambition of Sunderland Cultural Partnership to create a collaborative, well connected, thriving ambitious cultural infrastructure within the city. They developed out of and on the basis of a (failed) bid for Sunderland City of Culture 2021.

In 2014 the project received feasibility funding from 'My Community Rights' (national government funding directed via third sector organisation). In 2016 the project received project development funding from Architectural Heritage Fund and FRESH Ideas (Charities).

In 2018 the emergency works were funded by Historic England (national government). In 2018 the project received support from the Coastal Revival Fund to finance their collaboration with Sunderland College, to set up a live

classroom project for their apprentices on the construction courses. In particular electrical, plumbing and joinery could use the building as a living classroom and become involved with the regeneration of their local environment.

Regarding the main purpose of the OpenHeritage activity in the lab it is crucial to restore the buildings' condition, and to use the momentum of current situation (focus on HAZ, national funding for High streets) to bring people (in) to the buildings and get them to see and use them, share their stories about them, see what it possible, imagine a future.

The first ideas about how to overcome the weaknesses of the site include connecting to utilities, repair roofs, bring more space back into use. Give access to dilapidated areas.

Mapping community initiatives and needs is crucial to understand how the PopRecs activity complements other local provision including cultural activities, how to make it matter to the direct surrounding community. The method used will include participatory meetings, online and offline oral histories. Crowdfunding for Pop Recs expansion and financial sustainability is critical for ist next stage to move their operation to the building. The aim is to also be a community arts centre, with a focus on mental health and wellbeing, providing support for those who need it, and involving and engaging people from the neighbourhood to be part of this is important. They have massive local support and national networks through their music links, but not a direct presence in the neighbourhood yet.

To make sure that the local communities' and stakeholders' needs and expectations are included in the Local Action Plans – the above mentioned first ideas will be refined and developed - a number of meetings should be organized in the preparatory period.

Praga district (Warsaw, PL)

The Praga district, located on the right bank of the Vistula River in Warsaw, is one of the smallest districts in size, and among the most problematic areas in terms of living standards. Being the part of the oldest and most densely populated core of the city it has been labelled as the poorest, least developed, least safe, but at the same time the most authentic (not destroyed during WWII). The history of Praga district till 1989 was closely linked to manufacturing and industry. Since the collapse of the communism, liberal economic forces started to reshape the city structure. For many years the oldest parts of the Praga district were left intact, keeping the status of the urban reserve of "old-time Warsaw". The last years brought new investments to the district, both public and private. Today Praga has a heavily stigmatized image, characterized by social deprivation, but at the same time it is also the scene of an interesting cultural revival, which channels its specific status and identity. It is the target of the large-scale urban rehabilitation scheme of the city of Warsaw, in addition to other, more narrowly targeted projects (e.g. the "streets vibrant with trade" project), as well as several grass-roots and top-down activities and initiatives.

The premises within the scope of interest of CHL Praga district
are currently vacant, some have been so for prolonged periods. Both New Praga
and Old Praga are targeted by the project; however, based on previous analyses,
the concentration of vacant stores and potential CHL locations are in New Praga.

Figure 2: Potential locations for the CHL

The CHL will either be located in a small post-industrial building or in a vacant
store on the ground level of a residential building. These are mostly 19th and
early 20th century buildings, although in the area there are also some additions
form 1960s and 1970s, and the 1990s (of dubious architectural quality), and
more recent constructions as well. Praga North is the biggest cluster of
municipally owned housing, also with the poorest conditions.

The area is marked by numerous social and economic contradictions. On one
hand, there is a population of so-called "natives" who have been living in the
area for decades, some more than two generations. In many cases they have
primary or medium level of education. Many are former blue-collar workers,
today unemployed and living of welfare. Unfortunately, antisocial behaviours and
alcoholism is widespread, also within the younger generations. On the other
hand, the newcomers are typically between age 25-45, coming to Praga from the
left bank of Warsaw or outside of city. Some of them are attracted by reasonable
house prices, others by the history and culture of the district. They are usually
wealthier then the „natives", still working on the other side of Vistula River. This
population mix is both a strength and a risk for the district, creating a vibrant
environment, but also potential for social backlash.

The premises – vacant stores and the buildings in which Creativity Centre(s) are
or will be located – belong to the municipality (city level ownership, district level
management). Lab operators also consider the possibility of approaching the
private owners of some unused post-industrial (or rather post-manufacturing)
premises in order to create a cluster.

The OpenHeritage team, with dr Brodowicz as a Head of CHL,
will have a role in planning, organising and supervising the CHL, hiring the additional CHL team, conducting necessary analysis and data collection. Long-term cooperation between the team members will help resolve any arising conflicts in a very early phase. Municipal partners are also involved in establishing the terms of cooperation (regarding in the first place the premises for the CHL).

Regarding the financial scheme of the current operation, in terms of physical space there are plans to cooperate with:

- Creativity Center Targowa 56 through BRG Economic Development Department,
- BPL (Department supervising the ZGNs)

The OpenHeritage team negotiates the possibility for the lowest-cost lease (5 PLN or approx. 1.2 EUR per square meter per month). Specific space, funding, and supportive programs will be identified based on the results of workshops with stakeholders planned for early 2019. To ensure long-term sustainability of the CHL the major themes including heritage of physical space, work and craft and also local customs will determine possible funding or other type of support ("rent holidays", discounted rent etc.) and will reflect the specific social, cultural and physical characteristics of the area in order to encourage all interested parties to visit the CHL on a regular basis, and actively participate in events including workshops and conferences.

Looking at available EU funding and national there is a trend and practice to apply for available resource. One of the examples includes Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020 and specific programme for culture (http://poiis.mkidn.gov.pl).

In the case of Praga Północ EU funds were or currently are used in projects like:

- Kaleidoscope of Culture (http://praga-pn.waw.pl/page/375,kalejdoskop-kultury.html)
- Kolej na Prage (Time for Praga, http://praga-pn.waw.pl/page/550,kolej-na-prage.html)
- Praga my passion (http://www.fundacja-hereditas.pl/pragamojapasja/)

As part of OpenHeritage management ideas, the general plan is to create an open and responsive lab in terms of local communities as well as potential public and private partners to ensure sustainability of actions. Planned for early 2019, workshops and series of focus groups, as well as connections with interest groups and initiatives will help to draw a realistic plan based on current needs. This will create a synergy effect for CHL and potential stakeholders.

Quinta Marques de Abrantes (Lisbon, PT)

This site is situated in a complex and marginalized area of Lisbon. It was originally occupied by houses of aristocrats, then, in the 19th century, by industrial compounds, which is why many workers settled here. In the 20th century the area was gradually abandoned, similarly to many unused

warehouses and factories. Today this area is characterized by degraded buildings and a vulnerable, aging, low-income population. It is disconnected from the city by rail tracks and the river, which adds to the perception of abandonment and segregation. The area was identified in 2010 as Priority Intervention Area in the Lisbon BIP/ZIP municipality program. The Local Partnerships Program has on-going projects with the local community, aiming at helping their social and economic participation and facilitating their access to education. The "Marquês de Abrantes Palace" Lisbon CHL will build on the OpenHertage team's current experience in developing a model for the long term sustainability of the rehabilitation of the space.

The site is in municipal ownership, and it consists of a palace with three floors and two patios of a single floor. It's a noble building from the 17th century, known as Palácio (Palace) do Marquês de Abrantes and also Palácio dos Condes de Figueiró. The complex is accessible through the yard, where the old palace's chapel is located. The interior still contains original tiles from the 18th or 19th centuries, although none of them is complete. Currently, the whole building is in a poor state of repair and is partially empty.

The building is listed in the Municipal Heritage Charter (CMP), under real estate properties of municipal interest and other cultural real estate properties.

The property has been in the ownership of Lisbon Municipality (CML) since 1970. The role of local administration is mainly property and administrative jurisdiction (free of administrative authorization).

Two BIP/ZIP projects operate on the site, which represent a total municipal funding of 100,000 EUR.

The site's main opportunities lie in the current revival of Beato and Marvila areas (Creative Hub, trendy restaurants and craft beer factories in former industrial buildings, etc.); the location near the river and the city centre and the possibility to engage the local community, identify and bring local stakeholders into the project.

The main purpose of the OpenHeritage activity is to achieve a Community Center or Hub; establish artist, student and migrant residencies; and/or to attract creative industries (possible partnership with Beato Creative Hub). To overcome weaknesses, first an archaeological and physical survey on the building's condition is needed. The CHL will probably contribute to increase demand for investment in the project by local community crowdfunding and public-private partnerships.

The management plan of CML is to apply their Local Development Matrix, bringing the community into a participatory process of co-creation and co-decision, to create synergy with ROCK H2020 project, and to build a Local Development Plan for this particular area.

2.1.3 "Heritage points" development

Regarding the development of Heritage Points, the following activities were undertaken during the inception period:

1. Participatory software benchmarking

A document was prepared containing an analysis and comparison of several available open source software, designed for participatory and collaborative activities. The focus was on the two most successful cases: Consul (Madrid pioneer experience) and Decidim (Barcelona modular and more flexible reimplementation). The document also exposes some other interesting or related experiences in the same field driven by other organizations or cities. Finally, it explains why Decidim was chosen, and provides a rough description of how it could be used in the case of OpenHeritage.

The full document is available at:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FqQ8htWuDJ25NIMykbwagc7KUS8DjJ5k W6eN8xDUHBE/edit?usp=sharing

2. Setting up a basic instance of Decidim for demonstration and workflow test

A live instance of Decidim was set up, freely available for all members of the OpenHeritage consortium. It is branded and customized according the visual identity guidelines of the project, and demonstrates the capabilities of the software regarding the necessities of the Hubs. It focuses on examples of participatory processes that can be carried out in a building or complex, and on the distinct use of the available Decidim components.

URL (provisional):

https://oh.crowdvocacy.org

3. Investigation of real-world examples of the use of Decidim, focusing on previous experiences related to managing collective decisions in physical spaces

This experience was translated into the internal instance of Decidim to provide meaningful content in the website.

4. Collaboration on the definition of the data processing regarding some of the software used in the project

This activity was particularly focusing on how the personal data is processed in Decidim, and on the provisions taken by the OpenHeritage Consortium about treating personal and simulated data in order to fully comply with the GDPR directives. This work has been used for the Personal Data Protection deliverable D8.3.

OPEN
HERITAGE

Original document:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JzkULT1VXAapQZjGCscoEhxuGl6KaPFmgA
3QEGexOBY/edit

5. Designing the Multi-purpose Website Creation Session for the 1st Kick Off Meeting in Hungary

Findings of the session are used as basis to prepare the possible cases for translating Heritage Points to a participatory process (which will be part of Labs), following the Decidim Modules framework and mindset (using the digital format https://oh.crowdvocacy.org/). Findings were shared at OH Meeting in Barcelona when PLATONIQ gave instructions for group work (groups were designing participatory process using ´what if´ structure to create the scenarios for each heritage point).

6. Documenting the findings (hypotheses) of the session described above at the kick-off Meeting

Results and hypotheses mentioned above represent direct ideas of those who took part in this session. Such ideas participants would write down on a paper especially designed for this session. Platoniq documented the most relevant findings to a spreadsheet in a following way:

a) profiles of potential characters interested in Open Heritage (such characters were given a name, profession, digital tools they use, interests and aspirations),

b) case scenarios related to each character; such case scenarios were direct results of ´what if I´ structure and they explain not only characters but also their ideas for OH participatory processes

c) Participation addict (´bulls' eye´) canvas which outlines the voting results of participants regarding what they believe is crucial for a successful participatory platform.

7. Database reunion (30th November 2018)

During the meeting there was a discussion, and progress was made with the partners involved in the development of the complex database, the website and the heritage points. A roadmap outline was developed for the next 6 months with the tasks ahead regarding the participatory website development, the project website and the attached database. Main tasks were assigned to the partners and some key points were established (such as the URL endpoints for the labs).

2.2 Project management

Project management (WP7) tasks during the inception period were mostly undertaken by the consortium leader Metropolitan Research Institute (MRI). MRI has ensured a smooth and transparent coordination between the EC and all the Consortium Partners.

The main project management activities in the first six months were the following:

- Developing and signing the Consortium Agreement (June 2018)
- Organizing the first Consortium meeting (kick-off), Budapest, June 25-26 2018 (in cooperation with CEU)
- Establishing adequate communication channels and practices
- Submission of deliverables covering ethics requirements (D.8.1, D8.2, D8.3)
- Preparation of the quality assurance and risk management plan (D7.1), and the monitoring and evaluation modalities
- Developing OpenHeritage data management plan (D7.8)
- Setting up a searchable internal project database
- Assisting WP leaders of WP1, WP2, WP4 (with regular Skype meetings) in the preparation of their detailed work plans
- Strengthening collaboration between the WPs and Tasks (regular Skype meetings)
- Active cooperation with ICLEI in designing the project's visual identity and dissemination materials
- Active involvement in conceptual preparations and design of the project website
- Coordinating between WP2, WP3 and WP5 in the preparatory works for toolbox development
- First skype meeting of the Project Management Board (WP leaders) on November 14, 2018
- Organizing the second Consortium meeting, Barcelona, November 28-29 2018 (in cooperation with Platoniq)
- Collaborations with other projects (Ruritage, CLIC, REACH)
- National and international promotion of the project

2.3 Dissemination activities

The implementation of Task 6.1 'Coordination of dissemination and knowledge sharing activities' was started in June 2018 (M1), with ICLEI being the task leader and MRI and Eutropian contributing to the implementation.

The activities that were carried out in the reporting period include:

- The WP Work Plan was developed.
- The project Dissemination and Knowledge Sharing Strategy (Deliverable D6.1) was drafted, reviewed and submitted.

- The tracking form for reporting project dissemination activities was set up, and project partners were encouraged to use it for submitting information about their dissemination actions.
- The questionnaire about partners' communication channels was prepared and disseminated among project partners.
- The project social media accounts on Twitter and Facebook were activated and are regularly updated, reaching together over 250 followers.
- The project tagline was defined. For this, several versions of the project tagline were elaborated, and project partners were invited to vote on the most appealing version.
- The project logo, colour scheme and typography were designed. They were further included in the project design guide, which provides guidance for the project's visual identity.
- The project poster was prepared and used for the presentation of the project to external audiences.
- The project postcard was designed; its first edition was printed and distributed at various events.
- The project website domain was registered, and the project website became operational as a landing page. The structure of the website was determined, and the website design was outlined.
- The project was represented at a number of events and conferences in the field of heritage regeneration by all the partners and was introduced in Brussels on two occasions: during a panel discussion in the European Week of Regions and Cities (on October 9th, 2018) and at the Fair of Innovators in Cultural Heritage (on November 15, 2018).

For the upcoming period MRI as the main responsible partner for project management sees the main challenge in harmonizing the tasks and responsibilities of the different WPs so that all partners can contribute to OpenHeritage goals in the most effective and efficient way. To support this process MRI will follow its current practice of keeping in touch with all partners via Skype frequently, and facilitating inter-WP meetings among the partners themselves.

3 Conclusions and following steps

While this Report provides primarily the summary of the work performed since the beginning of the project, it also outlines briefly the main lines on which the project intends to move forward in the coming months to accelerate implementation, and to adhere to the project's schedule.

The main steps of the coming project period are the following:

1. Focus on WP5

The success of WP5 is central to the success of OpenHeritage, as it contains a significant part of the project's main deliverables. It is here that – connected
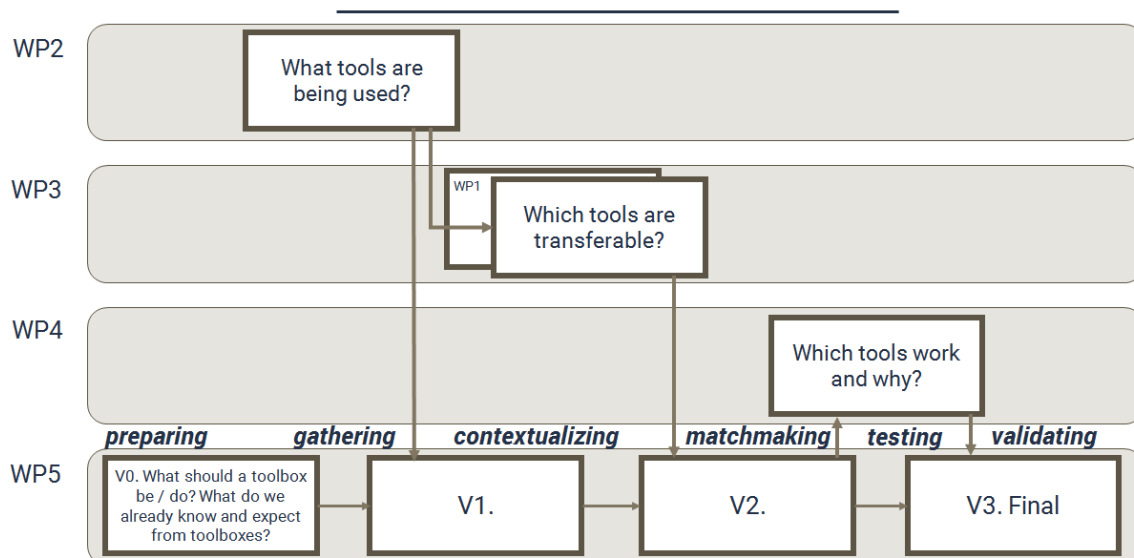
closely to the work in other tasks - OpenHeritage develops a
toolbox that enables local communities to become fully involved in adaptive re-
use of their heritage sites, or for local authorities or land owners to activate local
communities and involve them in the redevelopment of sleeping heritage sites.
This toolbox offers support for the long-term management of heritage sites in
sustainable manner as well.

Work Package 5 has to cover the following wide-ranging tasks:

- Developing guidelines for public-private-people partnerships (M7-M42)
- Multi-purpose website creation (M7-M42)
- Refining the uses of crowdsourcing in the adaptive re-use (M7-M42)
- Developing inclusive business models (M13-M48)
- Roadmap for regional, territorial integration (M13-M48)

All these tasks integrate the findings of other work packages, in particular the
lessons from the Observatory Cases (WP2) and the evaluation of transferability
(WP3) and will be tested and validated in the Cooperative Heritage Labs (WP4).
As such, Work Package 5 has both an academic/analytical and an
applied/practical dimension.

Picture 2: WP5 Connectivity with other WPs

Underlying the importance of this connectivity, in the coming months work in
WP5 will also concentrate on establishing the mechanisms of working together
with other work packages.

2. Further development of the multi-purpose website (WP2, WP5 and WP6)

The project website serves as first entry point for all interested parties to get to
know the project and the different Cooperative Heritage Labs and Observatory

Cases. It is available already, but it will evolve and grow gradually as the project goes on and will be filled with the content produced during the work.

The website is connected to the project's Facebook and Twitter accounts, and is updated in sync with them.

In the next phase – primarily between months 7-12 - the Heritage Points platforms will be created, using the Decidim model. These will be set up for each Cooperative Heritage Lab in order to provide them with their own platform for participatory processes. Each Lab's own platform will be reachable through a subdomain i.e. https://pomaz.openheritage.eu and will be linked through each Lab's introductory page on the main website.

In the final stage of development (phase 3) the complex Database (repository) will be developed. The work is foreseen to take place primarily between months 12-24, and the end product will be accessible through the multipurpose website under "Practices". Applying the project's evaluation framework, it will be an open access database displaying in parallel ways the results of the micro-level research (the contextualized studies of the Observatory Cases) and the macro-level overview that is the result of the typology of adaptive re-use policies in Europe. The Database, attached to the project's homepage, will allow to create a link between the often distant levels of action, allowing users (both professionals and lay visitors) to better visualize the consequences of regulations "on the ground".

3. Observatory Case analysis (WP2)

The main goal of the Observatory Case analysis is to show examples to a broader audience about new and innovative practices and the methods of introducing these new models.

Observatory Cases themselves are ongoing, advanced experiments of adaptive re-use of heritage sites. They are practices that present prototypes of innovation in the realm of community and stakeholder involvement, resource integration, financial management, or having an area-based, territorial approach. Many of them have a deep social mission, aiming to increase the social integration of vulnerable people; and the re-use is regarded as part of creating a more sustainable, eco-friendly way of development.

For the project Observatory Cases are important knowledge resources, and they present a crucial link between analysis and practice. They inform almost all work packages, as they supplement the macro analysis of WP1, provide input for the transferability research in WP3, help the work and the model formation of the CHLs in WP4, and support tool development in WP5.

Furthermore, by connecting theoretical research and institutional analysis to the pragmatic aspects of protecting, renovating and managing heritage sites in different contexts across Europe, the selected Observatory Cases will help the project increase the adaptability and transferability of the established models. Finally, Observatory Cases offer the possibility of a micro level analysis of how adaptive re-use practices take place, and how local, regional and national

regulations and even social norms and traditions influence the possibility of adaptive re-use.

In order to achieve these goals, the case analyses, which will be produces in the course of the next year, will have to :

- Gain an in-depth understanding of OC sites (using academic/desktop research as well);
- Obtain information from key stakeholders through interviews, focusing not just on the individual stakeholders, but also their interrelations;
- Present the findings in audio, video and written forms.

A first version for the framework for the OC analysis and guidelines for video production are available already, but incorporating the insights received in Barcelona and allowing for further refinement, a final version will be ready by the end of January 2019.

Work in the CHLs intensifies (WP4)

CHLs function as unique places to bring together theoretical background, innovation, co-creation, practical implementation and evaluation, offering an opportunity to develop and validate the inclusive model of adaptive heritage re-use. CHLs will also be used to validate the toolbox developed by OpenHeritage in WP5.

During the setup phase (M1-M12) the main objective is to adopt a site and develop the appropriate methodology to carry out the CHL's inclusive management model, with organizing first stakeholder panels and starting the community involvement programs. Work during the next months will consider that the CHLs are quite diverse in terms of their goals, conditions, needs and expertise. The aim of OpenHeritage is to strengthen them in all three dimensions of OpenHeritage (stakeholder involvement, innovative financial schemes, and regional integration) and to use the Consortium's expertise and interdisciplinarity to the greatest possible extent.

More specifically between months 6-12 the work will be two-fold:

- On the one hand it will concentrate on deepening the local/regional/national embeddedness of the CHL, making sure that all relevant stakeholders are involved, and members of the heritage community get adequate access as well;
- On the other hands CHL operators will have to support Platoniq in designing their Heritage Points so it serves exactly their aims and contributes to development and sustainability.

The first main deliverable of the CHLs will be the Local Action Plans, developed by M12 (May 2019).

Annex: Agenda of Consortium Meetings

Agenda 1: Open Heritage First Consortium Meeting
CEU, 1051 Budapest, 15 Nádor Street
June 24-26, 2018

Sunday 24th June 2018 – optional field trip **Location: Pomaz**	
14.30 - 15.00	Gathering and registration (15 Nádor Street, Front Office)
15.00 - 20.00	Site visit to OpenHeritage Lab in Pomaz and meeting with local authorities Dinner is served at the location of the Cooperative Heritage Lab.
Monday 25th June 2018 **Location: CEU (15 Nádor Street)**	
8.30 - 9.00	Registration (15 Nádor Street, Front Office)
9.00 - 9.45	**Welcome and Introduction (**15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) Welcome words *Dóra Mérai and József Laszlovszky, CEU* Horizon 2020: investing on heritage-led urban regeneration *Ugo Guarnacci,, European Commission, EASME Project Adviser* Introduction to OpenHeritage *Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő, MRI*
9.45 - 10.45	**Partners speed dating - getting to know each other** (15 Nádor Street, 2nd floor, café) *Moderators: Daniela Patti and Levente Polyák, EUTROPIAN*
10.45 - 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 - 12.30	**Observatory cases - Methodological discussion and presentation (WP2)** (15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) Introduction, guidelines and schedule of the Observatory Cases *Daniela Patti and Levente Polyák, EUTROPIAN* Data requirements for transferability analysis *Heike Overmann and Markus Kip, UBER*
12.30 - 14.00	Lunch (15 Nádor Street, 2nd floor café)
14.00 - 14.45	**Cooperative Heritage Labs - Methodological discussion and presentation (WP4)** (15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) Introduction, guidelines and schedule of the Cooperative Heritage Labs *Hanna Szemző, MRI* Participatory approach and crowdsourcing in heritage management *Sophia Dyak, Center for Urban History* *Volodymyr Kulikov, CEU*

14.45 – 15.45	**Parallel Sessions – Presentations and discussion on individual CHLs** Session A: Newcastle, Warsaw and Lisbon CHLs (15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) *Moderator: Iván Tosics, MRI* Session B: Pomáz, Rome, Prädikow-Prötzel (15 Nádor Street,102 Nimetz Room) *Moderators: Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő, MRI*
15-45-16.00	Coffee break
16.00 - 16.45	**Wrap up session** (15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) How to make your H2020 project a success story? *Ugo Guarnacci, European Commission, EASME Project Adviser,* Partner quiz *Moderators: Daniela Patti and Levente Polyák, EUTROPIAN*
17.00 - 18.00	Site visit to Jewish District, Budapest Observatory Case (Starting point: Budapest 1075, 7 Madách Imre Square)
20.00	The heritage of Budapest seen from the River Danube. Guided tour and dinner on a boat. (Starting point: Budapest 1137, 5 Szent István Park)
Tuesday 26th June 2018 **Location: CEU (Nádor utca 15)**	
9.00 – 9.30	**Administrative and financial issues** (WP7) (15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) *Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő, MRI*
9.30 – 10.30	**Introduction to upcoming tasks** (15 Nádor Street, 101 Quantum Room) Project dissemination: milestones and strategies (WP6) *Ania Rok, ICLEI* Website development *Olivier Schulbaum, Platoniq* Macro-level review of current European re-use policies and regulations (WP1) *John Pendlebury and Loes Veldpaus, UNEW*
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 - 12.30	**How to bring your sleeping heritage assets alive?** - Community involvement, financial models and governance issues in heritage management Panel discussion (15 Nádor Street, Auditorium B - open session for a broader audience) *Moderator: József Laszlovszky, CEU* *Panel participants: Katalin Wollák (archaeologist, heritage expert), Levente Polyák (Eutropian), Rolf Novy-Huy (Stiftung Trias), Bozhena Zakaliuzhna (Jam Factory Art Center, Lviv), Zoltán Erő (Palatium Studio, Budapest)*
12.30 - 13.30	Buffet Lunch (15 Nádor Street, Lower Foyer)
13.30 - 14.30	Heritage re-use in the inner city of Budapest – CEU building tour *Guided by József Laszlovszky and Dóra Mérai* *Meeting:* 15 Nádor Street, Front Office area
14.30 – 15.00	Coffee break (15 Nádor Street, 1st floor, in front of elevators)
15.00 - 16.30	**Group work for WP1, WP3 and website development** (15 Nádor Street, 102 Nimetz Room, 105 Nadosy Room, 106
16.30	Closing Reception (13 Nádor Street Rooftop or 9 Nádor Street, Octagon)

OPEN
HERITAGE

Agenda 2: Open Heritage Second Consortium Meeting
Fábrica de Creación de Barcelona, Calle de Sant Adrià, 20
November 28-29, 2018

Tuesday 27th November 2018	
20.30h	Drinks (<u>friendly reminder:</u> booking has been done according to the number of <u>confirmed</u> attendees, therefore cancellations are not convenient) • place: Mr. Robinson • address: <u>Pla de Palau 16, 08003 Barcelona</u> • price, payment, menu and other important details please read <u>here</u>
Wednesday 28th November 2018 **(Important: please make sure you sign the attendance sheet)**	
8.40 – 8.55	Welcome and practical information (door opens 8:30h) *Goteo*
9.00 - 9.30	Introduction *Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő, MRI* *Olivier Schulbaum, Platoniq*
9.30 - 10.00	Dissemination and Knowledge Sharing– Strategy, visual identity, roles and processes *Ania Rok and Iryna Novak, ICLEI*
10.00 – 11.00	OpenHeritage Website: presentation and discussion *Julia Bauder and Levente Polyák, Eutropian*
11.00 - 11.20	Coffee break (served at FiC)
11.20 – 12.20	CHL Session (WP4) - group work *Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő, MRI* *Olivier Schulbaum and Ivan Vergés, Platoniq* Aim: to learn what activities are going on in the Labs, how they proceed with their community involvement plans, provide forum for knowledge exchange, translate needs into participatory actions
12.20 – 13.20	CHL session 2 – Plenary session 12.20.- 12.50: Reporting back and discussion *Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő, MRI* 12.50 – 13.20: Inclusive business and financial models *Joep de Roo, EURODITE* *Rolf Novy-Huy, Stiftung trias*
13.20 – 14.50	Lunch: • place: Bar de la Lira • address: <u>Carrer de Coroleu, 15, 08030 Barcelona</u> • menu: please choose <u>here</u> your preferences (<u>friendly reminder:</u> cancellations, or last-minute changes are not convenient) • price, payment, menu and other important details please read <u>here</u>

14.50 - 15.50	WP5: Theory, toolbox and relation to the other WPs *Beitske Boonstra and Karim van Knippenberg UGENT*
15.50 – 16.10	Coffee break (served at FiC)
16.10 – 17.30	Transferability – Hypothesis *Heike Overmann and Markus Kip UBER*
18.00 - 19.00	Site visit – to be specified
21.00	Dinner (<u>friendly reminder:</u> booking has been done according to the number of <u>confirmed</u> attendees, therefore cancellations are not convenient) • place: Farigola • address: <u>Carrer del Davant del Portal Nou 3, Barcelona, Spain</u> • price, payment, menu and other important details please read <u>here</u>
Thursday 29th November 2018 (Important: please make sure you sign the attendance sheet)	
9.00 – 12.30	Parallel Sessions – Group Work *Loes Veldpaus, John Pendlebury (UNEW)* *Levente Polyák, Daniella Patti (EUTROPIAN)* *Markus Kip (UBER)* Session 1: Heritage re-use policies and regulations (WP1) Session 2: Observatory cases (WP2) 9.00- 9.30: Plenary session: survey 9. 30 – 10.30: First group work session 10.30 -11.00: Coffee break 11.00 – 12.30: Second group work session
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch • place: Bar de la Lira • address: <u>Carrer de Coroleu, 15, 08030 Barcelona</u> • menu: please choose <u>here</u> your preferences (<u>friendly reminder:</u> cancellations, or last-minute changes are not convenient) • price, payment, menu and other important details please read <u>here</u>
13.30 - 14.15	Reporting back: plenary wrap-up of the morning session
14.15 - 15.15	Database development – using the inputs from the CHL discussion, WP1 discussion and WP2 discussion *Sofia Dyak, Center for Urban History*
15.15 – 15.30	Coffee break (served at FiC)
15.30 – 16.00	Internal project communication exercise *Ania Rok (ICLEI)*
16.00 – 16.50	Next steps and closing *Hanna Szemző and Andrea Tönkő (MRI)*