



POLITECNICO
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Honors thesis

COURSE OF ARCHITECTURE CONSTRUCTION CITY

Abstract

**C.A.Rosetti: a participatory revitalization proposal on the
Danube delta**

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C.A. Rosetti, a participatory revitalization proposal on the Danube delta, represents the attempt to think about a scenario to improve socio-economic conditions in a territory on the Danube delta with a great nature value. The strategy evolution starts from the interest raised during the first trip there. The starting point is the rural condition of a place, which since the second World War, has suffered of a demographic, social and economic crisis. Rethink the territory and its development is a long process with a precise starting point: finding the causes that lead to the current state, analysing the situation with official data, and with a direct investigation on field. The conditions we are talking about are strongly influenced by the territory characteristic, such as geographical isolation. For this reason C.A. Rosetti has faced a loss of resources and inhabitants, with a strong indifference from the Romanian Government.

Community development and its survival are the main goals of this master thesis.



Research methods are based on a qualitative approach, where the community could have a leading role, through a socio-inclusive process made of interviews and focus group, each of them with different macro-themes.

The main goal is to ensure the territory development in a process that starts from citizens' needs, due to the fact they are part of the territory itself.

In order to preserve and increase the value of the territory and to gain the goals, the strategy was to favor the relationship between the local administration and the citizens.

In that way, the process is divided into different phases, where the community is constantly involved, from the preparatory phase to the management phases.

Inclusive scenarios are the result of a participatory strategy where the main strengths is due to the fact the project evolution shapes itself on the receivers.

This strategy could be the best choice when the territory was strongly damaged during the decades, through poverty and social exclusion phenomena.

Through a participatory process we are able to create a sense of duty in the local community, which brings them to identify themselves as part of the everyday life places.

The citizen is constantly involved: in the preparatory phase to identify the best choice for the development, then, in the management phase to improve their skills in order to handle the result of the phases before.

To reinforce this view, that participatory processes could increase the quality life, the work compared to different scenarios: a negative and a positive one.

The negative scenario is a transposition of the current state in the nearby future, meanwhile the positive scenario (the design scenario) provides different interventions on the territory in the fields have been identified as "damaged" through parallel interventions, that could consider themselves as the input of the next action.

Then, the comparison between two scenarios turns out the benefits of this method, where the development scenario is totally free from the usual financial funds and the local community is not just as "passive receptors", but they could represent a key resource in the local development.



