

CCHC Call for Evidence

Response ID	Start date	Completion date
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

1	Title	[REDACTED]
1.a	If you selected Other, please specify:	

2	First Name(s)	[REDACTED]
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3	Surname(s)	[REDACTED]
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4	Contact email address	[REDACTED]
4.a	Additional email address (please complete this if you are submitting evidence on behalf of someone else)	[REDACTED]

5	Location	Italy (IT)
5.a	If you selected Other, please specify:	
5.b	City	Torino

6	Institution/Company/Organisation	Politecnico di Torino & Fondazione Sviluppo e Crescita CRT
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7	Summary of evidence	<p>Fondazione Sviluppo e Crescita CRT (president Cristina Giovando) and Politecnico di Torino have set up a study group for Urban and Social Regeneration (project manager Bianca Viarizzo, project coordinator Anna Rabbia, scientific coordinators Franco Prizzon and Maurizio Marco Bocconcino of Politecnico di Torino). The research is developed in collaboration with the R3C - Responsible Risk Resilience Centre of the Politecnico di Torino, an interdisciplinary research center focused on Urban Resilience, and is applied within the Italian National Committee for Social Housing. The Committee brings together the most representative actors in the sector (Federcasa, Legacoop Abitanti, Confcooperative Habitat, Fondazione Housing sociale, Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo and Fondazione Sviluppo e Crescita Crt). With the aim of defining a common and shared planning capacity to be adopted in the development of public-private partnership projects. The</p>
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Committee proposes itself as an independent but highly representative body, both in Italy and in Europe, capable of restating the complexity of the Italian social housing system and of identifying common and shared approaches and models of intervention relating to housing and urban regeneration that can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals: to put an end to all forms of poverty in the world, to reduce inequalities, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, durable and sustainable.

It is proposed here as an ongoing part of a larger work that will be completed later this year. The pretext is the update of the social return on investment index assessment carried out in 2015 by the Turin-based Fondazione Sviluppo e Crescita CRT regarding a major social housing and housing-related functions project funded by the Fondazione in the northern area of the city of Turin. The same model will be applied to a second large project, also financed by the Foundation, in the same area. The idea is to provide an up-to-date interpretation of social performance by defining an evaluation model that on the one hand makes the process of data collection and analysis more rapid, and on the other includes variables from a broader context in the study, at the scale of the neighborhood, incorporating parameters and indicators of urban quality and resilience, always read through the filter of social impact, using innovative data processing and graphic representation tools (GIS technologies, BIM, DBMS, web applications).

The evaluation model that is being designed is intended to be light and easy to apply while maintaining transparency, representativeness, and significance. The objective is twofold: on the one hand to read the evolution of these intervention nodes within the urban fabric in which they live. On the other hand, to define an evaluation tool that can operate in the monitoring of different interventions (which will obviously also need variables tailored to each case), but that can also provide elements to identify in advance, ex-ante, those social and territorial realities that could support the success of the investment in terms of social impact.

This is a field where social impact must be linked together with local actions and urban infrastructure triggers, involving public and private actors. Awareness of impacts by stakeholders too, through processes of transparency and communication that intervene even after the evaluation, has an impact in turn because explaining to citizens what happened and how you measured it, and that perhaps, while there were some negative elements for them, others benefited instead, helps to create community. Evaluation is not finished in itself, it must generate more knowledge in all those involved in the transformations.

The results achieved so far have two main strands. The first concerns the construction of the evaluation model, which has been simplified but must maintain consistency and representativeness. This is based on a series of parameters

and indicators, expressed cartographically as two- and three-dimensional maps. The parametric information model of the urban territory is the matrix on which the different levels overlap and are weighted to provide synthetic pictures of vulnerability and effects on the built and social environment. In particular, social well-being effects have been integrated with urban quality elements through specific themes (in particular walkability and comfort). The second strand relates to the involvement of stakeholders and citizens. In this field, questionnaires were produced which revealed a range of responses.

The results of the work are detailed in scientific contributions and publications which will be sent by e-mail: proceedings of international conferences, publications with international distribution, statistical reports distributed locally (the latter are currently being translated into English). We anticipate here the main points of the operational findings expressed in the attached documentation, numbered according to your CCHC Call for evidence Questions document.

1. Governance/decision-making processes

1.1 The solicitation of stakeholders through targeted questionnaires, specifically prepared, activates in the stakeholder attention towards the evaluation, he feels an active part in the definition of parameters and indicators and directs his own activity of social value aware of the metrics that could be subject to the measurement of his actions.

1.5 It is necessary to combine the one-to-one relationship with the stakeholder, usually managed through interviews, with thematic moments of participatory interaction with several subjects. The tool of territorial maps constitutes a privileged field of comparison, understanding and comparison between objective data of urban and social characterization and perceptive data linked to how those who live the territory interpret its functional components, and thus its endowments in terms of standards and services for the individual and the community. These encounters have a value both in terms of forming and strengthening the identity of citizens, and in terms of collecting information and guidelines for the definition of micro-projects to improve urban space in terms of health, safety and comfort.

2. The Built Environment, Design, and Placemaking

2.3 The social impact assessment model could express synthetic values in financial terms; this component has not yet been implemented.

2.5 Specific data relating to the social housing interventions referred to in the introduction specifically collected in the period March 2020 - September 2021 will be dealt with in the near future.

2.6 The Foundation and the Politecnico di Torino are actively involving the managers of the two social housing structures and the office for territorial and urban communication of the Turin metropolitan area; these

subjects have established relations with the citizens and make it possible to reach different strata of society and the inhabitants of the northern districts of Turin in a capillary manner.

2.7 The definition of the indicators expressed in the evaluation model constitutes a possible checklist of the parameters to be considered for health and wellbeing.

2.8 The Foundation and the Politecnico di Torino are part of the scientific committee of an important annual conference promoted by the National Institute of Urban Planning, Urbapromo, aimed at professionals and scholars on the themes of urban and social planning. For the second year in a row, our working group is involving the Prince's Foundation and Kellogg Oxford to present and discuss their specific actions in the UK.

3. Transport and movement, infrastructure and technology

3.7 A published contribution has highlighted the issues surrounding walkability in the Pietra Alta district of Turin, with an extensive review of the state of the art and application to the case study through specific adaptations linked to local identity.

4. Health & Wellbeing
Outcomes in progress.

8 Please select which exposure(s) your evidence relates to. Further explanation on these exposures can be found on a PDF file here. Please select all that apply.

- Planning (e.g. density, green spaces, housing, transport, urban design etc.)
- Accessibility (e.g. access to healthcare, facilities, parks etc.)
- Urban services and infrastructure (e.g. sanitation, water, energy, broadband etc.)
- Environment (e.g. pollution, climate, carbon emissions, ventilation, biodiversity, natural habitat, natural disasters, noise etc.)
- Deprivation (e.g. income, poverty, diversity etc.)
- Society (social networks & relations) (e.g. human interactions, violence, crime etc.)

9	Please select which outcome(s) the submitted research relates to. Please select all that apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing • Health (physical): (e.g. non-communicable diseases, communicable diseases, behaviours etc.) • Quality of Life • Lived experiences: (e.g. social health, social wellbeing, social behaviour etc.)
10	Method of evidence submission: If you need to provide further evidence, please submit this either digitally via email or hard copy via post.	Digital (via email to gchu@kellogg.ox.ac.uk)
11	How did you hear about the Commission on Creating Healthy Cities and the associated call for evidence?	Contacts with the Prince Foundation and Kellogg College, through Professor Ben Bolgar.