

A wide-angle photograph showing three people sitting on a flat, weathered rooftop. They are looking out over a cityscape towards a large bay and mountains in the distance. The sky is clear with a few clouds. The rooftop has some small puddles and a small structure in the distance. The city below is densely packed with buildings, and a tall skyscraper is visible on the right. The mountains in the background are hazy.

A “commons”:
konceptiók és mechanizmusok

Polyák Levente

eutropian.org

cooperativecity.org

Inspirál, Budapest



KÉK Lakatlan program

Nyitva! Fesztivál, Budapest



kereskedelmi / commercial

lakóépület vagy nyaraló / residential or vacational



Leírás

Lakóház, földszinten passzázzsal. Tervezte: Gerlőczy Gedeon, 1941-42.

A passzázs üzlethelyiségei közül jelenleg kettő üzemel. A többi legalább 2009 óta áll üresen, de van, amelyiknek már tíz éve nem volt bérlője. Az üzletek vegyes tulajdonúak, önkormányzati és magán egyaránt.

Additional Data

Állapot / Condition: jó
Tulajdonos / Property: vegyes
Üresség mértéke / Degree of Vacancy: részleges
Bontás, átépítés a jövőben? / Plans for Reconstruction?: nem ismert

Szintek száma / Floors: több mint 2 emelet

Környék, közlekedés / Environment, transportation:

Centrális elhelyezkedés a városban, élénk gyalogos forgalom, nemrég felújított utcaburkolat, új köztéri bútorok. Váci utca és Ferencek tere közel. Tömegközlekedés: M3 Ferencek tere, M2 Deák tér megálló. A közeli Y-aluljárót a Jövő városa II. ütemében alakítják ki gyalogosok számára. Élelmiszerbolt, bank, éttermek könnyen elérhetők.

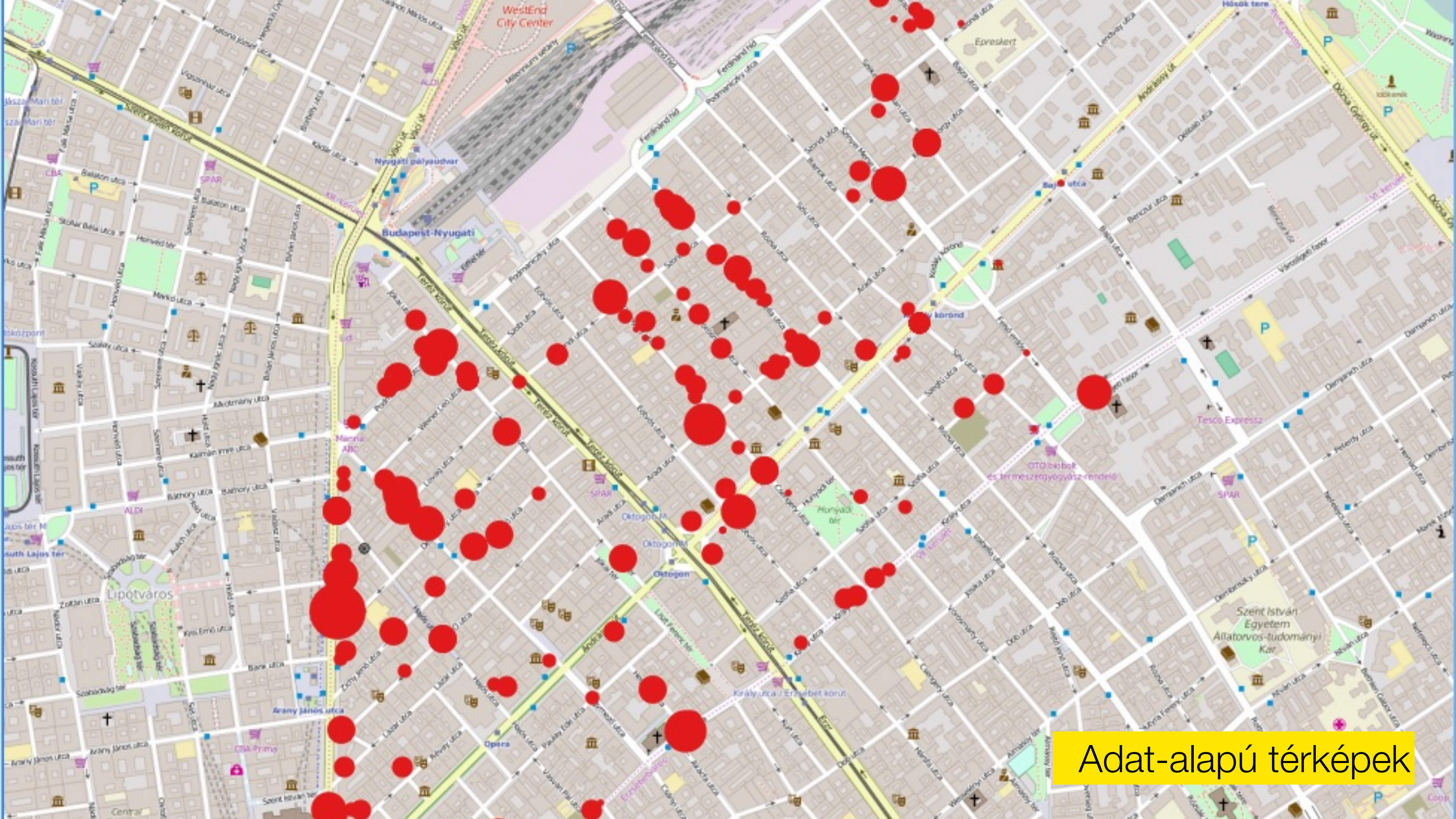
Infrastruktúra /

Alapvető infrastruktúrával ellátva



Lakatlan közösségi térkép





Adat-alapú térképek

ADOMÁNY- BOLTOK

Az adományboltok fontos szerepet töltenek be a városi életben, ahol az emberek egymás között segíthetnek. Ezek a boltok nemcsak az adományok gyűjtésére szolgálnak, hanem a közösségi élet erősítésére is. Az adományboltok segíthetnek a szociálisan hátrányos helyzetű embereknek, és hozzájárulhatnak a városi élet minőségének javításához.

AURÓRA

Auróra, a városi élet egyik fontos részét képezi. Az auróra nemcsak a városi élet minőségének javítását szolgálja, hanem a közösségi élet erősítését is. Az auróra segíthet a városi élet minőségének javításában, és hozzájárulhat a közösségi élet erősítéséhez.

NŐRELET SKOLAJAI



A nők szerepe a városi életben egyre fontosabb. A nők nemcsak a városi élet minőségének javítását szolgálják, hanem a közösségi élet erősítését is. A nők segíthetnek a városi élet minőségének javításában, és hozzájárulhatnak a közösségi élet erősítéséhez.

PNEUMA SZŰV



A városi élet minőségének javítása érdekében fontos a szűv szerepét is figyelembe venni. A szűv segíthet a városi élet minőségének javításában, és hozzájárulhat a közösségi élet erősítéséhez.

SUFNI

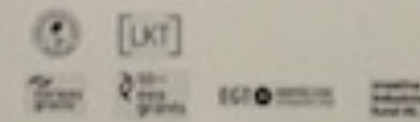


A városi élet minőségének javítása érdekében fontos a sufni szerepét is figyelembe venni. A sufni segíthet a városi élet minőségének javításában, és hozzájárulhat a közösségi élet erősítéséhez.

CIVIL VÁROS

LAKATLAN INGYENLANK A KÖZÖSSÉGI SZOLGÁLTATÁSBAN

Az ingyenes lakások a városi élet minőségének javítását szolgálják, és hozzájárulhatnak a közösségi élet erősítéséhez. Az ingyenes lakások segíthetnek a városi élet minőségének javításában, és hozzájárulhatnak a közösségi élet erősítéséhez.



- HELYET TALÁLT
- KISÉRLET
- KÉN HELYEK
- PIONIROK

CARGONOMA

...

INSPIRÁL CIRKUSZKÖZPONT

...

Civil város kiállítás

CIVIL VÁROS

LAKATLAN INGATLANOK A KÖZÖSSÉGEK SZOLGÁLATÁBAN

Egy jól működő városnak szüksége van arra, hogy kihasználja erőforrásait: amikor egyes terei, épületei, épülettípusai megüresednek, új funkciót kell találnia nekik. A város kihasználatlan tereihez való jobb hozzáférés aktívabb, kezdeményezőbb városlakókat formál, akik a városvezetők és tervezők munkáját is segítik: az ő energiájuk nélkülözhetetlen egy fenntartható, élhető város megteremtéséhez. Az üresen álló ingatlanok közösségi hasznosítása – a közösségi energiák kibontakozásának strukturált elősegítése – bonyolult művelet, amelynek alapja a tulajdonosok és potenciális használók közötti kommunikáció megteremtése és a hálózatépítés: a társadalmi és kulturális szereplők és kreatív vállalkozások városformáló kapacitásának felismerése, és a köz-, a magán- és a civil szféra közötti bizalom megteremtése a párbeszéd helyszíneinek biztosításával. A KÉK – Kortárs Építészeti Központ 2006 óta egy ilyen platform szerepét tölti be.

Nefelejcs utca, Szervita tér, Közösségi Kertek, Budapest100, Városi Séták: a KÉK az elmúlt években számos fronton szállt harcba Budapest lehetőségeinek jobb kihasználásáért, a helyi közösségek megerősödéséért és egy részvételi városfejlesztés létrehozásáért. E tapasztalatok segítettek életre hívni Lakatlan programunkat, amely azt kutatja, hogy miként lehet újragondolni a város kihasználatlan tereit, erőforrásként tekintve rájuk, amelyek segíthetik egy-egy civil kezdeményezés, kulturális projekt, társadalmi vállalkozás kibontakozását.

Ez a könyv pillanatfelvétel a Lakatlan program munkájáról: azokat a gondolatokat, ötleteket, koncepciókat, valamint tapasztalatokat, sikereket és kudarcokat mutatja be, amelyek végigkísérték a program közel 4 évét. A könyv másfelől egy pillanatkép Budapestről: azokat a közösségi helyszíneket, kezdeményezéseket, szereplőket mutatja be, akiktől tanultunk, akikkel együtt dolgoztunk, és akiknek segítettük a munkáját a megfelelő ingatlan megtalálásában.

CIVIL VÁROS: LAKATLAN INGATLANOK A KÖZÖSSÉGEK SZOLGÁLATÁBAN



EUTROPIAN
Research & Action

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projects ▾

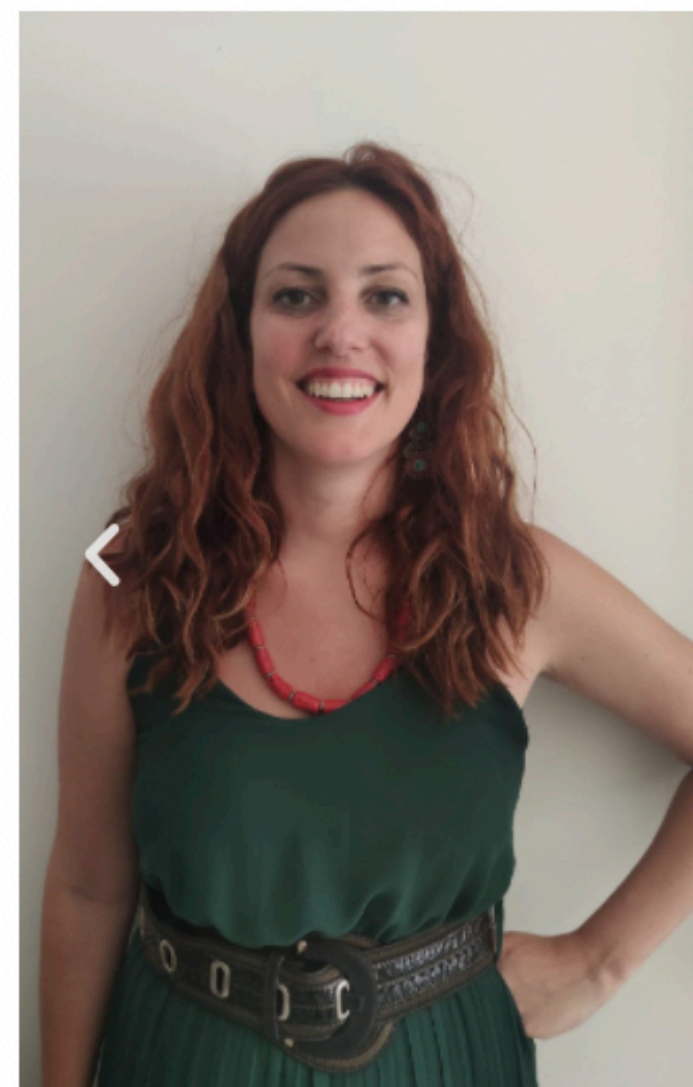
consultancy ▾

viewing room

news

Just us

We're researchers, urban policy experts, citizen initiative advocates, specialists in urban regeneration, cultural development, community participation, local economic and policy development and social innovation... But more importantly... We're a group of diverse individuals coming from a variety of backgrounds... And we're passionate about a major and all-important topic: just cities.



Just cities

Advocacy, research, policy, development
and communication support



Cooperation processes between municipalities and community initiatives



Building international networks between NGOs and civic initiatives



CITIES

- All Alba Iulia Amsterdam Ankara Athens Azzorre Barcelona Bari Basel Berlin Bilbao Bologna Braga
- Bratislava Brighton Brussels Budapest Cagliari Dublino Dubrovnik Espoo Genova Ghent Gottinga
- Halle/Saale Hamburg Helsinki Lille Lisbon Liverpool London Madrid Maribor Matera Milan Naples
- New York Oslo Palermo Paris Parma Ravenna Riga Rome Rostock Rotterdam Santa Pola Sapri The Hague
- Turin Valencia Vienna Viladecans Volos Warsaw Zagreb



Urban regeneration

Neighbourhoods, the building blocks of cities, are in constant transformation. Improving the quality of life, relationships and opportunities in a specific area requires an integrated approach to urban regeneration. Our stories explore how building new communities, networks and services can contribute to more liveable and inclusive urban areas.

All articles on

Urban regeneration



Social inclusion

Cities are home to the largest contrasts in our society, in terms of income, education, access to services and health. Our articles explore how municipalities, social businesses and civil society organisations have been developing a great variety of activities and methods of social inclusion, in order to create more equal opportunities for all citizens.

All articles on

Social inclusion



Policy and governance

In order to develop collaborative and democratic processes, the synergy between different stakeholders and the facilitating role of public administrations are increasingly fundamental. Stories here provide an overview of different organisational models between a variety of actors in implementing inclusive urban development.

All articles on

Policy & governance



Economy and finance

Organising the distribution of resources is a fundamental way to guarantee social inclusion, welfare services and democratic institutions. These articles explore how local communities and citizen initiatives develop new financial mechanisms and economic models to sustain their projects and ensure their durability.

All articles on

Economy & finance

CHALLENGES

How can citizen initiatives **access and develop spaces** in various European regions?

What is their **relationship** with public administrations and the private sector?

What are the legal **frameworks**, organisational formats and economic models they employ?

How do they **access capital** for their development projects?

How can they build **local ecosystems** around their spaces?

What are the **regional differences** in how civic economy and community-led urban development are unfolding in Europe?

Funding the Cooperative City

Community Finance and the Economy of Civic Spaces

Edited by Daniela Patti & Levente Polyák

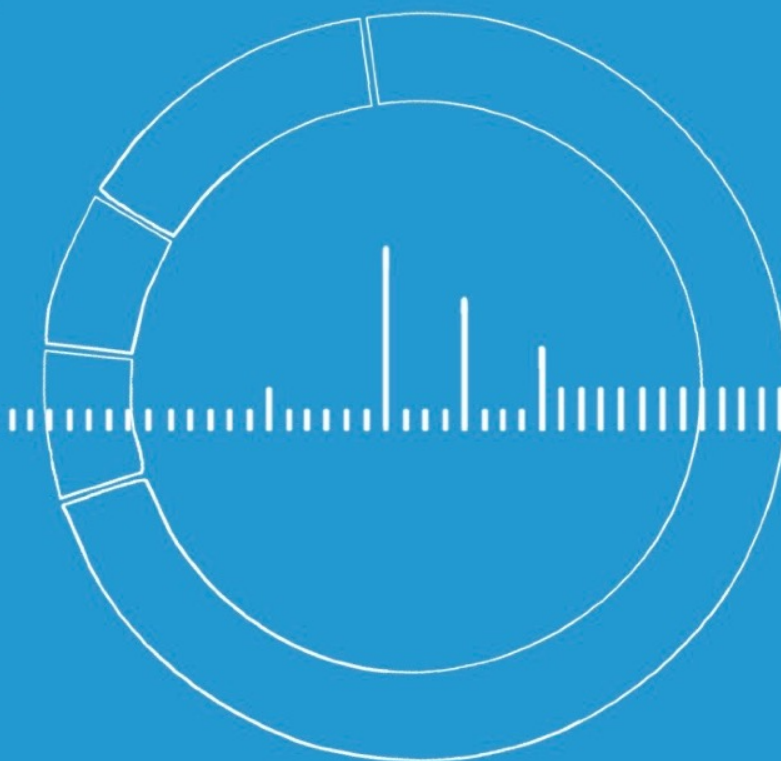
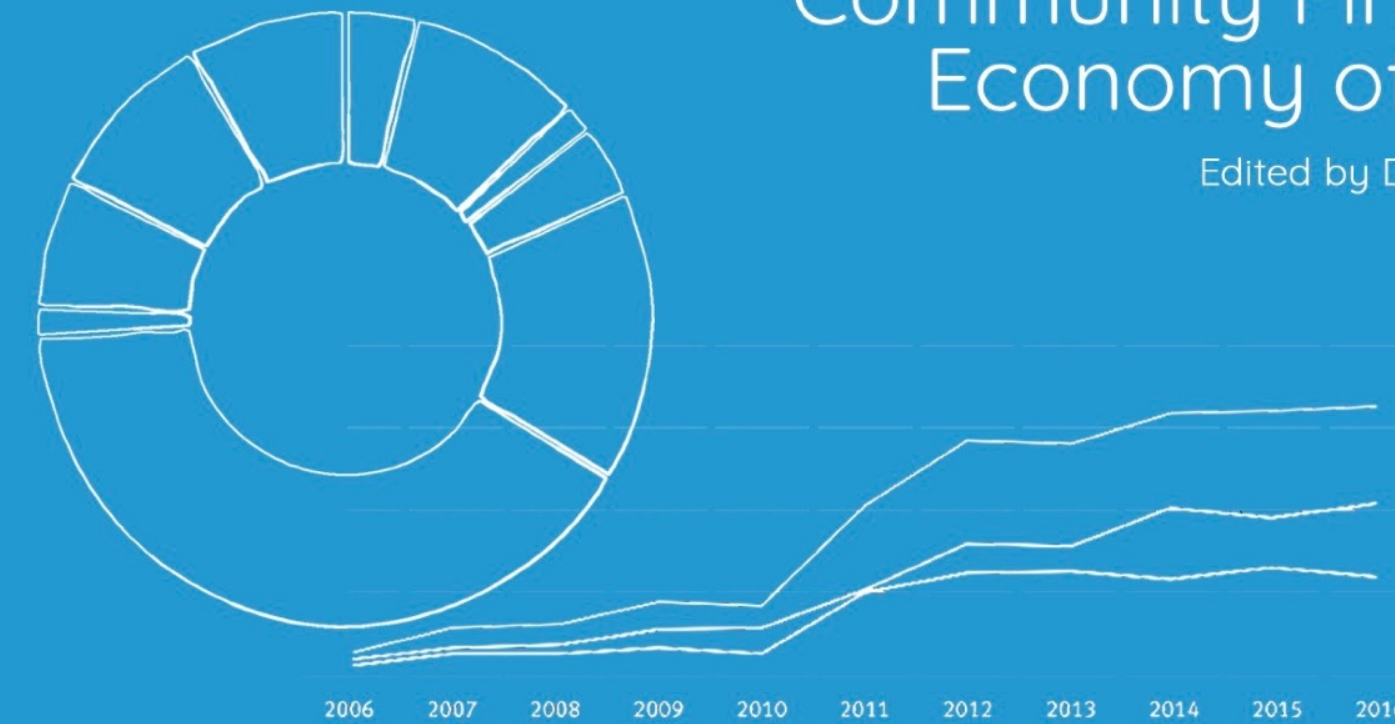
Funding the Cooperative City
Community Finance and the Economy of Civic Spaces

Funding the Cooperative City explores experiments in community-led urban development in European cities. Situated in the post-welfare transition of European societies within the context defined by austerity measures, unemployment, the financialisation of real estate stocks and the gradual withdrawal of public administrations from social services, this book aims at highlighting the importance of self-organised, locally rooted, inclusive and resilient community networks and civic spaces.

In a journey from Lisbon, Madrid and Rome, via Liverpool, Rotterdam and Berlin, through Warsaw, Bratislava and Budapest, Funding the Cooperative City highlights different strategies of fundraising and investment; self-organisation, resistance and cooperation with institutions; and explores the ways citizen initiatives, cooperatives, non-profit companies, community land trusts, crowdfunding platforms, ethical banks and anti-speculation foundations step out of the regular dynamisms of real estate development and arrange new mechanisms to access, purchase, renovate or construct buildings for communities.

Through interviews and analyses, this book describes tendencies and contexts, and presents stories and models of community finance and civic economy. It offers a helpful set of resources not only for community organisations and initiators of civic spaces, but also for private developers, municipalities and EU institutions that are willing to support, facilitate or cooperate with them in order to create more resilient and inclusive local communities, facilities and services.

Edited by Daniela Patti & Levente Polyák
cooperativecity.org



Il rilancio dei mercati

Spazio pubblico, servizi comunitari ed economia circolare

I mercati rionali sono spazi pubblici per eccellenza: luoghi di incontro, punti di scambio ma anche centri di aggregazione. Oggi sono però spazi in grande sofferenza, con pochi operatori attivi, forte competizione da parte della grande distribuzione e sempre meno abitanti che entrano per socializzare e comprare i beni di prima necessità. Che forma possa prendere il futuro dei mercati non è però una cosa semplice da immaginare e il tema è infatti stato oggetto di vari incontri nel corso degli ultimi anni con un numero crescente di persone. Alcune delle domande emerse vertono sulla possibilità del mercato di riprendere un ruolo centrale all'interno di una politica pubblica alimentare.

Possono i mercati diventare degli snodi all'interno di una filiera corta del cibo? Possono i prodotti delle terre pubbliche gestite da cooperative di giovani agricoltori trovare un canale di vendita preferenziale nei mercati rionali? Possono i Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale (GAS) avere uno spazio di smistamento negli stalli mercatali? Può il mercato integrare servizi di consegna a domicilio o di acquisto online? Possono i rifiuti organici essere raccolti nei mercati e portati nelle aziende agricole per diventare compost?

Questo libro è il risultato di una serie di incontri e laboratori tenuti tra il 2015 e 2017 in vari mercati di Roma, dove hanno partecipato tante delle realtà che da anni si impegnano sul rilancio dei mercati, sulle filiere alimentari sostenibili, sull'inclusione sociale e sul riuso delle proprietà pubbliche. Sulla base delle istanze emerse durante i laboratori, Eutropian ha raccolto una serie di casi studio in Italia ed Europa al fine di poter offrire spunti di riflessione per il futuro dei mercati di Roma, e non solo. Immaginiamo per i mercati rionali un futuro come luoghi di innovazione, in cui il patrimonio cognitivo, umano e sociale presente in un territorio venga messo a sistema per sperimentare modelli di impresa e di servizio in un quadro collaborativo, a cui prendano parte i diversi attori locali per dare risposta alle necessità della comunità.

A cura di Daniela Patti, Levente Polyák & Manuel Torresan
cooperativecity.org

Spazio pubblico, servizi comunitari ed economia circolare

Il rilancio dei mercati

Il rilancio dei mercati

Spazio pubblico, servizi comunitari ed economia circolare

A cura di Daniela Patti, Levente Polyák & Manuel Torresan



Public-civic cooperation has never been as important for European cities as today. Fading trust between public administrations and the civic society, rising authoritarianism and deteriorating services all make urban life more burdensome, especially for the most vulnerable social groups. In turn, sharing resources and responsibilities between municipalities and civil society actors has helped cities not only in generating enhanced participation in urban development issues but also in co-producing urban space and co-creating urban services.

The Power of Civic Ecosystems: How community spaces and their networks make our cities more cooperative, fair and resilient explores methods and practices of building stronger local civic ecosystems around community spaces. The book is based on the experiences of ACTive NGOs, an URBACT network that brought together the municipalities of Riga, Brighton and Hove, Dubrovnik, Espoo, Santa Pola and Siracusa for a 3-year learning process towards creating new platforms for public-civic cooperation.

Putting these experiences in a broader context, The Power of Civic Ecosystems also collects inspiring practices from other cities, ranging from municipal policies to citizen initiatives and professional methodologies, exploring mechanisms of stakeholder mapping and ecosystem - building, frameworks to access to public and private spaces, models of economic resilience, structures of participatory governance, and processes of capacity building.

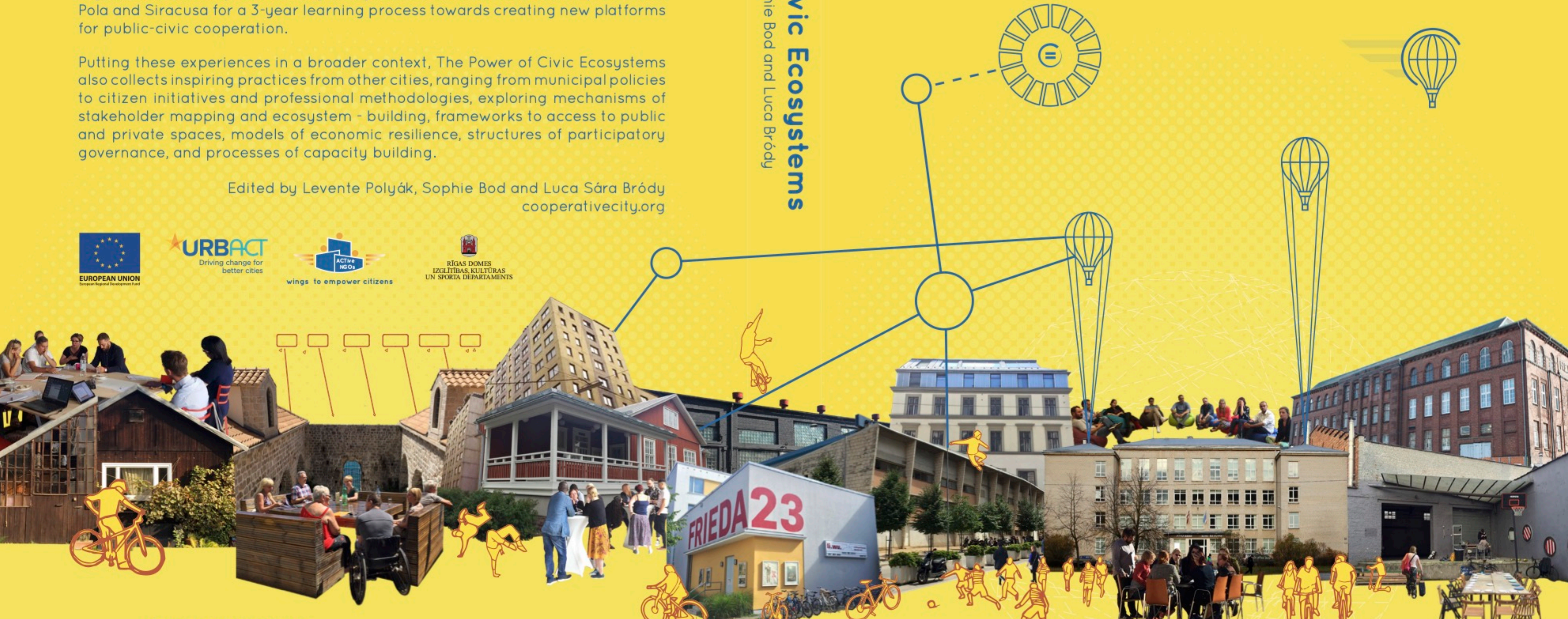
Edited by Levente Polyák, Sophie Bod and Luca Sára Bródy
cooperativitycity.org

The Power of Civic Ecosystems
Edited by Levente Polyák, Sophie Bod and Luca Bródy

The Power of Civic Ecosystems

How community spaces and their networks make our cities more cooperative, fair and resilient

Edited by Levente Polyák, Sophie Bod and Luca Bródy



NGO House, Riga



Free Riga, Riga



DIMENSIONS OF CIVIC SPACES

Not public and not for-profit

Affordable

Legally stable

Has a long-term dimension

Contributes to diversity

Creates social, cultural or economic value in the city

Has an important community dimension

Has a participatory governance structure



ELINOR OSTROM



GOVERNING THE COMMONS

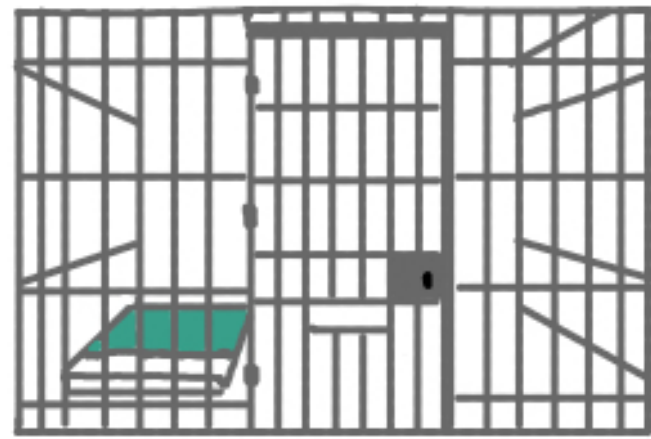
COMMON POOL RESOURCES

- Natural/man-made resource
- Costly to exclude beneficiaries
- Subtractability

CURRENT MODELS

SELF-ORGANIZED MODEL

DESIGN PRINCIPLES



TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS

- Individuals are compelled to 'overgraze'

PRISONERS DILEMMA

- Players have a dominant strategy of 'defecting'

LOGIC OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

- Without coercion, individuals in large groups will not actively pursue group interests

GROUP OF PRINCIPALS

- Appropriators, providers, producers
- Not coerced
- Three layers of rules
 - Operational
 - Collective choice
 - Constitutional

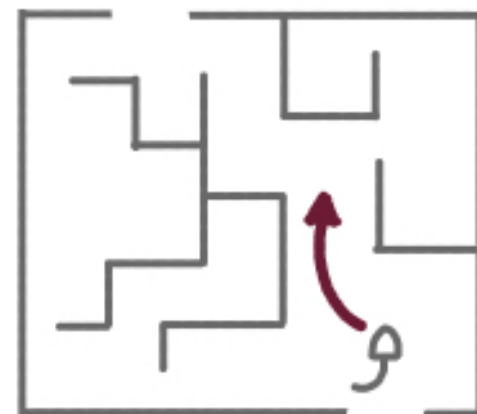
LONG ENDURING CPR INSTITUTIONS

- Clearly defined boundaries
- Harmony between appropriation/provider rules and local conditions
- Collective choice arrangements
- Monitoring
- Graduated sanctions
- Conflict resolution mechanisms
- Recognition of rights to organize
- Nested enterprises

PROBLEMS



SOLUTIONS





LABGOV
LABORATORY FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF COMMONS

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
FOR THE GROUND
URBAN
LAW CENTER

LUISS
ICEDD International Center on Democracy and Development

in collaboration with:

COMUNE DI BOLOGNA


FONDAZIONE DEL MONTE
DI BOLOGNA E FERRARA

NOVEMBER 6-7, 2015, B

urban
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bologna

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THE CITY AS A COMMONS

reconceiving urban space, common goods and city governance

video
spettacolo

#cocities

libri
musica
ricerca

Campo de Cebada, Madrid



Occupied and self-managed public spaces

Les Grands Voisins, Paris



Temporary use for new ways of co-existing

Stara Trznica, Bratislava

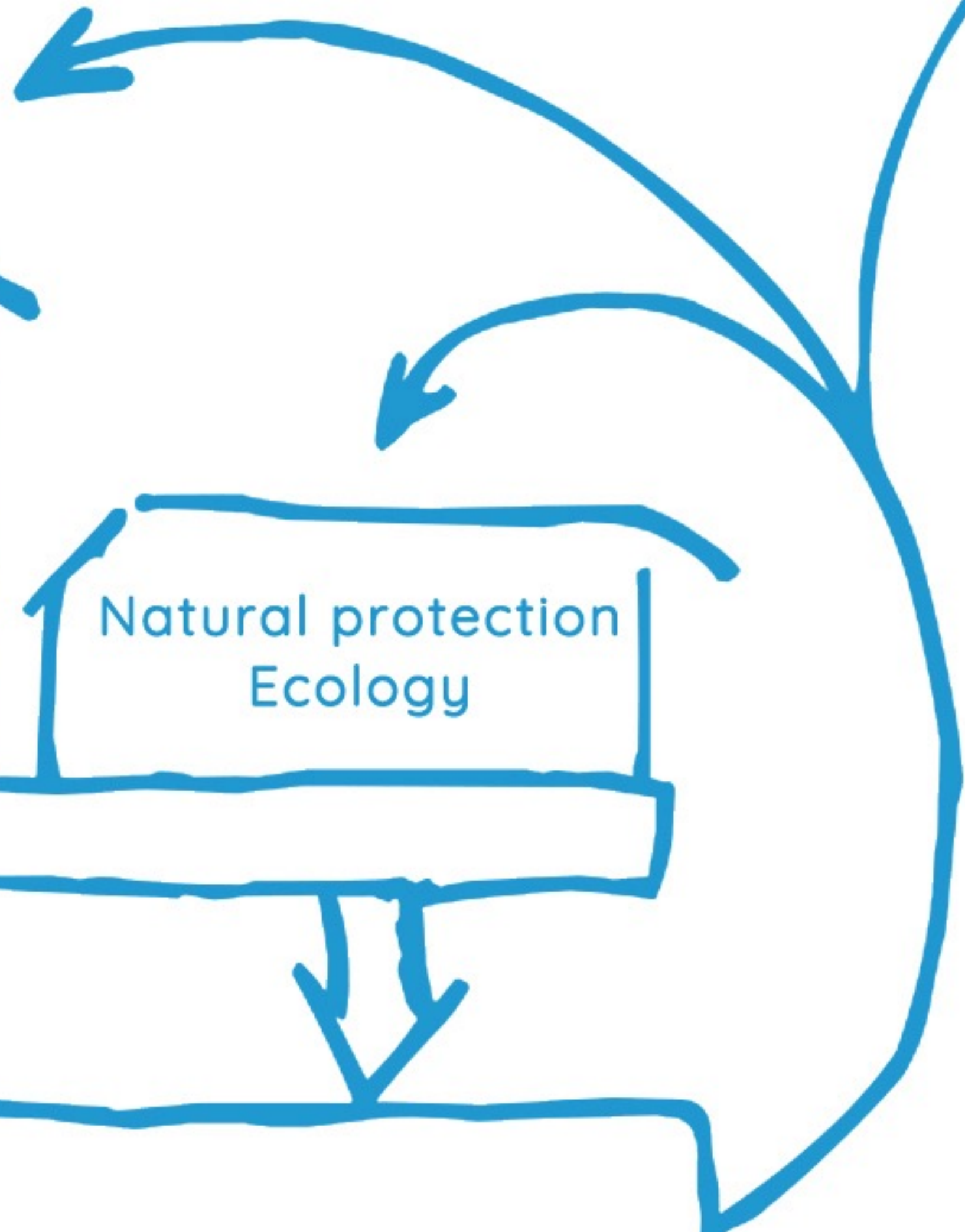


Long-term lease

ExRotaprint, Berlin



General Project Management



Bologna

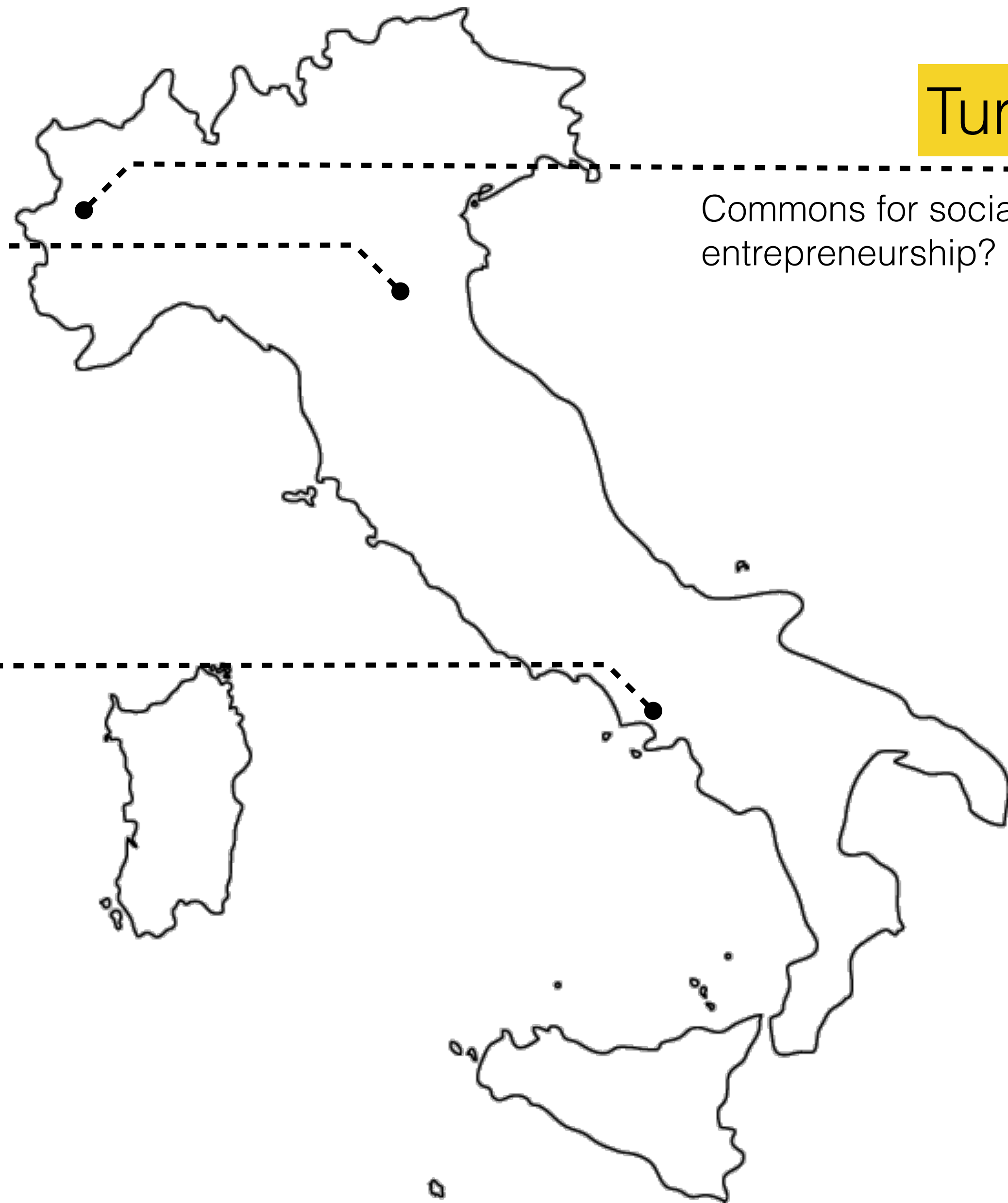
Regulation on the collaboration between the Administration and active citizens with no economic dimension (Collaboration Pacts).

Turin

Commons for social entrepreneurship?

Naples

Classification of some buildings as 'commons' ensuring a community use without direct relation with the users.



Scugnizzo Liberato, Naples



Scugnizzo Liberato, Naples



Ex Asilo Filangieri, Naples



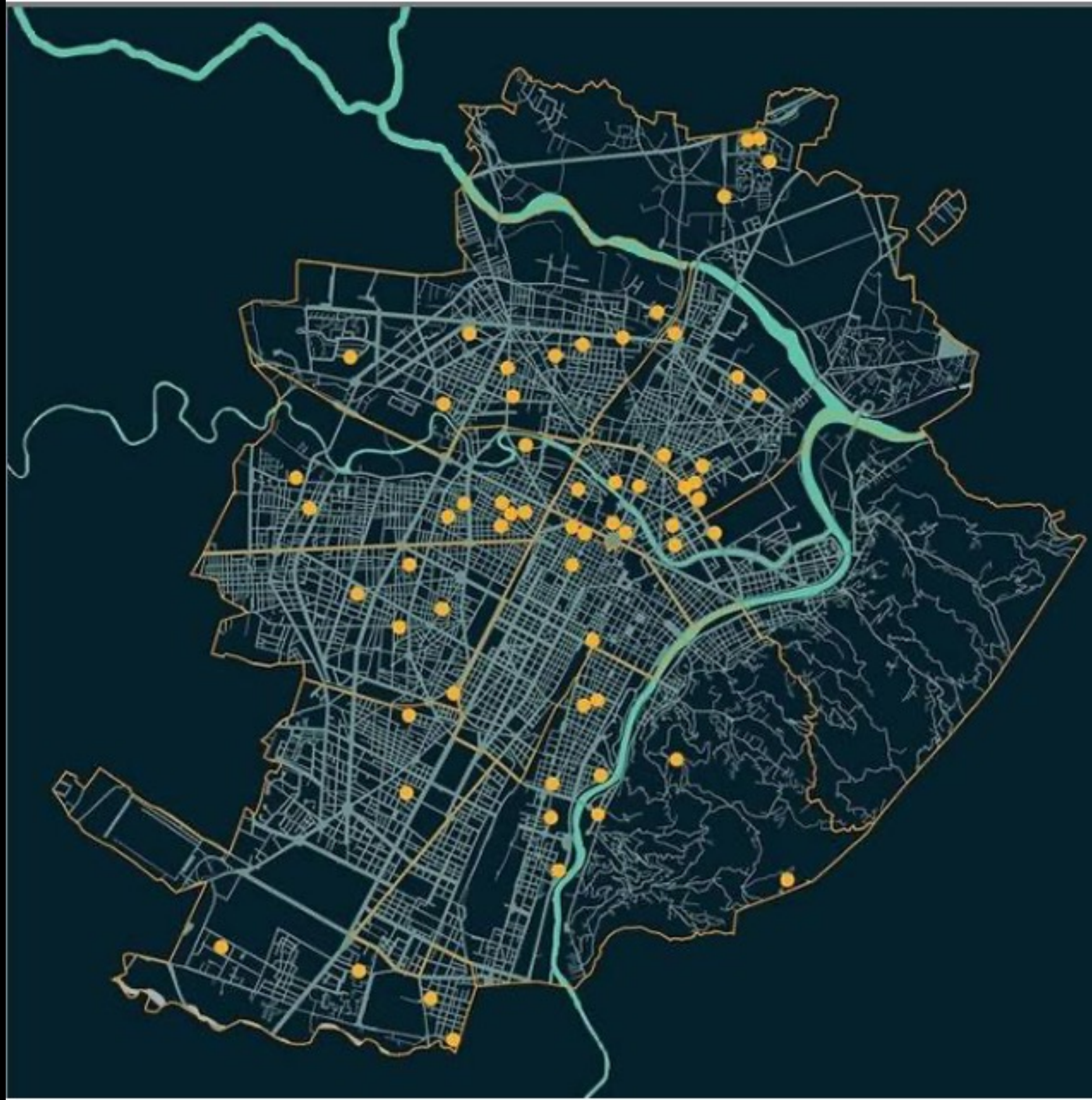
Ex Asilo Filangieri, Naples



Torino Commons Regulation

60 collaboration
pacts since 2016

Main areas of intervention:
taking care of green and public
spaces; socio-cultural and sport
activities; reuse and co-
management of public
buildings; schools as a territorial
resource and social space.



REGULATION ON GOVERNING THE URBAN COMMONS IN THE CITY OF TURIN



CITTA' DI TORINO

www.comune.torino.it/benicomuni

CITY OF TURIN

REGULATION ON GOVERNING THE URBAN COMMONS IN THE CITY OF TURIN

*Approved by resolution of the City Council on 2 December 2019, executive from 16 December 2019,
in force from 16 January 2020.*

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What are Urban Commons?

The nearby flowerbed, the neighbourhood garden, the square, the school yard, abandoned places – as well as intangible assets: they become Urban Commons when citizens and the public administration recognize them and take action to regenerate, co-manage and take care of them.

The basics of the governance of Urban Commons are accessibility, shared management and participation in decision-making processes.

Civic subjects

All citizens - even gathered in associations or in other formal or informal groups, can actively take care and manage a Urban Common. Collective civic subjects are to operate on a democratic basis in the collective decision-making processes, foreseeing inclusive debates and procedures which respond to anti-sexism, anti-fascism and anti-racism principles.

Permanent Board on Urban Commons and Register of Guarantors

Every 3 years a permanent Board on Urban Commons is appointed by the City, with advisory and/or arbitration functions in case of disputes arising on the evaluation of shared and self-government proposals. The Board is made up of 11 members drawn from the Register of Guarantors (issued by the City through a public call addressed to experts on legal, economic, urbanistic, environmental and social issues and citizens particularly sensitive and interested in urban commons).

The Permanent Board is therefore a place of permanent confrontation both within the City institution and in the city as a whole, aiming to facilitate shared visions on methodologies and practices for reactivating citizenship in a democratic and horizontal sense.

Civic negotiations

By means of a civic negotiation – whose purpose is to design the governance of Urban Commons, the City of Torino and the civic subjects define and regulate the care, management and regeneration of a Urban Common. The main distinction is that between shared governance and self-governance:

- in shared governance the care, management and regeneration of a Urban Common are implemented jointly by the civic subjects and the Administration, through a civic negotiation called Pact of collaboration. In this case, the initiative for the presentation of project proposals can be taken both by the City (via a public call) and the proponents; after a proper assessment of the proposals, a co-design phase allows the City and the civic subjects to define the program for the co-management of the Urban Common and the model of shared governance, whose content depends on the complexity and duration of the collaboration;
- in self-governance the care, management and regeneration of a Urban Common are implemented independently by the civic subjects.

Three are the possible forms of self-governance civic negotiation:

- i. collective civic urban use: initiative is taken by the City, which provides and oversees a Urban Common. The community of reference prepares a self-governance document, which is meant to guarantee the implementation of activities, the respect of accessibility and impartiality principle in the use of the Urban Common;
- ii. collective civic management: initiative is taken by the Community of reference, which provides the City with a project proposal and a self-governance document. The City assesses the proposal and its feasibility and can identify the relevant City Depts. to define the contents of the civic negotiation;
- iii. Urban Commons Foundation: after having identified the presence and availability of a Community of reference or after having received a proposal from the Community of reference, the City can give a pre-determined Urban Common in short-term usufruct to a specific Urban Commons Foundation. The Urban Common remains property of the City until the end of the short period of usufruct; at the end - after a proper assessment, the City can decide to definitely confer it to the Foundation.

Main phases of the PoC

PROPOSAL

- the urban common is identified by involved citizens
- they make a proposal for co-management
- positive evaluation of the technical Working Group

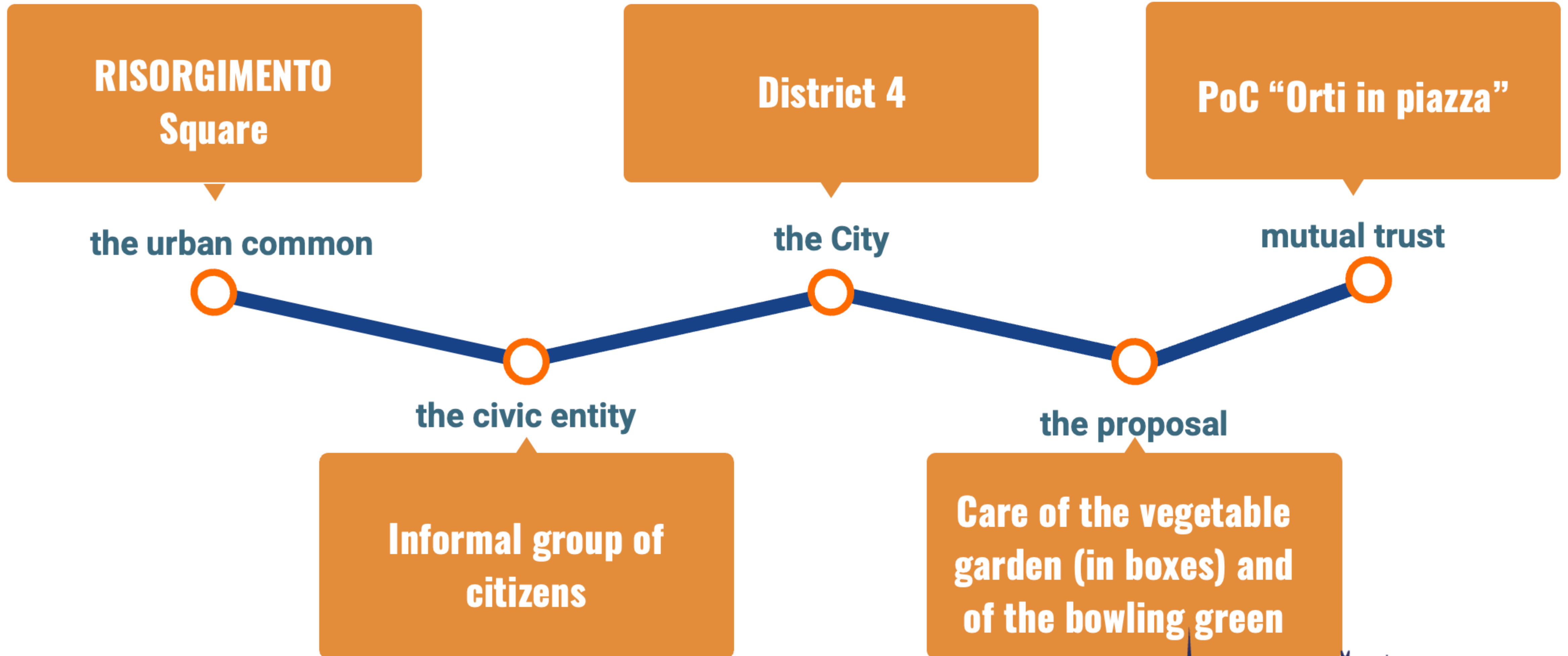
CO-DESIGN

- the co-design phase (proposers+City offices) requires many meetings
- the proposal is integrated/expanded/reviewed

CO-MANAGEMENT

- the PoC is signed and the activities are realized
- periodic monitoring activities reveal the vitality of the PoC

What does it take to create a PoC?







Campo da basket



PATTO DI COLLABORAZIONE IN CORSO

Azioni e interventi finanziati dal progetto europeo **CO-CITY**

Torino, città dei beni comuni

www.comune.torino.it/benicomuni



SCOPRI CORSO TARANTO



Campo da basket



AREA BASKET CORSO TARANTO

ORARIO SEMPRE APERTO

EMERGENZE Tel. 112

REGOLAZIONE Orario: Tel. 011 201 2004
 Amministrazione: Tel. 011 201 2
 Area Impianti: Tel. 011 201 211

La struttura è stata creata all'interno di un'area residenziale di quartiere, con l'obiettivo di favorire la coesione sociale e la partecipazione dei cittadini. La struttura è gestita dal Comune di Torino, in collaborazione con il Consorzio di Gestione e la responsabilità della gestione è del Comune di Torino.

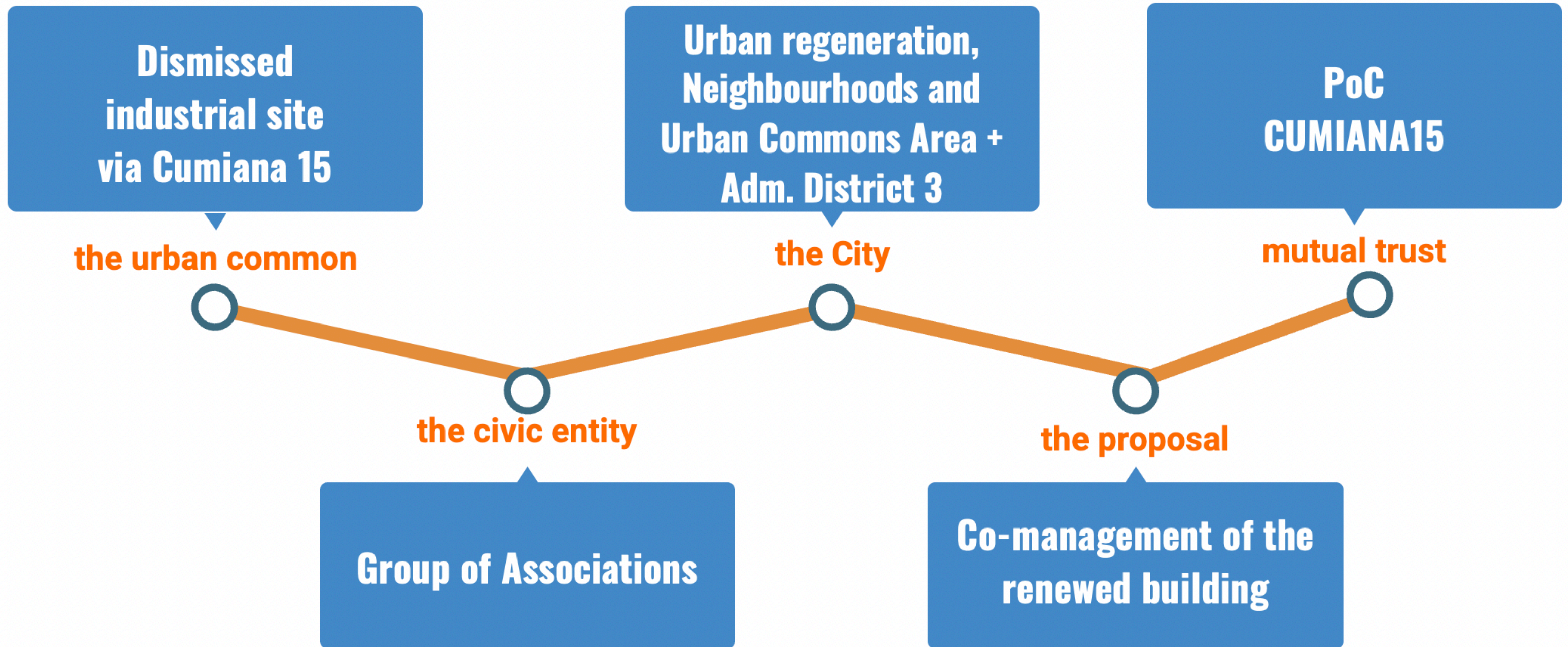
QUEST'AREA È DI TUTTI, RISPETTIAMOLA!

SECCO LE REGOLE DA SEGUIRE

- Rispettare e non danneggiare l'attrezzatura e l'arredo
- Non lasciare rifiuti e gli altri servizi dell'area
- Utilizzare i cani negli appositi contenitori
- Non utilizzare quest'area nelle giornate piovose
- Non introdurre animali a rischio nella pista polverosa



What does it take to create a PoC?



Via Cumiana 15, Torino



Cascina Roccafranca, Torino



Cascina Roccafranca, Torino



Cascina Roccafranca, Torino



Bagni pubblici Via Agliè, Torino



CAFFÈ MACINATO PER MOKA € 2,00/kg

Bistrot

Corposo

Delicato

come

Acqua Alta
Il luogo dove nessun pesce è fuori d'acqua

ORZO GINSENG € 1,50

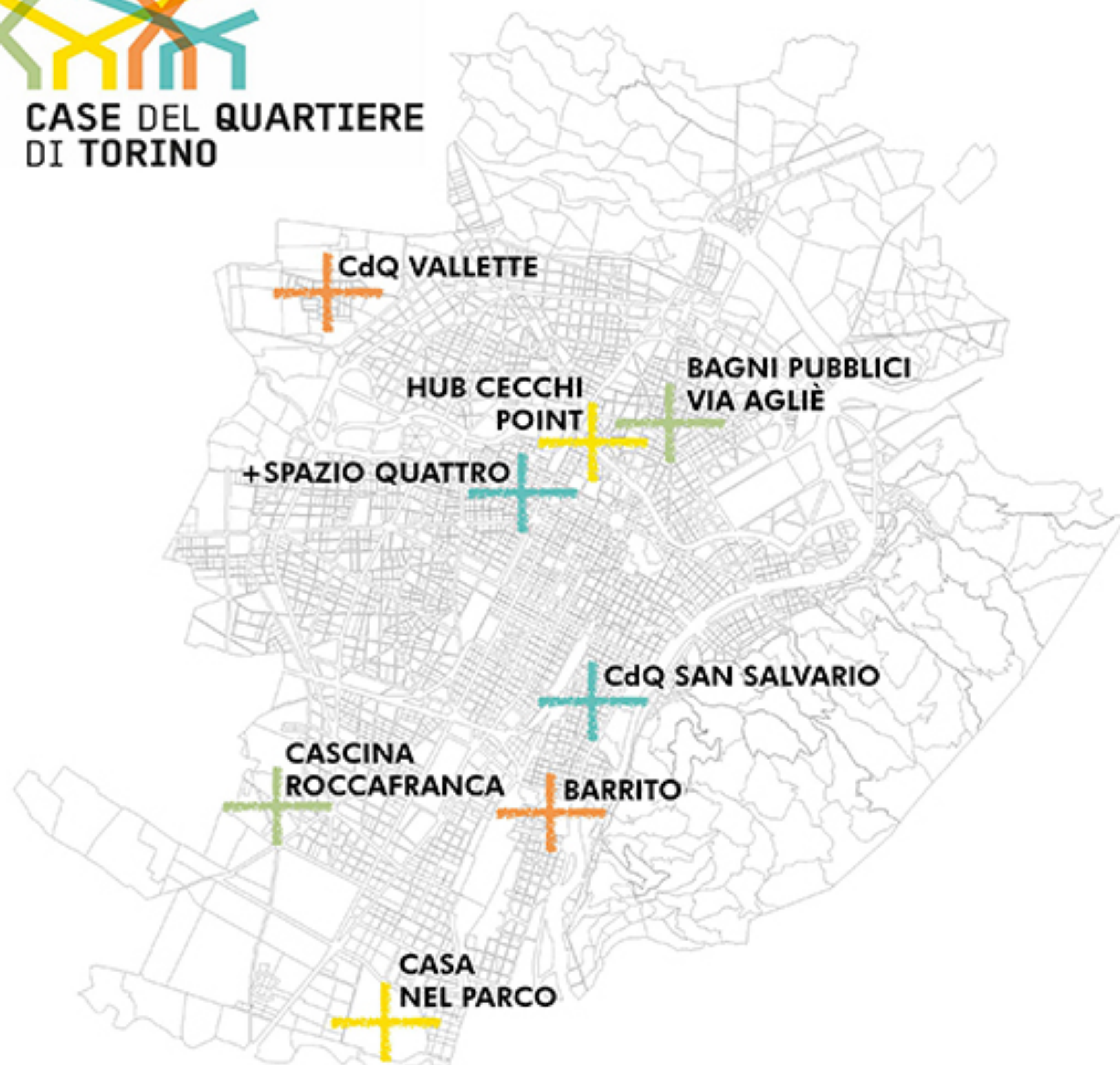


Cecchi Point, Torino





**CASE DEL QUARTIERE
DI TORINO**



Info on PoC

All proposals, administrative documents, signed PoC, informations on activities are available here

www.comune.torino.it/benicomuni/eng_version/index.shtml

Join the CO4CITIES Facebook group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/co4cities>

The screenshot shows the website for 'BENI COMUNI URBANI A TORINO' (Urban Commons in Turin). The header includes the City of Turin logo and navigation links: 'Il Regolamento', 'Patti di collaborazione' (highlighted), 'Progetto CO-CITY', 'Notizie', and 'Chi siamo'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Comune > Beni Comuni > Patti di collaborazione > Patti di collaborazione firmati'. The main heading is 'Patti di collaborazione firmati' with a sub-heading 'Ultimo aggiornamento: 22-04-2020'. The text explains that in this section, all signed collaboration pacts are listed, and that after the co-design phase, a Council or Directorate Determination approves the pact. It notes that the pact is signed by citizens and proponents. A sidebar on the right lists categories: 'Proposte di collaborazione', 'Co-progettazione', 'Patti di collaborazione firmati', and 'Circoscrizione' (1-8). The main content area lists the CO4CITIES partners: Torino - Italy, Budapest - Hungary, Gdansk - Poland, and Cluj-Napoca - Romania. Logos for the European Union and URBACT are also visible.

LP: City of Turin

LE:
Levente
Polyak



PARTNERS:
Budapest
Gdansk
Cluj-Napoca

Guest Artist

Collaborative tools for cities in urban regeneration

CO4CITIES

Pacts of
collaboration

Neighborhood
Houses

Guest Artisan

Matthew Baqueriza-Jackson

Giovanni Ferrero

Tiziana Eliantonio



PP5



URBAN MAESTRO

mireia



P
2+
♿

6

MARP
BBF
multi food
WABO
H88
UWAGA!
TYCIEŃ
MONTOWANIE

HK
098
ENERGY

WIT
KOS

Handwritten graffiti on the building facade, including the word 'WIT' and 'KOS'.

WŁEIN





