



People. Places. Potential.

OpenHeritage: Deliverable 5.2

Heritage Points

**to support the adaptive reuse of
heritage assets**

May, 2019



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Author(s)	Ivan Vergés (Platoniq) Olivier Schulbaum (Platoniq)	
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Executive summary

As part of its aim to enhance community and stakeholder involvement OpenHeritage creates a “multi-purpose website” with a participatory platform for the 6 Cooperative Heritage Labs (CHLs). The Lab specific websites offer information about work in and create a virtual space in which real collaborations with stakeholders and final participants can be achieved.

The foundation for the individual Lab websites was put in place parallel to the process of creating the Local Action Plans. Their current status reflects the starting point, and they will be further developed as the Labs begin to operate officially from month 13 onwards.

These sites are publicly available to everyone interested in any of the 6 CHLs, requiring registration for active involvement. Each CHL has a completely independent access to the resources that this platform offers, with different domain names (URL). For the time being each domain name is a subdomain of the main OpenHeritage domain. However, some of the labs will use their own domains to improve communication and engagement with their local communities.

Table 1. Domain names for each participatory platform

CHL	Domain	Notes
Pomáz, HU	https://pomaz.openheritage.eu/	
Berlin, DE	https://praedikow.openheritage.eu/	
Rome, IT	https://co-roma.openheritage.eu/	
Sunderland, UK	https://hswsunderland.openheritage.eu/	
Warsaw, PL	https://praga.openheritage.eu/	Domain will change to www.ohpraga.pl
Lisbon, PT	https://lisboa.openheritage.eu/	
OH Consortium	https://labs.openheritage.eu/	“Meta instance”

In addition to these CHL websites, the whole OpenHeritage consortium has opted to using a connected participatory platform. This choice serves a dual purpose: on one hand it allows to educate and train the admins of the individual CHL platforms (they are always consortium partners) by using on-line participatory methods for consortium activities; on the other, on a project level it strengthens commitment to actions and transparency of operation.

Table 1 shows the urls for each participatory platform plus the one used by the whole consortium.

1 The participatory platform

The participatory platforms are based on an existing open source platform called Decidim. The decision to choose this software has been made after a process of

analysis of the requirements and a benchmarking of existing tools available. Special emphasis to those tools published under a license that allows the free distribution and modification of the code.

Initial requirements for the platform where:

- Facilitate community and stakeholder involvement locally
- Keep track of the results of the crowdsourcing projects, allowing documentation uploads
- Allow community discussions and participation
- Provide an overall documentation of the entire re-use process.
- Allow some customization for each endpoint, at least providing some sort of custom static editable content.
- Provide a platform or an arm for crowdfunding

There are many platforms that can provide some of the features of the requirements list. However, very little allow all of them, or at least an easy way to develop and integrate the missing ones. Other criteria used in the benchmarking were the quality of the code, the license model, the degree of implementation, active development and the community of developers available.

With those considerations, the benchmarking has been focused on the 2 major participatory platforms in Europe whose purpose is to help citizens, organizations and public institutions to self-organize democratically at every scale. Namely, Consul (used and developed by Madrid's city council) and Decidim¹ (used and developed by Barcelona City council). Other tools weren't able to fit all the requirements but were also considered and analysed.

Between the two, Decidim was chosen due some key aspects:

- A true modular approach in its internal architecture. This allows to change the behaviour to fit OpenHeritage needs without compromising future updates with the main core.
- High degree of customization and variety of features out of the box, without requiring programming skills to configure to do so.
- Multi-tenant capabilities. This is a very interesting features as it allows to instantiate several instances of the software, completely independent in terms of administration and users while sharing the same physical server. This saves the need to maintain 6 separate software installations that would increase costs and complexity.
- Completely translated to all the local languages involved in the OH project.

By using Decidim, OpenHeritage joins many cities and organizations² (such as Barcelona or Helsinki) using this software and it also contributes to its development with improvements and bug fixes.

¹ <https://decidim.org/>

² <https://decidim.org/usedby/>

Take part in OH's progressive engagement strategy. By the end of this process, you'll be hooked to this platform, here's how!

We've launched a progressive engagement strategy for partners to start to use and feel the participatory platform!

RESULTS FOR STEP 2
Check out: Participation that motivates you!

ACTIVE PROCESSES



Partners engagement strategy

Active phase **Vote for a proposal**



Support, Questions & Bugs

Active phase **Introduction**



Observatory Cases

Active phase **Work on OC challenges**



[DEMO] SUNDERLAND

Active phase **SUNDERLAND participatory process**



[DEMO] Hof Pradikow

Active phase **Hof Pradikow Participatory Process**



[DEMO] Lisboa

Active phase **Lisboa Participatory Process**



[DEMO] Rome Collaboratory

Active phase **Rome Participatory Process**



[DEMO] Pomáz-Nagykovácsi-pusztá

Active phase **Pomáz Participatory Process**

[SEE ALL PROCESSES](#)

DISCOVER THE SIX HERITAGE LABS LOCAL PARTICIPATORY PLATFORMS



Centocelle Archaeological Park,
South-East Co-District of Rome
Italy



High Street, Sunderland
Great Britain



Hof Prädikow, Prötzel,
Brandenburg
Germany

Figure 1. Homepage of the consortium's internal participatory website

2 Decidim features and operation workflow

Decidim is designed around two main concepts, the participatory spaces and the components. This approach allows the administrators to freely structure the website in many combinations which is very handy to accommodate different workflows and activities.

- **Participatory spaces:** These are the highest level where the participation is organized. The channels or means through which citizens or members of an organization can process requests or coordinate proposals and make decisions. There are currently five different official participatory spaces included with Decidim: processes, assemblies, consultations, initiatives and conferences. The participatory spaces do not provide any specific feature of their own, this is done by the components. Therefore, the differences between them are more about how the components behave with the final participants of the platform.
- **Components:** These are the pieces of software needed to carry out the interaction of any participatory activity. Components are always part of some participatory space and they provide one specific feature (for instance a voting action). Components can be configured in any combination and order inside any participatory space. There are many components available, comments, proposals, amendments, votes, results, debates, surveys, pages, blogs, newsletters, meetings, participatory texts, accountability and conferences. It is also possible to create new reusable components (as well as participatory spaces) due the modular nature of Decidim.

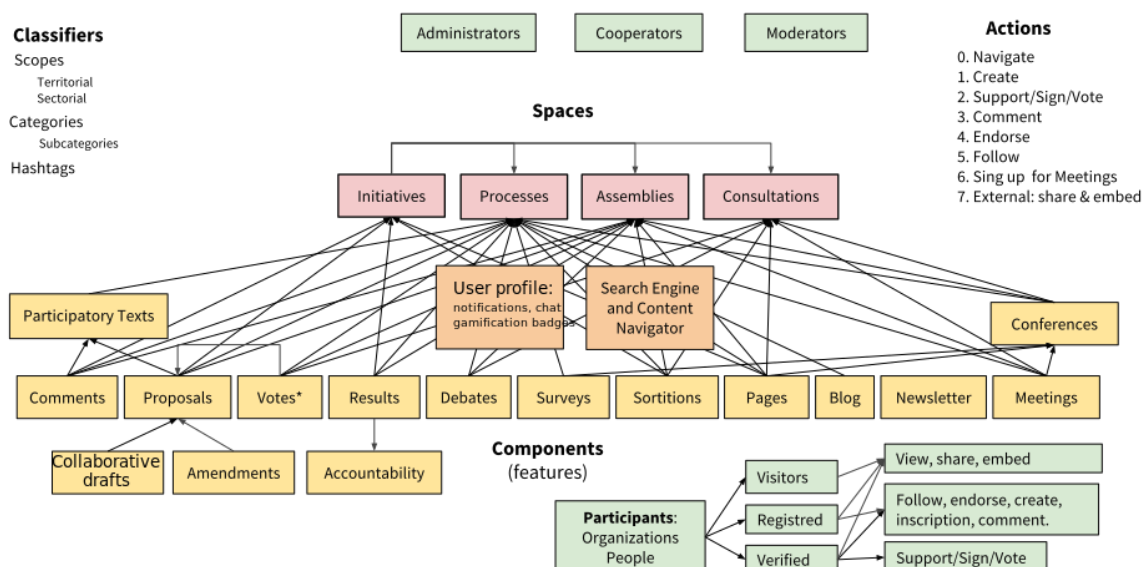


Figure 2. Official diagram of Decidim's functional architecture showing a combination of components in participatory spaces (extracted from <https://docs.decidim.org/features/en/general-description.html>)

From a participant perspective, participatory spaces are displayed on the top level in the main web menu. Once the participant enters to some specific space, a submenu shows the configured components in it.

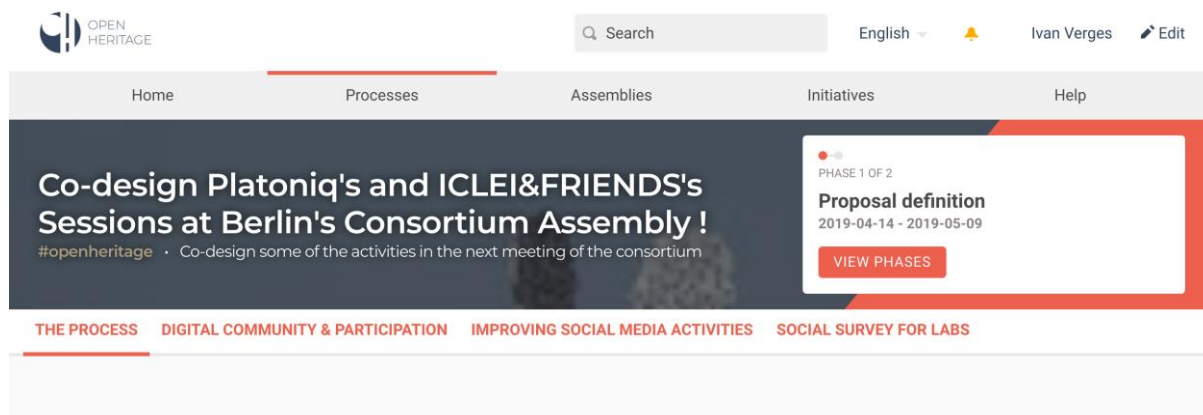


Figure 3. The consortium participatory platform showing one specific participatory space with its components submenu (in red).

3 OpenHeritage configuration and contributions

In the OpenHeritage project, Decidim has been installed in one server configuration and, by taking advantage of its multi-tenant capabilities, used to provide independent instances to the 6 CHLs and the “meta instance” used by the consortium itself. This setup ensures a centralized maintenance and updates for all the sites with minimum effort and cost.

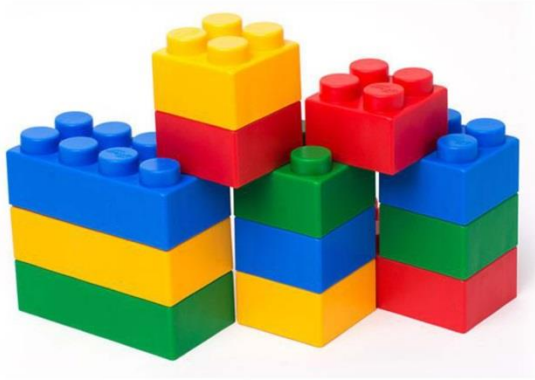
As the final intention of this project is to provide a tool useful for the labs in their own final participatory activities, the “meta instance” of Decidim is being used as a place of training and interaction for all the partners in order to reach agreements in several areas. To that effect, several participatory spaces have been configured, being the most important:

- The main assembly: <https://labs.openheritage.eu/assemblies/consortium>
- The Berlin working process: <https://labs.openheritage.eu/processes/berlin-meeting>
- The Observatory Cases process, which has been used to collect data using surveys: <https://labs.openheritage.eu/processes/observatory-cases>

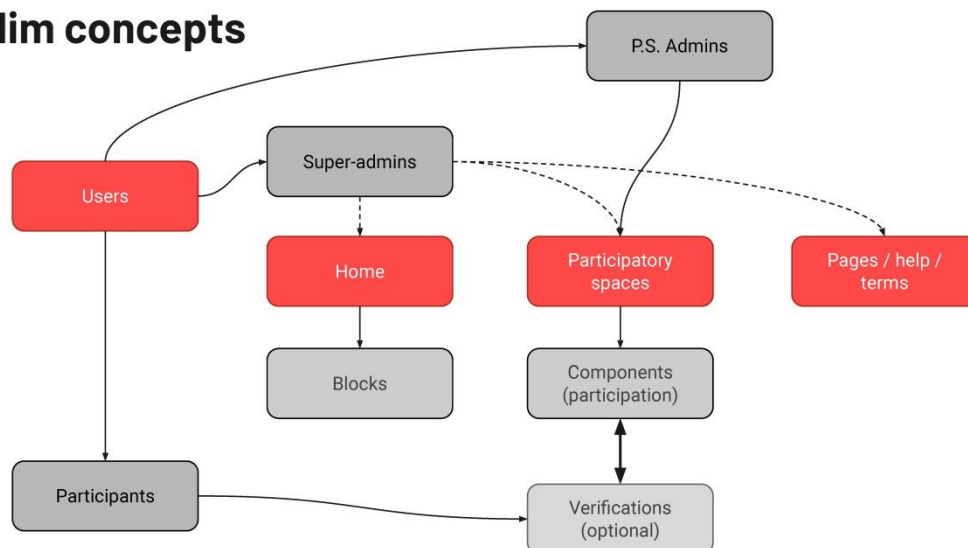
Individual CHL sites are all up and running (see Table 1) with administrators rights granted to every lab. Every instance has been configured in its own local language as well as English. Each lab has the power to customize its own site (to a certain extend) being the current degree of activities implemented in each platform variable, greatly depending on the maturity of the CHL status.

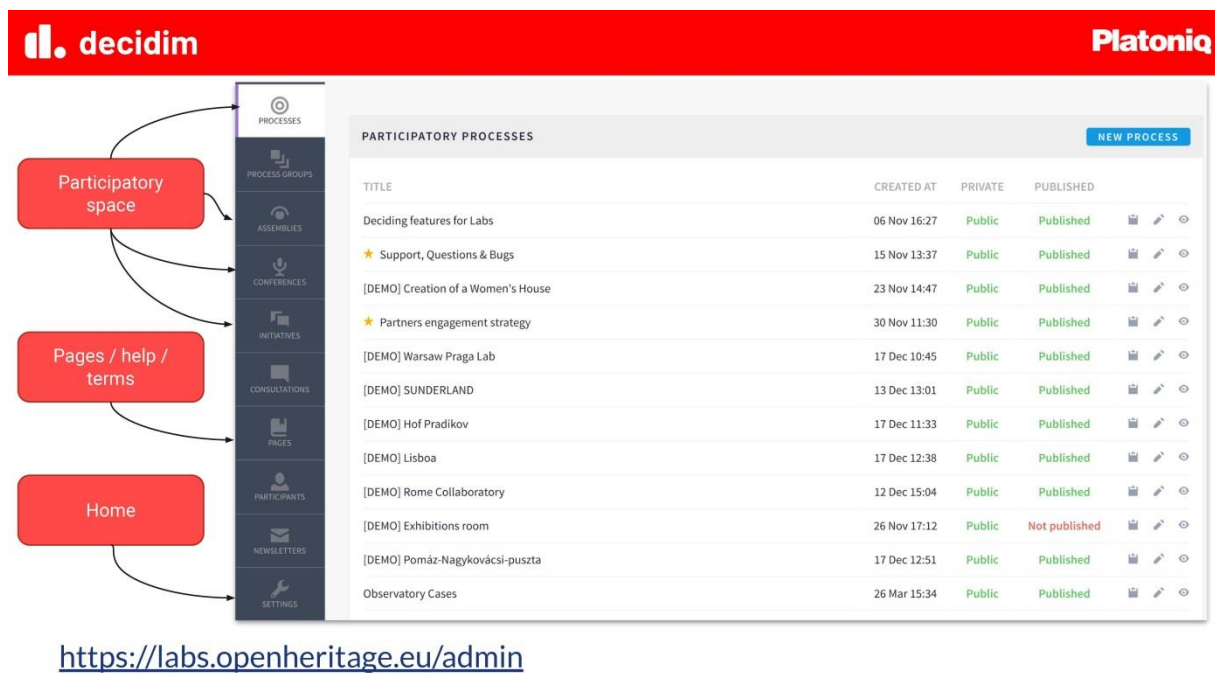
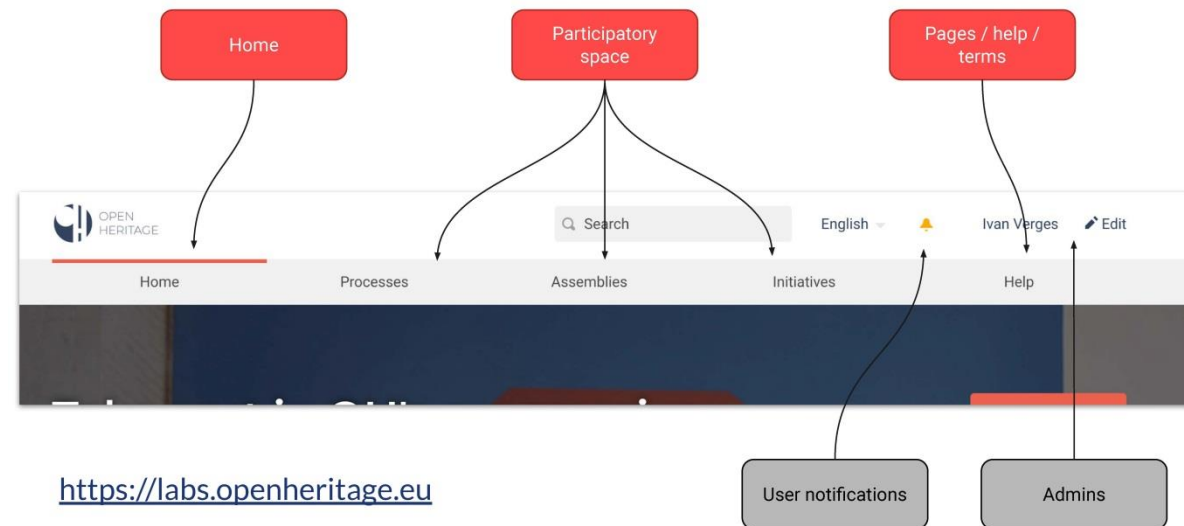
4 User manual

Decidim concepts



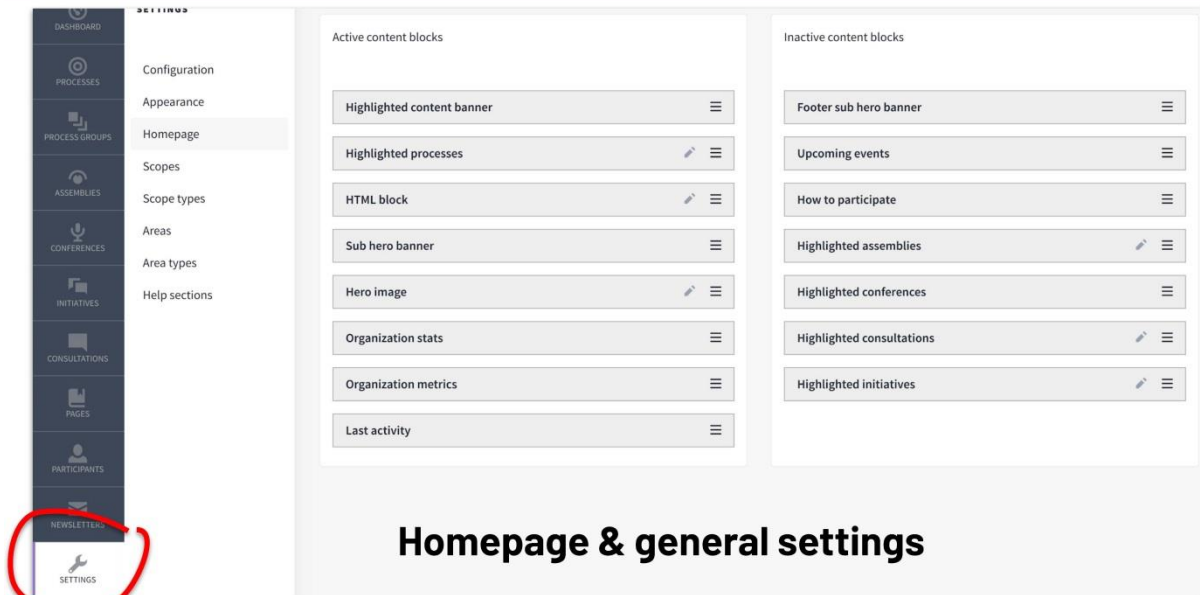
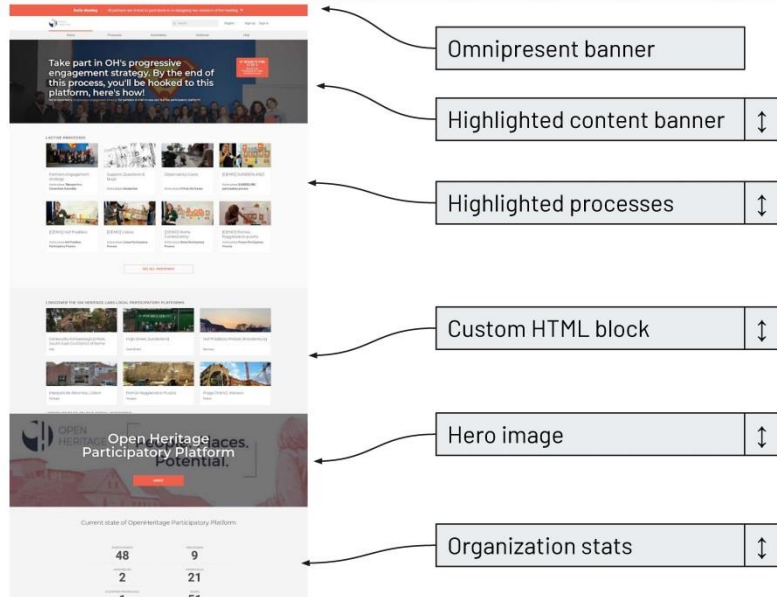
Decidim concepts



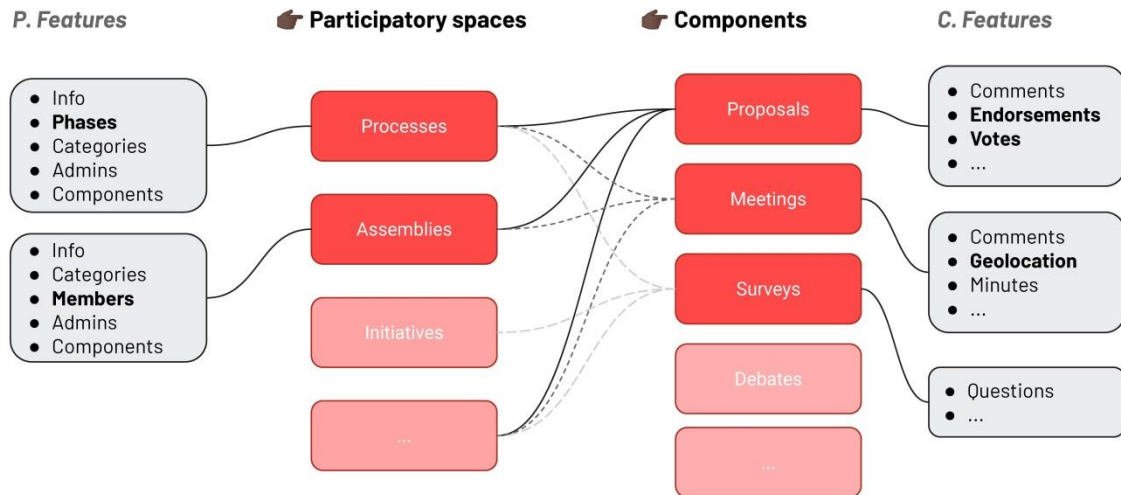


Home

- Block based
- Customizable
- Reorder (d&d)

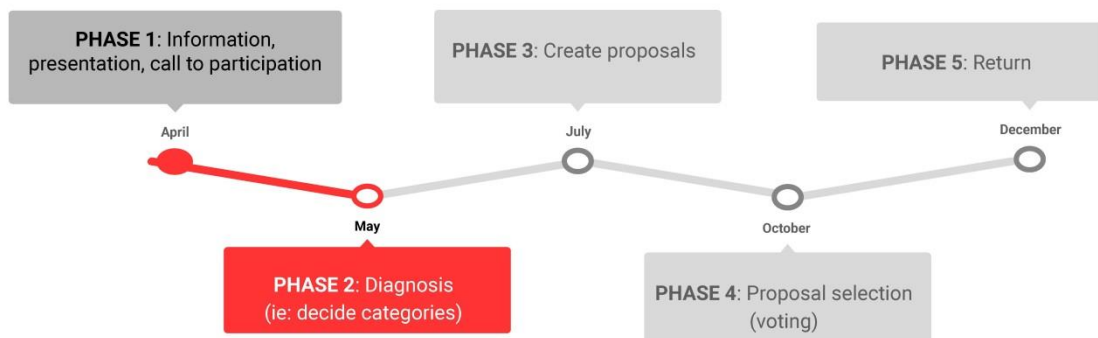


Operational design for participation



Processes

- Has a beginning
 - Has an end (or not)
 - Has phases
 - Has components
- Active phase
 - Different behaviours per phase



English
Ivan Verges
Edit

Home
Processes
Assemblies
Initiatives
Help

Co-design Platoniq's and ICLEI&FRIENDS's Sessions at Berlin's Consortium Assembly !

#openheritage · Co-design some of the activities in the next meeting of the consortium

PHASE 1 OF 2

Proposal definition

2019-04-14 - 2019-05-09

VIEW PHASES

THE PROCESS
DIGITAL COMMUNITY & PARTICIPATION
IMPROVING SOCIAL MEDIA ACTIVITIES
SOCIAL SURVEY FOR LABS

Info

Component

Phases

<https://labs.openheritage.eu/processes/berlin-meeting>

English
Ivan Verges
Edit

DASHBOARD
PROCESSES
PROCESS GROUPS
ASSEMBLIES
CONFERENCES
INITIATIVES
CONSULTATIONS
PAGES
PARTICIPANTS

View public page
Info
Phases
Components
Digital community & participation
Improving social media activities
Social Survey for Labs
Categories
Attachments
Folders
Files
Process admins
Private participants
Moderations

CO-DESIGN PLATONIQ'S AND ICLEI&FRIENDS'S SESSIONS AT BERLIN'S CONSORTIUM ASSEMBLY !

COMPONENTS

ADD COMPONENT

COMPONENT NAME	COMPONENT TYPE	ACTIONS
Digital community & participation	Proposals	
Improving social media activities	Proposals	
Social Survey for Labs	Survey	

Process admin

Assemblies

- Static or permanent in time: No phases
- Focus on:
 - Governance
 - Physical participation
- Link processes to an assembly
- Typically uses the meetings component
- Allows to visualize unregistered users

