











Renovation in social and collaborative housing

The birth of Fondazione Housing Sociale











- Fondazione Cariplo first addressed the issue of disadvantaged conditions in housing in 1999, testing an innovative approach to housing challenges and contributing to the realization of housing projects dedicated to the weakest segments of the population
- Aware of the limited amount of resources available in the form of grants, the Foundation began experimenting in 2004 an innovative model based on sustainability and ethical investment, to expand the range of planning instruments and seek to involve in its initiatives other public and private institutions.
- The initiative thus took concrete form in the "Social Housing Programme" and the **Fondazione Housing Sociale** (or "FHS") instituted to implement it.
- FHS is a private, non profit entity, and works for the purposes of public and social interestAmong the founders were also Regione Lombardia and ANCI Lombardia, underlying the public - private partnership that characterizes the project
- FHS has acquired diversified skill sets, enabling an integrated approach to the development of private social housing initiatives: urban, social and financial.

The birth of Fondazione Housing Sociale

We have developed a new model, for Italy, based on **sustainability** and **socially responsible** investment.

Our goals are:

to **structure** financial instruments to set up projects without grants, to **convince** more **public and private institutions** to **take part in projects** and to **promote** a new way of living. (collaborative housing model)

The idea was to create a platform to raise awareness of social housing in Italy: to enable its implementation all over the country, to increase expertise in this field and make this type of project a standard model.

The full coverage of Italy is completing

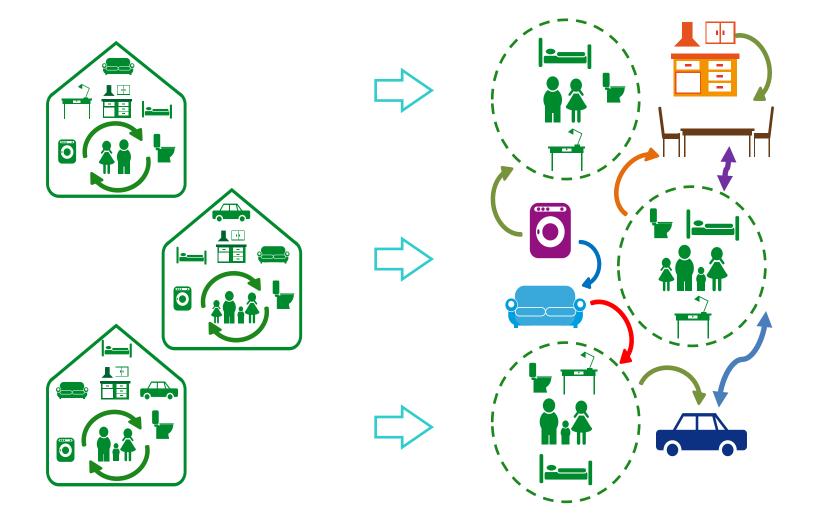




A new culture of living

- There is a **new developing culture** for living in an **alternative** way both in **private and state** housing. This is an **active and collaborative** experience which we technically call **wellbeing**, in which people organize **themselves to change** and **improve** some aspects of their **lifestyle**.
- The result of this interaction brings about **not only** a more **sustainable** activity **but also** generates **good values**.
- To achieve this, it is important to research and make available all sorts of platforms that teach individual people and groups to join in and take an active part in events and face any problems in their neighbourhood.







The distributed housing complex



Abitagiovani is a project that has answered at least 3 issues:

- To re use empty public flats located in ex public buildings
- To provide affordable housing to young people (under 35)



To engage small construction companies in financial crisis period



207 empity flats

Distributed in different buildings

and 18 areas

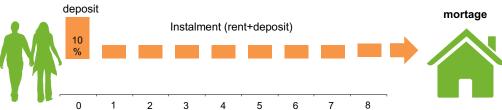




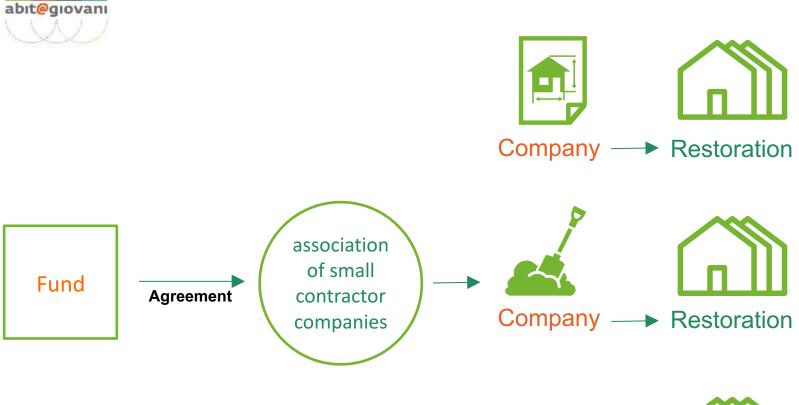
Abit@giovani offerta abitativa



- Rent to buy 8°year.
- 10% of flat value paid upon signing the contract (deposit)
- Instalment for 70 sqm is 500€
- 50% of rent and 50% as a deposit for future purchase









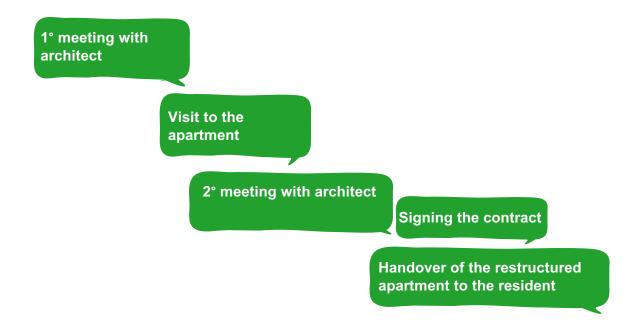








Process







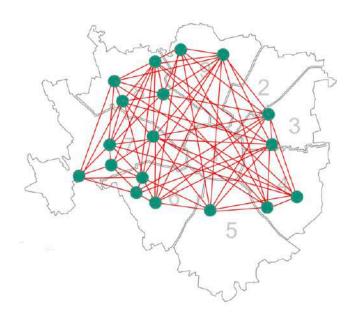


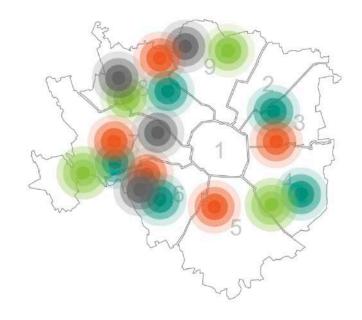






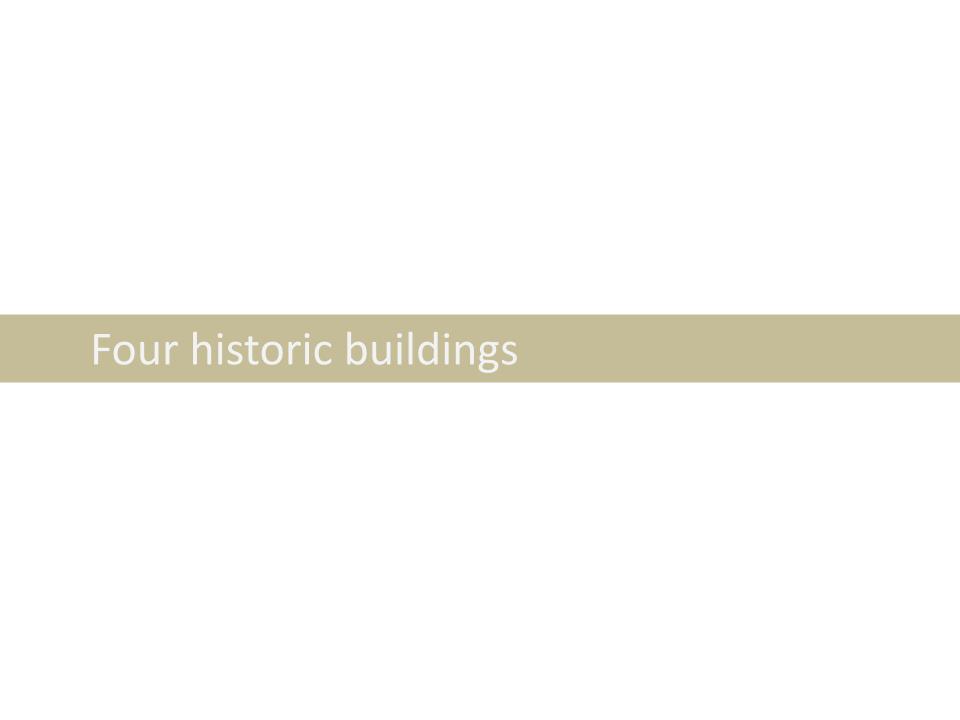






Neighbour network

Project for neighbourhood



Ascoli piceno











Milano





Torino

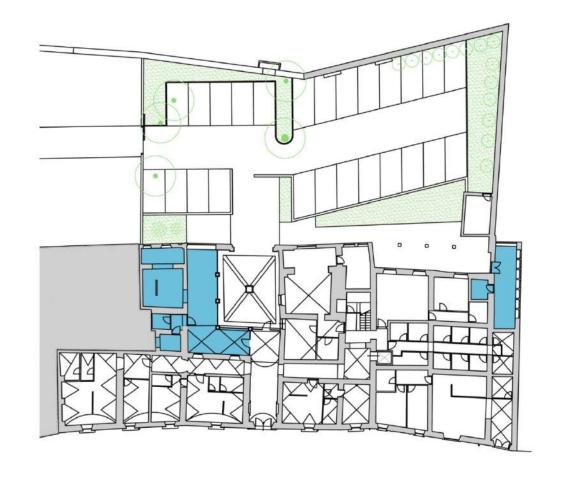




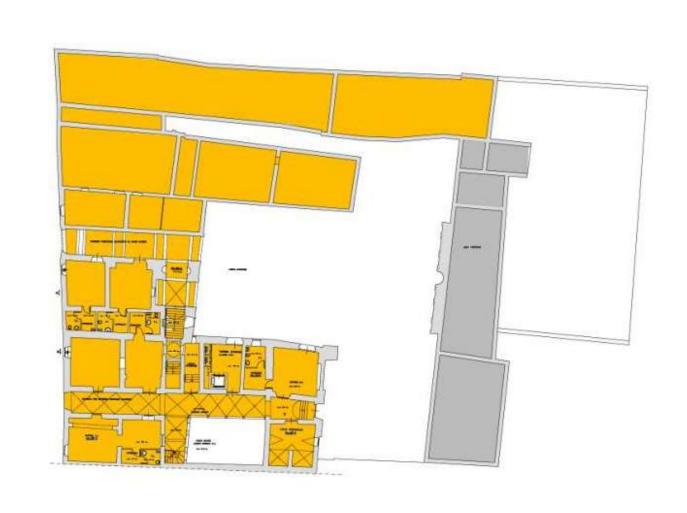


layout is not easily transformable

The project provides for small flats

















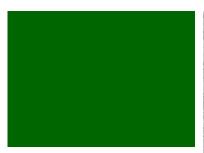






















34 flats for rent

















41 flats *

Temporary social housing

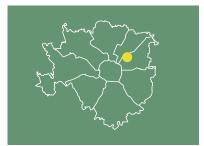


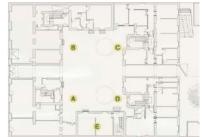


















Flat

Semi private space

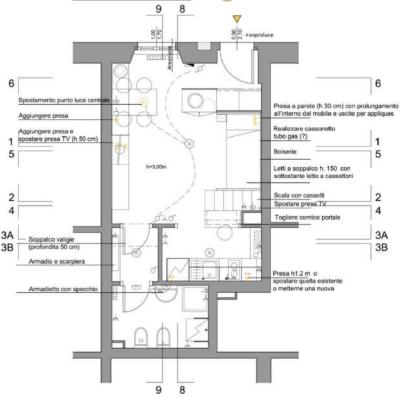
Semi pubblic space

Pubblic space



MICRO FLATS IN MILAN

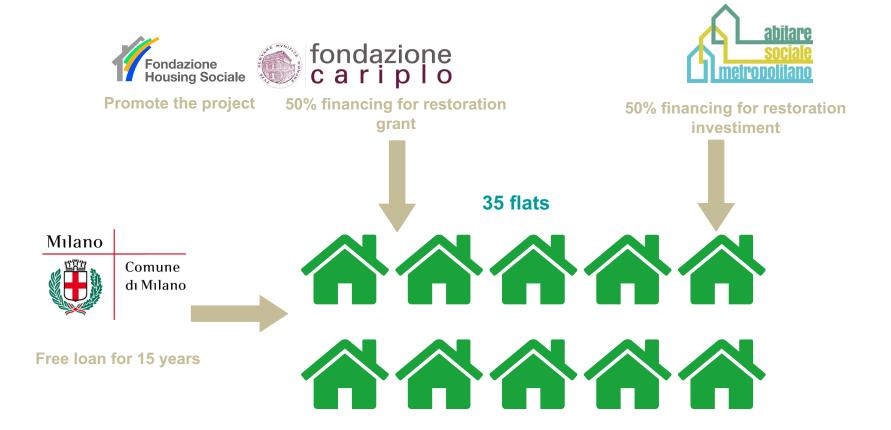
35 flats distributed in various an different buildings



Flats smaller than the municipality allow for permanent rent











Mılano







MICRO FLATS IN MILAN







MICRO FLATS IN MILAN





What are the prons and cons of renovation?

- The choice to renovate is based on the principle to not consume additional land
- In this prospective we can also consider demolition
- Renovation is expensive and inefficient, we can consider conserving a building only if it
 is a historic edifice with real cultural value.
- In Italy there are many empty office buildings, we are trying to reuse for residential destination but the result is not rational. Building depth is too wide for flat layout, we lose a lot of square meters. Flat layout is not optimized.

Gentrification

- Social housing is certainly one element that can reduce the risk of gentrification
- is necessary to create "protected zones" in the area to be regenerated, both residential and commercial, in order to avoid the neighbourhoods becoming upwardly homogenised, with the expulsion of certain social classes.
- successfully contrasting gentrification means preserving the authenticity and character
 of the area, which does not mean blocking the development and valorisation of the
 zone concerned, but instead giving support to aspects such as
 - ✓ the survival of local commerce,
 - ✓ preserving the availability of affordable rent accommodation
 - ✓ incentivising local neighbourhood services.

Web site projects



www.abitiamoinsiemeascoli.it



www.cennidicambiamento.it



www.casacremapiu.it



www.viapadova36.it



www.borgosostenibile.it



www.abitagiovani.it

