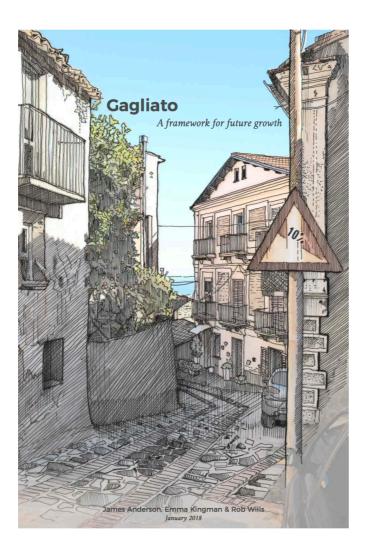# 7th INTREPID Report
Gagliato: A framework for future growth

By
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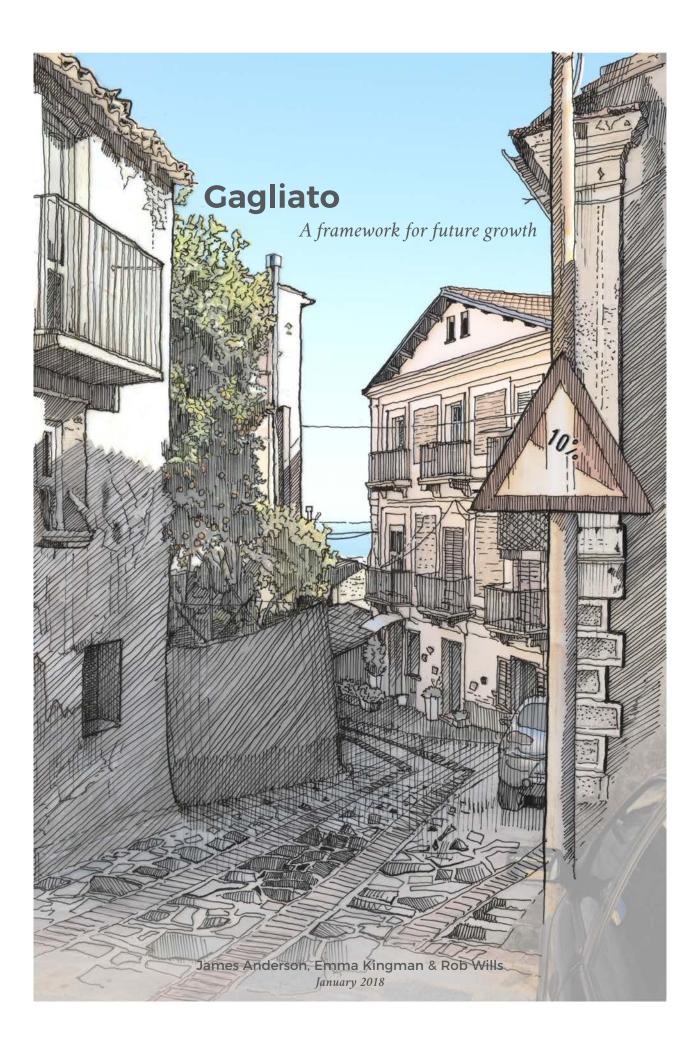
January 2018

Gagliato

A framework for future growth

James Anderson, Emma Kingman & Rob Wills
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Sustainable Regeneration

"..development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." [1]

1- Brundtland, G. H. (1987). Brundtland Report. Our Common Future. Comissão Mundial.

CONTENTS

Introduction

Explaining the report context & the associated stakeholders

The following report is a result of the summer 2017 design workshop hosted by the Comune di Gagliato and run by the non-profit organisation, NUATI1, as well as a follow-up visit to the town in November.

In early 2017 Giulio Verdini and Paolo Ceccarelli produced a complimentary report, *Creative Small Settlements*, to the UNESCO Global report relating to the particular chapter on 'enhanced urban-rural linkages'.

UNESCO has most recently promoted a human-centred vision of urban development and is fostering the study of alternative forms of creative urban development.[2] This vision is in an attempt to understand how culture and creativity can effectively fight processes of urban and regional marginalisation and decline.

The complimentary report addresses the understanding of how culture can enhance the overall sustainability of complex urban and regional formations.[2] Their research primarily investigates case studies where academia and NGOs have assisted local governments to achieve local sustainable development and inclusionary forms of governance of culture and cultural heritage in specific locations around the world.

A series of cases were selected, and each one needed to achieve the following specific criteria; to liaise concretely with local governments; to be engaged in the local decision making advising on how to promote the regeneration of heritage, the support of local cultures and the experimentation of new compatible and innovative activities; to pursue a non-tourist strategy of local development and/or a low impact tourist one. [2]

Gagliato, a small town in southern Italy, was among one of the cases selected as an example of local sustainability, and therefore, it was considered as a suitable pilot project to test new culture based solutions and innovative ideas for its durable development.

NanoGagliato, an annual Nano-Technology conference, was the main reason Gagliato was a chosen case. Stemming from the annual conference an educational NGO, the Academy of NanoGagliato was set up with the aim to implement and disseminate STEM learning among 4 to 19 year olds. [3]

This initial step taken by NanoGagliato has opened up the discussion locally of how to implement further original techniques to sustainably regenerate their town.[3] Gagliato therefore, hosted the participatory design workshop in the summer of 2017 involving students and staff with a background in Architecture, Urban Planning, Local Development,

Sociology and Public Health.

To facilitate this, NUATI1, (The New Urban Agenda Translational Initiative), was formed in October 2016 by Giulio Verdini and Paola Ferrari. The organisation operates in two main areas; participatory community development and education, with particular aims in implementing the UNESCO 2030 sustainable development goals.

"Our mission is to find practical solutions to tackle the problems of marginalized communities, affected by the negative externalities of excessive concentration of resources into urban agglomerations." [4]

The following chapters introduce the Calabrian region and Gagliato in more detail, describes the Creative Towns Workshop and its outcomes, and highlights the way forward for the small town of Gagliato.

2- Verdini, Giulio, and Paolo Ceccarelli, *Creative Small Settlements: Culture Based Solutions for Local Sustainable Development* (London: University of Westminster, 2017)

3- Verdini, Giulio, Alessandra Mossa, Chris Nolf, Paolo Ceccarelli, Etra Connie Occhialini, and Paola Ferrari, *Creative Towns Workshop: Gagliato, Calabria: 'Nanotown' Regeneration for Durable Local Development* (University of Westminster, February 2017)

4- NUATI1, 'The New Urban Agenda Translational Initiative', NUATI1, 2017 <https://NUATI1.org/about/> [accessed 10 May 2017]

Introduction

Where is Gagliato?

Gagliato is situated close to the Ionian coast in the province of Catanzaro. It is a small rural town at an altitude of 450m, an area of approximately 6km^2 and with a population of 515 inhabitants (2013). The town has seen a steady population decline since the 1950's with inhabitant's seeking a better quality of life in places such as Canada and Switzerland.

In 1783, the town was devastated by an earthquake with the majority of the historic core surrounding the church destroyed and rebuilt.

Gagliato is located in the Southern Italian region of Calabria, which itself is made up of five different provinces; Cosenza, Crotone, Catanzaro, Vibo Valentia and Reggio Calabria.

The region of Calabria is dominated by the Appenine mountains running from the North of Italy to the very southern tip of the peninsula, Reggio Calabria. The highest point is located near Reggio Calabria at 1,955m[5] on Mount Montalto in the Aspromonte National Park.

The closest city to Gagliato is Catanzaro located one hour north from the town and its closest airport, Lamezia Terme, is of similar distance to the West coast along the motorway, E848.

The recently finished A3 Motorway running from Salerno and then south to Reggio Calabria allows for easier connections along the West Coast of Calabria.
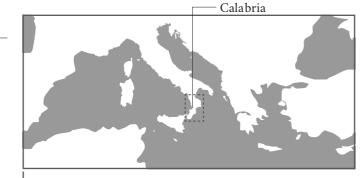
The recent construction, which is still ongoing, of a bypass connecting Gagliato's main road with the provincial highway now gives greater connectivity to surrounding villages and tourist attractions such as the Serra San Bruno.[6]

5-http://calabria.indettaglio.it/eng/comuni/cz/gagliato/gagliato.html
6-Verdini, Giulio, and Paolo Ceccarelli, Creative Small Settlements: Culture Based Solutions for Local Sustainable Development (London: University of Westminster, 2017)
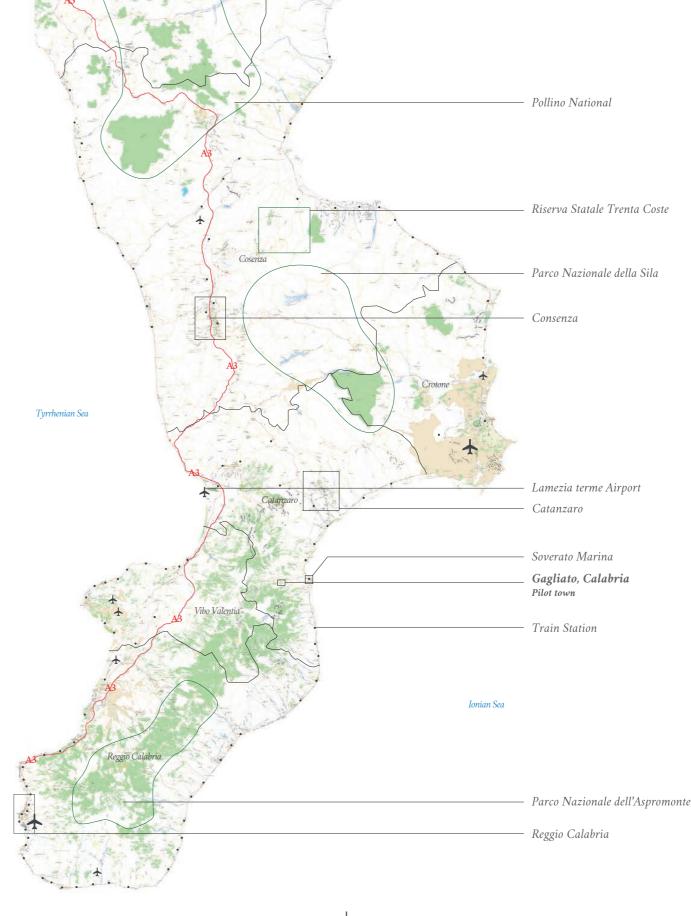
Destination	Distance by car	Time Taken
Soverato	10.3km	16mins
Catanzaro	55.2km	56mins
Lamezia Terme	67.3km	56mins
Reggio Calabria	130km	104mins
Cosenza	158km	111mins
Naples	436km	283mins
Rome	643km	403mins

Destinations from Gagliato

Calabria
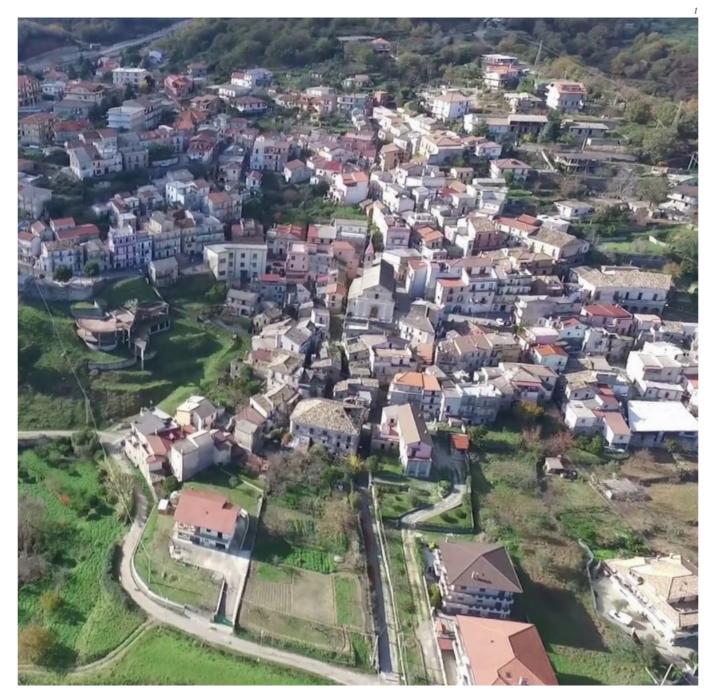
Map of the Mediterranean region

Pollino National

Riserva Statale Trenta Coste

Parco Nazionale della Sila

Consenza

Lamezia terme Airport

Catanzaro

Soverato Marina

Gagliato, Calabria
Pilot town

Train Station

Parco Nazionale dell'Aspromonte

Reggio Calabria

Tyrrhenian Sea

Ionian Sea

Cosenza

Crotone

Caldazaro

Vibo Valentia

Reggio Calabria

Regional Map of Calabria

An aerial image of Gagliato hilltop town.

1.

Understanding the context of Gagliato

As a starting point for researching the effects of rural to urban migration and the marginalisation of Gagliato in particular, it was important to compile information regarding the town itself and the surrounding area. This was in order to gain a general understanding of the region and the social, political and environmental influences taking place. This was roughly broken down into 4 categories; the history of Calabria, the social situation in the wider area, the economics of Calabria and regional development in terms of the creativity showcased by entrepreneurs in the area.

1. Cosentino, C. 2016, 'Gagliato', www.youtube.com/ watch?v=tzQe1e7dLYA [Accessed January 2018]

Introducing Calabria

Calabria in a snapshot

The Costello Ruffo viewed from Scilla in Southern Calabria.

The picturesque hill town of Morano Calabro, with Pollino mountain range behind.

Calabria is full of dramatic bridges in the landscape, like the Salerno-Reggio bridge viewed here.

Calabria forms the very tip of the Italian peninsula, where the rugged and hard to navigate landscape makes the region feel remote in comparison to the rest of Italy. It's population is small at just over 2 million inhabitants and its economy, though growing, is considerably worse off than the rest of the country.

Part of this stems from its incredibly rich history. It is one of Italy's oldest regions which has been toiled over and split between a multitude of different civilisations. During this confusion, these different groups have tried to stimulate the region's economy by introducing varied crops and industries. Indeed, Calabria's economy is still centred around agriculture; it's main products being oil, onions, mushrooms, grains, wine, nuts and citrus fruit. Despite its relatively small size and population, Calabria produces roughly a third of all olive oil in Italy.[7]

The region's landscape is varied, ranging from forests - to snow covered mountains - to vast stretches of pristine coastline. Subsequently, tourism is beginning to play an increasing role in Calabria's economy, behind its reliance

on the production of handicrafts by small businesses.

Although potential heavy, this rugged landscape poses serious threats too. It is an area constantly effected by seismic activity, gravely highlighted by the catastrophic 1783 earthquake which took over 30,000 lives. Moreover, erosive rain and steep slopes cause landslides, while Calabria also has one of the highest incidences of wildfires in Italy. Tackling this is a crucial environmental challenge for the region.

Calabria however, is a constituent of the much debated 'north/ south divide' in Italy, and as mentioned previously, it's economy is considerably weaker than the rest of the country.

Statistically, Southern Italy's economic output fell by 1.3% in 2014, compared to a 0.4% contraction as a whole for Italy. The south has suffered as a result of long standing structural issues - such as high levels of unemployment, low rates of innovation, pervasive corruption and demographic decline.

There are signs of improvement though.

Filippo Taddei, an economist for the former ruling Prime Minister Mr Renzi, states; "It's a top priority for us to narrow the gap between the north and south."[8]
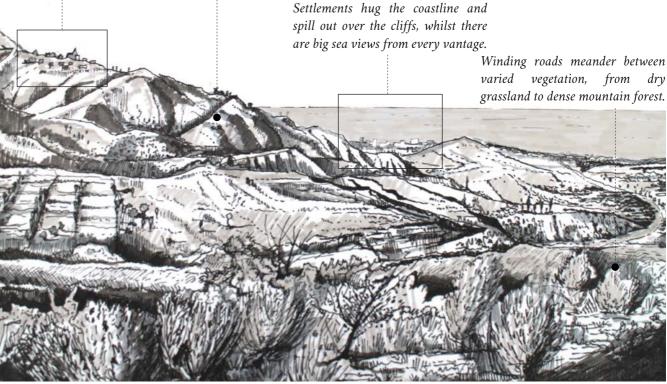
'Pockets of excellence" have emerged in Southern Italy, and these as Mr Taddei states, "should not be ignored." He points toward clusters of software groups in Calabria, biomedical companies in Puglia and aerospace manufacturers in Campania, as leading enterprises not just in the region, but in the country as a whole.[9]

7-Calabria,' 2017 https://www.lifeinitaly.com/tourism/calabria [accessed 20 January 2018]
8-'Italy's economic upturn widens north-south divide', 2015 https://www.ft.com/content [accessed 29 May 2017]
9-Vernacular Architecture: Towards a Sustainable Future - Mielto, Vegas, Garcia Soriano & Cristini (Ed's) 2015 Taylor and Francis Group, London

2. Adams, P. 2017, 'Town View with Castello Ruffo, Scilla, Calabria, Italy', www.tripsavvy.com/mountains-of-calabria-1547216 [accessed 20 January 2018]
3. Unknown. 2017. 'Festa Della Bandiera', www.turiscalabria.it/website/?lang=it&categoria=/cosa-fare/riti-tradizioni/rievocazioni-storiche/&view_type=s&id=692&title=festa-della-bandiera.html [accessed 20 January 2018]
4. di Lk Italia. 2014, 'Salerno-Reggio Calabria, un fallimento italiano', www.linkiesta.it/it/article/2014/10/11/salerno-reggio-calabria-un-fallimento-italiano/23103/ [accessed January 2018]

A map of the Calabrian enterprises of excellence

Aerospace manufacturing and research in Campania

Environmental & Biotechnology companies in Puglia

Software development and IT education in Calabria

North Italy

South Italy

A sketch showing the character of Calabria

Nucleated hill towns perch on top of the rugged landscape.

The terrain is craggy and mountainous, and in the summer the landscape becomes hot and arid.

Settlements hug the coastline and spill out over the cliffs, whilst there are big sea views from every vantage.

Winding roads meander between varied vegetation, from dry grassland to dense mountain forest.

Mediterranean History of Calabria

A snapshot of the historical movements into Calabria

Gagliato, hilltop town
Image taken from Satriano

Soverato, coastal town
Image taken from Petrizzi

Catanzaro, city of province Catanzaro

A map of the Mediterranean highlighting the historic movements and conquers of empires in Calabria 800BC - present

Calabria as a region has been exposed to many peoples and cultures throughout history. It's central Mediterranean location has allowed peoples from North Africa, the Middle East and Europe to influence and rule the region. Greek then Roman culture had the greatest early influence, establishing trade and formal government. Following the fall of Rome, the Byzantine Empire continued rule in a similar manner, maintaining the region as prosperous and wealthy. Calabria was one of the first regions to be lost by the Byzantine Empire during its decline, allowing the local population to be exploited by new ruling classes- Norman Knights travelling from France. These knights and other Houses that followed exploited the working class extracting wealth, marginalising the region. This state of decline initiated by exploitation one thousand years ago is still evident in the North-South divide in modern day Italy. The multitude of cultures over the years left Calabria a unique region in Italy with distinct cultural differences to the surrounding regions including cuisine and tradition.[10]

5. *Google Maps. 2017, https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@43.837 1419,23.1155062,3511757m/data=!3m1!1e3 [Accessed December 2017] edited by author.*

A Timeline of Calabrian History

An overview of the history of Calabria from 700,000BC to modern day Italy

c.10,000 BC
Bos Primigenius is created in Papasidero

c.450BC
Riace bronzes found near Riace

1045 AD
Cattedrale dell'Assunta, built partially from Roman Ruins

p 20-21: Pre History - Greek Domination   p22-23: Early Conflict- Roman Domination   p24-25: Roman Influence   p26-27: Late Conflict - Unification of Italy

Greek   *Carthaginian Empire*   *Ostro-Byzan-*
Lucanian
Brutti
Sicily   *Roman*

700,000   800   700   600   500   400   300   200   100   0   100   200   300   400   500

gothic Kingdom   *Swabian*   *French*
tine Empire   *Crown of Aragon*   *Italy*
Saracens   *House of Habsburg*
Norman   *House of Bourbon*

600   700   800   900   1000   1100   1200   1300   1400   1500   1600   1700   1800   1900   2000

The following pages, firstly, give an overview of the history of Calabria which is then split into sections highlighted above; Pre-History to Greek Domination, Early Conflict to Roman Domination, Roman Influence, and finally, Late Conflict to the Unification of Italy.

Calabria Background
The area now known as Calabria was, in the early years of the Roman empire, known as 'Italy', the Romans later extended the name to cover the south of modern day Italy, before using the name to refer to the entire peninsula and coining the name 'Calabria' to refer to the approximate area it is now.

10-'Calabria, Italy', Encyclopedia Britannica, 2010 <https://www.britannica.com/place/Calabria-region-Italy> [accessed 13 March 2017]
11-'Dante Aligheri Society of Massachusetts', A Concise History of Italy <http://www.dantemass.org/html/concise-history-of-italy.html> [accessed 3 October 2017]
12-'History of Calabria', Bleeding Espresso <http://bleedingespresso.com/calabria/history-of-Calabria> [accessed 13 March 2017]
13-Slaughter, Gertrude, Calabria The First Italy (Calabria, Italy: University of Wisconsin Press, 1939)

6. Huston. 2007. 'Italiano: Graffito Bos Primigenius Grotta del Romito (prov. Cosenza)', https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grotta_del_romito2H.JPG [Accessed September 2017]
7. Salli. 2007. 'The Riace Bronzes', https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reggio_calabria_museo_nazionale_bronzi_di_riace.jpg [Accessed 2017]
8. Cherrye. 2017. 'Gerace', http://mybellavita.com/2012/08/architecture-art-calabria-travel/ [Accessed September 2017]

Key

Civilisation	*Name*
Event Colour indicates which civilisation it refers to	DATE Description
War Bar at the top indicates the duration relative to the timeline	280-275 BC War
Date	200

Pre History to Greek Domination

Section one

700,000 BC
Traces of Homo Erectus inhabitation discovered in coastal regions of Calabria

10,000 BC
'Bos Primigenius' is created

3,500 BC
First villages formed around the area in the Neolithic period

800-600 BC
Greeks founded many settlements in Calabria

c. 600-550 BC
Lucanian civilisation developes from the Samnites

509 BC
Roman Kingdom is overthrown and the Roman Republic is founded

Greek

c.1200 BC
Greek civilisation develops

814 BC
Carthagininian civilisation develops

800-600 BC
Greek Culture peacefully spread through Calabria

c. 2500 BC
Brutti tribe develops distinguised from Western Indo-European tribes

753 BC
Roman Kingdom is created with the founding of the city of Rome

700,000 | 850 | 800 | 750 | 700 | 650 | 600 | 550 | 500

700,000BC
Traces of Homo Erectus inhabitation discovered in coastal regions of Calabria.

10,000BC
During the Palaeolithic period stone age man created the 'Bos Primigenius', an engraving of a bull on a cliff discovered in Papasidero, a town approximately 200km from Gagliato.
3,500BC

First villages formed around the area in the Neolithic period.

800 - 600BC
Greek settlers founded many settlements along the coast of Calabria and southern Italy.

600- 450BC
Greek culture developed and spread through the region, the area remains

well connected to Greece with athletes from Calabria travelling and competing in the Olympic games. Notable Greek philosophies were developed in Calabria, such as the concept of intellectual property and Pythagoras moved to Kroton, south of Gagliato in 530BC. It was during the following years of relative peaceful Greek rule, Greek culture had it's greatest influence.

285 BC
The Greek city of Thurii unsuccessfully sends envoys to neutral Rome asking for help

c. 202 BC
Lucanian culture colapses after defeat in the Second Punic War

Brutti invade Southern Calabria, assisting the Lucanian victory over Epirus

298 BC
Agathocles dies, Lucanians and Brutti conquer more Greek land and siege the Greek city Thurii.

Lucanian culture in Calabria colapses soon after Roman Victory in the Pyrrhic War

218 BC
The Brutti allay with Hannibal of the Carthaginian Empire

Greek

Carthaginian Empire

Lucanian

Brutti

Brutti

Sicily

Roman

440 — 420 — 400 — 380 — 360 — 340 — 320 — 300 — 280 — 260 — 240 — 220 — 200

Lucanians first travel to Southern Italy

Lucanians Conquered part of Northern Calabria

Alexander of Epirus, travels from Greek mainland to assist in the defence of Greek settlements

282 BC
The Greek city of Thurii successfully sends envoys to neutral Rome asking for help

280-275 BC
Pyrrhic War

218-201 BC
Second Punic War

Agathocles of Syracuse, from Sicily, invaded and forced the Bruttii into short-lived peace terms

282 BC
Brutti submit to Rome surrendering vast territories

218 BC
Roman Legions defeat the Brutti and Hannibal, almost erdicating the Brutti, ending the War

450 - 200BC
Calabria was threatened by opposing forces, Lucanians conquered part of the North of Calabria at the beginning of the 4th Century BC. Another tribe, the Bruttii later made war in the south of Calabria. They aided the Lucanian victory over Alexander of Epirus who had travelled from the Greek empire to assist the Calabrian colony of Tarentum, 300km north of Gaglia. Towards the end of the 3rd Century BC, Agathocles of Syracuse, from Sicily, devastated the coastal settlements and forced the Bruttii into short-lived peace terms.
After Agathocles death, the Bruttii and Lucanias began to claim more land, seizing Greek settlements. Both attempted to capture Thurii, ravaging the city in the process; Thurii sent envoys to neutral Rome asking for help unsuccessfully in 285 BC, then successfully in 282 BC, this episode marked the beginning of the Pyrrhic war.
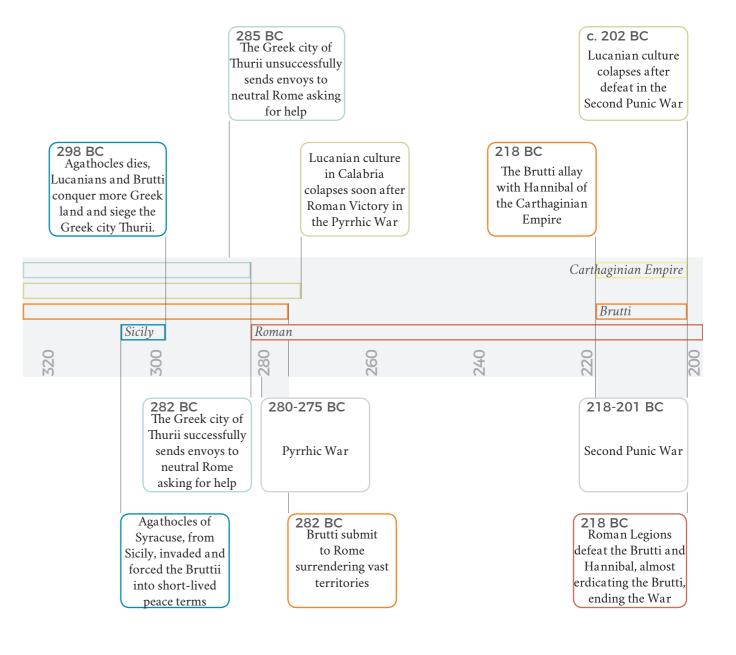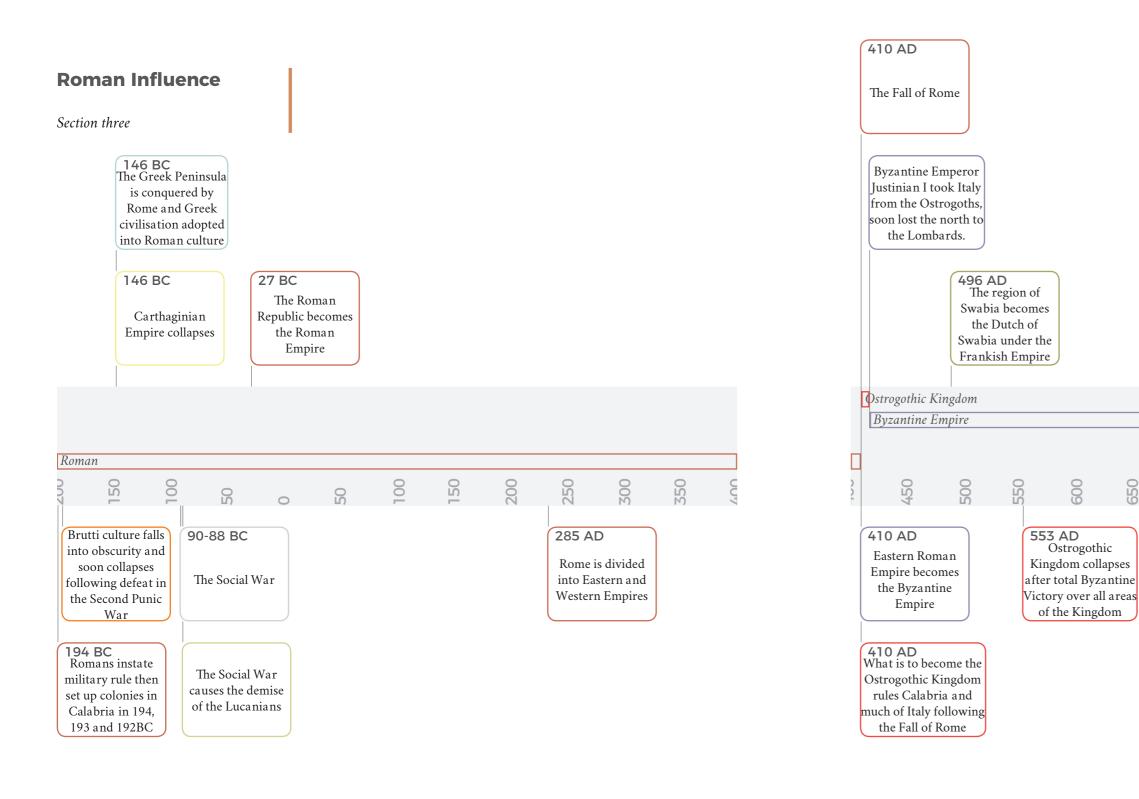
During the Pyrrhic War (280 – 275 BC) the Lucanians and Bruttii sided with Pyrrhus leader of a Greek tribe, from modern day western Greece, and provided contingents which fought with his army. Pyrrhus was defeated and Bruttii submitted to Rome surrendering vast valuable territories.

War resumed, the second Punic War (218 – 201 BC), the Brutti allied with Hannibal of the Carthaginian Empire who sent Hanno the Elder who unsuccessfully marched the Brutti army to Hannibals headquarters and was defeated by Roman legions.

Roman Influence

Section three

146 BC
The Greek Peninsula is conquered by Rome and Greek civilisation adopted into Roman culture

146 BC
Carthaginian Empire collapses

27 BC
The Roman Republic becomes the Roman Empire

410 AD
The Fall of Rome

Byzantine Emperor Justinian I took Italy from the Ostrogoths, soon lost the north to the Lombards.

496 AD
The region of Swabia becomes the Dutch of Swabia under the Frankish Empire

Ostrogothic Kingdom

Byzantine Empire

Saracens

Roman

Timeline markers: 200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 | 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950

Brutti culture falls into obscurity and soon collapses following defeat in the Second Punic War

90-88 BC
The Social War

285 AD
Rome is divided into Eastern and Western Empires

194 BC
Romans instate military rule then set up colonies in Calabria in 194, 193 and 192BC

The Social War causes the demise of the Lucanians

410 AD
Eastern Roman Empire becomes the Byzantine Empire

410 AD
What is to become the Ostrogothic Kingdom rules Calabria and much of Italy following the Fall of Rome

553 AD
Ostrogothic Kingdom collapses after total Byzantine Victory over all areas of the Kingdom

Saracens conquered some coastal towns and controlled them to boost trade

999 AD
Norman Knights begin to arrive in Southern Italy from France

200BC - 400AD
With the Brutti almost eradicated the Romans put Calabria under military rule then set up colonies in 194BC 193BC and 192BC. The Romans named Calabria 'Bruttium' then later 'Regio III Lucania et Bruttium' when it became part of the third region of Italy. It was during the following years of relative peaceful Roman rule, Roman culture had it's greatest influence.

400 - 800AD
The fall of the Roman Empire in 410 leads to Italy (including Calabria) being taken over by the Ostrogoths and becoming part of the Ostrogothic Kingdom, which had previ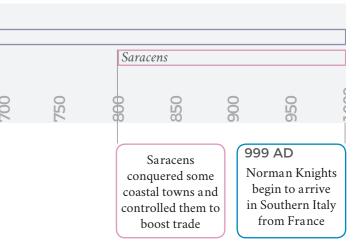ously traded with the Roman Empire. Byzantine emperor Justinian I, took Italy from The Ostrogoths. They soon lost much of Italy to the Lombards, (Germanic people from modern day Northern Italy) but they retained the south where their culture and architecture thrived.
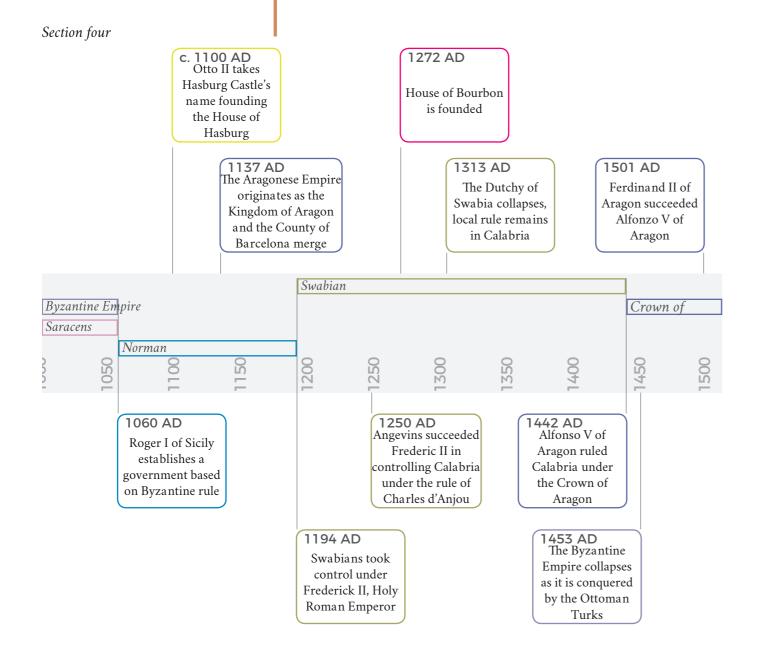
800 - 1000AD
Around 800, Saracens, from modern day Israel, (not to be confused with 12th Century and later references to Saracens as the name became synonymous with any Muslim people) invaded the East coast of Calabria having successfully conquered Sicily. They captured and held some coastal villages from the Byzantine Empire and boosted trade between Calabria and Eastern Europe.
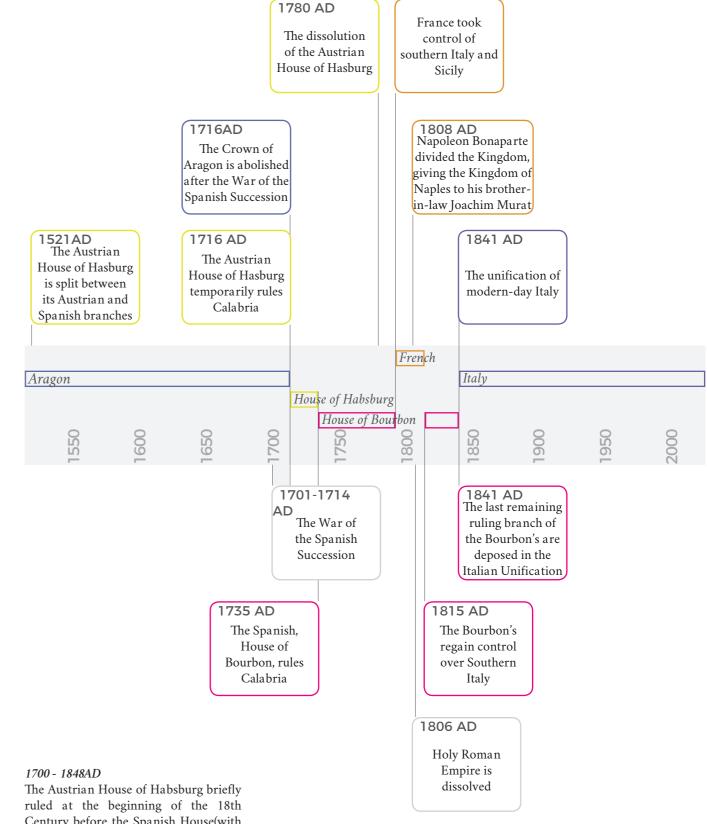
The Saracens greatest influence on Calabria was through cuisine, with the introduction of spices, cloves and nutmeg as well as the increased prominence of citrus fruits and aubergines.

Late Conflict to Unification of Italy

Section four

c. 1100 AD
Otto II takes Hasburg Castle's name founding the House of Hasburg

1272 AD
House of Bourbon is founded

1137 AD
The Aragonese Empire originates as the Kingdom of Aragon and the County of Barcelona merge

1313 AD
The Dutchy of Swabia collapses, local rule remains in Calabria

1501 AD
Ferdinand II of Aragon succeeded Alfonzo V of Aragon

Byzantine Empire

Saracens

Swabian

Crown of

Norman

1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500

1060 AD
Roger I of Sicily establishes a government based on Byzantine rule

1250 AD
Angevins succeeded Frederic II in controlling Calabria under the rule of Charles d'Anjou

1442 AD
Alfonso V of Aragon ruled Calabria under the Crown of Aragon

1194 AD
Swabians took control under Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor

1453 AD
The Byzantine Empire collapses as it is conquered by the Ottoman Turks

1000 - 1700AD
In the 1060 Roger I of Sicily established a government based on Byzantine rule which was managed by local Greek magnates of Calabria. Under the Normans Southern Italy was united as one region and started a feudal system of land ownership in which the Normans were made lords who exploited Calabrian peasants who worked the land. In 1194

Swabians from modern day Germany took control under Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II created tolerant kingdom that encompassed multiple cultures, after his death

In 1250 Angevins controlled Calabria under the rule of Charles d'Anjou, who controlled much of modern day Southern Italy after being granted the crown by

Pope Clement IV. In 1442 Alfonso V of Aragon ruled Calabria under the Crown of Aragon, (a confederation of separate kingdoms with one head of state), then Ferdinand II of Aragon ruled from 1501. Under subsequent rulers Calabria was subsequently subject to excessively heavy taxes leading to starvation and sickness for inhabitants for a 200 year period.

1780 AD
The dissolution of the Austrian House of Hasburg

France took control of southern Italy and Sicily

1716AD
The Crown of Aragon is abolished after the War of the Spanish Succession

1808 AD
Napoleon Bonaparte divided the Kingdom, giving the Kingdom of Naples to his brother-in-law Joachim Murat

1521AD
The Austrian House of Hasburg is split between its Austrian and Spanish branches

1716 AD
The Austrian House of Hasburg temporarily rules Calabria

1841 AD
The unification of modern-day Italy

French

Aragon

Italy

House of Habsburg

House of Bourbon

1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

1701-1714 AD
The War of the Spanish Succession

1841 AD
The last remaining ruling branch of the Bourbon's are deposed in the Italian Unification

1735 AD
The Spanish, House of Bourbon, rules Calabria

1815 AD
The Bourbon's regain control over Southern Italy

1806 AD
Holy Roman Empire is dissolved

1700 - 1848AD
The Austrian House of Habsburg briefly ruled at the beginning of the 18th Century before the Spanish House(with French Origins), the Bourbons, took control in 1735. It was under Spanish ruled Calabria that Luigi Lilio created the Georgian calendar. In the late 1700's the French took control of Calabria and in 1808 Napoleon Bonaparte divided
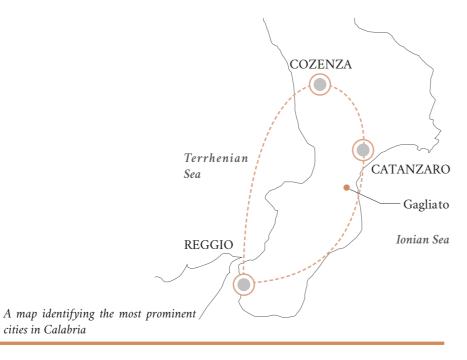
the kingdom, giving the kingdom of Naples to his brother-in-law Joachim Murat until the Spanish Bourbons seized control in 1815.
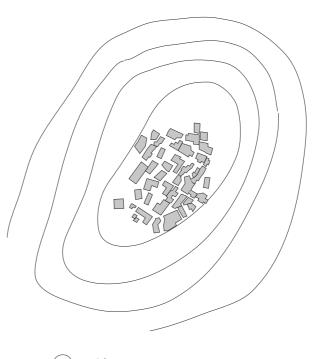
1848 - Present
Like much of Europe at the time Calabria experienced a series of peasants revolts demanding the removal of feudal structures. The facilitated the unification of Italy in 1861.[10,11,12,13]

The History of the Urban Form of Calabria

A map identifying the most prominent cities in Calabria

Cozenza, Catanzaro and Reggio Calabria have historically, and remain to be the dominant urban centres in the Calabrian region.

Following Spanish occupation of the 1590s, the Austrians and Bourbons started controlling the area and it was in this period that the local population retreated to the mountains to escape malaria outbreaks and Saracen incursions along the coast.
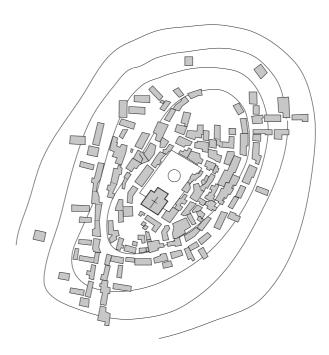
This created settlements in the hills and valleys as we know today. Communication was very limited and access was poor, particularly in the winter months when conditions became treacherous. This is what has contributed the remote nature of these settlements, where the majority of communications are still via very narrow roads.

Gagliato, like most hill towns in Calabria, follows an urban footprint which was developed at the turn of the first millennium. Winding streets of varying widths follow the natural topography of the landscape, whilst steep and narrow stairs connect areas of the towns at different levels.

This simple concept of the urban fabric following the topography and contours of the landscape, results in a multiplicity of possible street configurations across hill towns in the region.
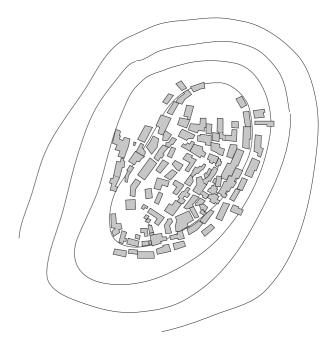
Settlements which were constructed after the 14th Century exhibit more regular streets. Those built after the 1783 earthquake are distinguishable for their imposed regular plans, often based around a large piazza fronting an architecturally significant building, in most cases a church.[14,15]

14-Cosgrove, Denis E., Mappings, 1999
Vernacular Architecture: Towards a Sustainable Future - Mileto, Vegas, Garcia Soriano & Cristini (Ed's) 2015 Taylor and Francis Group, London, ISBN 978-1-138-02682-7
15-'Calabria Storia' 2003 http://www.kalabrien.biz/storia.html [accessed 14 January 2018]

① *Circa 1000*

Settlements formed as a tight cluster around a significant building ie. church or castle.

② *Circa 1000-1400*

Settlements grew following the contours of the landscape.

③ *Circa 1400-1700*
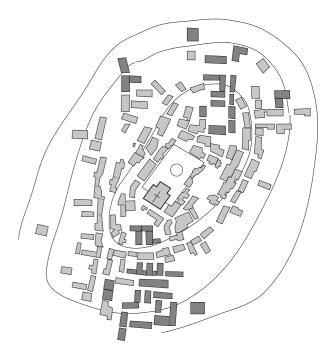
Newer, and re-inhabited towns exhibited cleared areas for piazzas surrounding significant buildings and more regular street patterns

④ *Circa 1800*

Those built after the 1783 earthquake are known for regular layouts and large piazza's.

Industry in Calabria & Gagliato

Past & Present
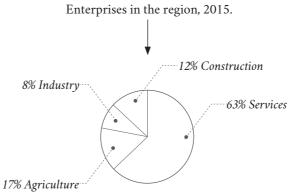
The historic background shown previously illustrates a glorious past of rise and decline.[16] Such domination has historically prevented the entire South of Italy to evolve from a conservative feudal system, based on massive estates (latifundium), to a modern agricultural and capitalistic society.

Despite the agricultural reform this structural backwardness persisted even after the Unity of Italy and, later on, after the second world war. As a result, the town of Gagliato and the surrounding region has witnessed a steady population decline since the 1950s, mostly due to the lack of jobs.[16] Many former residents of Calabria, and specifically Gagliato, have migrated to Canada and Switzerland.

Calabria is characterised by a weak industrial structure, which role is marginal. The region is strongly dependent on public budget, and the public-sector accounts for a relevant share of the regional employment (22.1% in 2016; the highest value among all the regions).[17]

The major economic activities in the area have traditionally been agriculture, sheep

farming and artisanal manufacturing on a family scale.

In Gagliato, all local enterprises are small-scale and mostly family-owned and run.[16] They belong to the agricultural, service, and construction sectors. Manufacturing professions such as blacksmithing, cobbling, and weaving, once prevalent in the local economy, are no longer practiced.

The diagram opposite illutstrates the types of industry in the region today.

16-Verdini, Giulio, Alessandra Mossa, Chris Nolf, Paolo Ceccarelli, Etra Connie Occhialini, and Paola Ferrari, Creative Towns Workshop: Gagliato, Calabria: 'Nanotown' Regeneration for Durable Local Development (University of Westminster, February 2017)
17-Calabria: Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs.', European Commission, 2018 https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/base-profile/calabria [accessed 10 September 2017]
18-Commission, European, 'Labour Market Information', EURES The European Job Mobility Portal, 2017 https://ec.europa.eu/eures/T&acro=lmi&showRegion=true&lang=en&mode=text&regionId=IT0&nuts2Code=%20&nuts3Code=null&catId=393 [accessed 15 November 2017]

Hitachi Rail
Construction of regional and metropolitan trains.
Reggio Calabria
(2017)

Ca.dis
Aluminium containers & rolls
Cosenza
(2017)

Gruppo Abramo
Graphics & Logistics services
Catanzaro
(2017)

Industrie Meccaniche Cremonesi
Metal Carpenteria
Crotone
(2017)

Callipo
Canned & Jarred Tuna
Vibo Valentia
(2017)

Infographics explaining the most important employers in Calabria[18]

Relevant industries but not competitive

Crafts

Tourism

Textiles

Steel

Main areas of Specialisation in
Calabria

Chemical

Agriculture

Timber

Industry specialisation in Calabria[17]

182,082
Enterprises in the region, 2015.

8% Industry

12% Construction

63% Services

17% Agriculture

Number of enterprises & percentages of these enterprises in particular markets in Calabria[17]

39.3%
Employment rate in Calabria is the lowest percentage region in Italy, (2016).

57.2%
Employment rate in Italy, (2016).

Employment rate in Italy & Calabria[17]

Agriculture in Calabria & Gagliato

The Byzantines are credited with giving Calabria her name from the term "kalos-bruo" meaning "fertile earth".[19]

Formerly, Calabrian agriculture concentrated almost entirely on cereals, olives, and the raising of sheep and goats. The region was long one of the poorest areas in Italy because of its eroded soils and scanty cultivation of them.

Even though there has been a shift towards employment in the public sectors of services and administration, a substrate of family-based traditional economic activities such as agriculture and sheep farming remains.

The land reforms of the 1950s and subsequent government investment introduced new and more profitable commercial crops, such as citrus fruits, figs, and chestnuts.[20] As well as this, agricultural ventures of excellent quality have re-emerged, especially in niche sectors such as the production of oregano, honey, and cheese.

Funding opportunities are also available

for the region. A sum of €1.1bn of public money is available to allocate to the rural development plan (RDP) for Calabria between the years of 2014 - 2020.

There are several critical challenges in regard to environmental disasters in Calabria such as heavy erosive rain and steep slopes causing landslides and floods. The region has been ranked the "highest category for population at risks of landslides." The region also has one of the highest rates of fires in wooded land among the Italian region.[21]

The RDP outlines six priorities for development and for addressing the critical issues outlined above. The priorities are; knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas; competitiveness of agricultural sector and sustainable forestry; Food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture; Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry; Resource efficiency and climate.[21]

The infographics opposite are highlights of the regions agriculture performance.

19-Rotella, Mark, Stolen Figs: And Other Adventures in Calabria (New York: North Point Press, 2003)
20-'Regional Accounts', Istat, 2017 https://www.istat.it/en/archive/regions
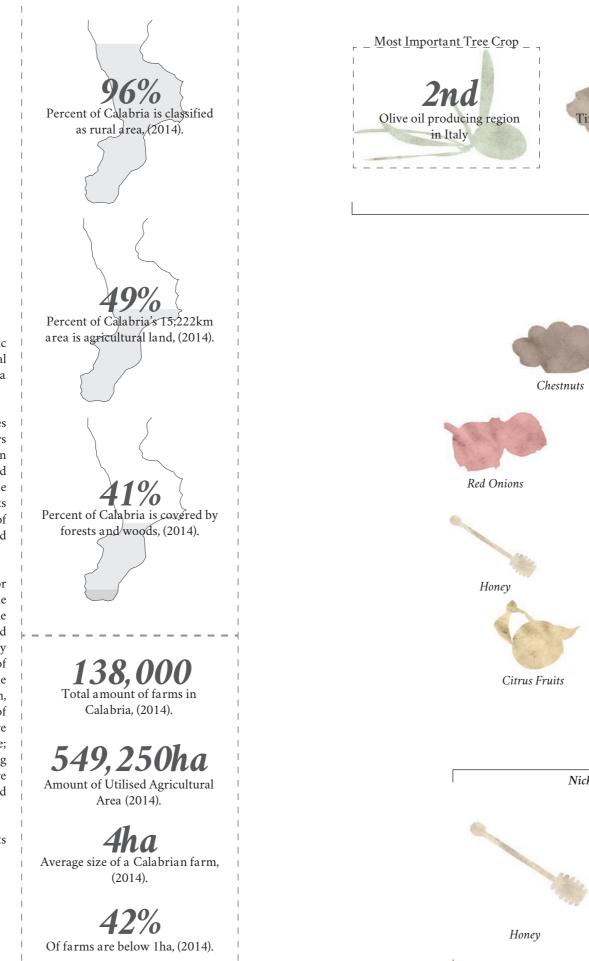21-Commission, European, Factsheet on 2014 - 2020 Rural Development Programme for Calabria (Italy: European Commission, 2014), p. 7 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/rural-development-2014-2020/country-files/it/factsheet-calabria_en.pdf [accessed 23 February 2017]

96%
Percent of Calabria is classified as rural area, (2014).

49%
Percent of Calabria's 15,222km area is agricultural land, (2014).

41%
Percent of Calabria is covered by forests and woods, (2014).

138,000
Total amount of farms in Calabria, (2014).

549,250ha
Amount of Utilised Agricultural Area (2014).

4ha
Average size of a Calabrian farm, (2014).

42%
Of farms are below 1ha, (2014).

Infographics of the region's farmland and crops.[21]

2nd
Olive oil producing region in Italy

3rd
Timber producing region in Italy

Citrus
PGI clementine, high quality citron and a particular kind of bergamot orange only grown in the Region.

4%
of the regions tree crops are vineyards

Dominant Regional Markets

Oregano

Chestnuts

Olives

Red Onions

Cheese

Agriculture in **Calabria**

Tomatoes

Honey

Grapes

Citrus Fruits

Timber

Peperoncino Chilli

Niche agriculture markets established in Gagliato
See chapter 2 for details on the Gagliato box

Honey

Oregano

Cheese

Agricultural markets in Calabria & Gagliato

New Enterprises & Inspiring Entrepreneurs in Calabria

Investments by people of Calabria celebrating and highlighting the value of their land

11. Haid, K. 2017, 'Emilio S. Leo, Chairman and Creative Designer of Lanificio Leo, at a 19th-century hand loom in the Museum Factory, Soveria Mannelli, Calabria', http://www.calabriatheotheritaly.com/lanificio-leo-textile-factory-calabria/ [accessed January 2018]

12. Rubbettino. 2018, 'Rubberttino', http://www.store.rubbettinoeditore.it/ [Accessed January 2018]

13. Passera, C. 2018, 'Group photo with the young Calabrian chefs at Cooking Soon', http://www.identitagolose.com/sito/en/132/132/16141/carlo-mangio/biafora-rossi-sila-and-aspromonte-at-identita-milano.html [Accessed January 2018]

14. Londra, L. 2017, 'Da Londra tornano in Calabria per lavorare in un mulino biologico', http://www.supereva.it/tag/lavoro-a-londra [Accessed January 2018]

15. Bevilacqua, F. 2017, 'Timeline Photo's', https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1610939318926889&set=pb.100000325083587.-2207520000.1516624044.&type=3&theater [Accessed January 2018]

During the summer 2017 workshop week seminars and lectures were given by entrepreneurs in the region explaining their specialist business or movement.

There are a number of individuals and businesses who are noted for their entrepreneurial activity. They range from restaurant founders dedicated to preparing authentic Calabrian cuisine with local produce to Publishing firms supporting local authors and texts about Calabria.

The page opposite highlights a selection of these entrepreneurial activities.

NanoGagliato
Annual Conference in Gagliato

Founded in 2008, NanoGagliato is hosted annually in Gagliato and comprises of five days of workshops and activities centred around Nanoscience. From Nano Gagliato many initiatives have been created including NanoPiccola and NUATI1 1.

Emilio Salvatore Leo
Textiles and Woolen Mill owner

Emilio's aim is to preserve the economic heritage of textile manufacturing in Calabria through maintaining the operation of a mill founded in 1873. The products produced have their 'soul' in Calabria and allow other businesses to exist. Emilio also founded a popular textile festival to promote his products and the textile industry in Calabria.

Florindo Rubbettino
Publishing and Printing

Florindo founded the printing company, Rubbettino, to bring print and publications to remote regions of Calabria. He published books in the conventional way but also sought out potential authors and people who had ideas which he could publish. The company maintains a tight link to Calabria, publishing material from this region and giving Calabrian authors a platform. They maintain an ethos of supporting and working with small local businesses.

Cooking Soon
Michelin Star

Cooking Soon is an ensemble of chefs and their aim is to be the ambassadors of Calabrian land and to enhance the cultural, craft and human heritage of Calabrian agri-food.

Mulinum San Floro
Flour Mill & Restaurant

Mill of San Floro is a flour mill in a farm of 7 hectares located 15 minutes away from Catanzaro's capital.

The cottage is split into three parts; one is the mill and the line for flour packing which is in full sight of customers, the next is the main dining and gathering space for possible conferences and seimnars, and finally, the open lab, where the flour is turned into food such a bread an pizza.
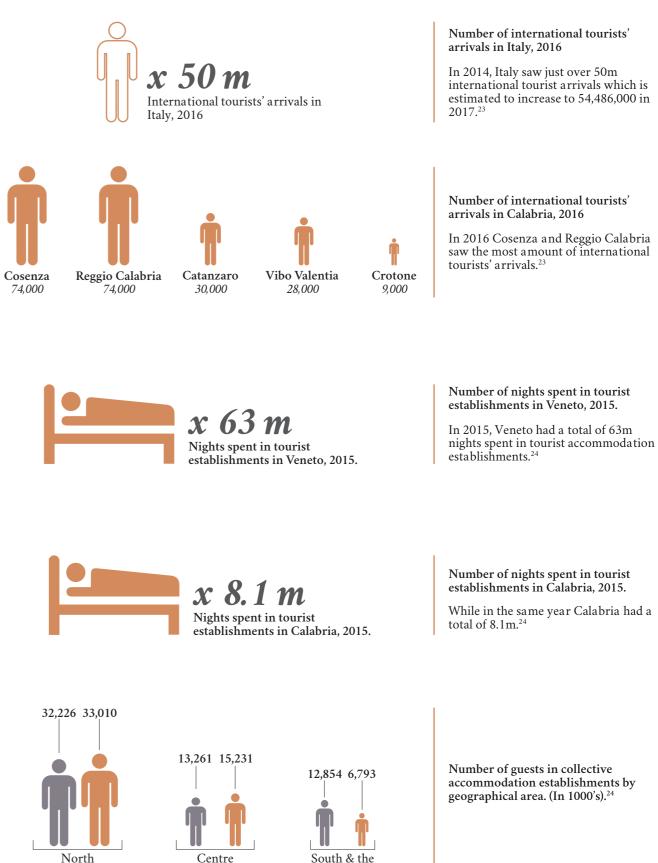
The Case of Calabria
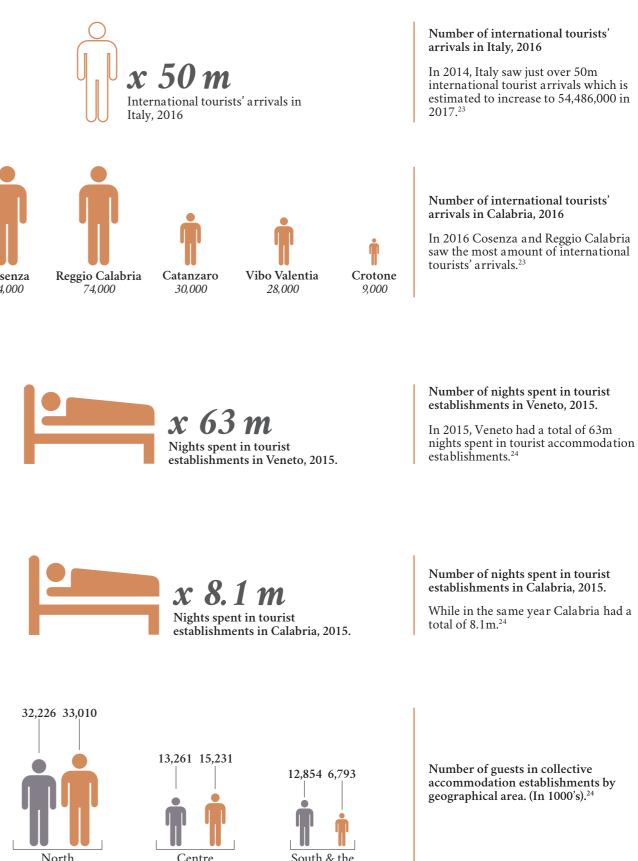*Explorer & Activists for Calabrian landscape*

Francesco Bevilacqua & Salvatore Bullotta aim to expose the beauty on their doorstep in Calabria exploring national parks and mountaineous regions such as Aspromonte specifically writing about Santa road and the waterfalls of amendolea..

Tourism in Calabria

Facts & Figures

Calabria has enormous tourist potential, and its development should reasonably be expected to boost genuine improvement of the regional economy. A wealth of scenery lies along the littoral which, including the Tyrrhenian and Ionian coasts, stretches for nearly 800 km, and is characterized by a variety of panoramas, ranging from rocky coves to vast beaches. The inland area is dotted with tiny picturesque villages hugging the hills that slope down to the water, with colourful Mediterranean citrus plantations and olive groves.[22]

Despite the wealth of landscape and heritage in the area, the South of Italy attracts the least amount of international tourists compared to the Centre and North of Italy.

Calabria is continuously described as a region of Italy which is full of potential, while being less globalised and homogenised, giving it a unique selling point for visitors.
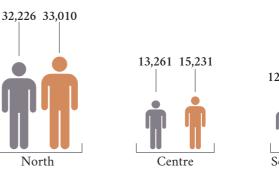
= 1 million

= 1 million

= Italian

= Foreigner

22-James Politi and Giulia Segreti, https://www.ft.com/content
23-Tourism, Italy in Figures 2016 (Italy: Italian National Institute of Statistics, 2015), pp. 56–59 https://www.istat.it/en/files/2017/06/15.pdf [accessed 15 December 2017]
24-'International Arrivals to Calabria 2016', Statista, 2016 https://www.statista.com/statistics/705223/international-tourists-arrivals-in-calabria-by-province-italy/ [accessed 1 April 2017]

x 50 m
International tourists' arrivals in Italy, 2016

Number of international tourists' arrivals in Italy, 2016

In 2014, Italy saw just over 50m international tourist arrivals which is estimated to increase to 54,486,000 in 2017.[23]

Cosenza	Reggio Calabria	Catanzaro	Vibo Valentia	Crotone
74,000	74,000	30,000	28,000	9,000

Number of international tourists' arrivals in Calabria, 2016

In 2016 Cosenza and Reggio Calabria saw the most amount of international tourists' arrivals.[23]

x 63 m
Nights spent in tourist establishments in Veneto, 2015.

Number of nights spent in tourist establishments in Veneto, 2015.

In 2015, Veneto had a total of 63m nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments.[24]

x 8.1 m
Nights spent in tourist establishments in Calabria, 2015.

Number of nights spent in tourist establishments in Calabria, 2015.

While in the same year Calabria had a total of 8.1m.[24]

North	Centre	South & the Islands
32,226 33,010	13,261 15,231	12,854 6,793

Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments by geographical area. (In 1000's).[24]
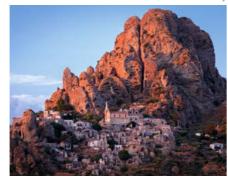
Tourism in Calabria

Sites of interest

Badolato
Chiesa dell'Immacolata (1686)

Pentedattilo
Film Festival

Tropea
Red Onion and Bluefish Festival

The region's terrain is dominated by the Apennine mountains stemming down from the north and finishing at the southern tip of the peninsula, Reggio Calabria. In the region of Calabria, parts of the Apennines are designated national parks; Pollino in the north of Calabria, Sila central and Aspromonte in the south.

The mountainous areas of Calabria also have their own attractions: at Gambarie, on Aspromonte and in the Sila villages (Camigliatello Silano, Silvana Mansio, Lorica, San Giovanni in Fiore, Taverna, Villaggio Racise, Villaggio Mancuso) a peaceful summer holiday can be enjoyed, and in season, winter sports.

Many of the inland villages lie in attractive settings and have buildings

or objects of artistic interest. Stilo has the famous `Cattolica', a 10th century Byzantine church; Gerace a Byzantine-Norman cathedral; Pentedattilo is a quite unique village huddled on a sandstone spur; Squillace has a cathedral, Vibo Valentia a 17th century Duomo; silk shawls are made at Tiriolo, and Rossano has the Byzantine church of S. Marco.

The 485 miles (781 kilometres) of its coast make Calabria a popular tourist destination during the summer. The low industrial development and the lack of major cities in much of its territory have allowed the maintenance of indigenous marine life.[26]
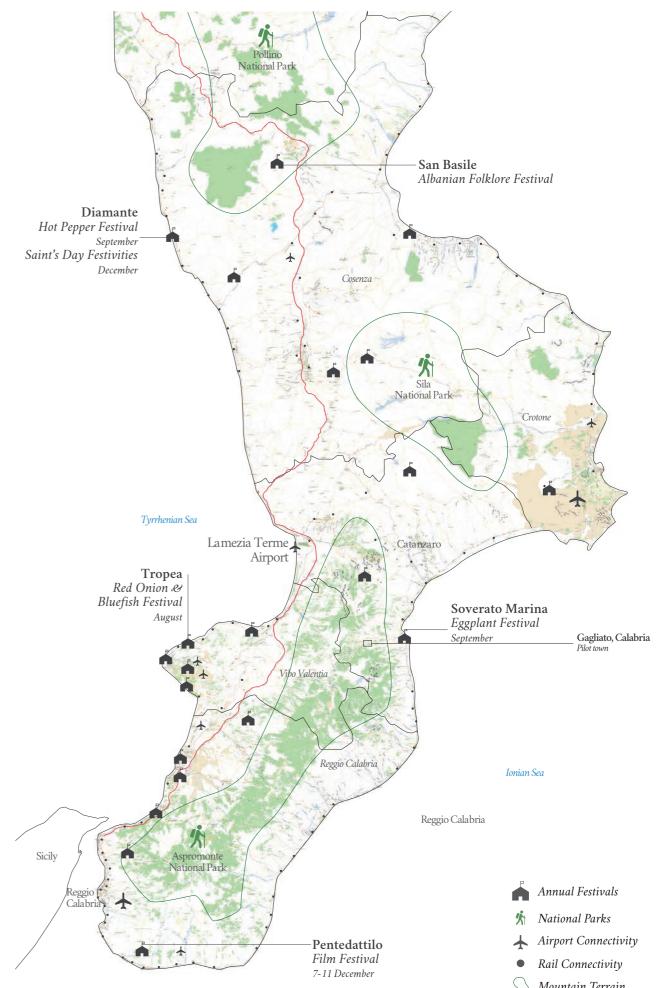
The communications network is now gradually improving and the Salerno-

Reggio Calabria motorway has been added to the existing littoral highways. There are three airports: Reggio di Calabria, Crotone and Lamezia Terme (international). Communications with Sicily centre on Villa S. Giovanni and Reggio di Calabria.

26-Mileto, C., F Vegas, Garcia Soriano, and V. Cristini, Vernacular Architecture: Towards a Sustainable Future (CRC Press, 2014)

9. Violi, P. 2015, 'Pentedattilo at Sunset', https://antoniovioli. com/2015/11/05/pentedattilo-at-sunset/ [Accessed January 2018]

10. Italy by Events. 2018, 'prolococipolle750x464', http:// www.italybyevents.com/en/events/calabria/tropea-red-onion/ [Accessed January 2018]

Diamante
Hot Pepper Festival
September
Saint's Day Festivities
December

San Basile
Albanian Folklore Festival

Tyrrhenian Sea

Cosenza

Sila National Park

Crotone

Pollino National Park

Lamezia Terme Airport

Tropea
Red Onion & Bluefish Festival
August

Soverato Marina
Eggplant Festival
September

Gagliato, Calabria
Pilot town

Catanzaro

Vibo Valentia

Reggio Calabria

Ionian Sea

Reggio Calabria

Sicily

Reggio Calabria

Aspromonte National Park

Pentedattilo
Film Festival
7-11 December

Symbol	Meaning
	Annual Festivals
	National Parks
	Airport Connectivity
	Rail Connectivity
	Mountain Terrain

Regional map showing sites of interest

Challenges & Potentials for Calabria

Refugee Arrivals

Participants of NUATI1 discussing the refugee program in Badolato.

16

Tahira Yasmine, a refugee who arrived in Southern Italy, is now living in the town Riace and works in a nearby ceramic shop

From the 1st of January to the 12th December 2017 Italy saw the arrival of 119,369 refugees. December 2017 saw the lowest number of monthly sea arrivals in Italy with 2,327 persons registered at disembarkation sites.[26]

Even though the number of registered disembarkations is decreasing there are still a significant amount of refugees arriving in Italy. See opposite for the most recent figures.

During the participatory workshop, summer 2017, the group met with various entrepreneurs as well as people who have taken agency and made a difference in Calabria. The Mayor of Badolato, Gerardo Mannello, is an example of this.

Badolato is among a handful of towns which have made a particular effort to attract refugees to settle in the town.
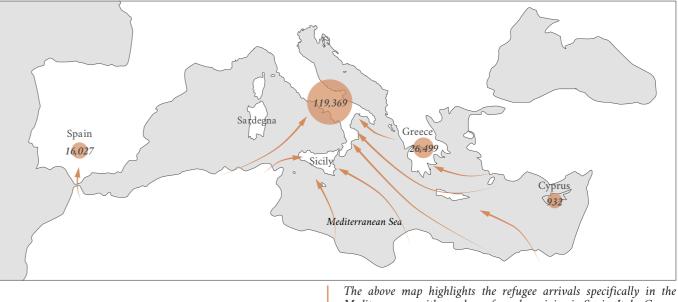
Once registered with the national government, the people arriving along the east coast of Calabria close to Badolato, were offered a home which was owned by the municipality most of which had been vacant and semi-derelict then renovated for their arrival. The mayor also facilitated visits to neighbouring towns to help families find one another.
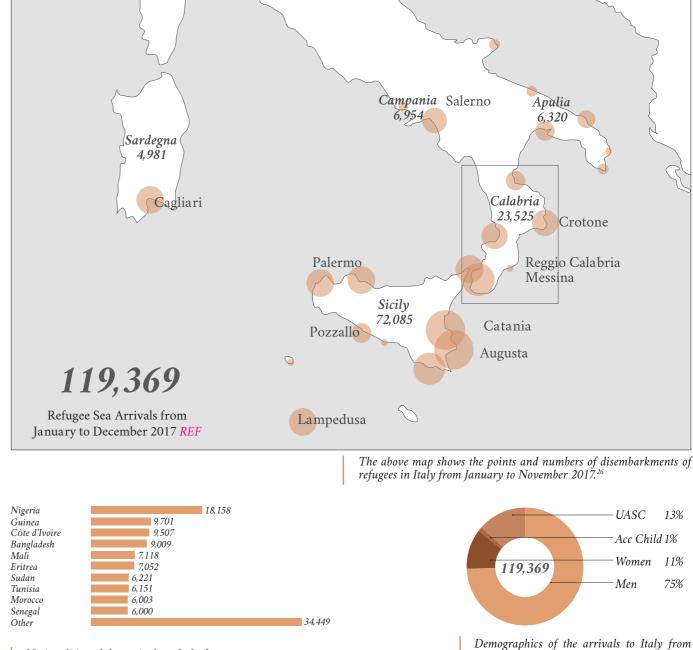
Similar efforts to attract migrants have also been happening in Riace and Gioiosa Ionica which are located in the province of Reggio Calabria. See pictured *Tahira Yasmine.*[27]

In the South of Italy, even though some of the people arriving by sea do stay, most move on towards the North of Italy and into central Europe for a better quality of job prospects, services, infrastructure and housing.[28]

26-Sami, Carlotta, Italy - Sea Arrivals (UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, January 2017) http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean
27- Sewell, A. 2018, 'A small town in Italy was losing population. Now Syrian refugees are key to its survival, Los Angeles Times', http://www.latimes.com/world/europe/la-fg-italy-syrian-migrants-2017-story.html [Accessed January 2018]
28-Aloise, Salvatore, 'Migrants Bring New Life to a Village in Southern Italy', 5 March 2011 <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/may/03/migrants-life-village-italy-calabria
16. Sewell, A. 2018, 'A small town in Italy was losing population. Now Syrian refugees are key to its survival, Los Angeles Times', http://www.latimes.com/world/europe/la-fg-italy-syrian-migrants-2017-story.html [Accessed January 2018]

The above map highlights the refugee arrivals specifically in the Mediterranean with numbers of people arriving in Spain, Italy, Greece and Cyprus from January to December 2017. ADD REF

119,369

Refugee Sea Arrivals from January to December 2017 REF

The above map shows the points and numbers of disembarkments of refugees in Italy from January to November 2017.[26]

Nigeria	18,158
Guinea	9,701
Côte d'Ivoire	9,507
Bangladesh	9,009
Mali	7,118
Eritrea	7,052
Sudan	6,221
Tunisia	6,151
Morocco	6,003
Senegal	6,000
Other	34,449

Nationalities of the arrivals to Italy from January to December 2017.[26]

119,369

UASC 13%
Acc Child 1%
Women 11%
Men 75%

*Demographics of the arrivals to Italy from January to December 2017.[26]
UASC - Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children*

Looking towards the San Nicola
Church and the medieval borgo beneath
the main street.

2.

Gagliato: The Town

- *Gagliato in Context*
- *Beauty & Opportunities at a glance*
  Plan of Gagliato Today
- *Property Ownership in Gagliato*
- *Existing Businesses in Gagliato*
- *Demographics of Gagliato*
- *History of NanoGagliato*
- *NanoGagliato Projects*

In order to fully understand the depopulation and marginalisation of Gagliato demographics specific to Gagliato must be studied. This chapter investigates the urban fabric of Gagliato as well as the demographics of the residents to understand the people of the town. It also looks into NanoGagliato and the impact of the annual festival in Gagliato.

Gagliato in Context

Map of Gagliato's relationship to neighbouring towns

View towards the Convento Cappuccini church in Chiaravalle Centrale

Distance by car from Gagliato to Chiaravalle Centrale: *6.3km (10min)*
Population: *5,759*
Services: *Regional government office, banks, small supermarket, small shopping mall, cinema, courthouse, bars, restaurants, hospital, pharmacy, B&Bs, 2 schools.*

Satriano viewed from the central piazza in Petrizzi

Distance by car from Gagliato to Petrizzi: *5.5km (11min)*
Population: *1,131*

Services: *Post office, Pharmacy, Bars, Restaurants, Primary school, Florist, Tobacco shop.*

Santa Maria d'Altavilla church viewed from the central piazza in Satriano

Distance by car from Gagliato to Satriano: *8.5km (15min)*
Population: *3,438*

Services: *Post office, Pharmacy, Restaurants, Primary school, Tobacco shop.*

The beach and Ionian Sea at Soverato

Distance by car from Gagliato to Soverato: *10km (16min)*
Population: *3,438*
Services: *Post office, Pharmacy, Bars, Restaurants, Schools, Fashion shops, Mechanic, Supermarkets, Petrol stations, banks, hospital, bus and rail links.*

Legend:
- Built up area
- Regional/ national park
- Major road
- Minor road
- Railway

A map showing Gaglito's relationship with the towns in it's immediate vicinity, as well as the transport routes linking these built up areas. Soverato is the nearest major town, 10km away. The Strada Statale 713 Traversale delle Serre (by-pass) road around Gagliato, has improved transport links to Chiaravalle Centrale and reduced the amount of traffic heading through central Gagliato. However, it is yet to be fully completed with major works planned to finalise the route down to Soverato.

Beauty & Opportunities at a glance

A photographic study of Gagliato's character

The collection of images displayed adjacent each highlight a part of Gagliato which we found to be either particularly beautiful, captured an essence of the place, or highlights a particular opportunity in the town.
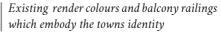

The church of San Nicola is a central building in the town, but intriguingly, its rear elevation faces onto the main street.

Hidden interesting spaces exist throughout the borgo, which can be exploited creatively when renovated.

Existing render colours and balcony railings which embody the towns identity

Due to its topography, the town is built in a terraced manner with extensive views out to the surrounding landscape.

Although the size of the public spaces in Gagliato are small, they occupy important areas with significant monuments such as the war memorial.

All over the town different textures and colours are apparent, where stucco and paint have fallen away.

There are numerous examples of loggias extending from the side of buildings in Gagliato, adding shelter and intrigue.

Layers of history visible in Gagliato. Roman arches sit beneath the modern day church.

Plan of Gagliato Today

A site plan of the town as existing with annotated sites of significance

SP148

Ufficio Postale
Poste Italiane

Football pitches

Lower Borgo

Lower Gagliato

Via Regina Margherita

The Borgo

Via Regina Margherita

Main Street

Via Regina Margherita

Strada Statale 713

Upper Gagliato

Old High Street

High Gagliato

Via Roma

N

Legend:
- ▨ Significant building
- ▨ Shop/ restaurant
- ▨ Residential building
- ▨ Meeting places
- ╌╌ Boundaries

50m   100m

E

S ▶

W ▽

Community centre

Proposed NanoGagliato HQ

Church of San Nicola
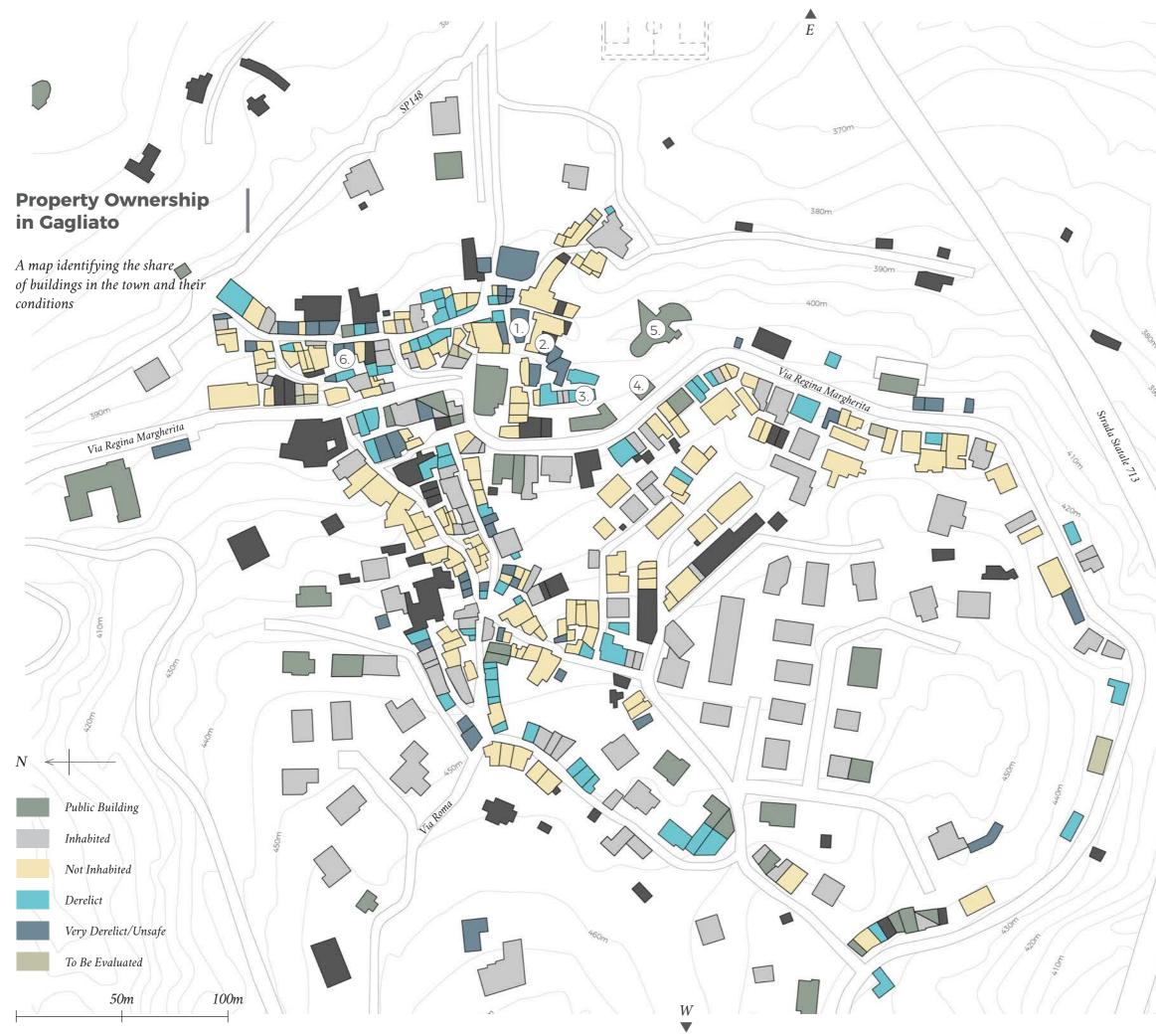
Comune di Gagliato

'Eco Mostro'

Scuola Elementare (Primary school)

Property Ownership in Gagliato

A map identifying the share of buildings in the town and their conditions

E

SP148

370m

380m

390m

400m

Via Regina Margherita

1.

5.

2.

4.

6.

3.

Via Regina Margherita

390m

410m

Via Regina Margherita

Strada Statale 713

420m

S

410m

420m

430m

N

Via Roma

450m

440m

450m

460m

450m

420m

430m

410m

Public Building

Inhabited

Not Inhabited

Derelict

Very Derelict/Unsafe

To Be Evaluated

50m   100m

W

Existing Businesses in Gagliato

All of the existing businesses in Gagliato pictured and displayed on a map.

6.
Geoengineering

4.
Pot ha Sandwich Shop

7.
B&B L'Alba

1.
Apostoliti Filipo Pharmacy

9.
Bar Apollinaro Francesco

0m   50m

Zoomed in map to show the businesses and their locations

3.
Galatos di Barbuto Pizzeria Ristorante

2.
La Rosa di Gerico

8.
Dolce Alenka

5.
Parrucchieri Lovely Hair

Images of the businesses in Gagliato. Each number correlates to the map image.

Gagliato holds a handful of businesses providing the town with the basic amenities, they do however, need to travel by car to larger nearby towns for superstores and retail shops.

The main businesses, pictured opposite, include; a pharmacy, luxury cosmetics shop, pizzeria, sandwich shop, hairdressers, a B&B, Gelato & Patisserie, and finally, a bar and cafe with a small amenities shop to the rear.

Even though there is a small amenities shop, fresh fruit and vegetables are not readily available. Instead, the town relies on a travelling fruit vendor who stops in Gagliato everyday.

Demographics of Gagliato

Age group composition[29]

The infographics here illustrate Gagliato's population statistics. As with many rural settlements in Southern Italy, it has suffered from a sharp population decline; particularly in the period between the 1950s and 1970s. This is due to the lack of opportunities in the area, where inhabitants have shut up shop and moved away in search of work.

Moreover, the town suffers in terms of holding onto it's young population. The majority of inhabitants are 35 and over. This again is fuelled by remoteness and lack of opportunities.

Gender balance

48.1%   51.9%

% males: 48.1%
% females: 51.9%

29-'Municipality of Gagliato' 2016 https://ugeo.urbistat.com/
AdminStat/en/it/demografia/dati-sintesi/gagliato/79055/4
[accessed 20 February 2017]

Age

| % | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |

Age	Total	%
0-2	6	1%
3-5	15	3%
6-11	24	5%
12-17	25	5%
18-24	21	4%
25-34	61	12%
35-54	140	28%
55-74	147	29%
75 +	66	13%

Total population: 505 (2015)
No. of families: 222
Average age: 47.8 years

■ *Total inhabitants*
■ *Male %*
■ *Female %*

Rate of de-population

Population		
2000		
1500		
1000		
500		
0		

1768
1268
1001
988
524
484

1861 1901 1951 1971 2011 2016

Date

Family composition

No. of individuals in each family

No. of families

103
59
33
20
5
2
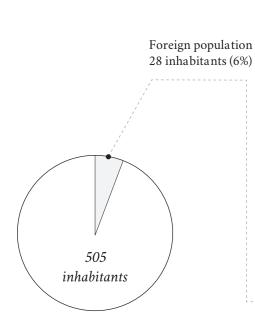
15 families live in rented accommodation

Split between ...

162 families live in their own property

47.

48.

Demographics of Gagliato

Foreign nationalities in Gagliato

Foreign population
28 inhabitants (6%)

505 inhabitants
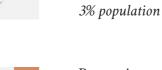
This set of infographics highlights the breakdown of foreign inhabitants in Gagliato. Although they make up a small percentage of the overall population, there is a diverse spread of ethnicity.

It also illuminates the level of unemployment in the town, which although based on statistics from 2011, emphasises the disparity in comparison with the rest of the country. Attempting to tackle this problem will be a key factor in regenerating the town.

30-'Town of Gagliato' 2016 http://italia.indettaglio.it/eng/ calabria/gagliato.html#dati_istat [accessed 27 December 2017]
31-'Calabria Labor' 2012 https://knoema.com/atlas/Italy/ Calabria/Unemployment-rate [accessed 5 January 2018]
32-'Unemployment rate in Italy' https://www.statista.com/ statistics/531010/unemployment-rate-italy/ [accessed 5 January 2018]

Nationality[30]	%
Turkey	17 inhabitants / 3% population
Romania	6 inhabitants / 1.2% population
Ukraine	2 inhabitants / 0.4% population
India	1 inhabitant / 0.2% population
Canada	1 inhabitant / 0.2% population
Colombia	1 inhabitant / 0.2% population
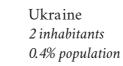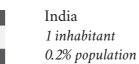
Total foreign pop: *28 inhabitants*
6% of total pop.

Male balance: *11 inhabitants*
Female balance: *17 inhabitants*

18.6%
Unemployment rate in Gagliato (2011)[30]
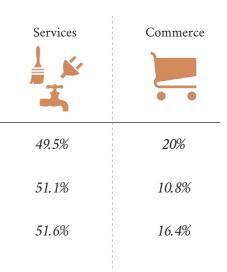
12.7%
Unemployment rate in Calabria (2011)[31]

8.4%
Unemployment rate in Italy as a whole (2011)[32]

Gagliato has **1** *school with* **10** *students enrolled. The remaining children of Gagliato attend schools in nearby towns for secondary education, better facilities and wider choice.*

Petrizzi, Chiaravalle, Argusto, Satriano, Soverato, Davoli

Education in Gagliato and surrounding region[30]

Unemployment in Gagliato in the context of Calabria and Italy

Year	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Commerce
1991	7.4%	23.2%	49.5%	20%
2001	15.8%	22.3%	51.1%	10.8%
2011	13.2%	18.9%	51.6%	16.4%

% of Gagliato's workforce in each main employment sector[30]

History of NanoGagliato

NanoGagliato is an annual conference hosted in Gagliato which as contributed to Gagliato's urban development

Paula and Mauro Ferrari

Dr. Mauro and Paolo Ferrari, invited a group of nanoscientist friends to Gagliato in the summer of 2008 where they engaged in intense, format-free scientific discussions, interspersed with holiday activities. The innovative thinking and collaborations born from this gathering inspired the group to continue meeting annually, inviting new experts to join in the venture.

The following year, the group established the non-profit association Academia di Gagliato delle Nanoscienze (The Academy of Gagliato of NanoSciences) to oversee the planning of these conferences, and of all the many activities that developed from them.

Alongside this, NanoPiccola (La Piccola Accademia di Gagliato) was created. A separate non-profit organisation which offers education and workshops about nanotechnology for children.
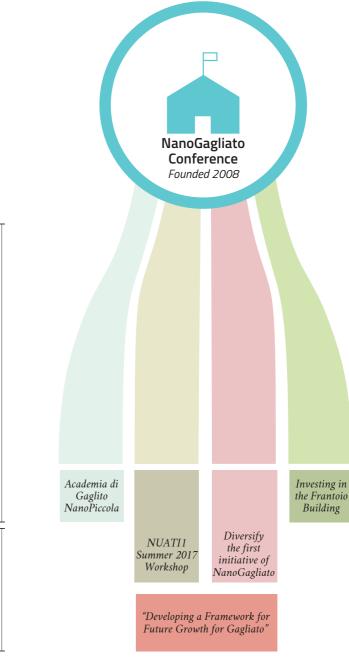
The yearly gathering of scientists quickly became formalised as the NanoGagliato Conference and now annually comprises a five-day series of events to encourage discussions and collaborations among

world experts, and dissemination and awareness of nanotechnology and its medical applications.

La Piccola Accademia di Gagliato launched the first series of educational activities for schoolchildren in the summer of 2010. This lively and very successful program became part of the NanoDays series developed by the NISE (Nanoscale Informal Science Education) Network. Approximately a hundred children from Gagliato and nearby towns attend this educational festival, which includes games, presentations, trading cards, and a time to ask questions of the scientists.

NanoGagliato USA was established in 2015 as a non-profit organization in Houston, Texas, USA. It was established to support the activities of the Accademia di Gagliato. L'Accademia di Gagliato is financially sustained by private sponsorships and public grants.

As of 2017, NanoPiccola has engaged and entertained more than 1,000 children with science learning.

17. Tulelli, S. 2013, 'Scienza e tecnologia per un giorno a NanoGagliato', http://www.calabriaonweb.it/2013/07/01/scienza-e-tecnologia-per-un-giorno-a-nanogagliato/ [Accessed January 2018]

NanoGagliato
Conference
Founded 2008

Aims

Future aspirations

Academia di Gaglito NanoPiccola

NUATI1 Summer 2017 Workshop

Diversify the first initiative of NanoGagliato

Investing in the Frantoio Building

"Developing a Framework for Future Growth for Gagliato"

NanoGagliato Projects

Projects and initiatives launched under NanoGagliato

Il Frantoio (Ongoing Project)
The future home of the Accademia di Gagliato

The Frantoio building belongs to the Municipality of Gagliato which received a grant from the European Community in 2013. The project was presented to the European Community by the Accademia di Gagliato. Once completed it will house future NanoGagliato events and will be available as a venue for creative activities in Gagliato.[33]
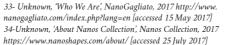

Frantoio Art Lab and Workshop (Proposed Project)
Events in Il Frantoio

Guido Bottazzo, the architect of Il Frantoio is planning a series of laboratories and workshops where artists from Italy and the world will work with the residents of Gagliato to decorate the interior. All residents of Gagliato including children will be invited to attend the workshops. Once decorated Bottazzo intends to host other creative annual projects in Il Frantoio.[33]

Gagliato Box
Fresh food shipped from Gagliato

The gagliato Box is the newest initiative linked to NanoGagliato. Fresh food and produce collected from within 30 kilometres of Gagliato can be bought as a package and shipped all over the world. A new box containing a different selection is available to order every three months meaning fresh seasonal produce from Gagliato can be bought world wide, year round. A percentage of profits goes to funding NanoGagliato and the education initiative, NanoPiccola.

Pralaya Arches (Proposed Project)
Yoga Centre

Pralaya Arches is to be a yoga centre located in the Borgo of Gagliato. It will become not only a centre of training and retreat for yoga instructors, but also a place where children from Gagliato will have access to free yoga classes. Guido Bottazzo, the architect, wishes for the project to be considered 'a setting to develop and disseminate practices of wellness and wholesome living'.[33]

Nano Gagliato Kitchen Lab and Cooking Classes (Proposed Project)
by Cindy Swain

Cindy Swain, sommelier and food blogger of the 'Italicana Kitchen' blog, is planning a series of cooking classes and similar initiatives centred on Calabrian cuisine. Nanoscientist and other guests to NanoGagliato alongside locals will have the opportunity to learn about artisanal products and traditional recipes of Calabria through interactive classes. The project will cumulate in a delicious meal inspired by Calabrian cuisine.[33]

Nano Shapes
Jewellery by Paola Ferrari

Nano Shapes is a jewellery brand created by Paolo Ferrari, inspired by the stunning shapes and forms of the engineered nanoparticles used in her husband's (Dr. Mauro) ground-breaking research, she developed a range of jewellery. The jewellery is created in Matera, in neighbouring Basilicata and sold online worldwide with a percentage of the sales going to support NanoGagliato and nanoPiccola.[34]

33- Unknown, 'Who We Are', NanoGagliato, 2017 http://www.nanogagliato.com/index.php?lang=en [accessed 15 May 2017]
34-Unknown, 'About Nanos Collection', Nanos Collection, 2017 https://www.nanoshapes.com/about/ [accessed 25 July 2017]

18. NanoGagliato. 2018, 'Il Frantoio' ,http://www.nanogagliato.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=14:il-frantoio&Itemid=149&lang=en [Accessed December 2017]
19. Levitt, A. 2017, 'Houston Connects to Italy With Farm-to-Table Gagliato Box', https://www.houstoniamag.com/articles/2017/11/30/houston-connects-to-italy-with-farm-to-table-gagliato-box [Accessed December 2017]

20. NanoGagliato. 2018, 'Pralaya Arches', http://www.nanogagliato.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=27:pralaya-arches&Itemid=149&lang=en [Accessed December 2017]
21. NanoGagliato. 2018, 'Nanogagliato Kitchen Lab + Cooking Classes', http://www.nanogagliato.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=68:nanogagliato-kitchen-lab-cooking-classes&Itemid=149&lang=en [Accessed December 2017]
22. Ferrari, P. 2018, 'Nanos Collection', https://www.nanoshapes.com/product/copper-pendant-uno/ [Accessed December 2017]

Entrance to the Palazzo Romiti, home to the creative towns workshop for one week. The building was the hub for interdisciplinary working, also holding seminars, group discussions and a town dinner party.
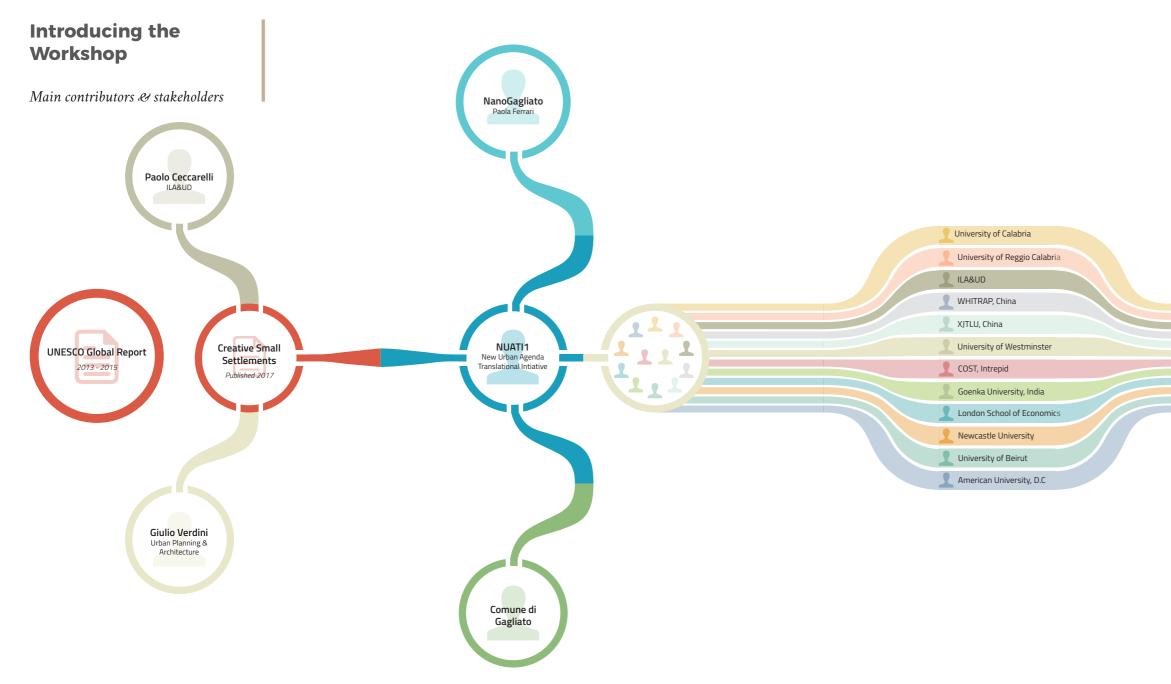
3.

NUATI1 Creative Towns Workshop

- *Introducing the Workshop*
- *Activities During the Week*
- *Workshop Groups*
- *Outcomes of the Workshop*

The following chapter is dedicated to the summer 2017 participatory workshop. It will outline the various stakeholders specifically involved in the workshop, the activities of the week further detail on the specific groups and the disciplinarians within each and the final outcomes of the for the town to move forward with.

23. NUATI1. 2017, 'Creative Towns Workshop: Futures Sustainability Social Innovation', https://twitter.com/NuatiOrg/status/865492100644720640 [Accessed January 2018] edited by author.

Introducing the Workshop

Main contributors & stakeholders

Paolo Ceccarelli
ILA&UD

UNESCO Global Report
2013 - 2015

Creative Small Settlements
Published 2017

Giulio Verdini
Urban Planning & Architecture

NanoGagliato
Paola Ferrari

NUATI1
New Urban Agenda Translational Intiative

Comune di Gagliato

University of Calabria
University of Reggio Calabria
ILA&UD
WHITRAP, China
XJTLU, China
University of Westminster
COST, Intrepid
Goenka University, India
London School of Economics
Newcastle University
University of Beirut
American University, D.C

NanoGagliato Conference

Creative Towns Workshop

Gagliato, A Framework for Future Growth

Gagliato Host Town

The summer 2017 participatory design workshop was collectively organised by the University of Westminster, ILA&UD (The International Laboratory of Architecture & Urban Design) and NUATI1.

As well as this, the main contributors included; the University of Westminster, ILAUD, Liverpool University and London School of Economics, as well as staff and students from other institutions specified in the above diagram.

The workshop combined staff and students from backgrounds of Architecture, Urban Planning, Local Development, Sociology and Public Health.

The approach to the workshop was dedicated to interdisciplinary working, therefore, the introductory stages, seminars and group design work relied upon the mixing of disciplines to benefit from everyone's different background.

The flow chart above illustrates the context of the 2017 summer workshop and the collaborations to organise the participatory design workshop.

Activities During the Week

A brief breakdown of the seminars, lectures and workshops throughout the week; 20th-26th July 2017. The trip began on the 20th of July with a short evening introduction.

A short stop off on the field trip visit to nearby town Chiaravalle

Members of the participatory workshop listening to presentations to the municipality of Gagliato

Children from the NanoPiccola summer school stopping for lunch in the Palzzo Romiti

21st July
Friday

Ancinale Valley Field Trip
Gaglaito > Chiaravalle Centrale Serra S.Bruno > Mongiano> Badolato > Soverato > Gagliato

In tour with Antonio Locanto & Local Mayors

22nd July
Saturday

Seminar
'UNESCO and Creative Small Settlements'
Paolo Ceccarelli & Franco Rossi
Moderator: Giulio Verdini

Part 1: International Cases
Chris Nolf, Pilar Guerrieri & Anna Paola Pola

Part 2: The Case of Calabria
Francesco Bevilacqua & Salvatore Bullotta

Allocation of Groups
Initial discussions

23rd July
Sunday

Engagment Workshops
Gagliato Town Hall
Moderators: Prue Chiles, Alan Mace, Chris Nolf, Etra Connie Occhialini, Paola Raffa

Group work

24th July
Monday

Group Work

Meeting NanoTech Scholars
Ristorante Galatos

Quality of Life: Health and Food
Speakers: Giuseppe Passarino &Emilia Manfredi
Chefs: Luca Abbruzzino, Caterina Ceraudo & Gennaro Di Pace
Moderator: Giuseppe Palermo

25th July
Tuesday

Group Work

Intrepid Workshop
The Future of U
Moderator: Olivia Bina

Serata in Piazza:
"NanoGagliato 2017"

26th July
Wednesday

Group Work

Presentation of the Results
Gagliato Town Hall

Roundtable
Participants: Paolo Ceccarelli, Prue Chiles, Alan Mace, Paola Ferrari, Giulio Verdini
Chair: Franco Rossi

The Town of Skills and Creativity

Focusing on the creative industry, rural development, tourism, local and migrants.

The Town of Skills and Creativity was centred around finding means of improving Gagliato's urban landscape through creative activities and specific skills. The workshop groups outcome was to, through festivals and events, create a vibrant atmosphere in Gagliato which will encourage tourists to visit and through the events and festivals legacy provide amenities for residents.

Chris Nolf
XJTLU
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Design
Workshop role: Moderator

Anna Paola Pola
WHITRAP, China
Disciplines: Architecture, World Heritage & Urban Planning
Workshop role: Moderator

Nora El Gazar
London School of Economics
Disciplines: Local Development
Workshop role: Group Member

Manuela Guzzo
University of Calabria, Italy
Disciplines: Civil Engineering
Workshop role: Group Member
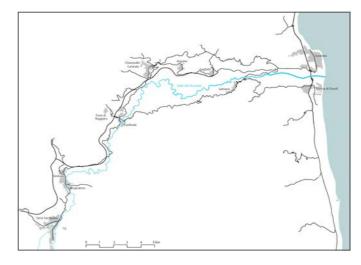
Julian Banister
American University, Washington D.C.
Disciplines: International Business
Workshop role: Group Member
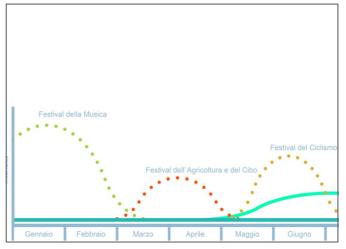
Lan Pham
University of Westminster, UK
Disciplines: Architecture & Planning
Workshop role: Group Member

James Anderson
Newcastle University, UK
Disciplines: Architecture
Workshop role: Group Member

24. Lowry, K. 2018, 'Kevin Lowry Photography', http://kevinlowryphotography.tumblr.com/post/75116963239/koi-fish-stairway-photo-by-kevin-see-more-at [Accessed January 2018]
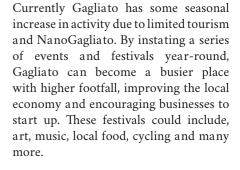
1 Create a series of festivals which run along the Ancinale Valley. Festivals can 'travel' from Serra San Bruno to Soverato stopping in each town along the way. This will create new, and strengthen existing, links between the towns.

2 Currently Gagliato has some seasonal increase in activity due to limited tourism and NanoGagliato. By instating a series of events and festivals year-round, Gagliato can become a busier place with higher footfall, improving the local economy and encouraging businesses to start up. These festivals could include, art, music, local food, cycling and many more.

24

3 To facilitate events and festivals the main road, Via Regina Margherita, can be temporarily closed to cars. The new bypass allows traffic to access all other roads in Gagliato so residents will would still be able to drive in and out of the town id they wish to. This road should be prepared to facilitate events and festivals, this can be done by removing the, now redundant, motorway fenders and creating a pedestrian friendly surface. This improved road becomes a public space even between festivals and events and can be considered 'a public balcony'.

4 The stairs are a significant part of Gagliato's urban landscape, to link all parts of the town together they can be decorated. This will enforce Gagliato's identity and connect the upper and lower parts of the town to the new 'public balcony'.

The Town of Nanotech

Focusing on the NanoBorgo regeneration; smart village, insiders/outsiders.

The town of nanotech focuses on providing solutions to the lack of job opportunities in Gagliato through existing technologies and connections in Gagliato. Their proposals involve expanding existing local agriculture and connecting this industry with the town centre.

Etra Connie Occhialini
ILA&UD, Italy
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Planning
Workshop role: Moderator

Martin Antelo
University of Westminster, UK
Disciplines: Architecture & Planning
Workshop role: Group Member

Anne Cruise
London School of Economics
Disciplines: Local Development
Workshop role: Group Member
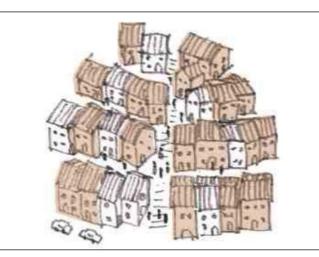
Erminia D'alessandro
University of Calabria
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Sustainability
Workshop role: Group Member

Paola Cannova
University of Calabria
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Planning
Workshop role: Group Member

1 Available in Gagliato there is locally sourced food produce sold in both the existing shops and from a local 'fruit van'. In addition to Gagliato's connections to local produce there is an abundance of underutilised agricultural land. These conditions mean Gagliato is an ideal place to begin farming new crops such as Oregano which play a large role in local cuisine.

2 Using support from the European Funding for Agriculture, and possibly Entrepreneurship, Research and Small Production, use the available land around Gagliato to produce crops.

3 Allow the agriculture to be part of the town by cultivating available land around the Borgo and 'Eco Mostro'. The 'Rco Mostro' could become a herbal Piazza where herbs and produce are sold.

4 Create spaces for temporary residents in Gagliato, tourists or other visitors. Rather than provide a single building, utilise derelict buildings interspersed with current residents. This format regenerates derelict buildings and integrates visitors with locals.

The town of Well-being

Focusing on public health, elderly, environmental friendly town, community-based health care.

The Town of Science and Art focused on the regeneration of the Borgo and means of producing new public art, this is achieved through using available EU funding to remove dangerous asbestos roofing from derelict buildings, and use the vacant building shell to showcase art.
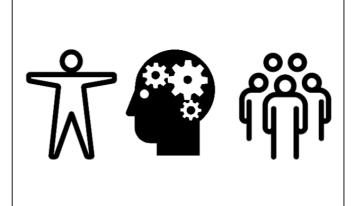

Alan Mace
London School of Economics, UK
Disciplines: Urban planning
Workshop role: Moderator
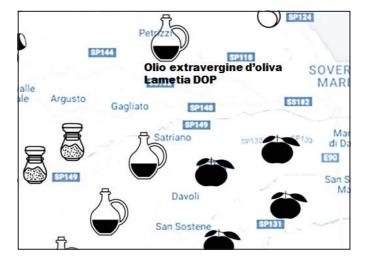
Lara Berton
London School of Economics, UK
Disciplines: Local Development
Workshop role: Group Member
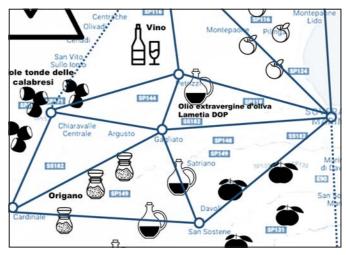
Giuseppe Palermo
University of Calabria
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban planning
Workshop role: Group Member
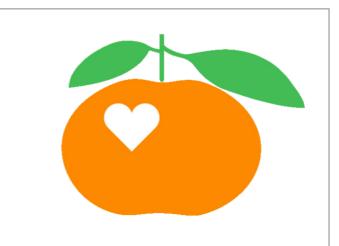
Kareem Wellington
University of Westminster, UK
Disciplines: Architecture & Planning
Workshop role: Group Member

Luigi Terranova
University of Reggio Calabria
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Sustainability
Workshop role: Group Member

1 Most people in Gagliato consider themselves to be happy(based on a small survey sample), however more than half sometimes struggle to take care of their health, and over 75% are dissatisfied with the available health services in the region.

2 The Italian government has launched an initiative to encourage healthier diets, centred around the Mediterranean diet as it is not only widely enjoyed but also very healthy. They also attempting improve health services availability in Southern Italy through encouraging collaboration between health services. Regional law proposal n. 54 / 10th on the "Valorization of the Mediterranean Diet" saw the creation of 'Committee for the protection and enhancement of the Mediterranean diet', amongst other initiatives they created: National Day of the Mediterranean Diet - November 16th.

3 A 'culinary path' can be created to connect the different regions of Calabria surrounding Gagliato through their healthy local produce.
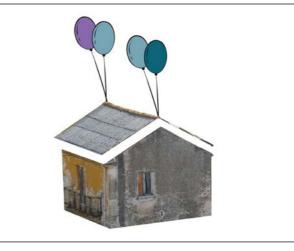

4 This is a branding exercise for Gagliato, it could potentially be: Gagliato: The town of wellness in the Mediterranean food valley.

The Town of Science & Art

Focusing on Nanoborgo regeneration; public art and open science

The Town of Science and Art focused on the regeneration of the Borgo and means of producing new public art, this is achieved through using available EU funding to remove dangerous asbestos roofing from derelict buildings, and use the vacant building shell to showcase art.

Paola Raffa
University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
Disciplines: Architecture, Urban Sustainability & Housing
Workshop role: Moderator

Siri Arntzen
London School of Economics
Disciplines: Local Development
Workshop role: Group Member

Myriam Khoury
University of Beirut
Disciplines: Landscape Architecture
Workshop role: Group Member

Diana Tello
London School of Economics
Disciplines: Local Development
Workshop role: Group Member

Alessia Santaromita
University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Sustainability
Workshop role: Group Member

1 Firstly establish the necessary steps to take and sources of funding available to remove asbestos roofs from in Gagliato.

2 Identify buildings in Gagliato with asbestos roofing and prioritize which should have their roofs removed (and replaced if not derelict).

3 Remove the asbestos roof and ensure the remaining building is structurally safe.

4 Use the vacant, asbestos free parts of the town to install artwork, either in a purely aesthetic manner or possibly in the form of the new roof.
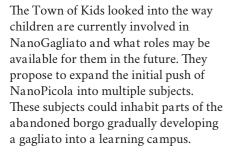
The Town of Kids

Focusing on creative public space; education: schools and informal STEM learning spaces, walkability.

The Town of Kids looked into the way children are currently involved in NanoGagliato and what roles may be available for them in the future. They propose to expand the initial push of NanoPicola into multiple subjects. These subjects could inhabit parts of the abandoned borgo gradually developing a gagliato into a learning campus.

Professor Prue Chiles
Newcastle University, UK
Disciplines: Architecture, Education & Place-making
Workshop role: Moderator

Pilar Guerrieri
Goenka University, Delhi
Disciplines: History & Theory of Architecture and Planning
Workshop role: Moderator

Shantelle Edwards
University of Westminster, UK
Disciplines: Architecture & Planning
Workshop role: Group Member

Luca Venuto
University of Calabria, Italy
Disciplines: Architecture & Urban Planning
Workshop role: Group Member

Patricia Mijares Chavez
London School of Economics, UK
Disciplines: Local Development
Workshop role: Group Member

Emma Kingman
Newcastle University, UK
Disciplines: Architecture
Workshop role: Group Member

1 NanoPiccola has successfully implemented and disseminated the STEM learning among 4 to 19 year old's since 2010. This initial learning implementation has the potential to expand further into other subjects, facilitating more children from Gagliato and the surrounding province.

2 Gagliato is a playground for learning. There is great potential in the unused spaces in the abandoned Borgo to be transformed into" classrooms"t -his space could be an aula - or school hall.

3 New learning spaces around the abandoned Borgo can be repaired and maintained to facilitate further investment, as well as introducing new uses to derelict areas. . Courses in building restoration,conservation and building skills, some buildings could become hotels with attached cookery schools and other historic buildings become living museums . Agricultural and horticultural courses could be hosted in the terraces and "Il monstro".

4 Gagliato becomes established as the focal point of a new way of learning and many parts of the borgo and the rest of the town able to facilitate learning spaces, it becomes a 'learning campus' where regenerated spaces are both for the locals and regularly host residential courses or classes for children across Calabria, and visitors from further afield - across Europe.

Outcomes of the Workshop

At the end of the NUATI1 Creative Towns workshop hosted during NanoGagliato 2017 the five groups, previously detailed, (The Town of …) presented their ideas to the residents of Gagliato in Gagliato town hall and then to the Calabrian regional Government, *Regione Calabria Catanzaro.* Both presentations were successful, with the presentations to Gagliato provoking the most engaging conversation and usable feedback. This feedback was built upon by a return study visit in November 2017 and has been the foundation for the proposals outlined in the next chapter.

Opposite is a summation of Dr. Giulio Verdini's summation of the key outcomes from the NUATI1 Workshop as a whole.

1 To develop a series of initiatives in Gagliato and the Region Calabria to explore how nanotech expertise can contribute to local wealth mainly by looking at synergies between local agricultural productions and advanced research in nanotechnology.

2 To develop a landscape-based approach to profiling local productive opportunities in the area (example: oregano).

3 To develop pilot projects in the field of education by looking at both the innovation of curricula and the regeneration of the town's public space as a playground for kids, in the attempt to relate a proposed STEM school to more practical and locally relevant skills.

4 To improve the local wellbeing by developing synergies between food, landscapes, education and innovation in local cuisine;

5 To improve the local wellbeing by developing programmes to enhance the quality of environment (being asbestos one of the priorities to tackle).

6 To develop financial and legal mechanisms to incentivise the reallocation of vacant houses for a fixed time, subject to building regeneration and asbestos clearing.

7 To support art-based activities to revitalize the old (ghost) town, managing the transition towards sustainability

Work has already begun on some of the steps leading up from the Via Regina Margherita, showing the enthusiasm the locals have for wanting to develop Gagliato.

4.

The Way Forward

Following from extensive research; the NUATI1 workshop, meetings with locals, and regional government, this chapter outlines multiple ways Gagliato can be improved. The chapter is divided into: Short Term Projects - projects that could be implemented immediately by residents of Gagliato to improve their town for themselves. Medium Term Projects – Projects which will take more planning on behalf of residents and may require legal permissions or externally financing. Long Term Projects – Projects that will build upon the success of other projects and can be viewed as a long term goal to work towards by completing other changes in the town.
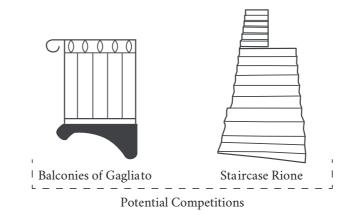
Gagliato's Future Focus

Leading on from the Creative Towns workshop in the summer, there was a follow up meeting in Gagliato in November 2017.

The discussion was passionate and involved which proved to be really helpful for us to gauge a response to the numerous proposals put forward for revitalising the town. The locals were engaged and were keen to highlight the things that meant the most to them. Moreover, as the image on the previous page illustrates; the town have already started on some of the smaller projects, such as re-paving some of the steps.

The following proposals are based on the aspirations of the people of the town, the NanoGagliato organisation's work over the last 11 years, the recent NUATI1 creative towns workshop in July 2017 and the follow-up visit in November 2017.

The proposals have been split up into three sections; short, medium and long term projects with one project having an overall effect and feeding into each stage. These sections will allow the people of Gagliato to realise the steps towards building a sustainable approach to regenerating the town.
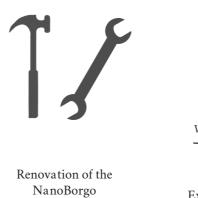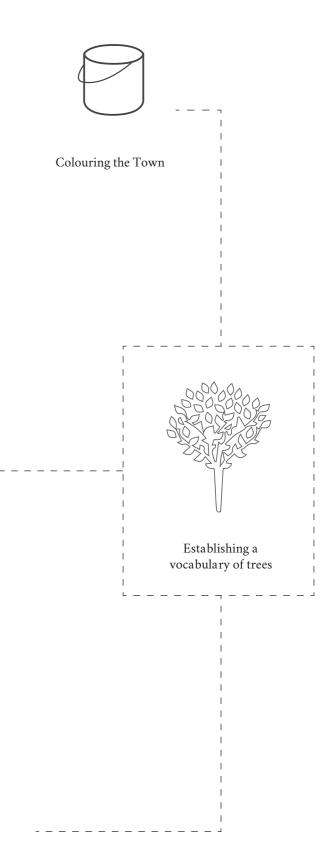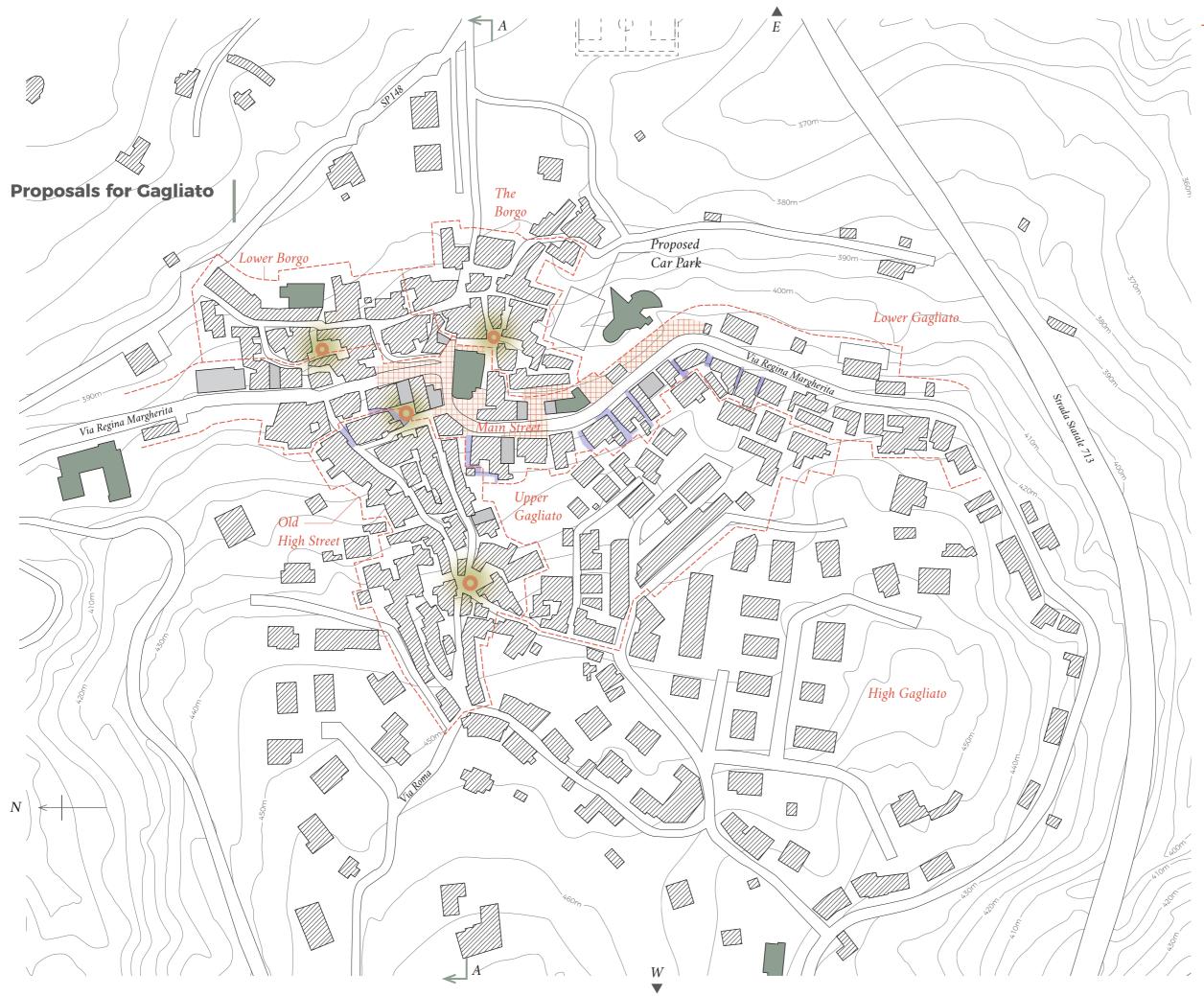
Short Term projects

Balconies of Gagliato

Staircase Rione

Colouring the Town

Potential Competitions

Medium Term projects

Via Regina Margherita

Develop Piazzas and High Street

Establishing a vocabulary of trees

Long Term projects

Renovation of the NanoBorgo

Via Regina Margherita

Extend the Learning Campus

Proposals for Gagliato

Legend:
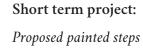
- – – – *Boundaries*
- *Significant building*
- *Shop/ restaurant*
- *Residential building*

Short term project:
- *Proposed painted steps*

Medium term projects:
- *Proposed piazza*
- *Proposed Rione*

Map labels:

- SP148
- *The Borgo*
- *Lower Borgo*
- Proposed Car Park
- *Lower Gagliato*
- *Via Regina Margherita*
- *Via Regina Margherita*
- *Main Street*
- *Upper Gagliato*
- *Old High Street*
- *High Gagliato*
- *Via Roma*
- Strada Statale 713
- E
- S ▶
- N
- W ▼
- A / A

The plan here is a starting point to show the location of some of the proposed interventions highlighted on the previous page.

These projects aim to initiate the regeneration process in the town, by tackling a number of issues outlined below:

1. The main road through Gagliato is still busy despite the recently completed by-pass. But it is important for connections to the town.
2. There are limited pavements, making walking in some sections of the town potentially unsafe.
3. There is a general lack of public spaces in the town - where the area around the church in particular could be updated.
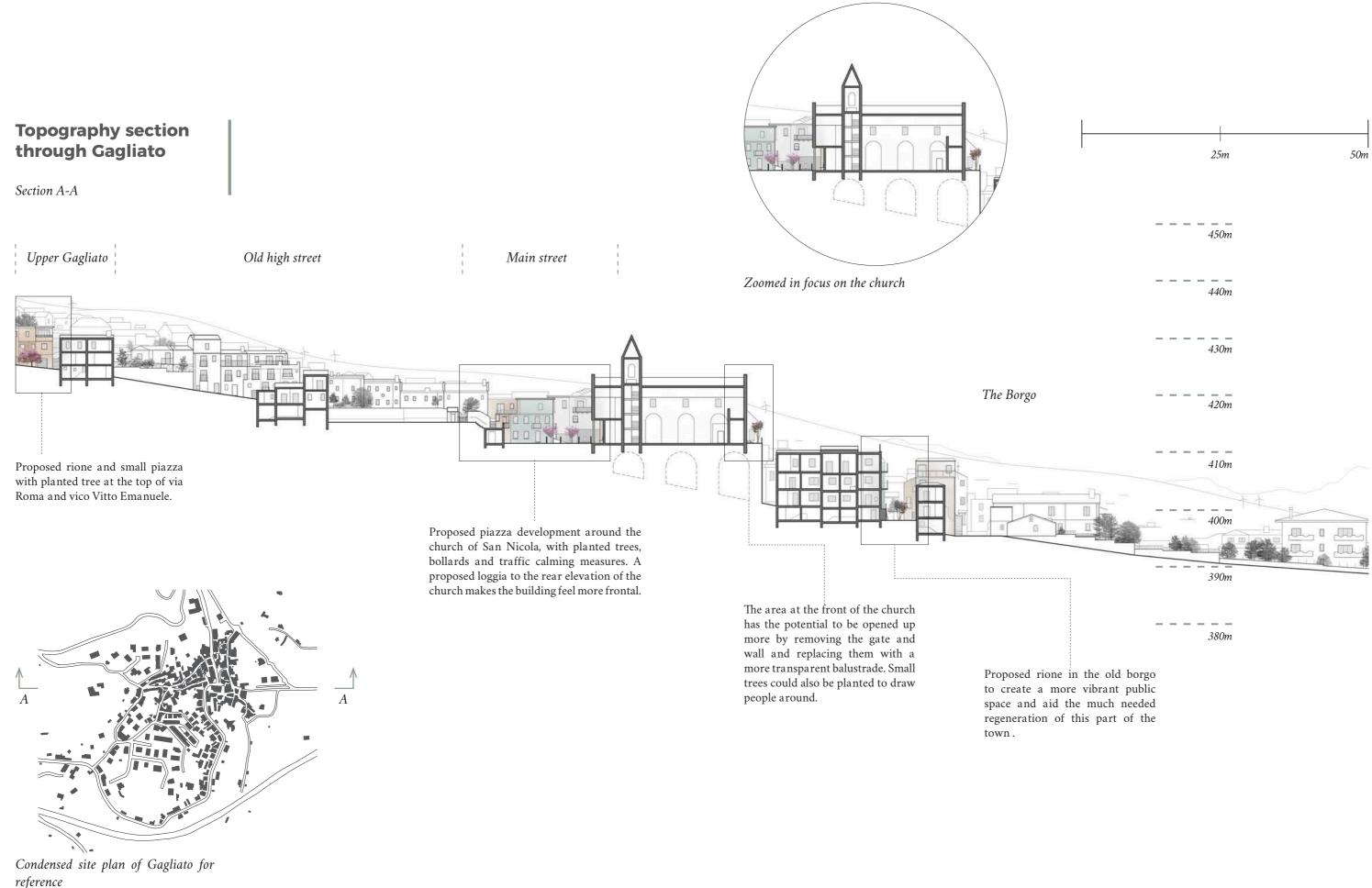4. There is a lack of trees, particularly along the main street.
5. The issue of abandonment, especially in the old borgo, is a major issue which needs to be tackled.
6. The never to be completed 'il mostro' is a building which has drawn unanimous contempt amongst Gagliato's inhabitants. It could be demolished and the ground around it, used for something else.
7. Parking in the town is an issue which could be addressed.

50m   100m

77.   78.

Topography section through Gagliato

Section A-A

Zoomed in focus on the church

Upper Gagliato

Old high street

Main street

The Borgo

450m

440m

430m

420m

410m

400m

390m

380m

25m   50m

Proposed rione and small piazza with planted tree at the top of via Roma and vico Vitto Emanuele.

Proposed piazza development around the church of San Nicola, with planted trees, bollards and traffic calming measures. A proposed loggia to the rear elevation of the church makes the building feel more frontal.

The area at the front of the church has the potential to be opened up more by removing the gate and wall and replacing them with a more transparent balustrade. Small trees could also be planted to draw people around.

Proposed rione in the old borgo to create a more vibrant public space and aid the much needed regeneration of this part of the town .

Condensed site plan of Gagliato for reference

A   A

Main Street Elevations

North Facing Via Regina Margherita
The elevation outlines the proposals
along the high street detailing zones
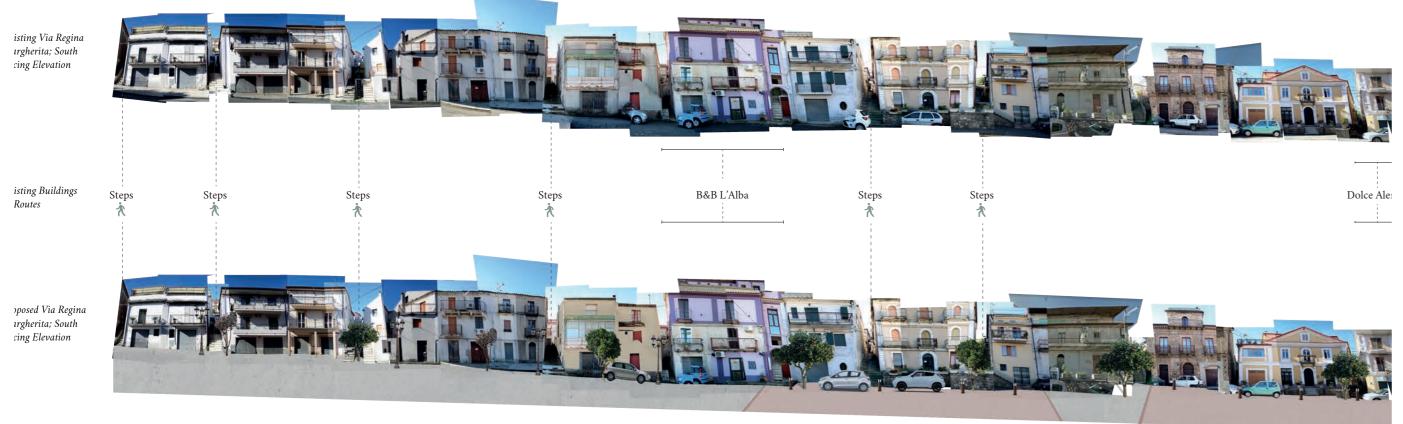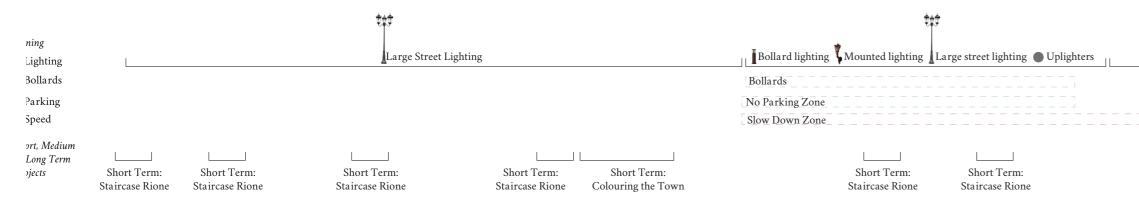*for lighting, bollards, trees and paving.*

Existing Via Regina Margherita; North Facing Elevation

Existing Buildings & Routes

Galatos restaurant | Apostoliti Filippo Pharmacy | Via Giuseppe Garibaldi | Via Giuseppe Garibaldi | 3x Parking Spaces | Drop-Off Point

San Nicola Church | Via S. Carlo | Bar Apollinaro Francesco | Vico I S. Carlo | Comune di Gagliato

Proposed Via Regina Margherita; North Facing Elevation

Zoning

Lighting — Bollard Lighting — Mounted Lighting — Mounted Lighting — Large Street Lighting — Bollard Light

Uplighters — Large Street Lighting — Mounted lighting — Bollard lighting — Mounted lighting — Large street lighting — Uplighters — Large street lighting

Bollards — Bollards — No Pa

Parking — Slow Down Zone — Slow Down Zone

Speed

arking Zone — No Parking Zone — No Parking Zone — Slow Down Zone

Short, Medium & Long Term Projects

Short Term: Colouring the Town — Short Term: Colouring the Town

Proposed Piazza 01 — Medium Term: Develop Piazzas

Proposed Piazza 02 — Medium Term: Develop Piazzas — Proposed Piazza 03 — Medium Term: Develop Piazzas — Existing Piazza — Medium Term: Develop Piazzas

Main Street Elevations

South Facing Via Regina Margherita
The elevation outlines the proposals
along the high street detailing zones
for lighting, bollards, trees and paving.

isting Via Regina
argherita: South
cing Elevation

isting Buildings
Routes

Steps	Steps	Steps	Steps	B&B L'Alba	Steps	Steps	Dolce Ale

posed Via Regina
argherita: South
cing Elevation

ning

Lighting — Large Street Lighting — Bollard lighting · Mounted lighting · Large street lighting ● Uplighters — Mounted lighting · Bollard Lighting

Bollards — Bollards — Bollards

Parking — No Parking Zone — No Parking Zone

Speed — Slow Down Zone — Slow Down Zone

ort, Medium
Long Term
jects

Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Colouring the Town | Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Staircase Rione

83.

---

nka	Steps	La Rosa di Gerico	La Rosa di Gerico	Steps

Mounted lighting · Bollard Lighting — Mounted lighting — Mounted lighting · Bollard Lighting

Bollards

No Parking Zone

Slow Down Zone — Slow Down Zone

Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Colouring the Town | Short Term: Staircase Rione | Short Term: Colouring the Town

84.

Establishing a Vocabulary of Greenery

The Byzantines are credited with giving Calabria her name from the term "kalos-bruo" meaning "fertile earth.[35]

The vocabulary of greenery features plants that we have seen in Gagliato itself and the surrounding region. These plants can be used throughout the town to enliven public spaces and piazzas, as well as enhance the identity of the riones within the town as discussed in the 'Proposals for Gagliato', Page 77.

35-Rotella, Mark, Stolen Figs: And Other Adventures in Calabria (New York: North Point Press, 2003) P.21

Palm Tree
H:3 - 8m
W:1-2m

Oleanda
H:3 - 6m
W:1-3m

Olive Tree
H:10m max
W:10m max

Bergamot Orange Tree
H:2-5m
W: 2-3m

Fig Tree
H:7- 10m
W:4-8m

Wisteria
H:10m
W: 7m

Walnut Tree
H:25m
W: 20m

Opuntia, Cacti
H:1- 3m
W:1-3m

Short Term: Potential Competitions

Plan of high street and the proposed painted steps

Proposed painted steps

From follow-up discussions with the town at the Comune in November 2017 it was clear the town were keen to start implementing some of the short term ideas identified at the summer 2017 workshop.

An idea which arose was to set up competitions in the town. These will encourage participation, establish and strengthen the identity of the town and encourage sustainable regeneration for the residents.

The competitions include a 'Balcony of Gagliato' and 'Staircase competition'. The reworking of some of the staircases in the town, realised in the summer 2017 workshop, have already begun to happen in the town.

A resident of Gagliato had already created a 'red carpet' (see pictured) on a set of stairs in the upper part of the town. To build upon this, discussions have begun about introducing artists into the town for a competition on their staircases. The map above shows the proposed painted steps which could become decorated with different textures, materials and colour.

The 'Balcony of Gagliato' competition could give the residents a stepping stone into thinking more about the identity of their town.

How could they encompass Gagliato on their own balconies?

Could this be an opportunity for the residents to start identifying how they want to portray their town to the surrounding towns?

Could the vocabulary of greenery feed into these competitions to really strengthen Gagliato's relationship with what is grown in the surrounding area?

These competitions will also build upon the already strong sense of community, welcoming atmosphere and pride in their town.

Example of decorative steps

Image of 'the red carpet' in upper Gagliato

Image of a proposed staircase to use for the competition

Textural images of the route up the proposed competition staircase
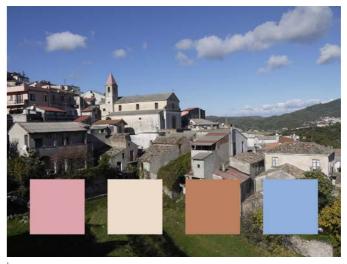
Short Term: Colouring the town
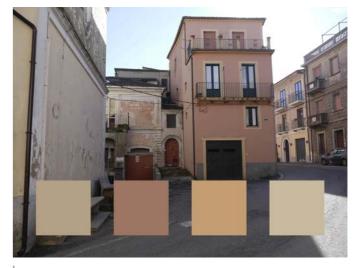
Colour swatches of Gagliato's buildings

Key View to the church captures lots of the colours in Gagliato

There are many intrinsic colours displayed in the roofscape of the borgo

These colours have already been selected and used by the residents in Gagliato

Views that typify Gagliato have been selected and investigated. From these views colours that embody the essence of that view have been chosen and displayed with each image. This simple colour palette can become the basis for new restorations in the Town. If restored buildings use colours from this palette the towns identity will be strengthened.

Short Term:
Colouring the town
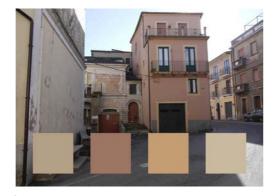
A suggestion of using colour and exposed stonework together to renovate the NanoBorgo

The existing photograph of the gable end house

Location of the image taken
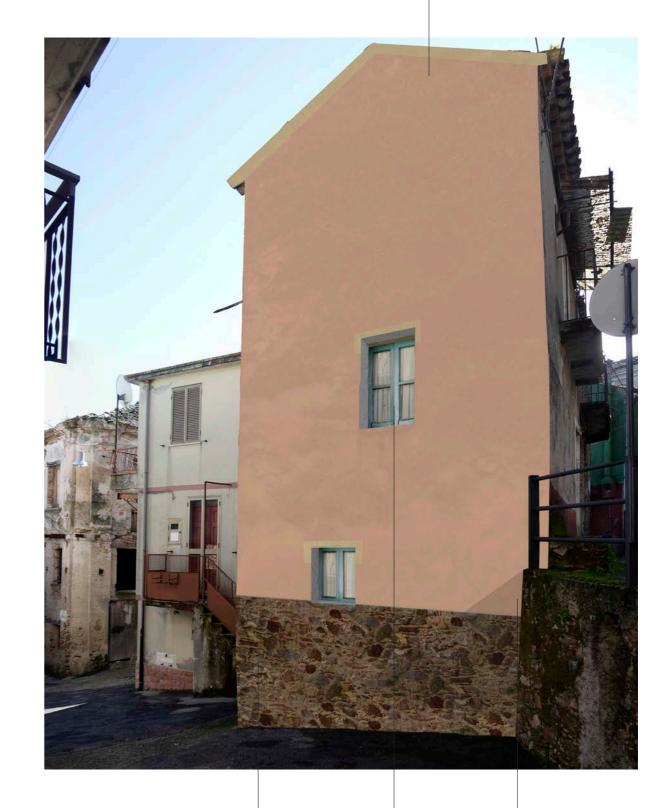
Colour swatch used for the colouring image

The complex and intricate urban fabric of Gagliato can be revealed and showcased through careful interventions and minor alterations throughout the town. Restoring the facade of a selection of buildings through render and paint lifts the image of the town as a whole, improving the public spaces in Gagliato.

Coloured render can be used to accentuate a gable end

Revealing stonework at base grounds the building and reveals the structure beneath the render

Colour detail above windows following established forms in Gagliato

Align edge of render with bottom edge of window

Short Term:
Colouring the town

A visual implementing new paving and colour into the NanoBorgo

Location of the image taken

The existing photograph in the NanoBorgo

Colour swatch used for the colouring image

Life can be brought back in the medieval borgo through revitalising the piazzas and colouring some key buildings. Improving the paving and urban fabric makes it more appealing to locals to renovate their properties in the area.

Different coloured render can be used to highlight an entrance into a home or community building

Implementing trees such as the common Citrus trees provide shade in summer and a sense of identity to the piazza

Additional railings provide a barrier from the main drain and also marks the edge of the restored piazza

The paving installed could continue the style used elsewhere in Gagliato and help to delineate different spaces in the town
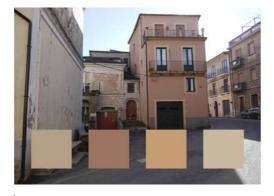
Short Term:
Colouring the town

A suggestion of exposed and coloured homes in Gagliato

The existing photograph of the street

Location of the image taken
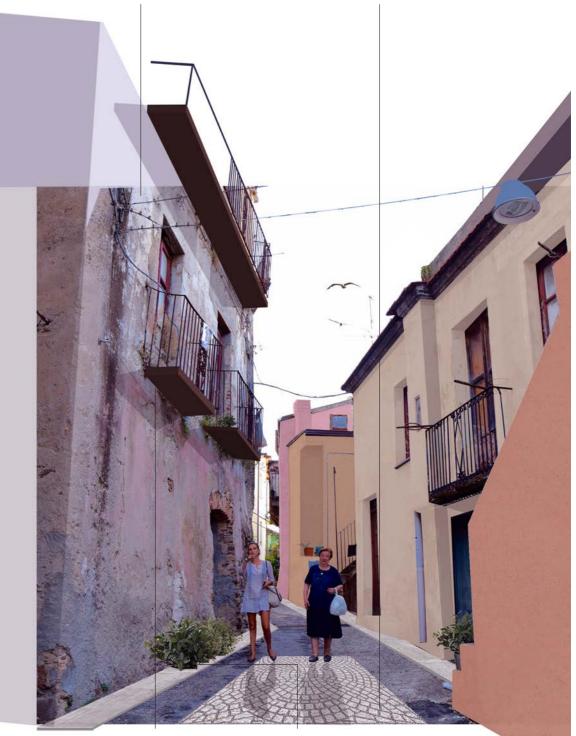
Colour swatch used for the colouring image

When colouring the streets of Gagliato there is merit in selecting and treating specific homes differently. The exposed stonework creates a contrast between the old rustic controlled degradation and the new rendered façades along a street. This will help to maintain a textural identity and provide more variety along a street.

Selectively colouring the NanoBorgo. Find beauty in the aging buildings, making them safe and leaving the stonework exposed.

Introducing decorative paving outside of homes to build upon the existing street's identity and delineate a centralised space to gather.

To carry out repair work to the structure of the NanoBorgo buildings to make them safe and usable.

Spaces left for growing areas outside homes.

Short Term:
Colouring the town

An illustration of a fully coloured street in Gagliato

The existing photograph of the street

Location of the image taken

Colour swatch used for the colouring image

The image opposite illustrates how a street could look if each home is coloured. Certain streets could become fully coloured, however, it is important to keep a balance between the old and new and the textures already existing in the NanoBorgo.
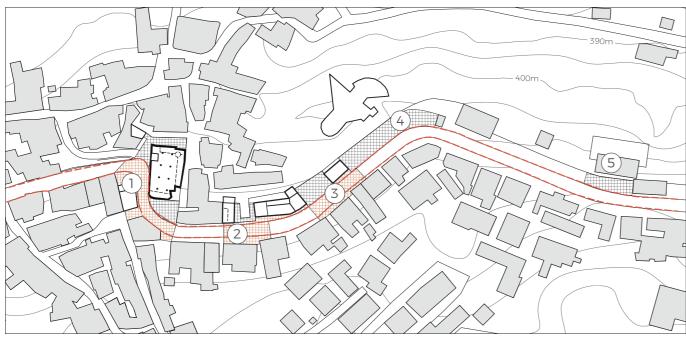
Select existing colours found in Gagliato to use across the NanoBorgo

Repair balconies and make safe for residents to inhabit.

Build upon the already established greenery in Gagliato to create an identity for certain streets.

Leave areas for residents to make their own outside their home.

Use a variety of decorative paving to zone areas on the street and also create edges.

Medium Term: Develop Piazzas & the High Street

Plan of proposed areas to develop into piazzas

390m

400m

Existing piazza

Proposed piazza

①

The proposed piazza area around the existing public space surrounding the San Nicola church aims to take attention away from the busy road by calming the traffic and making the space more pedestrian orientated. This could be achieved by utilising different ground surfaces, along with bollards and planted trees.

②

The proposed piazza area around the bar, cafe and post office aims to improve the spaces around the central steps as well as forming a connection with the new Gelateria on the opposite side of the road. Again the aim is to create a more pedestrian friendly set of spaces.

③

There is also the opportunity to expand on the small piazza in front of the Commune, to connect the space with the opposite side of the road, with new paving, planted trees and bollards to mark out a safe crossing. The small building viewed here also has the potential to be opened up and used as a public building.

④

The existing piazza around the war memorial is already quite extensive.

⑤

There is also a small public space with seating above the amphitheatre, but its remoteness negates any reason to develop it as a space.

⑤

The amphitheatre itself can be considered a public space.

Piazza 01: Church & Local Market Square

Images suggesting a piazza surrounding the San Nicola Church.

① Traffic calming measures; single carriage road on the piazza.

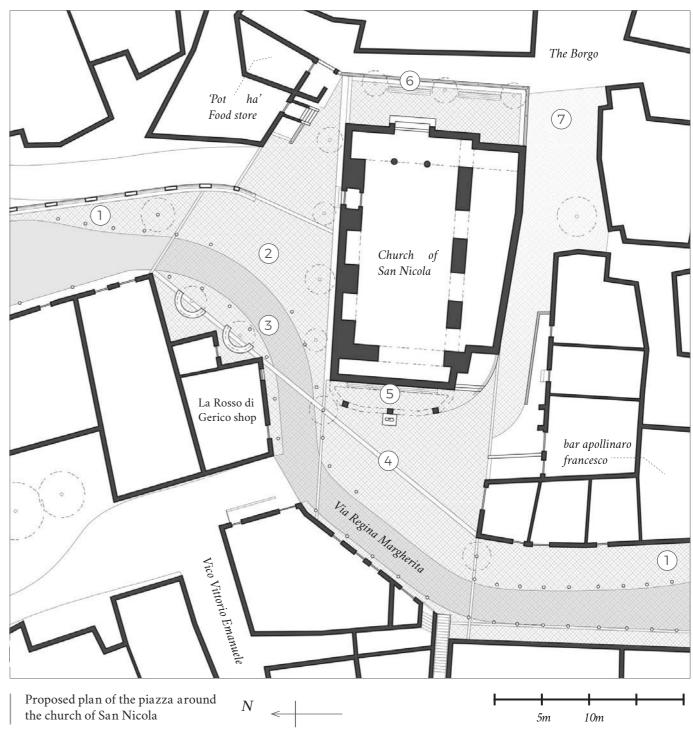② The piazza will consist of a different paving surface to mark out the new area.

③ Bollards and trees make the piazza more pedestrian friendly, whilst allowing deliveries and vendors to park around the church.

④ The geometry of the piazza is delineated with different paving to form connections across the space.

⑤ A proposed loggia at the rear of the church will add interest and seating around the central fountain.

⑥ The gate and wall at the front of the church could be opened out and replaced with a more transparent balustrade, to allow for better views.

⑦ The ground surface could be continued down into the Borgo.

The existing public area around the church of San Nicola, is one of the central meeting points of the town. It has the potential to be a really vibrant focal point, but it feels too small and is dominated by the main road. Moreover, the church appears to turn its back onto this space, with the rear elevation lacking detail and interest. As such, the aim is to expand on this area and make small but significant changes to improve the quality of the space. These are highlighted as follows:

Proposed plan of the piazza around the church of San Nicola

N

5m   10m

New paving

Bollard

New planted tree

New seating

Piazza 01: Church & Local Market Square

Images suggesting a piazza surrounding the San Nicola Church.

Image of the rear of San Nicola Church before the suggested alterations
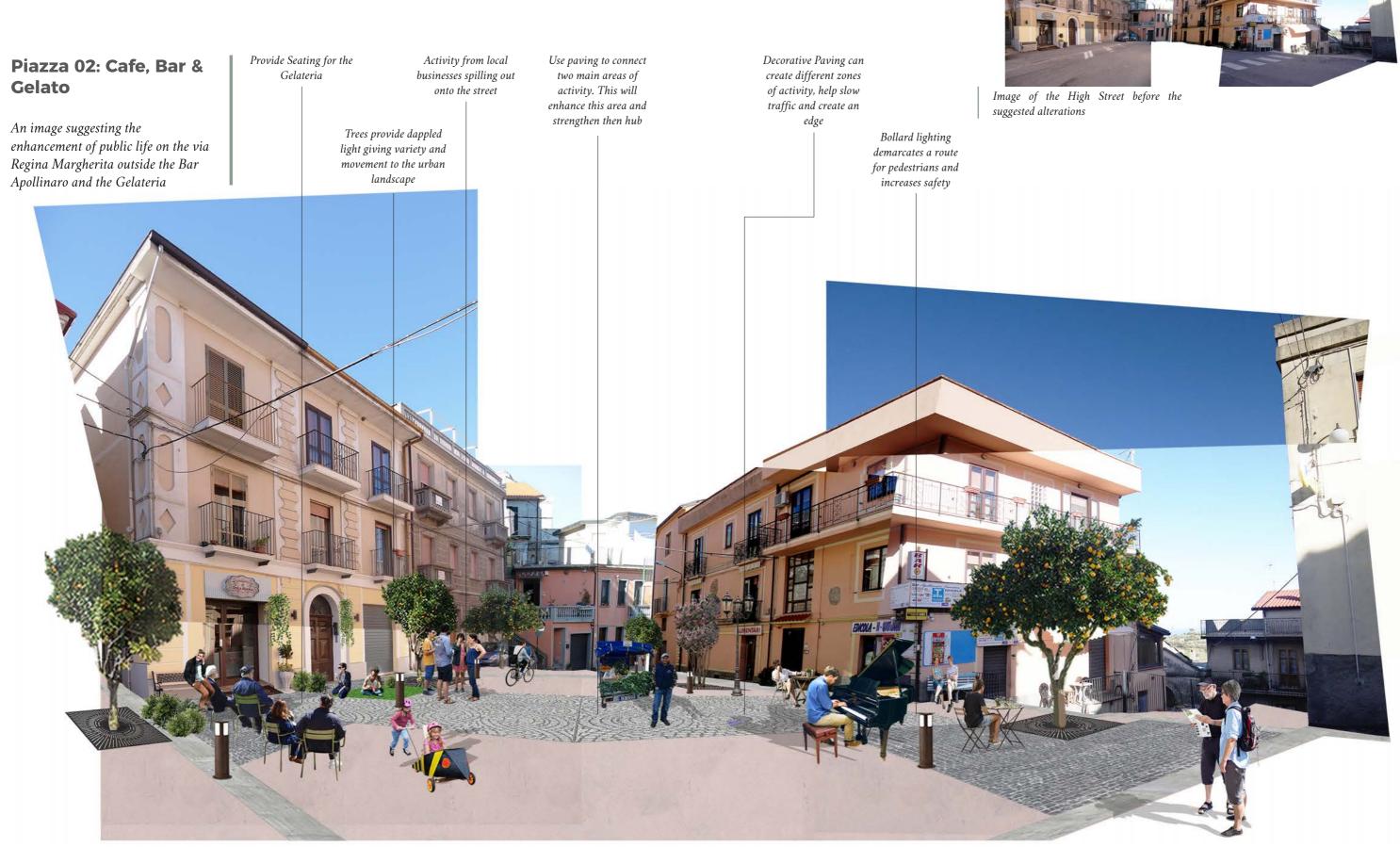
The adjacent image shows what the space could look like and how it might be used by locals. Taking a smakk amount of space from the church's storage space creates the extra space needed to allow more activities to exist in the piazza.

Relocate rear wall of church to create a loggia. This will help to create a more usable public space with seating and shelter surrounding the main fountain of the high street.

Further introduce greenery into the new piazza.

A change of paving helps zone a different activity and slow down passing traffic.

Move fountain to centralise and create space all around.

Keep a parking space width free for travelling businesses to park up and sell

Piazza 01: Church & Local Market Square

Images suggesting a piazza surrounding the San Nicola Church.

Further introduce greenery into the new piazza.

There is an opportunity to open the view out, remove gate posts and replace concrete wall with iron railing

A change of paving helps zone a different activity and slow down passing traffic.

Repainting the church could reinfore its identity in the town

Introduce seating to encourage places to dwell and gather in the piazza

Image of the side of San Nicola Church before the suggested alterations

Piazza 02: Cafe, Bar & Gelato

An image suggesting the enhancement of public life on the via Regina Margherita outside the Bar Apollinaro and the Gelateria

Provide Seating for the Gelateria

Activity from local businesses spilling out onto the street

Use paving to connect two main areas of activity. This will enhance this area and strengthen then hub

Decorative Paving can create different zones of activity, help slow traffic and create an edge

Trees provide dappled light giving variety and movement to the urban landscape

Bollard lighting demarcates a route for pedestrians and increases safety

Image of the High Street before the suggested alterations

Piazza 03: Community Buildings & Garden

A visual representation suggesting a proposed piazza surrounding the Comune di Gagliato and a new community building.

Take advantage of different levels in the town to create levels of seating overlooking the new Piazza. Non-fixed seating creates a more flexible space.

Small changes to existing community buildings can create more inviting spaces and a sense of openness.

Create an entrance of greenery to the citrus terraced gardens. There is great opportunity in this space for the community of Gaglaito

Lighting is often an overlooked feature. When used correctly it can create beautiful effects on buildings, accentuate prominent parts of a street, delineate space and enhance safety.

Small changes to the groundwork can really contribute to enhancing the character of a space. It helps to slow traffic and delineate zones of activity.

Build upon the already established greenery in Gagliato, such as citrus, fig, chestnut, oleander, olive and so on.

Open up municipality owned buildings to create places to gather, learn and dwell.

Bollards can be used in specific places to create a safety zone for pedestrians only and ward away parking along the street.

A visual representation suggesting a piazza surrounding the Comune di Gagliato. Suggestions such as renewed paving, additional lighting, establish further greenery and opening up community buildings.

Before image of community building and garden piazza

Gagliato in the Long Term

Renovation of the Nano Borgo & extending the Learning Campus

Image of the High Street before the suggested alterations

Since the activities of the Academia di Gagliato are based in the lower part of Gagliato, a plan was elaborated with the municipality and discussed in open forums with the population to create a 'NanoBorgo', an organic transformation of this degraded part of town where new private homes will share space with new local economic ventures, infrastructures and services to meet the demands of its expanding role as 'Town of the NanoSciences'. Once completed, Il Frantoio will facilitate lectures and creative activties in Gagliato as part of NanoPicola and other festivals or events. In the long term, this building could form part of the town's Learning Campus discussed on page 70.

Integrate the Il Frantoio into the urban fabric of the borgo

Marble edge denotes steps down to lover level

Build upon the already established greenery in Gagliato, such as citrus, fig, chestnut, oleander, olive and so on.

Raised planting can create shaded seating spaces

Entrance to Il Frantoio can be exposed creating a new public piazza

One of the residents of Gagliato on her balcony overlooking the NanoBorgo

5.

Reflective Recommendations

The following chapter will outline recommendations for the municipality of Gagliato. These will be focused on the implementation of the short, medium and long term ideas.

Recommendations for Gagliato

A reflective conclusion

NanoGagliato First Initiative

External organisations involved with improving Gagliato began with a small group of nanoscientists meeting socially for a conference. This meeting became NanoGagliato the annual nanoscience conference. The annual influx of people to the town brought improvements through providing custom for the existing business. As the festival grew in size its connection to the town and the residents of Gagliato strengthened.

NUATI1 - NanoGagliato expanding

NanoGagliato has spawned many projects, NanoPiccola was the first, providing science workshops for the children of Gagliato. Wanting to help the town further Paola Ferrari, founder of NanoGagliato, teamed up with Giulio Verdini, who worked on the Creative Small Settlements report for UNESCO, to create NUATI1. This initiative allowed an interdisciplinary team of staff and students from across the UK and internationally to analyse the town and propose methods for sustainable regeneration.

Building on the Resident's Ideas

The NUATI1 workshop provided an initial insight into the town's needs through organised seminars and lectures and conversations with locals. This was followed up by a second visit; the existing urban fabric was studied and documented and a second meeting with the residents was held to feedback ideas and gain a deeper understanding of the place and it's needs. Through the investigation, the enormous pride the residents held for Gagliato became increasingly clear as we grew familiar with the town which then informed the basis of the proposals.

Building On What is Already There

The ideas generated in the workshop and meetings with residents highlighted what the town has to offer, these proposals build on what is already in Gagliato and loved by the residents. Gagliato already has an extensive variety of greenery to utilise; the proposals expand the amount of trees and greenery in the town and use it to strengthen the existing identities of the riones. Public spaces in the town are actively used by the residents; outside the bar, the fountain by the church and

the Comune di Gagliato, yet they are ill defined and disrupted by traffic. The proposals detailed aim to improve these piazzas through slowing the traffic and creating defined spaces with carefully selected lighting, greenery, bollards and paving choices. All the proposed ideas build on moments observed in Gagliato and implement them across Gagliato.

Providing a New Platform for Businesses

Building on the success of NanoGagliato, renovating the urban fabric of the town will further facilitate the opening of new businesses. Improving public spaces for the residents will enhance the identity of Gagliato, which will aid in attracting more visitors and increase economic activity. NanoGagliato wants to facilitate the continued improvement of Gagliato without the town depending entirely on the festival, these proposals will assist in facilitating it's economic and educational diversification, and reverse the depopulation.

Model for Marginalised Communities

The methods implemented through the NUATI1 workshop, the follow-up investigations and proposals can be considered a framework for improving similar marginalised communities. The outcomes of investigations into towns and villages in similar situations may not result in the same recommendations, but the strategies and means of investigation are adaptable to each community and can be replicated.
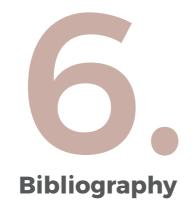
Purposes of the Document

As well as a framework for investigating the means of improving marginalised communities, this document has a number of uses specific to Gagliato. It can be used as a basis for acquiring funding, as it outlines ideas and proposals across the town. It can be used to assist in illustrating ideas and potential projects. Or it can be used as a reference point for generating further ideas and proposals in and around Gagliato. The document can be considered a framework for Gagliato's future growth.

6.

Bibliography

The following chapter lists the references and images which have been used throughout the research and development stages.

Bibliography

A

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