
San Saba: L'oasi di Pace

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Part 1. Introduction

Our team has been holistically researching San Saba, a small neighborhood located near the Aventine hill and Testaccio neighborhoods of Rome. Figure 1 to the right shows the city's historic center (colored darkest), within which San Saba is located. Figure 2 below it is a close-up of the *rioni* of the historic center; San Saba's location (on the bottom right of the image) is shaded green and indicated with a star.

San Saba is thus a lower-income neighborhood embedded within far wealthier neighborhoods. Beginning in 1907, the *Istituto Autonomo per le Case Popolare* (IACP) designed social housing structures in San Saba with the objective of implementing urban design to foster community cohesion. Its designers incorporated features such as a central piazza and shared green spaces to promote the building of social capital among the neighborhood's residents. San Saba today serves as a living, working demonstration of this experiment. The neighborhood might be perceived as "successful" from a variety of perspectives: as researchers, we were impressed by the quality of service delivery;

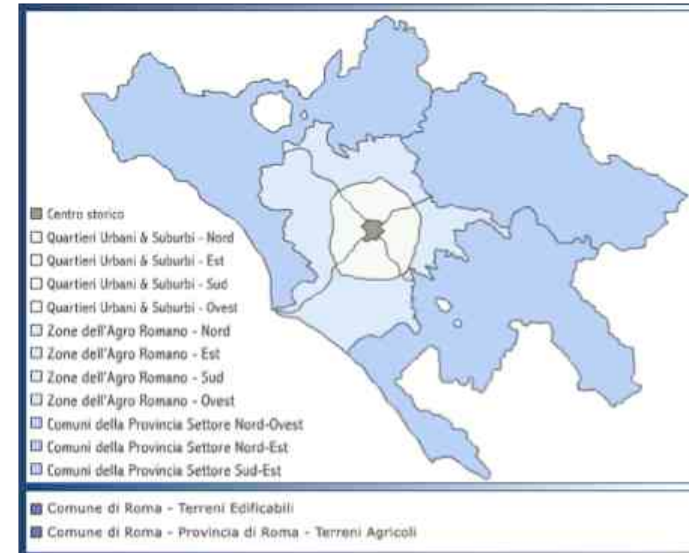


Figure 1: Zoning of Rome (Source: Borsa Immobiliare di Roma, <http://www.borsaimmobiliare.roma.it/listino/intro.asp>)



Figure 2: Rioni of Rome (Source: Il Faro in Rete, http://www.ilfaroinrete.com/ilfaro/images/stories/storia_in_una_via/clip_image002.jpg)

residents overwhelmingly conveyed their strong sense of pride and lifelong attachment to the community; and the high market values of houses affirm the desirability of living in the neighborhood. In fact, one newspaper article has even dubbed San Saba as an “oasis of peace.”¹

However, market pressures and the municipal deficit are pressuring for the privatization of San Saba’s enviable social housing. Accordingly, we wonder whether the repercussions of this possibility would disrupt the balance of community life that makes San Saba such a vibrant urban environment.

In order to begin to consider the potential effects of privatization, a careful examination of the neighborhood is required. Thus, this research project incorporates multi-disciplinary tools of analysis. We carried out observational fieldwork, conducted neighborhood interviews, utilized Kevin Lynch’s cognitive mapping method, collected photographic images, and quantified neighborhood characteristics. We supplemented this on-site research with interviews with relevant scholars, factual and historical texts, ISTAT 2001 census data, and Geographical Information Systems data. From this approach, our analysis suggests that San Saba is currently in a defining moment in its history and will be faced with the challenge of

preserving its identity in the midst of demographic shifts and a changing political economy.

¹ “San Saba, l’oasi di pace,” 2005, p.18.

Part II. History of Urban Development

In 1907, IACP started constructing a social housing project situated between the Basilica of San Saba and the Aurelian Wall.² The purpose was to accommodate families of those who worked in the industrial factories in Testaccio and Ostiense. This social housing project evolved into a neighborhood distinguished for its stylistic coherence of buildings. The relationship between the physical environment and the community was deeply embedded in IACP ideology. IACP strategies were founded on the basis that housing could help “elevate and educate future citizens.”³ The society acted upon the belief that “a beautiful house does not always mean an expensive house:” IACP built homes at a low cost but still maintained

² Magrini, 1975, p. 139.

³ DeMichelis, 2009, p. 514.

⁴ DeMichelis, 2009, p. 510.

⁵ DeMichelis, 2009, p. 510.

inhabitants’ living standard.⁴

The architecture of Giovanni Bellucci and Quadrio Pirani’s social housing project in San Saba reflects these aims. Buildings are oriented around a central piazza that combines green space, benches, and walking paths. Pilaster strips and intricate brick patterns convey a sense of care and attention to detail. Meanwhile, earthy color tones and locally-quarried inexpensive material allude to the Mediterranean region and working class identity. This unique style was called *Barocchetto* in which “craftsmanship transformed low-cost materials such as local volcanic tufa, brick, and concrete into ornamental design features”⁵ (see Figure 3). Residential units are spacious with multiple bedrooms and gathering spaces like living rooms; which suggest that this housing project was built for individual families. Also, many units have their own garden while others have access to a semi-private yard. This reflects the influence of the Garden City Movement that was especially significant in the early twentieth century. Accordingly, housing is mostly low-

density ranging from 2-4 stories with ample space between buildings (especially compared to other neighborhoods in Municipio I and Testaccio). Through such housing, the ICP was promoting a more upscale lifestyle. In fact, streets in the neighborhood are named after famous Italian artists such as Bernini, Bramante, and Giotto. Neighborhood design and layout were tools for educating and socializing the working-class into more proper citizens.

Development of the private housing around the neighborhood is characterized by more modern edifices, ranging from denser Fascist style-buildings to 1950s-style apartment complexes. Colors and building material are more varied: concrete, brick, stucco, and other variations and combinations. The two main periods of private housing development seem to have occurred from 1945 to 1961 and from 1972 to 1981.⁶ Despite different trends of development, the consistency of the traditional architecture and low-density buildings of social housing characterize the neighborhood the most.

The map on the following page (Figure 3) illustrates the evolution of San Saba's social housing. From 1907-1923, housing development concentrated around the central piazza. Layout types show spacious living units and the extent of communal and garden spaces; as time progressed,

San Saba's open and green spaces decreased. Conversely, housing density increased.

⁶ ISTAT, 2001.



Figure 3: Social Housing Timeline (Creator: Sasha Truong; Source: De Michelis 509-520, Magrini 138-148)

The first construction in the neighborhood was housing near Piazza Bernini from 1907-1910. These homes were characterized by attached villas or *villini*. From 1910-1912, construction of the *villini* continued with the integration of *palazzine*—3-4 story apartment blocks. From 1913-1921, buildings along and near Viale Giotto continued with a mix of apartment complexes and row housing, still consisting of the similar low-to-medium density and traditional architecture. From 1921-1923, the style and type of buildings changed starkly to denser and modular buildings of 4-6 stories.⁷ During early Fascist rule, a mix of intense urbanization to Rome and urban displacement policies left a dire need for housing.⁸ The shift in building type reflects the beginning of how the IACP responded to these housing needs and changes of political regimes. This is evident in the student-generated GIS map on the right, which shows the residential density distribution throughout the neighborhood (the highest density buildings, colored the darkest, are those that were built during the Fascist regime):

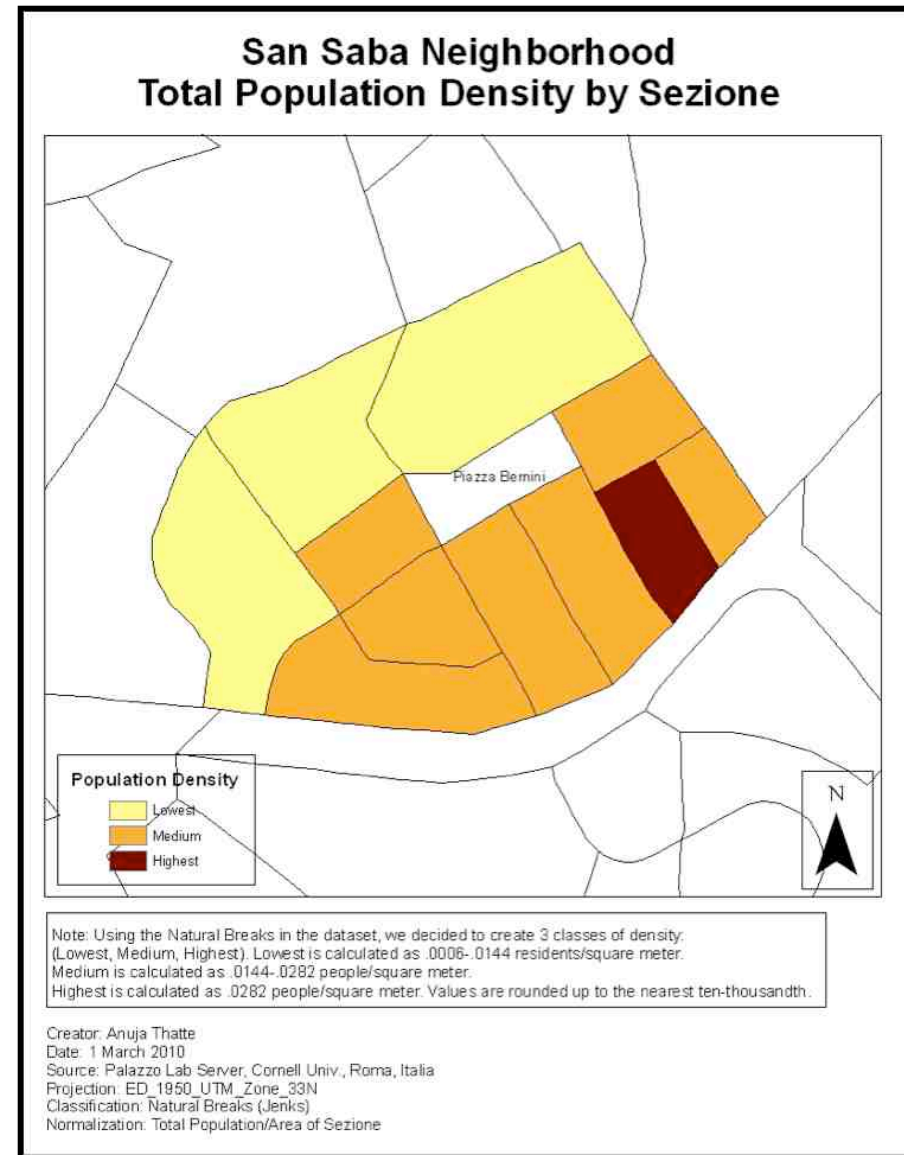


Figure 4: San Saba Total Population Density by Sezione

⁷ Magrini, 1975, p. 139.

⁸ Agnew, 1995, p. 46.

Throughout its history, the neighborhood has maintained a mostly-residential feel, evident in the few shops and sparse office space. Some social housing buildings have apportioned space for commercial activities and small businesses.⁹ Cafés and food stores are most common. Floors of buildings have been used for political party headquarters such as the Refounded Communist Party and office headquarters for Gasperini. In fact, San Saba does have a noticeable institutional influence especially for being such a small neighborhood. The Basilica of San Saba and the elementary school are the most noticeable and dominant institutions in the neighborhood. A theatre and former school of music provide artistic support. UISP Comitato di Roma has a branch office in San Saba that conducts recreational sports activities. Other buildings have been used to house a Dutch university and a Japanese embassy to the Vatican.

⁹ Magrini, 1975, p. 140.

Part III. Building Typologies

Methodology

In order to accurately locate and report the building typologies throughout San Saba, we first walked the entire neighborhood and found that there were four primary building types. We then got a general sense of what each of these distinct types of buildings looked like and wrote a short description of each labeling them types One (Regional Architectural Style Buildings in Red Brick), Two (Three-Story Apartment Buildings covered in Stucco), Three (Modern Four to Five Story Apartment Buildings), and Four (Larger Six to Seven Story Apartment Buildings). Then we printed out a map of the neighborhood from Google Earth.

On our next neighborhood visit, we used this map to mark where clusters of each type of building were located. Furthermore, we noted where mixed-use buildings were

located, and what the commercial establishments are found in these buildings. To do this sufficiently, we walked down every street in the neighborhood taking notes and photographs along the way.

While conducting this building typology survey we realized that within some of the four primary building categories that we first noted, there were a few slight variations. Thus, in these cases we subdivided within each of the building types. For example, we noted that in Group One there are single-family homes and buildings with up to four families constructed in the same architectural style.

Finally, in Figure 5 below, in order to document the information that we gathered we color coded each of the building types and highlighted these groups on a map of the neighborhood. Along with each of the color codings, we included a picture of each of the building types seen in the neighborhood:

Building Typologies : San Saba, Rome



- Type 1A:** Single family homes and duplexes in the Regional Architectural Style, painted yellow/beige with red brick

- Type 1B:** Apartment buildings in the regional style

- Type 2A:** Three story, stone apartment buildings

- Type 2B:** Three story apartment buildings covered with stucco

- Type 3:** Modern four to five story apartment buildings

- Type 4:** Larger six to seven story apartment buildings

- Mixed Use Buildings**

- San Saba Church**

- Green Spaces**

- Semi-Permanent Market Stalls**


Figure 5: Building Typologies Map (Creator: Lauren Raab; Source: Google Maps)

Residential Buildings

We have identified four primary residential building types in San Saba (labeled numerically in Figure 5 above): Type 1A: Single Family Homes and Duplexes in the Regional Architectural Style with Red Brick; Type 1B: Apartment Buildings in the Regional Style; Type 2: Three-story Apartment Buildings Covered with Stucco; Type 3: Modern four to five story Apartment Buildings; Type 4: Larger six to seven story Apartment Buildings. All the buildings in each category share a similar architectural style, are comparable in resident capacity, and were constructed in the same time period. In order to illustrate general building typology trends on our map, we denoted where clusters of one type are located, rather than individually categorizing each building.

Type 1A: Single Family Homes and Duplexes in the Regional Architectural Style with Red Brick



Buildings closest to the central Piazza, Piazza Bernini, are the oldest and most private, meaning they are either single-family homes or duplexes and are gated off. Farther away from the central piazza, the buildings tend to get larger, most are four to five story apartment buildings, and they tend to be newer. Graffiti and urban decay is also more prevalent towards the periphery of the neighborhood.

The residential buildings located around the central piazza, which we have labeled as building Type 1, are constructed in the regional architectural style with red brick and painted stucco. These buildings often have intricate

architectural detail that often incorporates neoclassical motifs. Two story buildings in this architectural style are either single-family homes or contain up to four units. The separate buildings are positioned about forty feet apart from one another, allowing room for each unit to have a private entrance and ground street-level green space inside a gate.

Type 1B: Apartment Buildings in the Regional Style



Located farther away from Piazza Bernini, large apartment buildings (Type 1B) are also found in this architectural style. These apartment buildings are two to four stories tall, and usually brightly colored. Overall, these buildings tend to be well maintained, with minimal graffiti. Unlike

other apartment buildings in the neighborhood, buildings in this category have communal garden areas accessed through a resident only entrance. Shared amongst multiple units, these gardens have outdoor cooking spaces often filled with patio furniture, sheds for gardening supplies, and multiple lines for hanging laundry.

Type 2: Three-story Apartment Buildings Covered with Stucco



Lining Viale Giotto, on the south side of the neighborhood, even farther away from the central piazza, are three story apartment buildings with about ten units per building, which we have deemed building Type 2. These buildings are either found to be poorly maintained with wires

exposed externally for television and Internet purposes (Type 2A) or they are well-maintained and covered with brightly painted stucco (Type 2B). These buildings have significantly less architectural detailing than Type 1, and they do not feature any garden space or foliage around the buildings exterior. Often these buildings curve around with the street, and seem to create a stark division between public and private space.

Type 3: Modern four to five story Apartment Buildings



Modern, four to five story apartment buildings with about fourteen units per building, located around the periphery of San Saba, are building Type 3. Similar to Type 1 these buildings are enclosed with private gates. Inside the gates,

there are small parking garages and trash receptacles. Also, these buildings often feature balconies or rooftop garden spaces, and there are also shared outdoor areas where residents can interact.

Type 4: Larger six to seven story Apartment Buildings



Finally, the fourth type of residential building located in our neighborhood is larger six to seven story apartment buildings that are devoid of ornamentation. These buildings are often painted dull yellows and beige hues, and they are subject to much more graffiti and decay than other buildings in the neighborhood. The height of these buildings allows relatively little light to access the street level, which makes these streets seem much less inviting. Furthermore, Type 4 buildings are located very close together, leaving little room for green space at street level.

Mixed-Use Buildings



There is very little commercial activity in the neighborhood and thus, mixed-use buildings are few. Traditional vertical mixed-use is most visible with café, restaurants, and storefronts on the ground floor with housing units above. Storefronts usually have large windows and signage but will not undermine the building's architectural style. Party headquarters such as the Communist Party Sector of San Saba and Gasperini office also make up the floors of these traditional buildings.

Institutional Buildings



Institutions are very visible in this neighborhood and tend to be gated. The neighborhood is aptly named after the Church of San Saba, which dominates the landscape of the neighborhood because it is situated at the very top of the hill. The Church's color appears to be faded beige, which corresponds to the aging stone. The elementary school is in a separate building adjacent to the Church. It has similar warm color-palette and brick decorations but seems to be constructed at a later time.

The *Scuola Asina* was a former school, which has now been divided into different offices for an infant psychiatric counseling and a school for opera. The former Netherlands College is a 3-story palazzo-like house, which is made of grey stone materials. *Teatro di Antifitrione* is a theatre that has its own courtyard and traditional brick exterior that matches with the architectural style of the neighborhood.

Open Spaces



San Saba seems to be centered on its central open piazza, Piazza Gian Lorenzo Bernini. the day Piazza Bernini is filled with older residents of the neighborhood often playing cards on benches placed around the neighborhood

or walking their dogs around the open space. In the evenings, the space fills with kids socializing after school and working residents. When asked to draw Lynch Maps, all residents seemed to center the neighborhood on Piazza Bernini, and locate all other elements of the neighborhood in relation to the piazza. The piazza is well maintained and there is no trash in the area.

Also, there is a small playground area north of Via Alberti, located on Piazza Remuria. This area is surrounded by gates, which allow open access during the daytime. Inside of the gates there are swings and a play set. Also, there is a central square with benches. Overall, this area is very clean and well maintained; however, it is much less used than Piazza Bernini.

Part IV. Street and Infrastructure Survey

Methodology

Overview

The survey of San Saba was conducted on a street-by-street basis between the hours of 9am and 1pm on Monday and Thursday mornings. The general data collection process began with the recording of qualitative details on the land use, street design, and visible infrastructure of each street and the compilation of this information into a single spreadsheet. Supplemental quantitative data was then collected, specifically on the parking usage, garbage collection infrastructure, and signage. Based on the survey data, the streets were classified into four main categories: 1) single-lane side streets: residential, 2) single-lane central streets: mixed residential/light-commercial, 3) two-way main streets: mixed residential/light-commercial, and 4) pedestrian staircases.

Qualitative Data

The qualitative data focused on a variety of features. First, the character and typologies of the buildings along each street were noted to determine general land use of the building blocks. Streets were classified based on the distinction between public and private purposes and between residential and commercial activities. Next, land use and design features of the streets themselves were noted in order to determine a classification for street type. The physical number of lanes and their designated usage by moving traffic and parked vehicles were identified as the most important factors distinguishing street types. It is important to note, that each street was not analyzed entirely in isolation. Rather, the moving of traffic along a series of possible routes from street to street necessitated the recognition of each street's relationship with surrounding streets and their analysis within the context of larger traffic patterns. The holistic approach illuminated a distinction between streets designed for connecting the neighborhood to the surrounding city and those designed for internal neighborhood usage only.

Qualitative descriptions of the design of sidewalks, specifically their layout, relative widths, and levels of continuity, were recorded and inferences were made about their pedestrian functions. Similarly, qualitative descriptions of the levels and kinds of graffiti were

recorded and inferences were made about their relationship to pedestrian functions. Comparisons of sidewalks and graffiti levels between streets illuminated patterns related to the general land usage of each street type.

The relative presence and arrangements of greenery and vegetation for each street were also recorded and related to the building typologies and role of municipal government. Inferences were made relating the contribution of greenery to the defining character of each street type.

Qualitative and Quantitative Data: Infrastructure

Both qualitative information and quantitative counts were used to capture the visible involvement of municipal government in systems of garbage collection and traffic management.

To capture the visibility of an orderly system of garbage collection, trash collection bins and cans were counted and plotted on a map. The consistent use of yellow painted lines to designate the permanent location for garbage collection bins was noted on a street-by-street basis. All official street signs, intended to direct and limiting vehicular and pedestrian traffic, were also recorded and plotted on a map. Inferences were made about the contribution of these

interventions to the real land use of the streets.

Qualitative and Quantitative Data: Parking

To achieve a more thorough analysis of the parking situation in particular, qualitative and quantitative data was collected. Detailed notes were recorded regarding the design of the parking lanes and the variety of tools, including colored lines, signs, and meters, used to designate and limit official parking configurations and real parking usage. This process included quantitative counts of the parking signs and parking meters and the plotting of these important points on an infrastructure map. Quantitative counts of all filled and empty parking spaces and of illegally parked vehicles were also conducted and two different measurements for “parking density” were then calculated using this data. These measurements and calculations were conducted separately for automobiles and for motorbikes.¹⁰

The first calculation for density ignores the issue of illegality. “Total legal spaces” is merely the sum of the filled spaces and empty spaces. The first ratio therefore is the number of filled spaces over the total number of legal spaces. The second density measurement does take into account the issue of illegality. “Total real space” is defined

¹⁰ The parking tables can be found in Appendix E.

as the sum of filled spaces, empty spaces, and illegal spaces occupied at that moment. Therefore, the second density ratio is the sum of filled spaces and illegal spaces over our measurement for total real spaces.

Limitations of Methodology

The two quantitative measures for parking density together provide only a rough sense of parking levels across the neighborhood. In general though, the percentages are not statistically significant, given the small number of parking spaces per street. Moreover, the methodology would need to be repeated to ensure that parking levels are relatively consistent, on different days of the week across a longer period of time. Finally, conclusions about the sufficient available of parking for residents are limited, since a data set was only collected in the mornings. Ideally, the methodology would be repeated for evening hours, after residents return home from work. Because of these limitations, qualitative rather than quantitative data was relied upon more heavily for our subsequent analysis.

Street-by-Street Analysis

The following constitutes the analysis of each of the four main types of streets, based on both the qualitative and

quantitative data collected through the street surveying process. Figure 6 on the following page illustrates how we classified San Saba's streets and then this section discusses these street types in terms of parking and infrastructure quality.¹¹

¹¹ The street-by-street survey log can be found in Appendix F.

Street Classification Map



LEGEND

- Single-lane Side-streets: Residential
- Single-lane Central Streets: Mixed Residential / Light-Commercial
- Two-way Main Streets: Mixed Residential / Light-Commercial
- Pedestrian Staircases

Figure 6: Street Classification Map (Creator: Evie Schwartz; Source: Google Maps)

Single-Lane Streets Side-Streets: Residential

Streets: Via Federico Zuccari, Via Baccio Pontelli, Via Carlo Maderno, Via Carlo Maratta, Via Bartolomo Pinelli, Via Andrea Palladio, Via Giacomo della Porta, Via Giovanni Battista Piranelli, Via Vincenzo Camuccini, Via Annia Faustina

These streets consist of a single lane of moving traffic, and a lane of parking and a narrow sidewalk on both sides. The traffic pattern, sidewalks, and parking arrangements are specifically designed to accommodate a mix of uses by cars, mopeds, bicycles, trash bins, and pedestrians. The general character is private and purely residential in nature.



Figure 7: Via Andrea Palladio

The traffic pattern is usually one-way, directing traffic in loops oriented to and from the central piazza or main roads. Traffic may sometimes be two-way, to accommodate dead-ends at pedestrian staircases, a reasonable solution for a minimally trafficked street. Indeed, traffic levels in

general, for both vehicles and pedestrians, are minimal to light on these residential side streets. Narrow sidewalks accommodate single pedestrians comfortably. Not surprisingly, the presence of public displays, including graffiti and poster advertisements, are also minimal.

“Comune di Roma” parking signs, meters, and painted lines indicate a system aimed to limit outsiders’ use of parking. Parking signs provide information, by indicating the hours and costs of parking, and serve as warnings to cars without a neighborhood-parking permit, by displaying a towing icon. Blue lines outline the spaces that require a permit or payment. The painting over of former white lines with blue reveal that these parking initiatives were implemented relatively recently. It is very likely that a parking crisis existed during the workday, prior to the introduction of the pay-to-park initiatives. This is understandable, given the close proximity to FAO and other places of employment in surrounding neighborhoods. Nevertheless, at the present time, the parking levels suggest that parking capacity is sufficient for the residents during work hours; while a substantial proportion of the parking spaces are generally occupied, a few empty spaces remain on most blocks. Indeed, according to our first measurement of legal parking density for cars, an average of 82% of the spaces were filled during the morning hours. The presence of a few illegally parked cars on most blocks during our hours of surveying

suggests either that parking capacity may not be sufficient at other times of day or a cultural apathy towards strict adherence to commune rules. The former is feasible, given the need by working adults to leave the neighborhood for employment and the prevalent use of automobiles in Rome.

A couple of exceptional cases slightly expand or limit parking capacity. Via Andrea Palladio expands its capacity for parking by providing angled parking on one side of the street, which gives it approximately 8 more spaces than the otherwise identical Via Giacomo della Porta. Given the freshness of the paint, this may be a recent intervention to help alleviate parking pressures. Another case, the Via Annia Faustina, features breaks in the parking lane to accommodate entrances to garages or gates, an arrangement that limits on-street parking capacity, but provides some additional garage parking instead. Nevertheless, parking capacity seems insufficient on this street, probably due to the additional stories and units provided by the different building typology. This is evident by the higher number of illegally parked cars.

In general, parallel parking lanes on both sides present undifferentiated spaces for cars and defined spaces for the disabled, mopeds/bicycles, and trash collection bins. The disabled spaces seem reasonable in theory, given the elderly demographics of the neighborhood. However, their

overwhelming disuse suggests that they are unnecessary. Again, this case may be different at other times of day, or the decision to include them may have been purely political. At the same time, the designation of an abundance of moped/bicycle spaces and the prevalent use of these spaces (between 60 and 80% for each street according to both our legal and “real” density ratios) makes sense, given the wide distribution of age demographics. The municipality appears to be aware of the neighborhood community and the needs of its private residents. The use of painted color lines to designate trash collection bins and the high prevalence of bins, as seen on our infrastructure map, also represent a visible representation of well-maintained, consistent government service. In general, these municipal interventions create a sense of orderliness that contributes to the communal feel of these well-designed and maintained residential, side-streets.

The level and arrangement of greenery on these side-streets relate closely to the present building typologies and contribute to the residential and private, yet communal feel of these streets. These streets feature walled-in front private gardens with a few fruit trees and ivy growth extending over the walls and fences onto the public side. The apparent visibility of these gardens from the streets adds to the peaceful, village-like feel of the community.

Single-lane Central Streets: Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial
Streets: Piazza Bernini, Piazza Rumeria, Via Ponzio
Flaminio

These streets consist of a single lane of moving traffic, and a lane of parking and a wide sidewalk on both sides. The traffic pattern, sidewalks, and parking arrangements are specifically designed to



Figure 8: Piazza Bernini

accommodate a mix of uses by cars, mopeds, bicycles, trash bins, and pedestrians. The emphasis of these streets is on their orientation toward public spaces.

The traffic pattern is one-way, directing traffic in loops around the two piazzas, Piazza Bernini and Piazza Rumeria. Traffic levels in general, for both vehicles and pedestrians, are noticeably higher than on the side-streets. The wider sidewalks accommodate the increased levels of pedestrian traffic expected around a piazza, the ultimate example of a gathering space. The light-commercial presence, including a bar, two *alimentari*, and a flower stand, and the proximity to the church and elementary

school also underscore the need for more substantial sidewalks.

The parking features the same arrangement as the residential side streets of parallel parking on both sides and the same system aimed at limiting outsiders' use of parking. Our measurements of the parking usage (about 60% around both piazzas according to both ratios) indicate that parking levels are also sufficient on these streets in the middle of the day. This suggests that the initiatives to contain parking are effective. They also seem to confirm that that few amenities draw customers from outside the neighborhood.

Not surprisingly, evidence of public displays, including graffiti, stickers, and poster advertisements, increases in these areas with more public visibility. Via Ponzio Flaminio has an especially notable array of political graffiti along the school property walls, including neo-Fascist slogans spray-painted in nationalist colors. The yellow school walls across from Piazza Bernini most likely used to also have a substantial amount of graffiti, evidenced by the cover-up gray paint swaths.

The design of greenery on these streets relate to their public function. Unlike the private side-streets, these streets feature lines of equally spaced sidewalk trees. The lining of the streets with trees represents a visible way the

municipality maintains official public green space for this community.

Two-way Main Street: Mixed Residential/Light Commercial Streets: Via San Saba, Viale Giotto, Via Bramante, Via L.B. Alberti, Via Salvator Rosa, Via Ercole Rosa

These streets consist of two lanes of moving traffic, one in each direction, and a lane of parking and an extra wide sidewalk on both sides. The traffic pattern, sidewalks, and parking arrangements are specifically designed to accommodate a mix of uses by cars, mopeds, bicycles, trash bins, and pedestrians. The emphasis of these streets is on their orientation as main thoroughfares or entrances into the neighborhood from the main drags.



Figure 9: Viale Giotto

The traffic pattern is two-ways, directing traffic to pass along side or through the neighborhood or to disperse traffic among other routes within the neighborhood. Large intersections accommodate the increased levels of vehicular traffic and wide crosswalks and sidewalks aim to ensure a continued focus on pedestrian safety and comfort.

The visibility of these roads makes this an understandable location choice for the majority of the neighborhood's few businesses, including outdoor market stalls, a few coffee bars and restaurants, a theatre, and an auto shop.

The parking features the same arrangement as the residential side streets of parallel parking on both sides and the same system aimed at limiting outsiders' use of parking. According to our measurements, parking density is slightly lower on these streets. This may be because these streets feature fewer residential units (given that residences occupy only one side of the street) while the featured amenities draw few customers from outside the neighborhood.



Figure 10: Sidewalk by Viale Giotto

Not surprisingly, evidence of public displays, including graffiti, stickers, and poster advertisements, increases in these areas that have more public visibility.

The greenery on these streets emphasizes the dual role of such streets as public entrance routes and as locations of private residences. They therefore feature both main types

of greenery: walled-in front gardens and officially maintained tree-lined sidewalks.

Pedestrian Staircases

Streets: Via Francesco Barromini, Via Andrea Palladio, Via Giocomo della Porta

These streets are for pedestrian use only. They consist of a clearly defined staircase passageway between residence buildings that connect a number of residential side streets with Viale Giotto. The sheer width of the staircases emphasizes the visibility of pedestrian friendly design.



Figure 11: Pedestrian Staircase leading to Viale Giotto

Some staircases also feature other pedestrian-oriented features, such as railings and green beds. The entrances and exits are marked clearly to vehicles with rows of traffic posts. The entrances and exits also provide an opportunity for a few more parking spaces, legal or illegal.

These staircases also feature the highest levels of graffiti, especially along Via Francesco Borromini. This may be due to the demographic of people who frequent this staircase or to the private nature of these staircases that provides a

substantial "canvas" of wall space, without attracting the intervention of the municipality. However, the design and maintenance of the flower boxes between staircases represent the visibility of municipal service to maintain a beautified, pedestrian-friendly community.

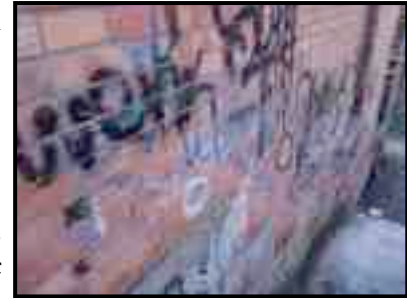


Figure 12: Graffiti on Pedestrian Staircase

Infrastructure Analysis

The map on the next page (Figure 13) summarizes what we gathered from our street and infrastructure survey because it illustrates the visible role of the municipal government in maintaining the cleanliness and orderliness of the neighborhood. Trash and parking are two vital municipal services that seem to be well delivered in San Saba. Trash collection bins and trashcans are distributed throughout the neighborhood, as are parking meters. Accordingly, very little trash is thrown on the ground. The installation of so many parking meters alludes to the optimal location of the neighborhood as a place to park in order to commute into the city. These meters ensure a level of civic obedience because very few cars are illegally parked. This high level of service undoubtedly contributes to the quality of life for the residents of the community.

Street Survey: Infrastructure Plot



LEGEND

-  Trash Collection Bins
(# of bins indicated)
-  Trash Can
-  Parking Meter

Figure 13: Infrastructure Plot (Creator: Evie Schwartz; Source: Google Maps)

Part V. Land Use

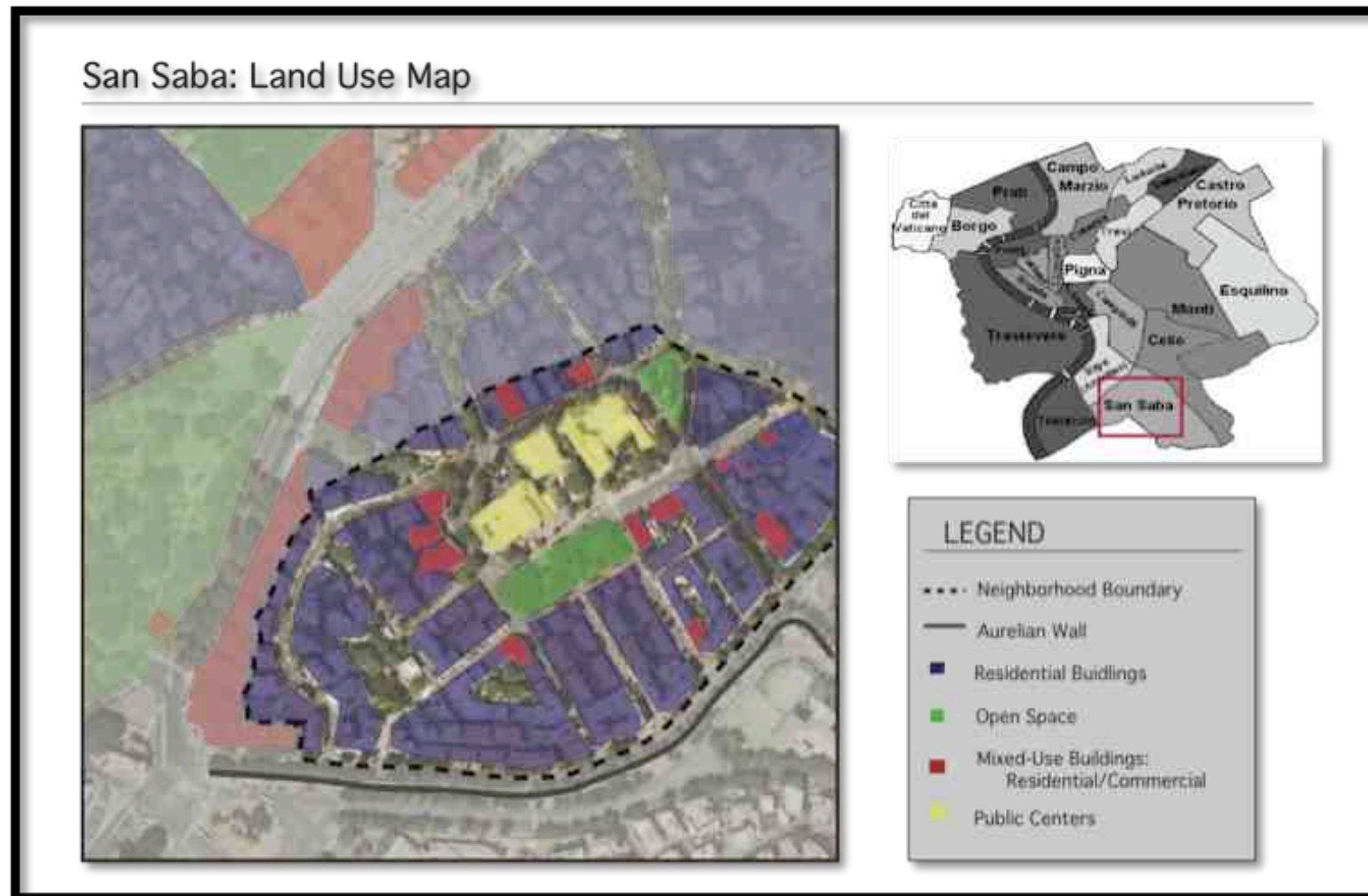


Figure 14: Land Use Map (Creators: Lauren Raab and Evie Schwartz. Source: Google Maps, Rione Map from <http://www.asromaultras.org/lanostracitta.html>)

Figure 14 Description: The preceding map captures the general land use of the neighborhood of San Saba and some of the surrounding streets. The dotted line represents the determined boundaries of the neighborhood. Three main categories of land use are presented by the following colors: blue represents private/residential uses, red represents mixed residential/light commercial uses on the ground floor, green represents the piazzas, termed “open spaces”, and yellow represents the church and school properties, termed “public centers.” The thick gray line highlights the Aurelian Wall. Within the neighborhood boundaries, it is apparent that the land use is overwhelming residential. The few mixed-use, residential/commercial buildings are all oriented along the main streets or around the open and public spaces.

A challenging issue with regard to charting land use is the designation of neighborhood boundaries. San Saba is perched on the top of a summit of the Aventine Hill, known as the “piccolo Aventino” (the “little Aventine”). The natural typology of this hill helps define the rough boundaries for the neighborhood. However, the actual boundaries do not correspond perfectly with the edge of the hill and with the easily drawn borders on a map.

The residences facing the Via Annia Faustina along with the residences and mixed-use buildings facing the Via Ponzio Flaminio define the eastern and northern

boundaries of San Saba. Via San Saba represents the main eastern entrance route to the neighborhood, but is not included in its entirety, from the bottom of the hill to the top, in the neighborhood. One “enters” the neighborhood of San Saba partway up the hill, at the intersection of Via San Saba, Via Annia Faustina, and Via Ponzio Flaminio (the location of the main entrance to the church of San Saba). The land uses below this point are disconnected from the inward-looking community of San Saba and instead more connected to the surrounding areas. Indeed, the Viale delle Piramide Ceste, though it defines the eastern edge of the summit and though it seems to present an easy boundary on a map, is definitely entirely disconnected from San Saba. This major thoroughfare functions only as a through-street and commercial center for the surrounding areas. The commercial land use contrasts sharply with the overwhelming residential land use of San Saba itself.

The Aurelian Walls are the defining feature of the Southern border of the neighborhood. In this case, the main thoroughfare along the Aurelian Walls and the edge of the summit, the Viale Giotto, is included in the neighborhood. Though Viale Giotto does serve a function as a throughway for the surrounding areas, it also serves an important function as an access route to San Saba and as home to a number of San Saba residences. The southern entrance routes to San Saba, specifically the Via L.B. Alberti and the three pedestrian staircases, are accessed from the Viale

Giotto. The residential land use matches the character of San Saba and contrasts with the Viale delle Piramide Ceste. Furthermore, the transportation links are intended to serve San Saba residents. The signage indicates that the same system of parking permits parking meters, used throughout the neighborhood to limit parking usage by non-residents, also applies to Viale Giotto. Viale Giotto also features two bus stops near the ends of pedestrian staircases.

Part VI. Community Meeting Places (Open, Public, Commercial)

Based on the land use classifications outlined above for open, public, and commercial spaces, we summarized the major community meeting places in San Saba and considered their significance to community life.

Church/Oratory: Public

The Basilica of San Saba programs events for the community members and functions as a major meeting point. The basilica was built in the 7th century and dominated the landscape long before the neighborhood was developed in the early 20th century. This helps to explain why, unlike many Roman city layouts, the church does not



Figure 15: Basilica of San Saba

face the main piazza. Today, the church has not only religious but civic functions. Older residents we spoke with tended to attend church functions and the youth told us that they often use the church's oratory to play sports and socialize. This active engagement between the church and the neighborhood facilitates the creation of social capital.

Centro Anziani: Public



Figure 16: Centro Anziani

Chartered in 1997, the Centro Anziani (Elderly Center) is a popular gathering area for the 55+ aged residents of San Saba, Aventino, and Miani neighborhoods; because of the proximity to San Saba, it is mainly used by San Saba residents. While the Centro

Anziani serves multiple neighborhoods like Aventino and Miani, our research indicates that San Saba does not have much other social interaction with these neighborhoods. In fact, it was the elderly women of San Saba who mobilized the community to march to the City Council office and demand an elderly community center in the neighborhood. This not only demonstrates the elderly presence within the neighborhood, but also illuminates the residents' strong community engagement. Furthermore, the Centro Anziani

offers social activities and services. Here, residents can play card games, join a choir, participate in theatre, attend holiday festivities, or cultivate plants in the outdoor gardens. The center also provides internet access, computer software, and courses in subjects such as fitness, wellness, and computer education.

Market: Commercial

The market stalls located near Piazza Bernini sell fruits, vegetables, meat, clothing, bedding, and other assorted goods Monday through Saturday. However, residents complain about shopping at these stalls because prices are higher than they can find in grocery



Figure 17: *Market Stalls*

stores and markets in surrounding neighborhoods such as Testaccio. Despite this, residents still frequent San Saba's market for its convenient location and the familiarity of the vendors who have been there for over 20 years. In fact, the vendors tended to know the names of almost all of their patrons. The market is largely a gathering place for older people, perhaps as a vestige of the "village atmosphere" that San Saba was built to foster. It is necessary to note that the market has shrunk to only approximately five stalls in

recent years but remains particularly active in the mornings because of the local elderly population.

Piazza Bernini: Open



Figure 18: *Piazza Bernini*

Piazza Bernini is San Saba's main piazza and most frequented public green space. It is used by a variety of demographic groups, from elderly residents to young children, and features benches and pathways. It is the main hub of neighborhood life. In

fact, this was where we encountered a sizable amount of our interview subjects. As noted, San Saba is rather unique in that its church does not face the main piazza. This further informs Piazza Bernini's position as a main community space. While not incredibly large or perfectly manicured, it is used for a variety of activities like walking dogs and playing cards. Furthermore, as the Lynchian analysis points out, is a major landmark for both residents and nonresidents. It is a vital component of the community's physical and social identity.

“Caffé” Bramante: Commercial

Caffé Bramante is located on Viale Bramante, a side street off of Piazza Bernini. Although there are other coffee bars in the vicinity, this is considered the “local spot.” It is most busy in the mornings before people go to work and around 6 pm when people return home from work. The café is frequented by both sexes and they often use the space to converse about subjects like soccer and politics. During non-peak hours, the elderly residents are the predominant customers and also use the space to socialize and speak to the owner, who, like many residents, has lived in San Saba for his entire life.



Figure 19: Caffé Bramante

As this analysis of community meeting places shows, there are a variety of open, public, and commercial places in which residents gather. Moreover, these are all places that serve primarily the residents of San Saba, further attesting to the neighborhood’s community-oriented identity.

Part VII. Lynch Maps

Methodology

A Lynch map is intended to depict the collective cognitive image of a city that forms the cultural and imaginative basis for urban experience. This definition is drawn from Kevin Lynch's now-famous study on environmental image, documented in *The Image of the City* (1960), in which he describes a strong ("highly legible") environmental ("public") image as "an organizer of activity or belief of knowledge," that is, a comprehensible force in the face of urbanity's epic proportions that can "furnish the raw material for symbols and collective memory for group communication."¹² As such, "the desideratum of good city design lay in what Lynch termed 'legibility,' the ability of city users to recognize and to organize parts of the urban environment as features of a coherent whole."¹³

¹² Lynch, 1960, 4

¹³ Dimendberg, 2004, 149

It is important to note that Lynchian maps have been problematized because everyone may not necessarily agree on a single form of urban perception, particularly based on their own background and relationship to the spaces in consideration. Thus, using Lynchian techniques, we attempted to map the cognitive image(s) of the San Saba neighborhood. Even as outsiders to San Saba, we found our neighborhood to be highly legible and think that our Lynchian map was a useful tool for engaging with local residents and learning about their neighborhood.

Our group first attempted to create a Lynch map that best depicted our own observations of and relationship to the San Saba neighborhood. In order to understand how our group came up with the map we created, we will explain a step-by-step process of our thoughts. Lynch mentions five important elements that he found to be keys to metropolitan form: edges, landmarks, nodes, paths, and special districts.

We felt that there was certainly a basic idea of the human-generated boundaries (edges) of San Saba, demarcated in blue in our map. However, San Saba's street network does not easily create the boundaries of the neighborhood. Its street pattern is slightly irregular; it is not clearly defined by a grid-like pattern of streets, nor is the perceived neighborhood "surrounded" by major roads or transportation boundaries on all sides. Other edges located outside of the neighborhood (like the Aurelian Wall/Viale Giotto and Viale Aventino) create a sort of faded boundary to confirm the edges of San Saba. Instead, mental, but not necessarily physical, boundaries serve as our neighborhood's cognitive edges, as depicted in our map.

Because of this, we decided to prioritize nodes in our map (and omitted landmarks because our neighborhood is so small that anything that would serve as a landmark also,

more importantly, serves as a node). As a result, we searched for a nodal anchor point to begin the creation of our neighborhood map. There was one easy location that came to mind: Piazza Gian Lorenzo Bernini, marked in green. The only major green space in the neighborhood, Piazza Bernini definitely seemed to be the place where a noticeable portion of the neighborhood congregated for their daily activities. It was at Piazza Gian Lorenzo Bernini where we could see the towering San Saba Church, the main market stands, and the small public monument in the center of the square. Not only is the Piazza a center of public activity, it also seemed to be the center node for transportation in the area. A large bus stop is located across from the piazza right below the church, and various parking spaces are scattered throughout the park. We thus easily agreed that Piazza Bernini was the center node where the paths around San Saba centralized. According to Lynch, then, we have begun the process of creating a radial system of visualizing the San Saba neighborhood.¹⁴ In our map, it is clear where the main center is located, which is Piazza Bernini. Located adjacent to the piazza, one might think that the church would actually be the center of the neighborhood, but this does not seem to be the case at all. A very large wall surrounds the church on all sides, making it difficult for people to enter and exit freely. Many businesses in San Saba are concentrated nearby the piazza,

¹⁴ Lynch, 1990, p. 69.

from the sole collection of market stands, to a *macelleria*, to a main bus stop. Therefore, while the church of San Saba complements the understanding of what the urban center is for San Saba, it is not the main urban focal point. It is important to note that there are other major nodes such as the Centro Anziani located slightly outside the official San Saba boundaries, where residents meet; these are also shown on the map.

From Piazza Bernini, we branched out of all the other streets in San Saba radiating out from the Piazza. We organized the scale of our drawn streets with regard to their cognitive importance. (The buildings are almost entirely walled residences, so that despite the paths running across Piazza Bernini, the road network is largely synonymous with the path network.) Primary paths are shown in yellow. Other streets are colored in gray because they are not as strongly linked to how we view the neighborhood. The physical features of San Saba assist our attempts to create a radial network of primary paths branching out from the Piazza. Because of the layout of the physical terrain, most of the streets within San Saba actually end only a block away from the Piazza. After these dead ends, there are steep drops in elevation that either head to other neighborhoods, such as Testaccio, or major thruways, such as Viale Giotto. All along the southern perimeter of the neighborhood, the only way to go down a majority of the hills is to walk down stairs. These stairs are

depicted on the map by the arrows with lines through them. On the northern side of the neighborhood, there is only one major outlet into the neighborhood, which is the road where the *Teatro di Anfitrione* is located. Beyond the religious monument, two roads branch out into other neighborhoods that are no longer part of San Saba. In all of these cases, the direction of the arrows depicts the downhill direction, which can be understood as an outbound direction. On the eastern side of the neighborhood, the directions of the arrow may not necessarily depict a downhill direction, but instead they depict directions to unknown outlying areas.

With regard to districts, because our neighborhood is so small and has little mixed use, we decided upon only two districts: residential and commercial, shaded in red and orange, respectively, on the map. As noted above, the few commercial establishments are located along Piazza Bernini; the rest of the neighborhood consists of residential housing units.

Furthermore, in order to maintain the focus of the map on the psychological and sensual effects of the physical form of the city we also added a collection of visual features that are not necessarily landmarks or nodes. For example, we drew visual points of reference in addition to the radial layout. Along some of the dead-end streets, such as Via Giacomo della Porta, there is a large palm tree that ends the

vehicular side of the street. When traveling from north to south, a driver would only be able to go as far as the palm tree; afterwards, only pedestrians are able to travel south of the palm tree down a set of stairs to Viale Giotto. Additionally, significant collections of trees can be observed at the Piazza.

Using our Lynch map, we were interested in seeing whether residents had similar cognitive images of the neighborhood and, as Lynch so desired, are able to use this cognitive image to form the basis of their urban communicative experiences.

Lynch Map: Group Attempt #2 (Original Map with Extensions)

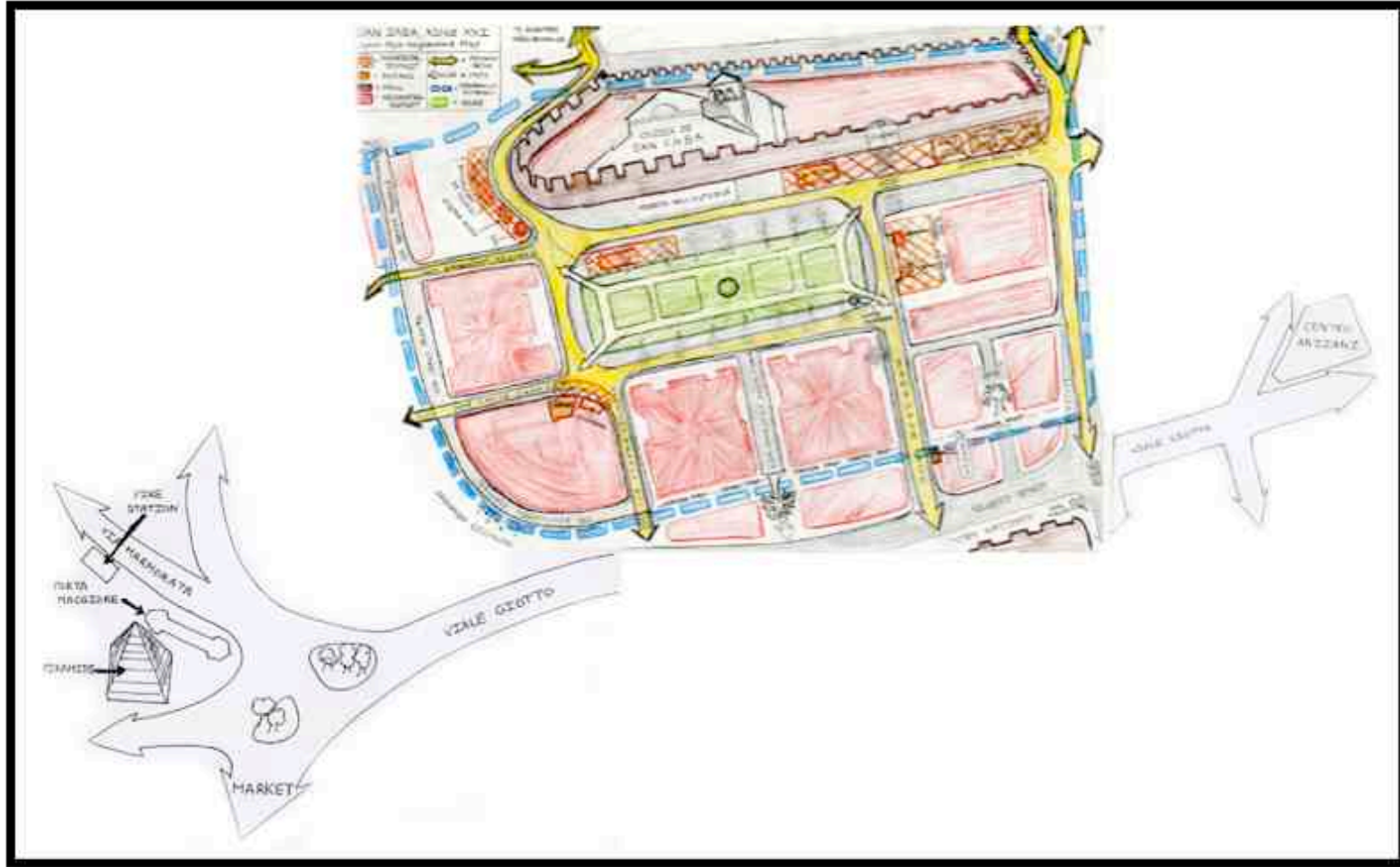


Figure 21: Lynch Map with Extensions (Creator: Kevin Chung)

Although our original map accurately depicts the main features of the neighborhood, we realized that there were certain structures outside of our perceived borders that many residents commonly believed to be a part of the San Saba community fabric. While these places are an important part of the inhabitants' daily lives, they do not consider it as part of their neighborhood; we shared this view because although these places are used for their specific services, San Saba residents are strongly pulled back to their "island" of a neighborhood.

However, the existence and usage of these facilities convinced us to create an extended map of San Saba featuring these outer facilities, such as the senior community center, the Testaccio market, and the fire station. The first two facilities were the most commonly discussed among local residents of San Saba. Many residents of an old age mentioned the senior center located to the east of the neighborhood along Viale Giotto. According to the President of the Centro Anziani, many senior citizens utilize the facility to interact with other locals in San Saba, even though the center itself is not located in the neighborhood proper. Additionally, many residents mentioned that they often walk over the Testaccio to shop for their groceries, as prices are usually cheaper than San Saba. Testaccio is a much larger neighborhood to the west and is often associated with the San Saba name. This association not only has to do with grocery shopping

but for service delivery as well. Additionally, on a walk outside the neighborhood, we discovered the fire station located outside of San Saba. After interviewing firefighters located at the facility, we realized that San Saba was part of a much greater service area covering multiple neighborhoods. However, since a fire station is nevertheless an easily identifiable feature of the community, it would thus be considered an extended facility of the neighborhood.

While these outside neighborhoods are related to San Saba, from the information we have gathered, the neighborhood itself remains rather insular and its residents overwhelmingly feel most attached to their own neighborhood than other surrounding neighborhoods.

Lynch Map: Group Attempt #3 (Local Knowledge Maps - Circular & Square)

We recognize that our own Lynch map is created by our own experiences, many of which are biased by our own planning perceptions. For example, before exploring San Saba for the first time, we had already analyzed our neighborhood street network through satellite images such as those obtained from Google Maps (which explains the exact orientation we chose for our own Lynch map). Accordingly, since local residents in San Saba do not use

such a map to navigate their neighborhood, we hypothesized that they would likely create their own mental maps with different perceptions than our own. Because public perception is very important to planners because it helps create successful policy recommendations, in order to gain a better understanding of how the public perceives San Saba, we asked a variety of local residents to draw their own mental maps.

When sampling the mental perceptions of a specified region, it is important to make sure to gain the perspectives of a representative sample of citizens. We approached diverse individuals on the street and asked them to draw a sketch of their neighborhood in the best way they could. Our approach was consistent for each interviewee, and the materials provided (notebook paper and pen) were also consistent. As with our citizen interviews, we attempted to gain perspectives from a variety of demographic groups, including males, females, elderly, adults/working age, children/young adults, homeowners, and renters.

As such, after consulting with many local residents about their perception of the neighborhood, we realized that a majority of the maps could be generalized into two particular categories. While all of the maps depict Piazza

San Lorenzo Bernini as the center of the neighborhood, the maps can nevertheless be divided into two overall categories. These categories are based on the way people drew Piazza Bernini. We discovered that some people drew the piazza in the shape of a circle, while others drew Piazza Bernini in the shape of a square.¹⁵ The results depict a fascinating difference in the way local residents perceive the urban layout of San Saba – even though Piazza Bernini can easily be seen as a long, rectangular public space from a satellite image or self-observation, some local residents nevertheless depict it as a circle in their mental maps. The results reveal that a grid-like pattern of streets does not automatically lead to a grid-like perception of urban layout.

Our group used these two types of generalizations about the shape of San Saba to create two different local neighborhood perception maps. One depicts Piazza Bernini as a *circle* in the center of the neighborhood, with streets radiating out from the center:

¹⁵ “Circular” citizen-generated Lynch maps can be found in Appendix C1 of this document and “square” citizen-generated Lynch maps can be found in Appendix C2.

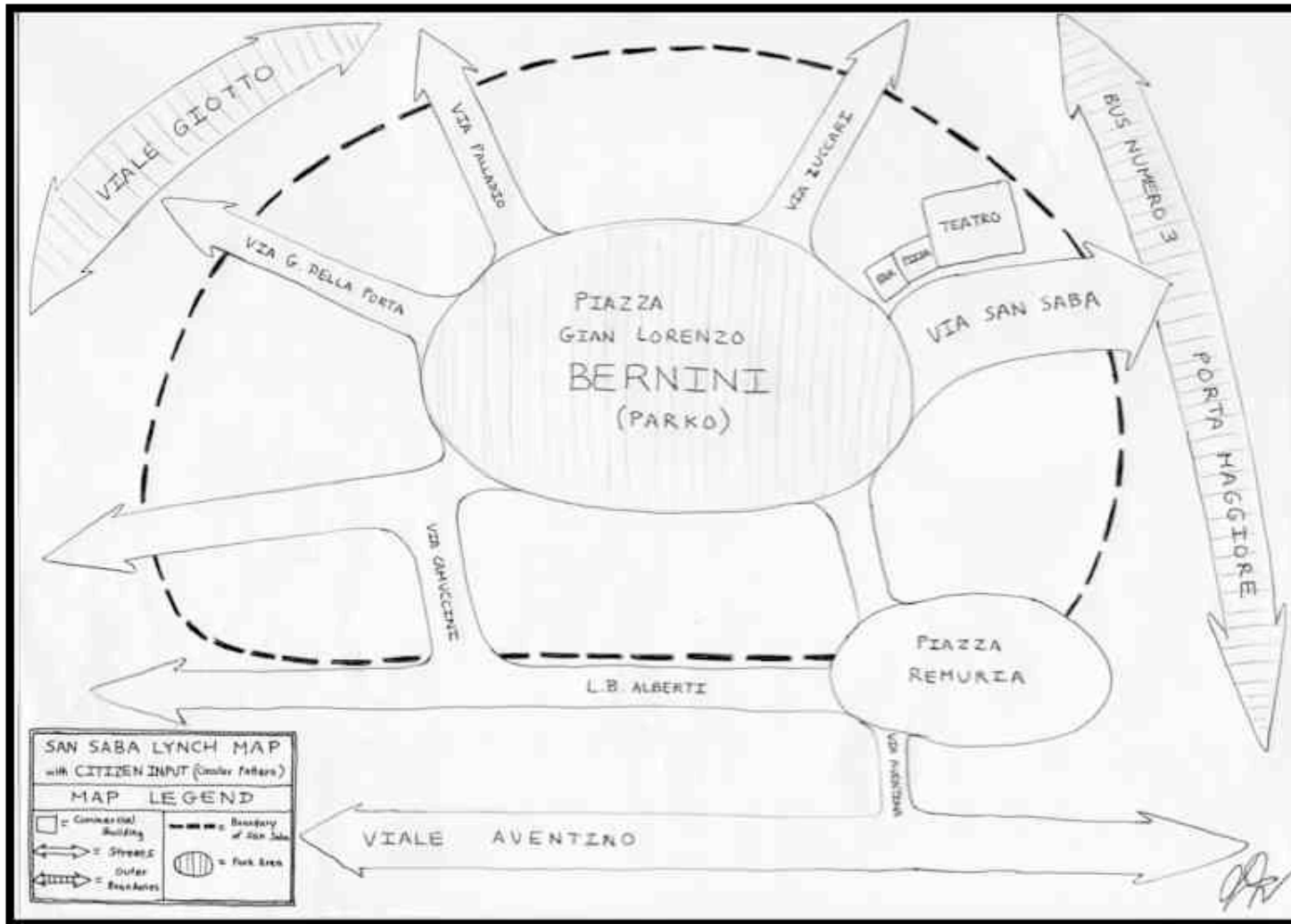


Figure 22: "Circular" Lynch Map (Creator: Kevin Chung)

Circular maps were drawn by the following people: Mirrella (a newcomer to San Saba who owns a flower shop on the Piazza); a young teenage girl; Ernigga and Giordano (a Southeast Asian immigrant and an Italian who are friends); Enzo (an older man who works at an *alimentari* facing Piazza G.L. Bernini); and Tiziana (a woman who sells tickets at the *Teatro di Antifitrione*). We combined all of their depictions into one general map, as most of the data in their drawings either complemented or overlapped each other. Enzo had the most comprehensive street map of the neighborhood, so we used his drawing as a general reference for the streets that radiate out of the center. Moreover, a majority of the maps depicted Via San Saba as a primary street heading in and out of the neighborhood, so this street is drawn to be larger than the others. The borders of San Saba, drawn by a dotted line, were defined with the help of Mirrella and Enzo. Mirrella and Enzo provided the only knowledge of borders for San Saba for the circular maps. On Mirrella's map, Mirella drew a line outside of the neighborhood to express the bus that she takes to return home after she finishes working at the flower shop. Along this bus route she wrote *Porta Maggiore*, the large gate that is front of the *Piramide* structure. To Mirrella, this signified the outer border of the neighborhood, so this was drawn on the appropriate location on the map. Additionally, Enzo drew *Viale Giotto* outside of his web-like network of streets radiating out

from Piazza Bernini. His street was utilized as the boundary for the other side of San Saba.

Although most of the data provided by the individual maps were fairly consistent, there were a few unusual differences that are worthy of note. For example, Tiziana, the ticket seller at *Teatro di Antifitrione*, wrote down Piazza Bernini as "Parko," not by its original name. All of the other circular maps we had obtained did not describe Piazza Bernini in this matter, so Tiziana's name is noted in parentheses in the map that we had produced. Furthermore, Mirrella placed the church on the opposite side of Via San Saba from Tiziana. The confusion associated with the placement of the church in the neighborhood confirms the fact that the church is not the easily identifiable centerpiece of San Saba.

The other generalization obtained from the maps that we had received depicts Piazza Bernini as a *rectangular* center with a grid-like network of streets:

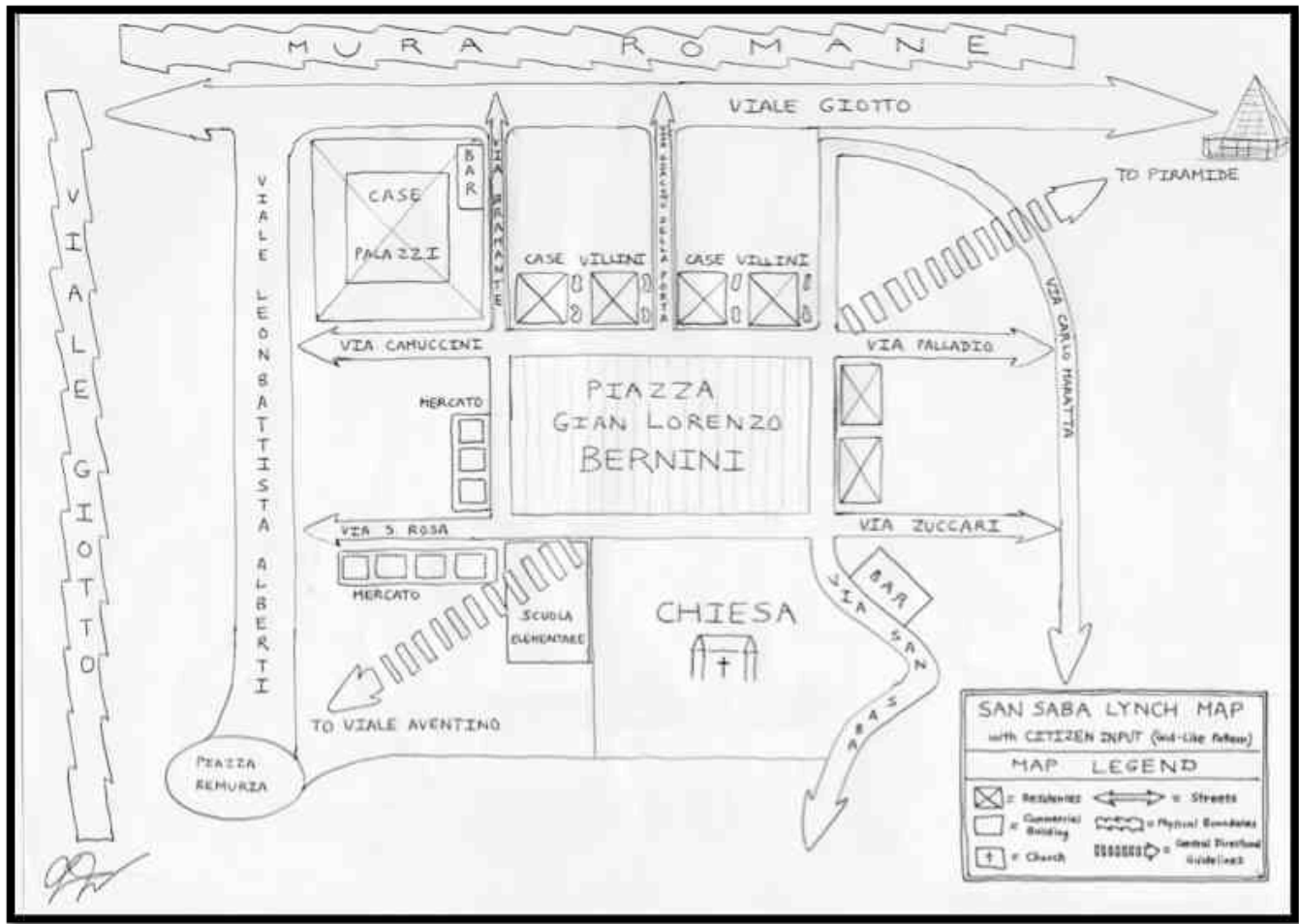


Figure 23: "Square" Lynch Map (Creator: Kevin Chung)

The following people drew grid-like maps: Maria Teresa (a photographer who has her own studio along Viale Aventino), Simone (a young worker at Caffè Bramante), and Umberto (an old man who has lived in the neighborhood for his entire life). Simone provided the most comprehensive street map for the neighborhood, so this was used as a general guideline to the street network. Umberto's map is the least comprehensive as it only features the streets surrounding Plaza Bernini. While Umberto's drawing only presents the crude layout of important buildings in San Saba, he reinforces the other maps by assuring their location. Maria Theresa, on the other hand, provides important visual assets to our map. As a photographer, she not only draws the streets of San Saba but distinguishable housing types in certain areas. For example, around Piazza Bernini she draws squares with trees to the right of them, and describes them as *Villini* (described in Part III. Building Typologies). Additionally, within the block that contains the bar, she draws a much larger square and writes down *Case Palazzi*, another type of building. Theresa also establishes a visibly obvious northern boundary of San Saba by drawing the *Muro Romane*, or Roman wall.

The one major controversy that lies among these maps is the western boundary of the neighborhood. Maria Theresa draws a line similar to the appearance of the Roman Wall on the left side of Piazza Bernini and describes it as Viale

Giotto. On the other hand, Simone's map draws Viale Giotto to the north of Piazza Bernini and shows Viale Leon Battista Alberti as the western boundary. The confusion associated with the western boundary signifies that the neighborhood boundaries of San Saba are not completely clear.

Summary

Lynch maps bettered our understanding of San Saba. Some of the most interesting characteristics of San Saba were discovered in this way. For example, there are obvious differences that can be observed between our map of San Saba and the other maps of San Saba drawn by local residents and workers. Some of these differences have to do with the placement of buildings, such as the neighborhood church. We believed that the location of the church would be well known among the local inhabitants, but many of them did not even place it as a prominent feature on their own maps. On the other hand, locals used certain monuments that we did not draw on our maps at all, such as Piramide, as a general guideline to the orientation of the street network. A comparison between our Lynch map and other citizen Lynch maps reveals that understanding a neighborhood takes more than just an aerial image—it requires street-level, locally-engaged interactions.

Part VIII. Citizen Interviews

In interviewing residents of San Saba, we attempted to speak with subjects drawn from a variety of demographic groups in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the social, economic, and political issues perceived by the neighborhood's residents. We have organized our analysis of these interviews under the following interrelated thematic categories: Neighborhood Pride, Meeting Spaces, Transportation, Housing Ownership/Rentals, Relationship to Neighboring Communities, and Community Engagement. This section explains how we conducted interviews and synthesizes the most salient information collected from them.

Methodology

Our methodological approach in conducting citizen interviews was flexible but uniform, to allow us to gain the insights pertinent to our research and do so in a careful, respectful manner.

We attempted to gather interviews with all demographic groups, including: males, females, youth, adults, elderly, residents, nonresidents, renters, homeowners, native Italians, and immigrants. We did so by visiting the neighborhood during different periods of the day (morning, afternoon, and evening).

Because many of our group members have at least a basic knowledge of Italian, we were able to conduct interviews both with and without someone to translate for us. In fact, perhaps because of the lack of mediation between our subjects and ourselves, we found that we were able to have more intimate conversations when we did not have a translator.

We began each interview by introducing ourselves to the potential subject and explaining the purpose of our

research. Then, we asked the subject permission to ask them questions about their experiences within and opinions of life in San Saba. To preserve confidentiality, we only asked for the first names of our subjects. We tailored our questions to each subject's demographic group in order to elucidate relevant information and their specific perspectives. When possible, we recorded transcripts of the interviews.¹⁶ Otherwise, we took notes of the interviews.¹⁷

Analysis

Neighborhood Pride

Neighborhood pride is a seminal characteristic that we noticed about San Saba residents. The residents seem to possess a great deal of neighborhood pride, telling us that San Saba is the “best, most beautiful, and most peaceful neighborhood in all of Rome.”¹⁸ They particularly appreciate its insulation from the city's commotion and the closeness of the community. Most of the subjects that we were able to interview were elderly because the

¹⁶ Interview transcripts can be found in Appendix B.

¹⁷ Interview notes can be found in Appendix A.

¹⁸ Dario, Informal Interview, 25 February 2010.

¹⁹ Old Woman, Informal Interview, 25 February 2010.

neighborhood has a large elderly population. Many of these residents have been living in San Saba for decades, a trend that they perceive as quite normal. In fact, one old woman told us that she was unsure as to whether she would be able to answer our questions about the neighborhood because she “hasn't lived [in San Saba] very long[,]...only twenty years.”¹⁹ However, even younger residents praised the quality of life in the neighborhood. This demonstrates the deep attachment that San Saba residents have for their neighborhood.

Meeting Spaces

Piazza Bernini is the main public space of the neighborhood, enjoyed by different demographic groups, and is where we encountered most of our subjects. Older females and males, renters and homeowners alike cited the Centro Anziani (elderly center) as a meeting place. This indicates that the Centro Anziani is a place for interaction between varied socio-economic groups. Café Bramante is another meeting place used by residents; nonresidents tend

to frequent other cafes near the piazza. It is important to note that all of these places are exclusionary in the sense that it is easy to point out outsiders. This attests to both the neighborhood's cohesion and its concordant enclosure. The president of the Centro Anziani, who has lived in the neighborhood since birth, lamented that the community no longer has as strong meeting places as they once did. He said that, over time, he has perceived a decline in the sense of community cohesion. His comments made us think about why this might be the case, and what effects the increasing market pressure to privatize the social housing might have on the neighborhood's sense of community.

Transportation

Although parked cars are more omnipresent than people during weekdays in the neighborhood, most of the people we spoke to often use pedestrian and public transportation to reach, leave, or get around the neighborhood. Our interviews seemed to intimate that people from outside the neighborhood park their cars there during the day and commute into the city center using public transportation. Residents are able to get most of their food from local grocery shops/market stalls or larger ones in neighboring Testaccio. They often walk to Testaccio; to get to the city center, they can take the bus from San Saba or the metro from Piramide station. Because the neighborhood itself has low motorist traffic, it is easy, especially for older residents,

to walk around. A well-heeled man living in a privately owned unit along Viale Giotto said that he uses his car half the time and public transportation half of the time, perhaps suggesting that automobile transportation might be utilized mainly by the wealthier residents of the neighborhood or nonresidents.

Housing Ownership/Rentals

Housing is a major issue in the neighborhood. Most of the people that we spoke to rented their housing and reside in social housing. They like their housing situation because of the location, atmosphere, and low rents (the maximum monthly rent allowed by law for such housing units is 150 Euro, far below market price). Residents of public units say that they often chip in with their building-mates to finance facility management. This indicates that ATER may be failing (due to either lack of funds, lack of oversight, or both) to manage its facilities. Residents have often lived in San Saba for many years and (not entirely legally) pass their social housing deeds onto succeeding family members. They overwhelmingly expressed a desire to purchase their homes, but said that the government was not allowing them to do so. (There has been a 100-year moratorium on sales of these units that will expire in 2014.) A priest in the San Saba church described the existence of "two San Saba's:" the social housing residents and the private housing residents. Although the tensions between

the two groups do not seem outwardly too pronounced, one elderly woman told us that the non-social housing residents are more closed-off from community life, participating less in the public sphere than social housing residents. It will be interesting to see how the dynamics of the neighborhoods will be affected if, after the 2014 moratorium expires, the city allows San Saba's social housing units to be sold to current residents below their market value. Residents express skepticism about the privatization of their social housing units, but hope that they might one day be allowed to buy their homes.

Relationship to Surrounding Neighborhoods

Although San Saba is surrounded by the Aventino and Testaccio neighborhoods, it displays a measure of insulation from them. Although San Saba is known as the "Little Aventino," residents do not go there often as it is more expensive and does not offer many services. Aventino residents do come to San Saba to frequent places like the Centro Anziani and the market. San Saba residents often go to Testaccio's stores and market to do their shopping because prices are cheaper than they are within San Saba. Ideologically, there is a relationship between San Saba and



Figure 24: Sign posted on side of Apartment Building

another social housing and design-oriented neighborhood in Rome, Garbatella. In fact, we saw a sign posted proposing a swap between a social housing unit in San Saba and one in Garbatella (pictured above in Figure 24). This demonstrates that the concept of community life inherently built into such neighborhoods endures even today.

Community Engagement

The residents of San Saba exhibit a striking sense of community engagement. Not only do they participate in community activities through places like the church and Centro Anziani, but they are actively engaged and invested in ensuring high quality of life within community. For example, before the Centro Anziani was built, the elderly women of the neighborhood mobilized the community to march down to the city council's office to demand such a facility. Similarly, because ATER (today's manifestation of the initial IACP), is running a deficit and is unable to properly maintain the city's social housing units, citizens told us that they often chip in with neighbors to finance necessary building repairs. Such examples of community engagement attest to the fact that residents of San Saba share collective pride in and responsibility for the quality of life they share with one another.

Part IX. Statistics

We used available ISTAT 2001 and 2002 information to conduct some relevant statistical analysis in order to get an idea of San Saba's demographic picture in relation to larger demographic trends. This is important for our analysis of how and to what ends San Saba is changing. The following subsections discuss the tables, charts, and Geographic Information Systems maps that we created from this data.

Tables and Charts

The following tables and charts show the gender and age distributions of San Saba and the commune of Rome as a whole. Ideally, we would have liked to compare such distributions between San Saba and surrounding neighborhoods chronologically to heighten our understanding of possible external pressures being exerted onto San Saba; we were unable to access such information at the neighborhood level, particularly since the last national census was conducted in 2001. Thus, we considered instead how San Saba's demographic characteristics related to citywide trends in 2001/2002.

The tables were generated by performing simple calculations on the raw numerical data made available by ISTAT. The 2001 information for Table 1 on San Saba was acquired through the Geographic Information Systems server in Cornell in Rome's Palazzo Lazzaroni; we used 2002 information for Table 2 on the commune of Rome acquired from the ISTAT website (<http://demo.istat.it/pop2009/index.html>) because corresponding 2001 information was not available. Acknowledging this inconsistency, we created the most comparable tables possible from available data. The pie charts were created from the same data.

The tables are organized to show the number of residents and the percentage of total for the total population, male population, female population, residents 0-24 years old, residents 25-55 years old, and residents 55+ years old. The first three categories help to elucidate the general population and gender distribution. The age categories are divided into groups that would be likely to have similar values and require similar services: 0-24 (children/young adults), 25-55 (adults/working age), and 55+ (elderly as defined by eligibility for membership to the senior center).

Table 1: Distribution of San Saba Population

	Number of Residents	% of Total
Total Population	1533	n/a
Male Population	664	43%
Female Population	869	57%
Residents 0-24 years old	301	20%
Residents 25-55 years old	636	41%
Residents 55+ years old	596	39%

Source: ISTAT (2005) Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 14° Censimento della popolazione e delle abitazioni (2001) (Rome)

Table 2: Distribution of Rome Commune Population

	Number of Residents	% of Total
Total Population	2,545,860	n/a
Male Population	1,198,645	47%
Female Population	1,347,215	53%
Residents 0-24 years old	576,657	23%
Residents 25-55 years old	1,187,981	46%
Residents 55+ years old	817,565	31%

Source: ISTAT (2005) Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 14° Censimento della popolazione e delle abitazioni (2002) (Rome)

Figure 25 below is a bar chart that illustrates the age distribution quantified in the tables above in order to gain a better (and more visual) understanding of how San Saba’s age distribution differs from that of Rome overall:

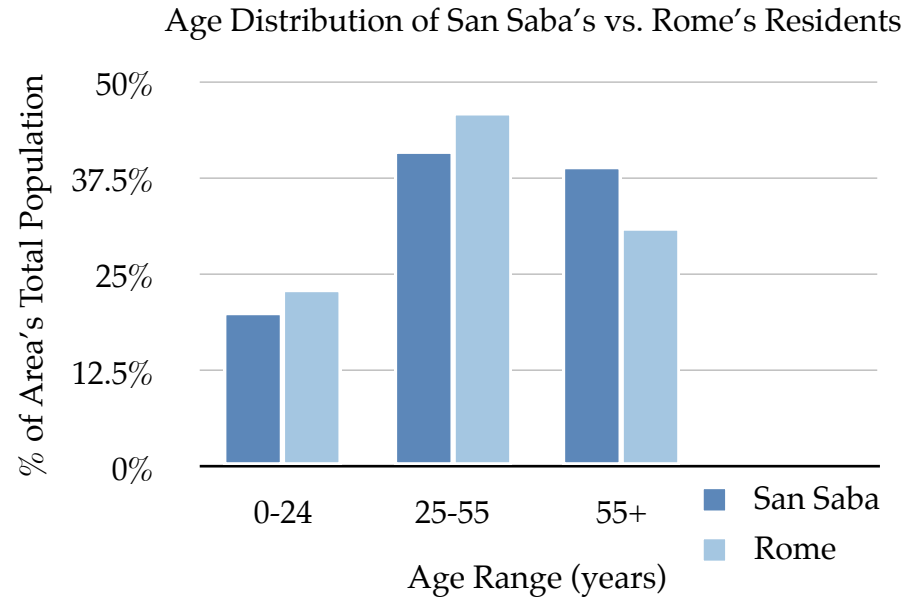


Figure 25: Bar Chart of San Saba’s versus Rome’s Overall Age Distribution (Source: ISTAT (2005) Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 14° Censimento della popolazione e delle abitazioni (2001) (Rome))

Thus, the above tables and chart summarize the age and gender distributions of the San Saba neighborhood and the commune of Rome.

San Saba's total population of just 1,533 residents in 2001 as opposed to Rome's 2 million+ residents in 2002 make evident that San Saba is a very small segment (less than 1%) of Roman society.

While San Saba's male to female ratio is 43% to 57%, Rome's male to female ration is 47% to 53%. Although we could not perform statistical analysis to infer whether this difference is statistically significant, it can be understood that San Saba has a noticeably greater presence of women than men. This might be related to how the elderly women of San Saba led the struggle to charter a Centro Anziani for their neighborhood.

The age distribution tables show that San Saba has fewer children/young adults (20% vs. 23%), fewer adults/working age (41% vs. 46%), and markedly more elderly (39% vs. 31%) than Rome as a whole. This shows that San Saba is a demographically older neighborhood, which compels us to consider how the tendency to pass down houses to succeeding generations might alter the neighborhood's demographic picture, community characteristics, and service needs in the future. Because there are more adults/working age than elderly (41% vs. 39%), and thus, more people likely to have wives and children/young adults, it is inevitable that the number of children/young adults will rise; as today's adult/working age grow older, they will likely replace the contemporary

elderly population. Still, as younger residents replace older residents, we wonder whether the community atmosphere will be maintained. Because there seems to be such a strong sense of attachment to the community, even among younger residents, we are optimistic about how the neighborhood will fare amidst the impending demographic shift. The elderly community is well-served by the Centro Anziani, and will likely continue to be, as the working-age population ages. However, although the neighborhood is quite small, services and infrastructure oriented towards younger generations, such as a secondary school (San Saba currently only has an elementary school; older students must commute) and playgrounds (the only current one in Piazza Remuria has extremely limited amenities) will likely need to be strengthened. In regard to this likely gap in service delivery, will the city foot the bill to maintain San Saba's quality of life?

Geographic Information Systems Maps

Like the tables above, this subsection uses statistics to make inferences about the demographic picture of San Saba through Geographic Information Systems maps. They were created using ArcGIS software and ISTAT 2001 data available on Cornell in Rome's Palazzo Lazzaroni server. As noted with regard to the San Saba Table 1, the 2001 data from the last census was the most recent available data. Similarly, although we would have liked to create maps of

surrounding neighborhoods as well, the necessary data to do so was not available at the neighborhood level. Thus, we generated GIS maps to supplement the information and inferences provided by the tables.²⁰

The following map (Figure 26) clearly illustrates the relative absence of foreign-born residents in San Saba:

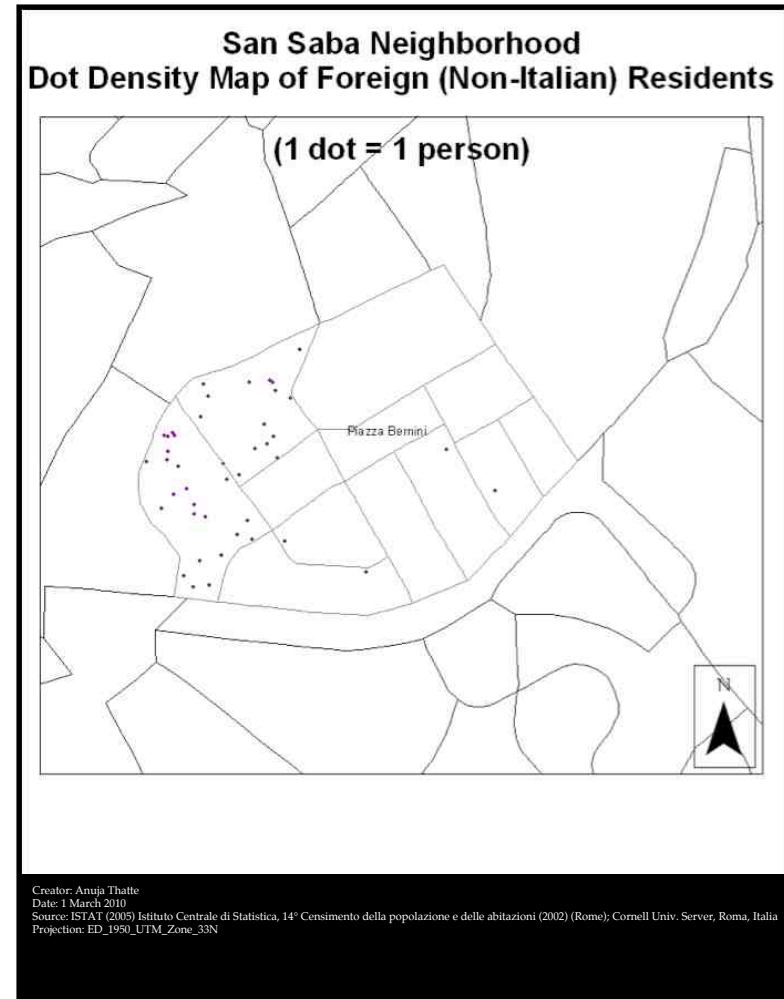


Figure 26: San Saba Neighborhood Dot Density Map of Foreign (Non-Italian) Residents

²⁰ Supplementary GIS maps showing dot density of residents aged 0-24, dot density of residents aged 25-55, dot density of residents 55+, and combined dot density of all age groups can be found in Appendix D. Though interesting, we did not include these maps in the body of the report because this information they convey is already presented in tabular and chart formats.

Of San Saba's 1,533 residents, only 44 are non-Italian (constituting just 2.9% of the neighborhood's total population). This distribution is likely due to San Saba's establishment and assignment of housing before the immigration wave and compounded by the tendency of residents to keep their houses within their families. This enforces the exclusionary, insulated nature of life in San Saba. While this makes for a close-knit community, it is not open to all socioeconomic sectors and is difficult for outsiders, particularly those who are foreign-born, to become a part of. However, it is not impossible, as we did meet a teenage boy of Asian descent living in one of the social housing units. Thus, while the current social housing system is somewhat accessible to foreign-born citizens, privatization will likely bring about a greater level of exclusion because it further encourages families to pass down their houses from generation to generation, an established network that does not really have much place for foreign-born residents.

Part X. Potential Outcomes of Privatizing San Saba's Social Housing

The driving issue in San Saba seems to be the possibility of the privatization of social housing units. In 2014, a 100-year moratorium is scheduled to end, the implications of which would allow current residents to purchase the housing units they have lived in for generations. Although it is still unclear whether or not the *Azienda territoriale per l'edilizia residenziale del comune di Roma* (ATER, today's version of the original IACP) will renew this moratorium, the extent of our analysis centers upon examining the possible outcomes – negative and positive – of the potential privatization of San Saba's social housing.

²¹ Porta Portese Official Site, 2010

²² *Borsa Immobiliare di Roma*, 2010

Potential Threats/Negative Outcomes of Privatization

High housing prices would be very likely especially since the current price of private housing already ranges from € 500,000 to €1.2 million for a standard 2 bedroom and 2 bathroom flat.²¹ Also, the current renter percentage for the Rione of San Saba 56.8% indicates that a market for renting could become competitive and that the social housing units would be in high demand.²² An influx of younger and wealthier inhabitants could disrupt the community balance of the neighborhood. Markets, food stores, and small businesses depend mainly on the inhabitants that live in the neighborhood and that have been coming for decades, or generations. New inhabitants are more likely to work more during the day to pay for these high rents and would not have the time develop such loyal relationships. The business-patron relationship becomes less personal and friendly and more about capitalistic principles like price and quantity. This could be detrimental to the survival of the small businesses that do not have the capacity to compete at this level. This is already being seen in citizens' increasing use of supermarkets instead of just local

markets. Established nodes of activity, such as the senior center and the church, could be adversely affected too. Centro Anziani could lose a large percentage of its active members if the older population moved out. These working-class families are also loyal supporters of the Basilica of San Saba, attending mass on Sundays and frequenting the church often to consult with priests. The Basilica of San Saba might decrease as a functional gathering place if these families were replaced with younger, more work-oriented inhabitants who are less inclined to attend church. Essentially, the neighborhood's current communal gathering establishments would lose lots of activity and may cease to become nodes of citizen engagement. This gentrification is a likely possibility and has already occurred in neighborhoods throughout Rome such as Trastevere and Monti. San Saba's location in Municipio I (considered the historic city center of Rome) increases the probability that some form of gentrification will occur. Although low-income immigrants are already largely excluded from the neighborhood, gentrification would all but them from being able to live there. (Higher income foreigners in contrast could buy these properties and work in areas like FAO.) As such, privatization threatens to undermine and erode the working-class identity of the neighborhood. The working-class families have such strong and long-lasting ties to the community that they have created a good reputation for the neighborhood. In fact, those who recently moved to the

community or visit prefer San Saba to the nearby neighborhood of Aventino because it is more active, fun, and friendly (the positive characteristics of a working-class neighborhood). Market-based influences could break down lifelong ties in the community and diminish the neighborhood's citizen engagement, effectively changing San Saba's identity.

Privatization would also put strains on the neighborhood's infrastructure. The current infrastructure in place is not necessarily equipped to accommodate a younger population with families. The neighborhood lacks usable public play areas. Kids already go to San Paolo and other neighborhoods for secondary school and activities. More expenses and time are spent on transportation and commuting and supervision of children in farther neighborhoods is more difficult. A demographic shift would only exacerbate these problems. Additionally, because of the reliance on infrastructures of other neighborhoods, younger generations might create stronger ties in other neighborhoods than their own.

Potential Benefits/Positive Outcomes of Housing Privatization

As residents of San Saba increasingly mobilize to privatize the social housing found throughout the neighborhood,

San Saba risks becoming a property-rich area with a deficit of community involvement and lamentable loss of the “sense of collective struggle.” However, privatization also promises to create upward mobility throughout the neighborhood, to provide security against rent increases, and most importantly to become a manageable way of creating wealth.

Residents of San Saba, however, are not entirely drawn to the idea of owning their own homes by the economic promises of privatization. They are instead enticed by sense of ownership pride that comes as a result of owning your house and passing it down to posterity. Thus, from the resident’s perspective, privatization will maintain a consistent community culture and history as a direct result of passing down housing through family lineage. At the community level, this streamlined manner of housing turnover will encourage housing and overall neighborhood maintenance, will ensure adequate educational infrastructure, and will result in upward social mobility for the entire neighborhood.

At the neighborhood level, privatization will keep housing development aligned with individual needs and preferences. Thus, individual needs will directly influence the pattern of housing development, and for example, housing will be better maintained and sustained for future generations. This will, in turn, increase real estate values

throughout the neighborhood. In the past, residents of San Saba were responsible for maintenance and repairs themselves; the city has strict regulations, however, for individual renovations. If the housing is, in fact, privatized residents will have greater control of renovations and physical changes to the residential buildings in San Saba (because some are protected historic buildings, the city will likely maintain some jurisdiction over their alteration).

As a result of increasing property values, residents will have more influence to bring in city government and, consequently, demand an adequate educational system in the area, along with efficient utility infrastructure and public transportation networks. Finally, by increasing the demand for and political ability to realize improvements of these services throughout the neighborhood, the entire neighborhood will effectively experience an upward social mobility.

ATER, which commissions and funds social housing throughout the city, is currently experiencing a deficit in funding. In order to bring capital instantly into the department, ATER could sell the social housing that it currently rents out in areas such as San Saba. ATER could then reinvest this capital into new social housing developments in different areas of the city. In this manner, privatization in areas such as San Saba could potentially increase the social housing stock in Rome in the long-run

and provide more families with access to social housing. However, because ATER will likely sell San Saba's social housing to current tenants at rates far below market value, privatization might not bring in sufficient funds to seriously reduce its debt.

San Saba: Community at a Crossroads

These are the issues that San Saba must cope with for the following decades. Privatization, most likely, will result in a combination of these positive and negative outcomes. San Saba was an experiment in social housing at the beginning of the twentieth century and may become an experiment for privatization of social housing in the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Part X. Conclusion

The neighborhood of San Saba provided us with a valuable perspective on how a community with a rich history can endure for over a century. After conversing with friendly residents and spending time in this beautiful neighborhood, we hope that in another one hundred years, San Saba will continue serve as a positive case study and that its legacy as an active and engaged community will live on for many generations.

The nature of the neighborhood's social housing has facilitated the strong sense of community engagement and reciprocity that we gathered from our interactions with neighborhood residents and leaders. Our comprehensive approach to studying the neighborhood—which included street and infrastructure surveys, Lynchian maps, citizen interviews, and historical and statistical research—has furthered our understanding of the issues involved with the possibility of privatizing San Saba's social housing. San Saba's inward-orientation, while benefiting its sense of community, has also limited its ability to diversify.

Given more detailed statistical information and a longer period of study, we would have liked to chart the demographic changes, assess use of public spaces, measure levels of citizen engagement, and examine relevant public policies over the past few decades. This would have allowed more fruitful inferences about the neighborhood's trajectory.

Although San Saba does live up to its reputation as “the oasis of peace,” it has the potential to go beyond this appellation and become a model for a neighborhood that can successfully maintain its heritage and navigate future changes.

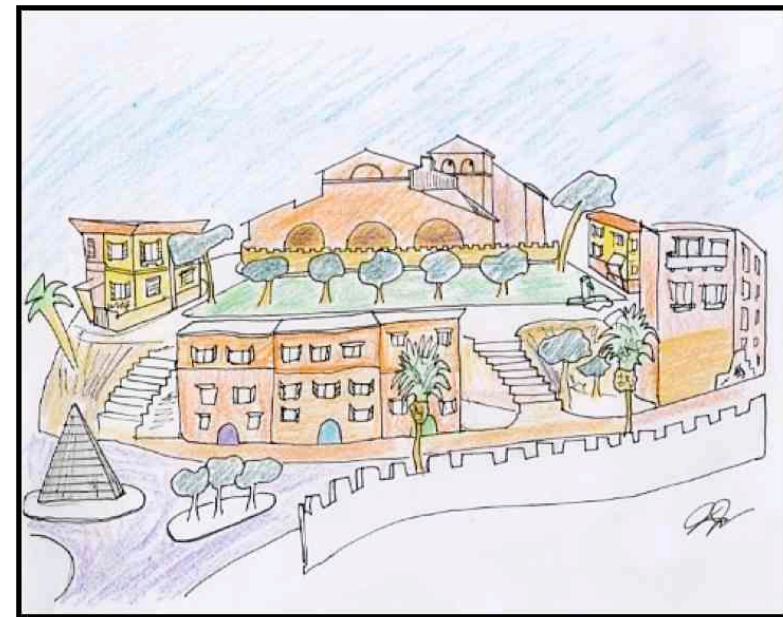


Figure 27: San Saba, L'oasi di Pace (Creator: Kevin Chung)

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Appendix

A. Log of Neighborhood Visits and Citizen Interviews

1. 11 February 2010

First neighborhood visit, it is rainy and cold. Arrive into San Saba via the Aventino neighborhood (where we were struck by the conspicuous wealth there) on foot at 10:35 am. Because it is our first visit, we decide to walk around the neighborhood together to get an initial feel for the place. Neighborhood is relatively small. Piazza Bernini is immediately the first thing that we notice because it is large, open, and green and is scattered with elderly people sitting on benches. Everything seems pretty quiet, probably especially because of the weather. We want to come back outside of working hours. There are large sidewalks and roads were clearly constructed after the advent of the automobile. Sidewalks are tree-lined and there is no litter on the ground, indicating a strong governmental presence. Visible dumpsters indicating trash pick-up is conducted regularly. Neighborhood seems to be a bit exclusionary, because all of the housing buildings have gates (some are even padlocked), and many shutters are closed. Several schools and cars with car seats, indicating the presence of families? Many buildings seem well-maintained (recently painted) and multi-family residences. There is little mixed use, and not too many commercial structures. We noticed lots of parked cars and 2 bus routes and 2 bus lines. Pretty homogenous ethnic composition (Italian): we did not notice many non-Italians and all of the buzzers that we saw had Italian surnames. Traffic is minimal but there are relatively wide (often two-lane) roads throughout the neighborhood. Very little signage, posters, or graffiti. We meet up with Claudia and Professor Smith and speak to the founder of Tartallegra, Caterina Giglio, an activities center located on Via Flaminio Ponzio. Caterina tells us that people from surrounding neighborhoods utilize the center and that she offers courses for both adults and children. She tells us that the neighborhood still has a lot of lower-income residents living in social housing and that there is an elderly community center that they use. We plan to explore the issues surrounding lower-income residents living in social housing and wealthier residents who own their homes/apartments. This will likely be a major, if not

the major issue of our neighborhood because it can be linked to a variety of other city phenomena such as transportation/parking, education, gentrification, etc.

2. 18 February 2010

Arrive in the neighborhood at 9:45 am. It is sunny and we decide to split up into groups of 2 and 3 and conduct a comprehensive street-by-street survey of the entire neighborhood. Lauren, Anuja, and Kevin take the southern part of San Saba (Viale Giotto to Piazza Bernini) and Sasha and Evie take the northern part (Via Annia Faustina to Piazza Bernini). We decide to quantify and write down our observations on the following categories: Building Typology, Parking figures, Parking information, Vehicle Traffic, Street, Sidewalk, Signage, Graffiti, People, Trash, Institutions, Infrastructure, Gardens/Vegetation, and Random observations. We planned to upload our individual observations onto a GoogleDoc spreadsheet.

3. 25 February 2010

At 8:45 am, we walked to San Saba from Cenci. We met up with Carlotta at 9:15 am. Kevin, Lauren, and Evie continued neighborhood surveys. Kevin observed parking spaces (blue, yellow, white zones and how cars observed these spaces). Lauren looked at building typology, taking pictures of the different types of buildings and trying to classify them. Evie counted cars parked. Anuja and Sasha went with Carlotta to conduct interviews with local residences. They tried picking areas where many people were congregating: Piazza Bernini, the market, Café Bramante, and the local *macelleria*. They then tried looking past the designated neighborhood area. They walked through a private street (Via Cilone in Fondo) to the Terme di Caracalla. They then went to the Centro Anziani but it was locked. At 11:30 am we reconvened at Piazza Bernini. We then walked to the Dutch University but found out that a congregation of 3 sisters was staying there. We talked to a nun from Haiti and she said that she and her sisters, for acts of mercy, provide food to homeless people. The same 3 homeless people come to eat lunch there. We conversed with old men playing cards in Piazza Bernini. There were two sets of two players with multiple friends (all male) watching. We talked about the neighborhood and where they play cards. Kevin went with an elderly man to discuss parking around Piazza Bernini and the neighborhood. Anuja and I talked with a man named Dario who had lived there since 1956 (probably when he was born). We tried to get him to draw a map of his neighborhood but he misunderstood and wrote down his personal observations and feelings. We then went to get lunch at Angels and Demons and ate our sandwiches in Piazza Bernini with the residents. Dario came back and brought us 2 books about the San Saba neighborhood (1 was a Rome encyclopedia for "S" and the other was "I Rioni di Roma"). Dario promised

to give us photocopies of relevant chapters the following Monday. Afterwards, we decided to explore the surrounding neighborhoods, Testaccio and Aventine, to get a sense of how they might be affecting/related to San Saba. Evie stayed in San Saba to finish her parking cars count and Lauren, Anuja, Kevin, and Sasha marked grids on the map and went to intersections to write down observations. Each person was responsible for looking at something specific: Anuja – car traffic and presence of people; Lauren – building typologies; Kevin – hard infrastructure and any commercial/industrial activity; and Sasha – public spaces, vegetation, and graffiti/signage. The points we observed were: Piramide, Via Galvani and Via Giorgio/Robbia, Via Ghiberti and Via Allessandro Volta, Via Bianchi and Via Branca/Via Amer Vespucci, Via Marmorata near Aventino, and Piazza Albino (Aventine).

4. 1 March 2010

Met Professor Smith at the Café Bramante at 9:30 am. Proceeded to the Centro Anziani where we rang the buzzer and asked permission to talk to someone. Were refused at first, but then president looked at us, presumably decided we did not pose a threat, and then allowed us to come into the facility's gates. The president was born in San Saba and could tell us a lot about life and changes in the neighborhood.

5. 8 March 2010

At 3:30pm, Sasha and Anuja walked to San Saba (arriving around approximately 4p). The weather was pleasant: sunny and felt like mid-60s F. Sasha and Anuja first went to Centro Anziani to talk with the senior citizens there. However, because they were celebrating Women's Day, they said we should come back next week so we don't disrupt the festivities.

Sasha and Anuja walked around the neighborhood and noticed a lot more young kids (3-8 years old) who were being picked up from the elementary school and daycare. The Pizzeria Angels and Demons was packed with middle and high school kids and people starting to come back from work. There, Sasha and Anuja struck up conversations with a high school student named David.

Interview with David: student from St. Joseph's, a private school in the Aventino neighborhood. Likes to come to San Saba for the pizza and b/c there's more things to do. On the Aventine hill, they don't have any restaurants or real hangout places.

David's Lynch Map:

-He drew major streets he uses, especially to walk to San Saba from Aventino. Scribble is for housing that they walk by. In San Saba, they know the piazza, which is on the edge of the map denoted by a half circle, and the star is the Pizzeria where they like to go to.

6. 15 March 2010

Around 4pm on a sunny afternoon, Sasha and Anuja arrived at Piazza Bernini. They interviewed an elderly woman named Anna who was visiting her friend in San Saba and two teenage boys who were sitting on a bench in the piazza. After conducting these interviews, they walked to Centro Anziani for their appointment. They met with the president and conversed with him for a little bit and conducted interviews with a man named Marcello who regularly attends the senior center and woman named Laura who has lived in San Saba her entire life and is one of the directors for the senior center. They were all very helpful and informative and provided Anuja and Sasha with book of San Saba, which is no longer in print.

Notes from interview with Marcello:

Marcello, elderly man (approx. 70 years). Was very friendly and sitting at a table at Centro Anziani.

Marcello is 71 years old. He comes to Centro Anziani to sing and use the computer. He has been married for 50 years to the woman with red hair in the next room who is playing cards. He has 3 children that are all grown up: 2 boys and one girl. His boys are named Giuseppe and Fabiola. He has lived in San Saba for 50 years (the amount of time he has been married). He used to live in San Pietro but moved to San Saba because of his wife. He claims that the women play *burraco*, a type of card game, and the men play *briscolla* and *tre-sette*. He claims that to eat well, you have to pay a lot. He goes to the market in Garbatella, not the one in nearby Testaccio. He thinks Garbatella is better for food because it's the same quality but less expensive.

Notes from interview with Laura:

Laura, in her sixties. One of the directors at the neighborhood.

Laura now lives with just her husband. Her child who has grown up lives above in her in an apartment with her two grandchildren. She has lived in San Saba her entire life; she was born in 1944. She attended the elementary school and went to a secondary school in Mazzini near the Coliseum. She claims that in 1924, the elementary school was constructed. She

says that the oratorio is well used because many people go to church. Says that the social housing is better than the private housing because they have courtyards and garden space while the private housing only has the apartment or flat. She likes that the social housing has communal space. She doesn't think that San Saba will ever privatize because it's an archaeological zone and in the historical city center. In Garbatella and Testaccio, it's possible to privatize because they do not have ancient and cultural landmarks nearby. She also says that politicians don't listen to anyone and the people have been asking to own these homes for a very long time. They want to own their homes because they have to maintain homes themselves already. She thinks that the younger generations understand the importance of history and the working-class identity of the neighborhood. When the same housing unit is kept in the family, pride gets passed through the generations. The links with the neighborhood are strong. She says that when she returns to San Saba after being away, she can smell her house. People have lots of affection for the neighborhood. Even with the 100-year moratorium ending, Laura doesn't believe that the social housing will ever be sold.

At around 5:30 PM, Lauren and Evie visited San Saba. We walked around Piazza Bernini and found a group of kids congregating in the piazza after school let out. They were socializing in one main group of about 15 kids, ages ranging from about 10 to 15, with small groups sitting on the benches throughout the Piazza. We talked to a few of the students in the center and asked them to draw cognitive maps. Then we traveled to the northern end of the Piazza and interviewed three older students. The Lynch Maps drawn by these students focused on the "Church's Football Camp," and the school. Successful day!

B. Interview Transcripts

1. 25 February 2010

At the market:

-We first tried to ask 2 old ladies shopping for fruit. Were rejected because old ladies claimed to be too busy to answer questions.

2. 25 February 2010

(translated through Carlotta)

Vendor, older woman that sells blankets, etc. (possibly 55-65 years old)

Q: How long have you been coming here?

A: For 15 years, two times a month. I used to come more often when the market was larger and in front of the park.

Q: How do you get here? Mode of transportation?

A: I come by car to bring my goods. I used to have a van but someone stole it.

Q: Who do you sell to? Young, old?

A: I mostly sell to the locals in this neighborhood, mostly to the older residents. They are my usual clients and they buy often enough. But young, middle-age will buy too.

3. 25 February 2010

Nanny, from Peru (40-55 years old) pushing a stroller with a little boy and has a 4-5 year old girl with her
-we interviewed her in Spanish

Q: Are the children from this neighborhood?

A: Yes, they live just down the street.

Q: The little girl speaks Spanish. Wow, what languages do they speak?

A: They speak Italian and Spanish, and the girl is studying English in school.

Q: Where do you take them to play/have fun?

A: We usually walk to Piazza Bernini because it's quiet and nice and the kids have room to run and move. The elderly residents are also very nice.

Q: Do both parents work and where?

A: Yes, both the mother and the father work in the city center.

Q: How do they get there? Do they take the bus or anything?

A: Sometimes, but they usually go by motorini.

Q: Where did they live before coming here?

A: They used to live in the city center near Piazza Navona but moved here for bigger space.

Q: How do you get here?

A: I usually take the metro from my house in the periphery to Piramide.

4. 25 February 2010

Location: Piazza Bernini

Young guy, walking his little dog, works at university (interviewed in English)

Q: May we ask you a few questions about the neighborhood?

A: Sure, but I've only lived here for 3 months.

Q: Why did you decide to move here?

A: I came b/c it's a nice area and it's close to everything. But mostly b/c I moved in with my girlfriend.

Q: What's your normal mode of transportation?

A: I usually take the bus (motions to Piazza Bernini bus stop).

Q: What do you like about the neighborhood?

A: The people are nice. It's like a small village, everyone knows each other.

Q: What don't you like?

A: It's a little too old. There's a discoteca nearby on via San Saba but it just doesn't work.

Q: Is your trash picked up regularly?

A: Yes, recycling is picked up door-to-door twice a week.

5. 25 February 2010

Older woman, sitting down on a bench (translated through Carlotta)

Q: May we ask you a few questions about the neighborhood?

A: I haven't lived here very long. I'm not sure I'll be able to answer your questions.

Q: That's ok. So how long have you lived here?

A: 20 years. But residents have lived here much longer.

Q: What do you like about the neighborhood?

A: It's nice. It has this lovely piazza. But I like it best for the fresher air, b/c it's situated on a hill.

Q: Who do you live with?

A: I live with a caregiver. My husband died 40 years ago.

Q: Do you rent or own?

A: I rent.

Q: Would you like to own it?

A: It's not possible. They're not selling.

Q: Has the neighborhood changed?

A: No, not really because the neighbors haven't changed. They're still the same people.

Q: Do you have your own garden?

A: Yes. Everyone has a garden (motioning to the street with villinos). I live in a 2-story villa and tend to my garden.

Q: Is walking upstairs difficult for you?

A: No, b/c it's only 8-9 steps up. Plus, I have split my house into 2 different floors. I live on the 1st floor and my niece lives on the 2nd floor.

Q: Where do you buy your groceries?

A: At the 2 small delis, the supermarket down the street, or the market.

Q: Where do you come to meet people?

A: I usually come to Piazza Bernini but there is a place where old people gather. I don't really do that though. I don't really meet people here either. I meet up with my own friends whom I've had since I was young that don't live in this neighborhood.

Q: Do you go to San Saba church?

A: Before, I used to go very often. But now, the walk is difficult b/c it's uphill so I watched televised mass.

Q: Do people take care of the houses themselves?

A: Yes, they were built in 1910 and people restore their houses themselves.

6. 25 February 2010

Old Italian man w/ cigarette on bench: rejected

7. 1 March 2010

Caregiver with old woman resident that cannot hear. Caregiver is in her 40s-50s and is from Bulgaria. She doesn't speak Italian very well and she doesn't want to scare here patient/client. Rejected.

8. 1 March 2010

At the macelleria (butcher shop):

Vendor, older man, probably 40-50 years old (translated through Carlotta)

Q: How long have you been working here?

A: Since 1973.

Q: Do you live in the area?

A: No, I live in EUR which is 11 km away.

Q: How do you get here?

A: I come by car. Usually I spend 1.5 hours driving b/c I come and go here 4 times a day.

Q: Why did you decide to work here?

A: I think this is the best neighborhood in Rome. It's one of the 7 hills so traffic is not chaotic it goes around.

Q: Who comes here to buy?

A: Well, mostly the residents who are very old. I prepare the meat for them so cooking is very easy. But b/c I sell good products, younger people buy from me too. Especially now b/c women are working, there's less time to cook. So they'll come to buy my pre-prepared food.

9. 1 March 2010

At Café Bramante:

Sergio, older man reading newspaper at the table (translated through Carlotta)

Q: How long have you lived in the neighborhood?

A: 30-40 years, I can't remember which but it's been a long time.

Q: Do you like living here?

A: Yes, it's like a little village in the middle of the city. There's no smog, pollution. It's quiet. People know each other.

Q: Where do you go to meet people?

A: Usually this café or the other one. And the piazza.

Q: Who do you live with?

A: I live by myself. I'm divorced.

Q: Do you rent or own?

A: I rent b/c it's social housing.

Q: Do you have a garden?

A: No b/c I live in the front of the street (probably on Viale Giotto)?

Q: Where do you buy your groceries?

A: At the market. They usually have everything I need. If they don't have what I'm looking for, I'll go to the farmer's market in Testaccio. It's bigger.

Q: How do you visit other parts of the city?

A: I'll usually take the bus. Especially to the city center. Or I'll walk. Sometimes I walk to Terme di Caracalla.

Q: We noticed that people don't really talk to each other on the piazza or in the market? How come?

A: People will play cards in their private garden. There's a center and house for older people nearby where residents will go to socialize.

10. 1 March 2010

Centro Anziani

Subject: Luciano (Translated by Greg Smith)

Time: 10:30 AM

Weather: Partly Cloudy

Q: How many members are there of this social center?

A: There are about 400 total at this center. They range from about 55 to 90 years old. And about 50 people come per day.

Q: What kind of activities do they do here?

A: On Tuesday and Friday they have gymnastics in the morning. Also, they play cards, and about 20 people attend choir practice, which is held in the theater.

Q: How is this center funded?

A: It is funded by the district. People do not have to pay anywhere in Rome for services such as this.

Q: Where do the members come from?

A: Members can come from anywhere in the city, but they can only be a member of one center.

Q: Why do people choose this particular center?

A: People might come here because they like the green area.

Q: When was this center founded?

A: This center was started in 1997. It used to belong to an archeological zone.

Q: How was this land converted from an archeological zone to a social center for the elderly?

A: A group of mostly women would go to the district head office to talk to the polifichiano. Before the senior citizens did not actually have a space.

Q: Is there a presence of the communist party in this neighborhood?

A: The neighborhood is mostly democrats with a strong communist section. And Gasperini was active in trying to create this place.

Q: Do people from mostly the social housing in San Saba come to this center?

A: About half of San Saba residents live in social housing, and more than half of the members here come from social housing.

Q: How was the theater area [of the center] constructed?

A: It is a temporary structure and cannot really be used since it is against fire codes. It was built with found objects that the members of this center put together themselves.

Q: What is the other structure on the premises?

A: The permanent structure has a library with computers and books. In the back salt for snow and snowplows are kept. And there used to be a garbage compactor.

Q: How have you seen the neighborhood change over the past few decades?

A: There is more social life now, and the parish church has more activities to bring people together. There is the ACL, which is the Catholic past time association.

Q: Is there a communist party head quarters located in San Saba?

A: There has never been a communist party headquarters here, but there was a PCI headquarters that was fairly strong.

Q: Has San Saba expanded since you've lived here?

A: No. The neighborhood never grew.

Q: How does San Saba relate to surrounding neighborhoods such as Aventino?

A: In Aventino there is no commercial activity, but there is a public school. San Saba is like the little Aventino. Also, people go shopping in Testaccio because there is a big market and prices are higher in San Saba.

Q: What about the school system in San Saba?

A: We only have elementary schools here; there are no middle schools.

Q: Are residents of San Saba trying to buy social housing?

A: Cannot leave your apartment to your children, but everyone does anyway.

Q: Is there prostitution in the area?

A: At night there are sometimes prostitutes out front of this center [along Viale Giotto]. But according to the geography of prostitution, transgender prostitutes usually come to San Saba.

11. 1 March 2010

On Via Giotto, 25 (outside for rent sign on apartment building):

Aldo, Old man, but well dressed (translated through Carlotta)

Q: How long have you lived here?

A: For 6 years. Before, I lived in Monti Mario.

Q: What do you like about the neighborhood?

A: It's got more space between houses. It's quieter.

Q: Where do you go to meet people?

A: I'll usually walk to Piazza Bernini or the market. If you take this street down, there's Centro Anziani where people will go to meet.

Q: How do you commute?

A: 50% by car and 50% by bus.

Q: Has it been difficult to integrate yourself in the neighborhood b/c people have known each other for such a long time?

A: It's always difficult at first but as time passes, it gets easier when you keep running into the same people. Plus, San Saba is a community of older people, so [the residents] are not frightened by outsiders.

12. 1 March 2010

Centro Anziani:

Luciano DeVecchis

Q: How many members are there of this social center?

A: There are about 400 total at this center. They range from about 55 to 90 years old. And about 50 people come per day.

Q: What kind of activities do they do here?

A: On Tuesday and Friday they have gymnastics in the morning. Also, they play cards, and about 20 people attend choir practice, which is held in the theater.

Q: How is this center funded?

A: It is funded by the district. People do not have to pay anywhere in Rome for services such as this.

Q: Where do the members come from?

A: Members can come from anywhere in the city, but they can only be a member of one center.

Q: Why do people choose this particular center?

A: People might come here because they like the green area.

Q: When was this center founded?

A: This center was started in 1997. It used to belong to an archeological zone.

Q: How was this land converted from an archeological zone to a social center for the elderly?

A: A group of mostly women would go to the district head office to talk to the polifichiano. Before the senior citizens did not actually have a space.

Q: Is there a presence of the communist party in this neighborhood?

A: The neighborhood is mostly democrats with a strong communist section. And Gasperini was active in trying to create this place.

Q: Do people from mostly the social housing in San Saba come to this center?

A: About half of San Saba residents live in social housing, and more than half of the members here come from social housing.

Q: How was the theater area constructed?

A: It is a temporary structure and cannot really be used since it is against fire codes. It was built with found objects that the members of this center put together themselves.

Q: What is the other structure on the premise?

A: The permanent structure has a library with computers and books. In the back salt for snow and snowplows are kept. And there used to be a garbage compactor.

Q: How have you seen the neighborhood change over the past few decades?

A: There is more social life now, and the parish church has more activities to bring people together. There is the ACL, which is the Catholic past time association.

Q: Is there a communist party head quarters located in San Saba?

A: There has never been a communist party head quarters here, but there was a PCI headquarters that was fairly strong.

Q: How many residents do you estimate live in San Saba?

A: Five to six thousand. The neighborhood never grew.

Q: How does San Saba relate to surrounding neighborhoods such as Aventino?

A: In Aventino there is no commercial activity, but there is a public school. San Saba is like the little Aventino. Also, people go shopping in Testaccio because there is a big market and prices are higher in San Saba.

Q: What about the school system in San Saba?

A: We only have elementary schools here; there are no middle schools.

Q: Are residents of San Saba trying to buy social housing?

A: Can not leave your apartment to your children, but everyone does anyway.

Q: Is there prostitution in the area?

A: At night there are sometimes prostitutes out front of this center. But according to the geography of prostitution, transgender prostitutes usually come to San Saba.

Q: What services are available in San Saba?

A: San Saba only has a very limited amount of services.

13. 15 March 2010

Interview with Giordano, 14 years old. Found him sitting on a bench with his friend at Piazza Bernini. This was a Monday around 4pm.

Q: Do you live in this neighborhood?

A: Yes.

Q: How long have you lived here? And with whom?

A: My family and I moved here 3 years ago. This is a very nice neighborhood. It's small and friendly. There are places to play.

Q: Are there many other young students your age?

A: Yes, I think so.

Q: But it's also very old, no?

A: Yes, there are lots of old people too. It's an old neighborhood but I have many friends here.

Q: Where do you and your friends normally hangout?

A: Here [in Piazza Bernini]. Anywhere around the neighborhood. We also go to the oratorio at the church. There we can play basketball and soccer. It's a good hangout place.

Q: Where do you go to school?

A: At the San Paolo Basilica.

Q: How do you get around the city (modes of transportation)?

A: I usually take the bus or walk. The Piramide stop goes almost everywhere.

14. 15 March 2010

Interview with Ernigga (Giordano's friend). He looks like an immigrant (possibly Thai or Burmese). Is 18 years old but could pass for 15 years.

Q: Is this your friend (Giordano)?

A: Yes, Giordano is my good friend.

Q: How did you guys meet?

A: We live in the same neighborhood (this neighborhood of San Saba).

Q: How old are you?

A: 18 years old.

Q: And how long have you lived here?

A: For a very long time, since I was 6 years old.

Q: Who do you live with?

A: I live with my brother down there (pointing in the direction across from Piazza Bernini towards the social housing. But it could be the private apartments behind).

Q: Where do you go to school?

A: I don't go to school. I work at a store in Testaccio while Giordano and my friends are at school.

Q: What activities do you like to do?

A: I like to play soccer and basketball with Giordano at the Oratorio at San Saba. I also like to do Muay Thai at this place in Trastevere.

Q: And how do you normally get to Trastevere?

A: I take a bus from Piramide.

Q: Do you like this neighborhood?

A: Yes, it's my territory. I know it well. It has good things like the park.

Q: Do you and Giordano want to change anything about the neighborhood? Or are there certain things you guys don't like about San Saba?

A: Not really. I guess more places to do things but this is better than a lot of neighborhoods.

15. 15 March 2010

Interview: Anna, elderly woman. Possibly in her early 70s. She's from Napoli but has been living in Rome for more than 40 years.

Q: Do you live in this neighborhood?

A: No, I live near here – behind Piramide. I'm here visiting a friend at her house.

Q: Do you come here often?

A: Yes, to see my friends. It's a very nice neighborhood: beautiful and friendly. But it's not the most beautiful neighborhood in the city. There are better ones like Quartiere Coppiti. But this one is nice enough. This is also the only zone where they don't sell houses.

Q: Where do people usually meet?

A: The theatre. Many people go there to see the shows and to see each other. In this neighborhood, there are many artists and actors.

16. 15 March 2010

Note: Conversation with large group of Italian teens in Piazza Bernini. Conducted in Italian. Rough translation below.

Responses represent a summary of the responses of the collective.

Q: How old are all of you?

A: 14, 16, 17

Q: Where do you go to school?

A: Near the Coliseum, near Trastevere, Aventino

Q: Public or private school?

A: Public

Q: Do you live in the neighborhood of San Saba?

A: Yes, born here

Q: Do you live in the case popolari?

A: Yes

Q: What do you do for fun?

A: Sports at the oratorio, hang out in Piazza Bernini

Q: Do you like the neighborhood?

A: Yes

Q: Do you like shopping?

A: Yes

Q: Where?

A: Via del Corso

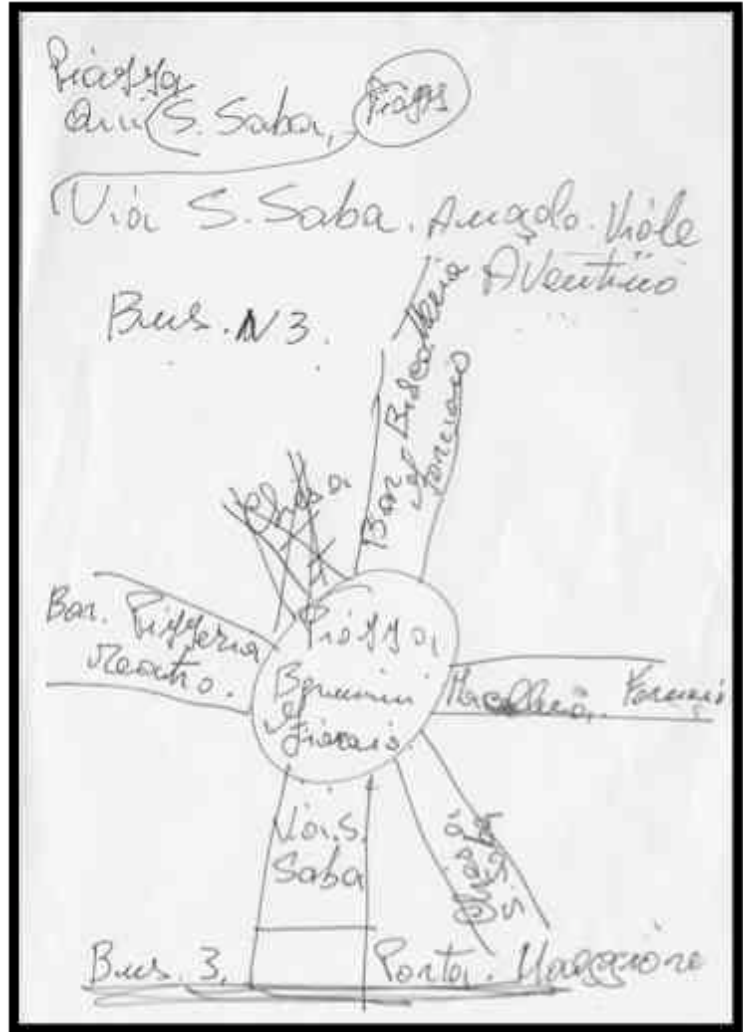
Q: Did your grandparents live in San Saba?

A: Grandparents died

Further notes on the conversation: unable to conduct a true interview. Rowdy teenagers like to interrupt and joke about drugs, guns, and sex. The girls provided a few one word answers before boys arrived. The boys love soccer and think Rome is the best.

C. Citizen-Generated Cognitive Maps

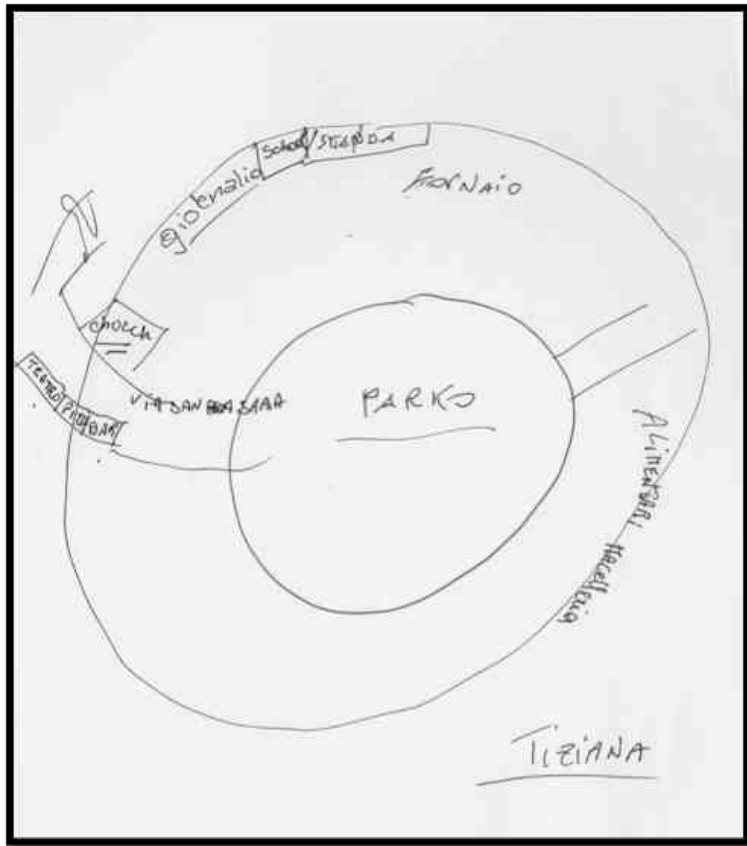
a. "Circular" Maps



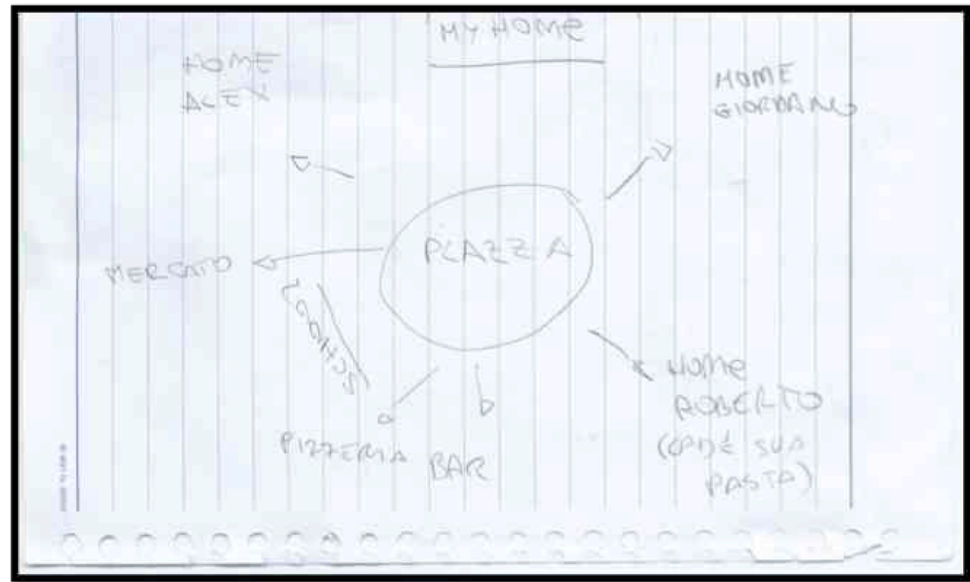
Cognitive Map 1: (Creator: Enzo)



Cognitive Map 2: (Creator: Mirrella)

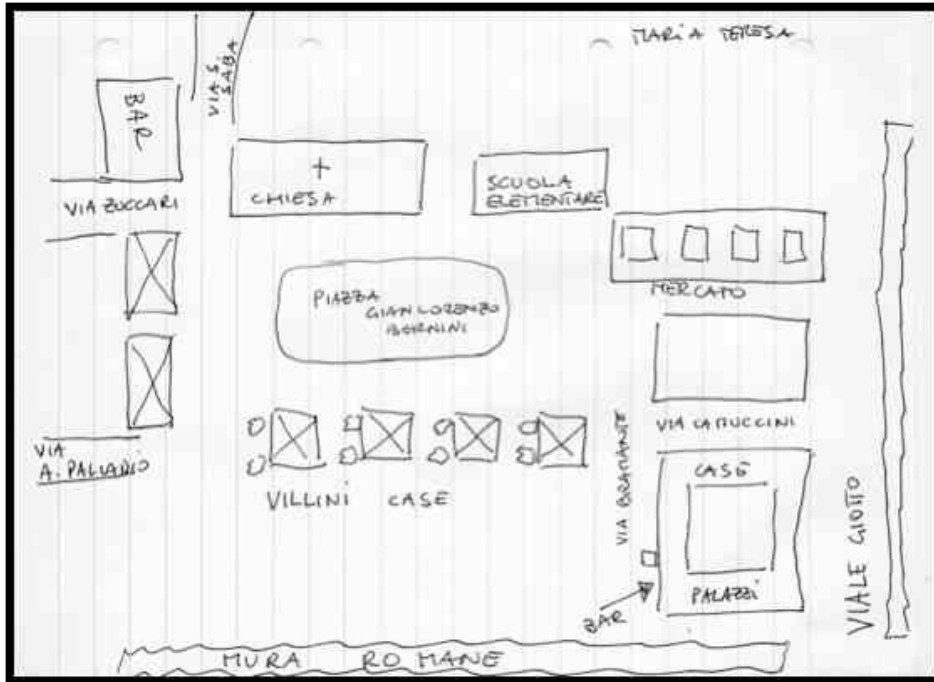


Cognitive Map 3: (Creator: Tiziana)

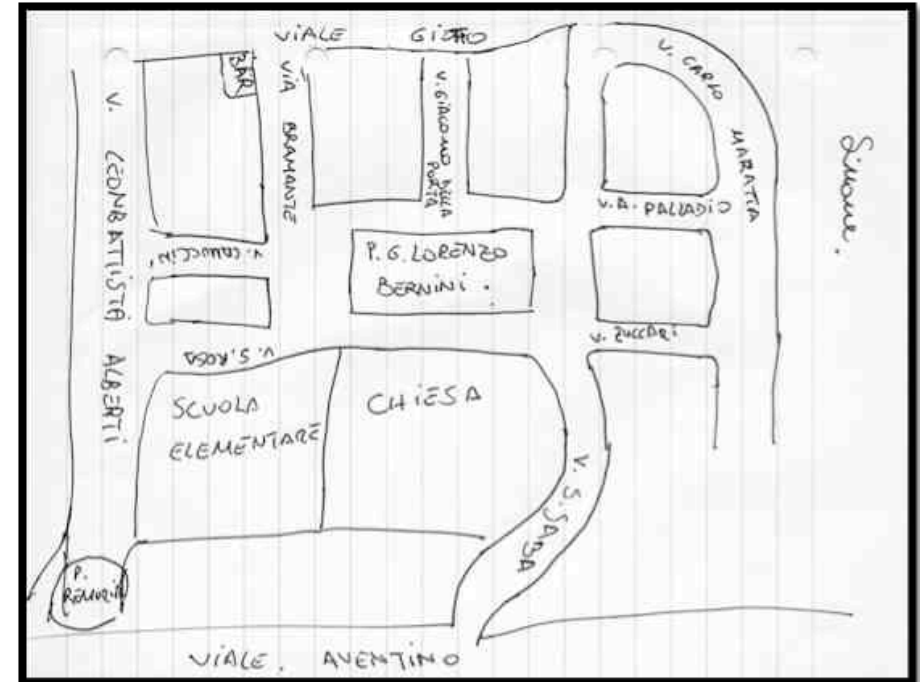


Cognitive Map 4: (Creator: Teenage Girls)

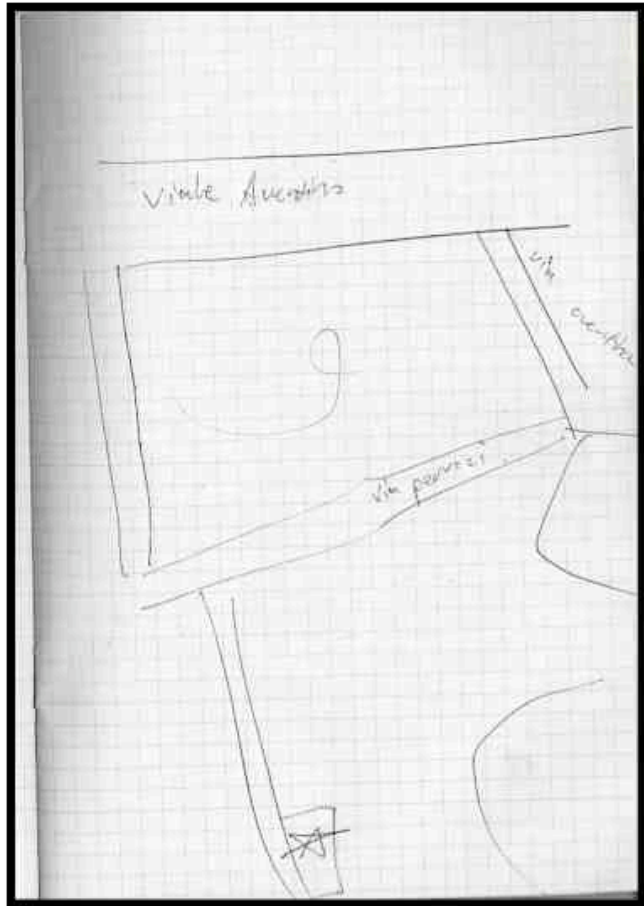
b. "Square" Maps



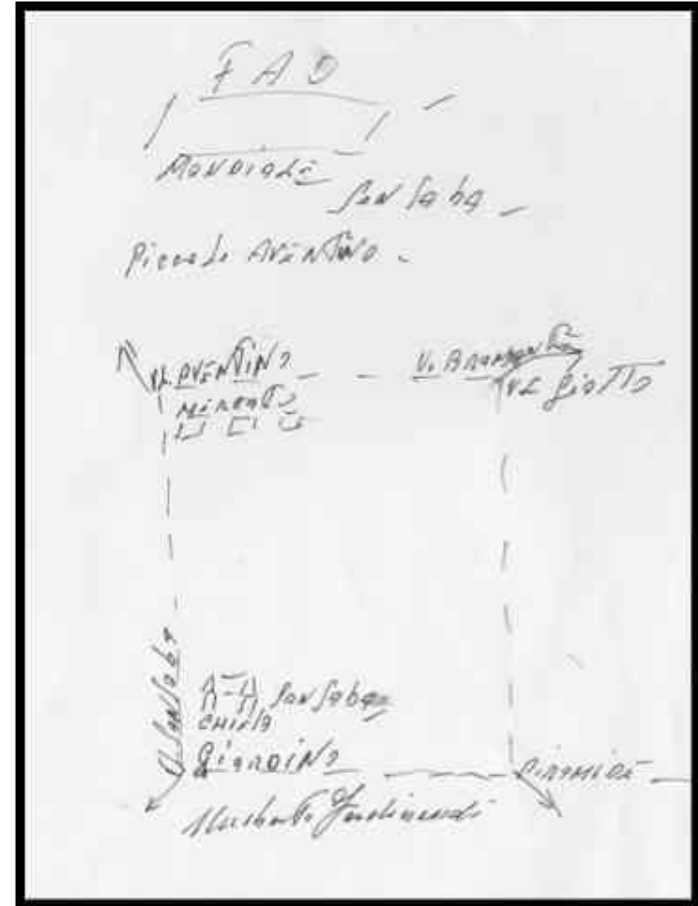
Cognitive Map 5: (Creator: Maria Teresa)



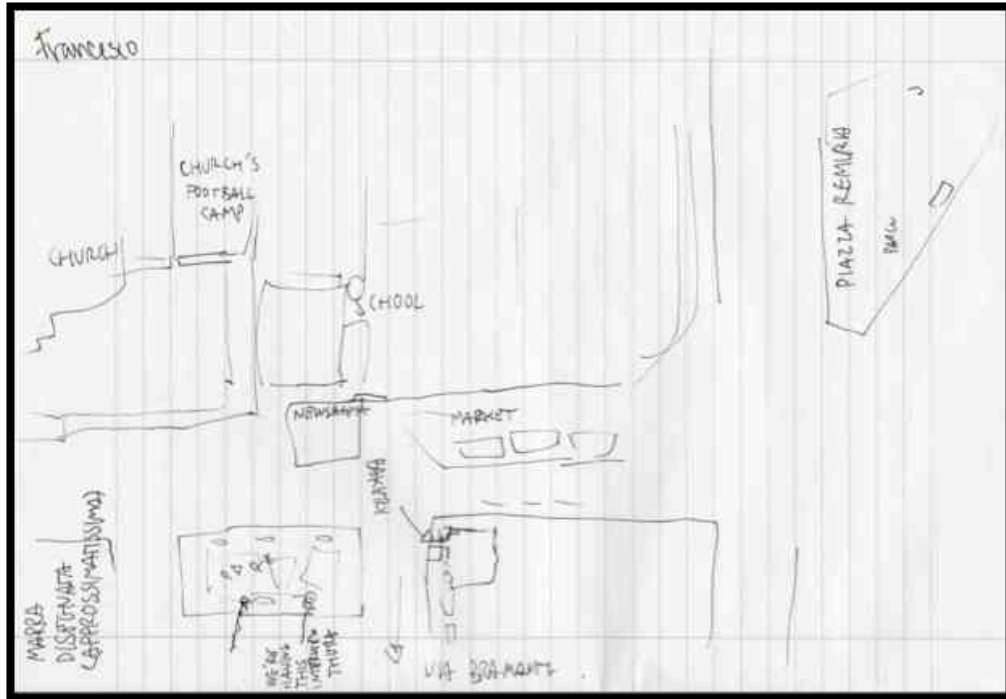
Cognitive Map 6: (Creator: Simone)



Cognitive Map 7: (Creator: David)

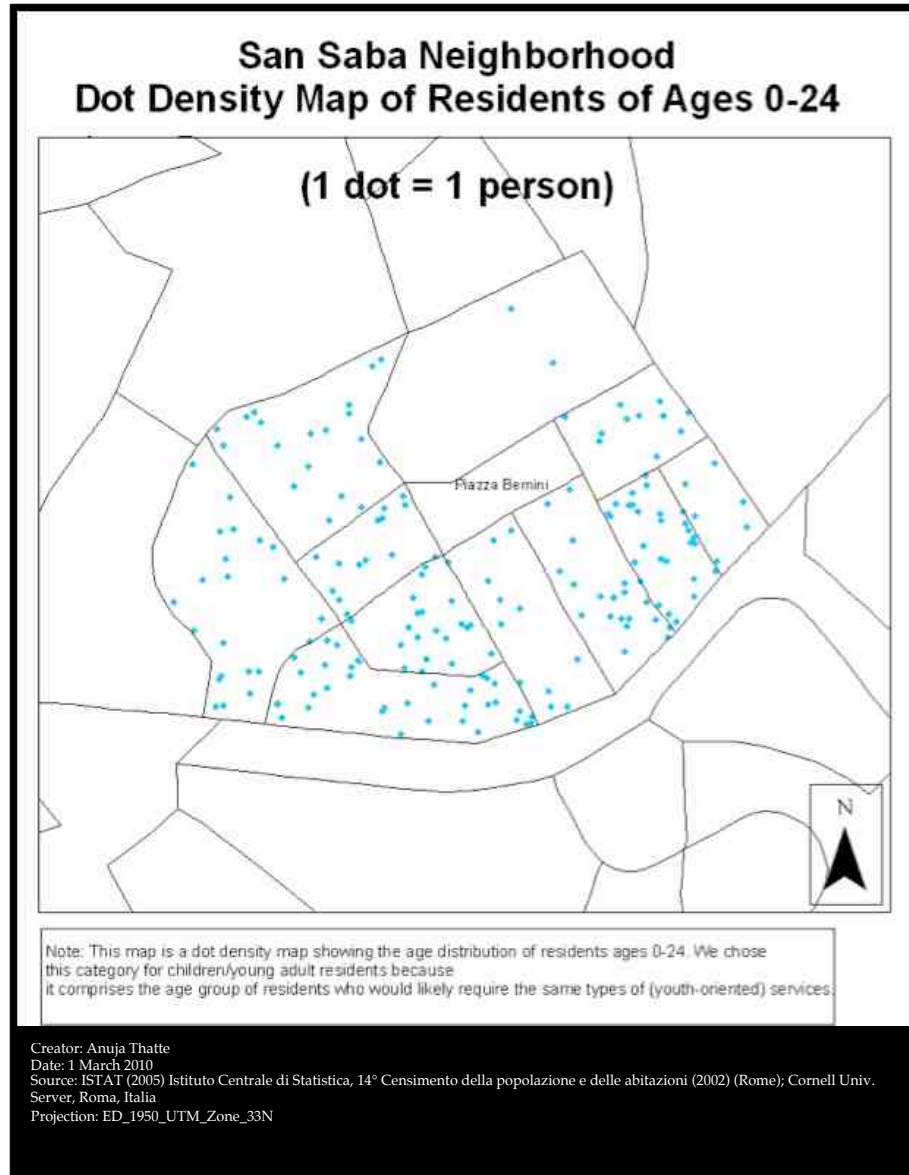


Cognitive Map 8: (Creator: Umberto)



Cognitive Map 9: (Creator: Francesco)

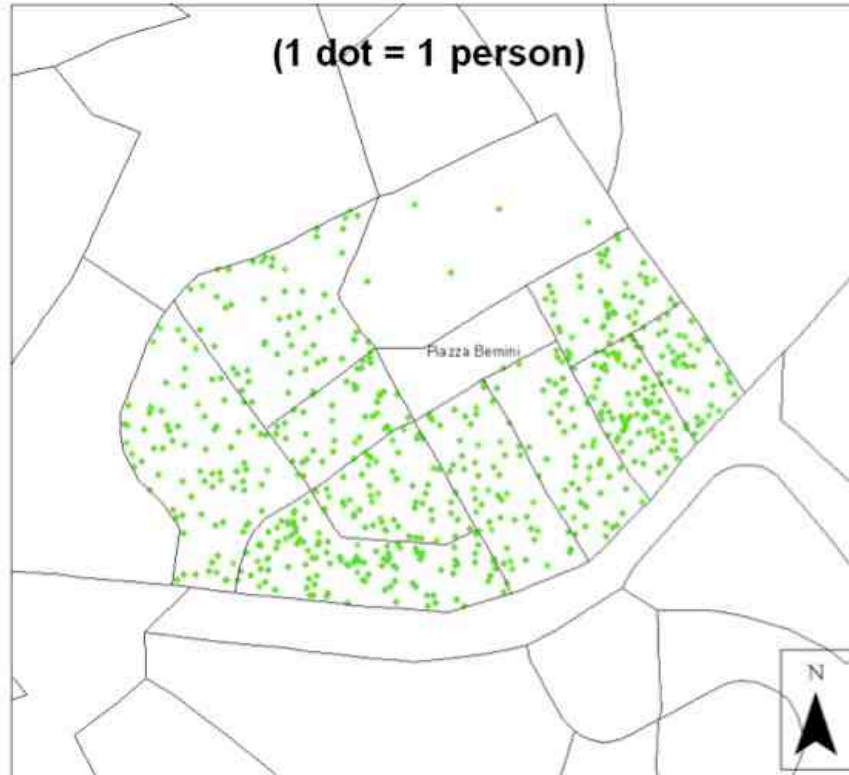
D. Supplementary GIS Maps



GIS Map 1

Description: As the tabular information showed, this map illustrates that San Saba has a relatively low population of children/young adults. However, geographically, they are quite evenly distributed throughout the neighborhood, which might reveal that many households have children that will one day inherit the titles to the houses in which they were brought up.

San Saba Neighborhood Dot Density Map of Residents of Ages 25-55



Note: This map is a dot density map showing the distribution of residents of ages 24-55. We chose this category for adult residents because it comprises the age group of residents who would likely be working/require the same types of services.

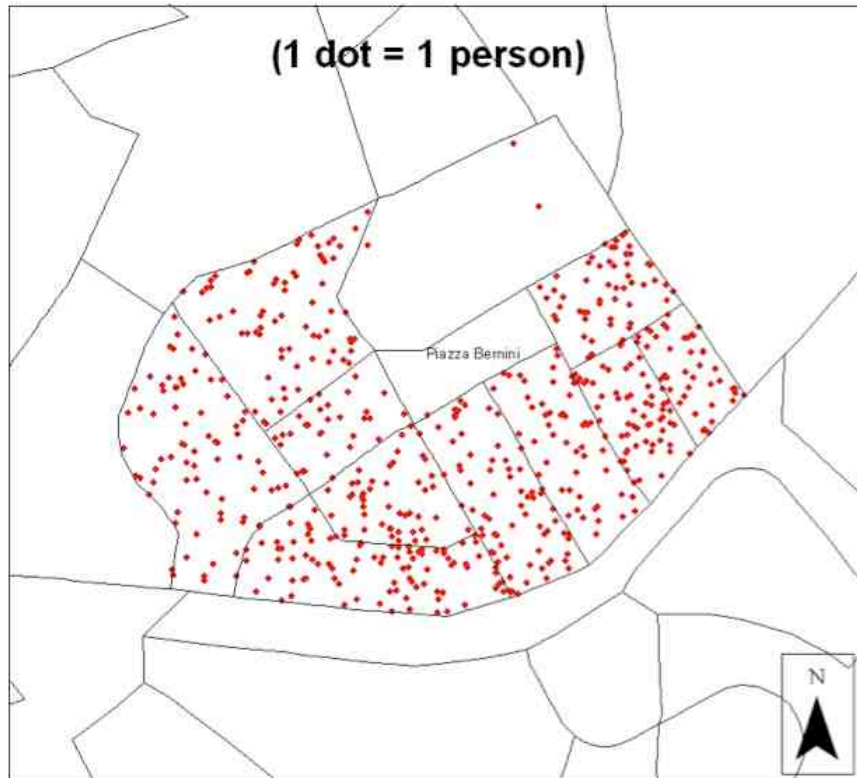
Creator: Anuja Thatte
Date: 1 March 2010
Source: ISTAT (2005) Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 14° Censimento della popolazione e delle abitazioni (2002) (Rome); Cornell Univ. Server, Roma, Italia
Projection: ED_1950_UTM_Zone_33N

GIS Map 2

Description: Similarly, this map shows the existence of a greater amount of adult/working age people. They are also quite evenly distributed throughout the neighborhood and are actually more numerous than elderly residents. This signals that this demographic group will largely replace elderly residents, likely ensuring that the elderly will continue to be a large demographic presence into the future, although younger generations will also be very much a part of the neighborhood.

San Saba Neighborhood Dot Density Map of Residents of Ages 55+

(1 dot = 1 person)



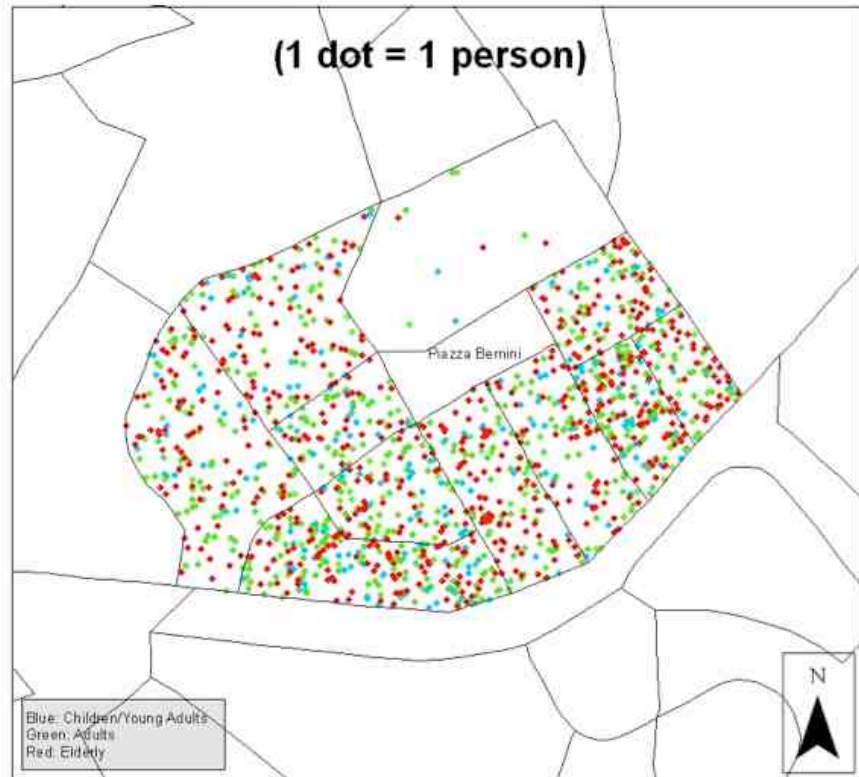
Note: This map is a dot density map showing the distribution of residents of ages 55 and over. We chose this category for elderly residents because it comprises the age group of residents who would likely require the same types of services. Particularly, at age 55, residents are eligible to be members of the "centro anziani."

Creator: Anuja Thatte
Date: 1 March 2010
Source: ISTAT (2005) Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 14° Censimento della popolazione e delle abitazioni (2002) (Rome); Cornell Univ. Server, Roma, Italia
Projection: ED_1950_UTM_Zone_33N

GIS Map 3

Description: This map shows the distribution of elderly residents in San Saba. It looks very similar to the previous map that shows the distribution of adult/working class residents. This confirms the inferences made from Table 1 and our interviews that lead us to believe that there is a large elderly presence in San Saba. As alluded, the elderly residents of San Saba tend to transmit their houses to successive generations; this likely means that the housing units of San Saba will stay within the same families, families that have a historically deep attachment to the community.

San Saba Neighborhood Dot Density Map of Residents' Age Distribution



Note: This map is a dot density map showing the age distribution of residents. We classified children/young adults as being aged 0-24, adults as being between the ages of 25-55, and elderly as being 55 and older.

Creator: Anuja Thatte
Date: 1 March 2010
Source: Palazzo Lab Server, Cornell Univ., Roma, Italia
Projection: ED_1950_UTM_Zone_33N
Dot Value: 1

GIS Map 3

Description: This map dot density amalgamates the preceding maps concerning age distribution and further confirms the demographic picture of San Saba as a neighborhood with predominantly adult/working age and elderly residents, but a likely upward trend in the population of children/young adults.

E. Parking Statistics and Density Ratios

CARS								
Street Type	Street	filled	empty	illegal	total legal spaces	total "real" spaces	ratio=filled/total legal	ratio=(filled+illegal)/total "real"
(A) single-lane side streets: residential	Via Carlo Maratta	13	2	1	15	16	0.87	0.88
	Via Bartolomeo Pinelli	11	4	0	15	15	0.73	0.73
	Via Baccio Pontelli	20	3	3	23	26	0.87	0.88
	Via Carlo Maderno	21	1	3	22	25	0.95	0.96
	Via Andrea Palladio	26	10	7	36	43	0.72	0.77
	Via Giacomo della Porta	23	5	5	28	33	0.82	0.85
	Via Giovanni Battista	9	4	9	13	22	0.69	0.82
	Via Vincenzo Camuccini	12	1	8	13	21	0.92	0.95
	Via Zuccari	19	1	4	20	24	0.95	0.96
	Via Annia Faustina	90	8	14	98	112	0.92	0.93
(B) single-lane central streets: mixed-use	Piazza Rumeria	36	7	3	64	67	0.56	0.58
	Via Porzio Flaminio	29	4	4	33	37	0.88	0.89
(C) two-way main streets: mixed-use	Via Glotto	73	58	4	131	135	0.56	0.57
	Via Bramante	29	8	0	37	37	0.78	0.78
	Via Ercole Rosa	15	3	3	18	21	0.83	0.86
	Via Lili Alberti	27	6	0	33	33	0.82	0.82

MOTORBIKES

Street Type	Street	filled	empty	Non-spaces	total legal spaces	total "real" spaces	ratio=filled/total legal	ratio=(filled+non-spaces)/total "real"
(A) single-lane side streets: residential	Via Carlo Maratta	12	7	0	19	19	0.63	0.63
	Via Bartolomeo Pinelli	0	0	5	0	5	ERROR	1
	Via Baccio Pontelli	3	2	2	5	7	0.6	0.71
	Via Carlo Maderno	3	2	1	5	6	0.6	0.67
	Via Andrea Palladio	0	0	1	0	1	ERROR	1
	Via Giacomo della Porta	2	3	0	5	5	0.4	0.4
	Via Giovanni Battista	0	0	0	0	0	ERROR	ERROR
	Via Vincenzo Camuccini	3	1	0	4	4	0.75	0.75
	Via Zuccari	0	0	6	0	6	ERROR	1
	Via Anna Faustina	28	18	7	46	53	0.61	0.66
(B) single-lane central streets: mixed-use	Piazza Rumeria	0	0	0	0	0	ERROR	ERROR
	Via Ponzio Flaminio	0	7	2	9	9	0	0.22
(C) two-way main streets: mixed-use	Via Giotto	0	0	2	0	2	ERROR	1
	Via Bramante	0	0	3	0	3	ERROR	1
	Via Ercole Rosa	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
	Via LB Alberti	4	1	0	5	5	0.8	0.8

F. Street-by-street Surveys

Type A: Single-lane Side Streets: Residential

	Via Federico Zuccari
Building Land Use	Private Residential
Institutions	none
Street Type	Side-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern:	Single-lane One-way direct Baccio Pontelli and Carlo Maratta parallel
Parking Type	
Car Parking	total legal spaces 20
Disabled Parking	filled none
Motorbike Parking	total spaces 0
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color other space delineation other line colors
Other painted lines	
Sidewalk	lanes width type collection bins cans
Trash	none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low- away warning moped/bicycle parking Two-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle 1 none none none 3
Graffiti	level description very minimal Only 3 cans of short words
Greenery	level description abundant Walk-in front gardens

	Via Baccio Pontelli
Building Land Use	Private Residential
Institutions	none
Street Type	Side-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern:	<p>lane type direction piazza access origin of access</p>
Parking Type	parallel
Car Parking	23
Disabled Parking	none
Motorbike Parking	5
Painted parking Lines	parallel and continuous line
Other painted lines	(south) blue, (north) none (garage entrances) striped divider markings, (mopeds) outlined spaces (garage entrances) yellow markings, (mopeds) white
Sidewalk	<p>lanes width type</p>
Trash	<p>collection bins cans</p>
Signage	<p>Pay-to-park info+low- away warning moped/bicycle parking Low-<i>away</i> warning disabled paseo carriage (on garages) yield triangle</p>
Graffiti	<p>level description level description</p>
Greenery	<p>abundant walled-in front gardens</p>

Building Land Use	Via Carlo Marzuffa
Institutions	Private Residential (2) Psychiatrists for infants (3A) Associazione Italiana Cultura Sportiva (4) Partito dei Comunisti Italiani
Street Type	Side-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern:	lane type direction plaza access origin of access
Parking Type	parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces filled
Disabled Parking	total spaces
Motorbike Parking	total spaces
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors
Sidewalk	lanes width type
Trash	collection bins cans
Signage	Pay-to-park info+tow-away warning moped/bicycle parking Tow-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle level level description
Graffiti	level
Greenery	level description
	15
	19
	parallel continuous lines (east) blue, (west) white over blue (trash) outlined squares, (disabled) outlined car spaces, (mopeds) outlined spaces (trash) yellow over blue, (disabled) yellow, (mopeds) white
	2 sides narrow continuous
	5
	none
	3
	2
	2
	none
	none
	none
	very minimal
	space
	none, except walked-in front gardens at corner of Federico Zuccati

	Via Bartolomeo Pinelli
Building Land Use	Private Residential
Institutions	none
Street Type	Side-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 1 parking
Traffic Pattern:	lane type direction piazza access origin of access
	Single-lane One-way through Andrea Palladio Carlo Maratta parallel
Parking Type	
Car Parking	total legal spaces 15
Disabled Parking	filled 1 empty
Motorbike Parking	total spaces 0
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color parallel continuous line double blue
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors (disabled) outlined car space (disabled) yellow
Sidewalk	lanes width type 1 side narrow continuous
Trash	collection bins cans none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low-away warning moped/bicycle parking Tow-away warning disabled 1 1 passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle none none
Graffiti	level description very minimal
Greenery	level description sparse flower boxes on fences

Via Andrea Palladio	
Building Land Use	Private Residential
Institutions	none
Street Type	Sid-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern:	lane type direction plaza access origin of access
Parking Type	Barcolano Piazza (west) parallel, (east) angled
Car Parking	total legal spaces 36
Disabled Parking	filled
Motorbike Parking	total spaces 0
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors
Sidewalk	lanes width type
Trash	collection bins cans
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low-away warning 2 moped/bicycle parking Low-away warning disabled 1 passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle 1
Graffiti	level description
Greenery	level description

Building Land Use	Via Giacomo della Porta	
Institutions	Private Residential	
Street Type	Side-Street	
Lanes	1 traffic, 2 parking	
Traffic Pattern:	lane type direction plaza access origin of access	
Parking Type	parallel	
Car Parking	total legal spaces	28
Disabled Parking	filled	none
Motorbike Parking	total spaces	5
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color	parallel continuous lines (west) half white, half blue, (east) blue
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors	(moped) outlined spaces, (unknown) U-shaped at dead-end (moped) white, (unknown) filled tailed white
Sidewalk	lanes width type	2 sides narrow continuous
Trash	collection bins cans	none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+tow-away warning moped/bicycle parking Tow-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle	none 3 1 1
Graffiti	level description	none limited wall space due to front fences and gardens
Greenery	level description	abundant walled-in front gardens, ivy growth over fences

		Via Giovanni Battista Piranesi
Building Land Use		Private Residential
Institutions		none
Street Type		Side Street
Lanes		1 traffic, 1 parking (1 illegal parking)
Traffic Pattern:	lane type direction plaza access origin of access	Single-lane One-way through Vincenzo Camuccini Viak Cioho
Parking Type		parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces	13
Disabled Parking	filled	1 filled
Motorbike Parking	total spaces	0
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color	(west) parallel continuous line, (illegal east) none (west) blue, (illegal east) none
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors	(disabled) continued car space (disabled) yellow
Sidewalk	lanes width type	2 sides narrow (half occupied by parked cars) continuous
Trash	collection bins cans	none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low- away warning moop/d/bicycle parking Tow-away warning disabled piano cartahile (on garages) yield triangle	none none none none none none
Graffiti	level	low
Greenery	level description	space walled-in front gardens on one side

	Via Vincenzo Camuccini
Building Land Use	Privata Residential
Institutions	Scuola di Pittura
Street Type	Side-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 1 parking, (1 illegal parking)
Traffic Patterns:	lane type direction piazza access origin of access
Parking Type	parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces 13
Disabled Parking	filled 1 empty
Motorbike Parking	total spaces 4
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color other space delineation other line colors
Other painted lines	lanes width type
Sidewalk	collection bins cans narrow (occupied by parked cars) continuous
Trash	none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low- away warning motorcycle parking Tow-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle 3 1 1
Graffiti	level very low
Greenery	level medium Walked-in front gardens

	Via Amina Franzina
Building Land Use	Private Residential
Institutions	none
Street Type	Side-Street
Lanes	1 traffic, 1 parking
Traffic Pattern:	lane type direction piazza access origin of access
Parking Type	parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces 98
Disabled Parking	filled 46
Motorbike Parking	total spaces
Painted parking Lines	Car space delineation car line color
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors
Sidewalk	lanes width type
Trash	collection bins cans 12
Signage	Pay-to-park info+tow-away warning moped/bicycle parking Tow-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle 4 2 1 1 9
Graffiti	level description none varks medium at end with Giotto, decreases to minimal for vast majority, none at end with Via San Saba
Greenery	level description varks walked-in front gardens on Giotto end, none for a stretch in the middle, walk-off front gardens and ivy growth over fences on Via San Saba end

Type B: Single-lane Central Streets: Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial

Building Land Use	Piazza Bernini
Institutions	Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial (2) II into formato (3) Libreria (5) Super Alimentari (2) Azienda Pubblica Alimentari Servizi (4) Azienda Pubblica) Carni Fresche Copiaoni Central Street around Piazza Bernini
Streets Type	1 traffic, 2 parking Single-Lane One-way parallel
Lanes	Parallel and continuous lines blue
Traffic Pattern	(disabled) confined car space, (trash) outlined squares (disabled) yellow, (trash) yellow
Parking Type	2 sides (residential and piazza) narrow, (along church walls and stores) medium continuous
Painted parking lines	minimal, but evidence of state intervention some on residential side, large swaths of school walls painted over
Other painted lines	abundant Tree-lined piazza, grassy piazza, walk-in front gardens, ivy growth over fences
Sidewalk	
Trash	
Signage	
Graffiti	
Greenery	

		Piazza Rameria
Building Land Use		Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial
Institutions		none
Street Type		Central Street
Lanes		around Piazza Rameria
Traffic Pattern	lane type direction	1 traffic, 2 parking
Parking Type		Single-Lane
Car Parking	total legal spaces	One-way
Disabled Parking		parallel
Motorbike Parking	total spaces	none
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation car line color	Parallel and continuous lines
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors	blue
Shoulder	lanes width type	none, (trash) outlined squares (trash) yellow
Trash	collection bins cans	2 sides wide contiguous
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low-away warning moped/bicycle parking Low-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle	none
Grffiti	level description	minimal, but evidence of state intervention none on residential side, large swaths of school walls painted over
Greenery	level description	abundant Tree-lined street, tree-lined piazza (more dense than piazza berm), no grass, ivy growth over walls

	Via Pozzino Flaminio	
Building Land Use	Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial	
Institutions	(18) Associazione Culturale Tartalibera (day care) (2) Casartigiani	
Street Type	Central Street completes loop around Church/Scuola	
Lanes	1 traffic, 2 parking	
Traffic Pattern	lane type	Single-Lane
	direction	One-way
Parking Type		parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces	33
Disabled Parking		none
Motorbike Parking	total spaces	9
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation	none
	car line color	none
Other painted lines	other space delineation	(trash) outlined squares
	other line colors	(trash) yellow
Sidewalk	lanes	2 sides
	width	wide
	type	(south) continuous, (north) break for a garage
Trash	collection bins	4
	cans	none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low-away warning	1
	moped/bicycle parking	none
	Toe-away warning	none
	disabled	none
	passo carrabile (on garages)	1
	yield triangle	none
Graffiti	level	high
	description	large colorful words, some with political/nationalist messages, along school walls
Greenery	level	abundant
	description	Tree-lined street, walled-in gardens, ivy growth over fences

Type C: Two-way Main Streets: Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial

	Via San Saba
Building Land Use	Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial
Institutions	(52) Cafeteria (28) Pizzeria, Angelo e Diaroli (24) Teatro dell'Artificio
Street Type	Main Street
Lanes	Northern entrance route 2 traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern	Double-lane Two-way parallel
Parking Type	parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces
Disabled Parking	none
Motorbike Parking	total spaces
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation car line color
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors
Sidewalk	lanes width type
Trash	collection bins cans
Graffiti	level description
Greenery	level description
	parallel line with breaks for teatro and garage entrance blue (disabled) outlined car space (disabled) yellow 2 sides medium continuous none none very minimal a few words medium Tree-lined street

		Via Bramante
Building Land Use		Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial
Institutions		(7+9) Catholic Church Bramante
Street Type		Main Street
Lanes		Southern entrance route 2-traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern	lane type direction	Double-lane Two-way
Parking Type		parallel
Car Parking	total legal spaces	37
Disabled Parking		none
Motorbike Parking	total spaces	0
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation car line color	parallel line with breaks for entrances to housing courtyards blue
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors	none none
Sidewalk	lanes width type	2-steps narrow continuous
Trash	collection bins cans	none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+low-away warning moped/bicycle parking Low-away warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle pedestrian crossings bus	none none none none none none none
Graffiti	level description	low a few scribbles near Viale Gioglio
Greenery	level description	medium walked-in front gardens on one side, ivy growth over fences

	Via L.B. Alberti	
Building Land Use	Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial	
Institutions	(23) Consegno a domicilio (alimentari) (5-7) Studio Podologico Ramona Russo (7) Eurospetti (dry cleaners)	
Street Type	Main Street Eastern entrance route	
Lanes	2 traffic, 2 parking Double-lane Two-way	
Traffic Pattern	lane type direction	parallel
Parking Type	total legal spaces	33
Car Parking	total spaces	5
Disabled Parking		none
Motorbike Parking		parallel line with breaks for driveways to private housing behind
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation car line color	blue
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors	(trash) outlined squares (trash) yellow
Sidewalk	lanes width type	2 sides wide
Trash	collection bins cans	break for driveway entrance into private housing
Signage	Pay-to-park info+two-way warning nope/bicycle parking Two-way warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle pedestrian crossings bus	none none none none none none none
Graffiti	level description	low a few scribbles near Viale Giusto
Greenery	level description	medium Tree-lined street, ivy growth over fences

		Via Sabator Rosa
Building Land Use		Mixed Residential/Light-Commercial
Institutions		(3) Al Cafarelo Ristorante/Pizzeria (6) Circolo di San Sabu Aventilio Mianit Ezio Gasperini
Street Type		Main Street complete eastern entrance route
Lanes		2 traffic, 2 parking
Traffic Pattern	lane type direction	Double-lane Two-way
Parking Type		(north) parallel, (south) front-in
Car Parking	total legal spaces	
Disabled Parking		none
Motorbike Parking	total spaces	
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation car line color	(north) parallel continuous line, (south) outlined individual spaces blue
Other painted lines	other space delineation other line colors	none none
Sidewalk	lanes width type	2 sides wide to very wide concrete
Trash	collection bins cans	none none
Signage	Pay-to-park info+time-away warning mop-e/bicycle parking Time-away warning disabled piano curbside (on garages) yield triangle pedestrian crossings benches level	none none none none none none none none medium
Graffiti	description level	a few scribbles on backs of market stalls abundant
Greenery	description	walled-in school yard with grand trees, flower boxes aligned with restaurant outdoor seating

Via Ercole Rosa	
Building Land Use	Mixed Residential/Light Commercial
Institutions	(6) Unknown Name (auto shop)
Street Type	Main Street
Lanes	over extension of eastern entrance
Traffic Pattern	2 traffic, 3 parking
Parking Type	Double-lane
Car Parking	Two-way
Disabled Parking	(north) most parallel, (south) first half front-in, second half parallel (3 sides of dead end) front-in
Motorbike Parking	18
Painted parking lines	Car space delineation car line color
Other painted lines	Car space delineation other space delineation other line colors
Sidewalk	lanes width type
Trash	collection bins cans
Signage	Pay-to-park info+two-way warning moped/bicycle parking Two-way warning disabled passo carrabile (on garages) yield triangle pedestrian crossings bus
Graffiti	level description
Greenery	level description

Type D: Pedestrian Staircases

	Via Francesco Barromini	Via Andrea Palladio	Via Giacomo della Porta
Land Use	Long and wide curving staircase with railing	two short straight staircases with flowerbed between	two short straight staircases with flowerbed between, each include handrailing
Street Type	Pedestrian staircase Southern entrance route	Pedestrian staircase Southern entrance route	Pedestrian staircase Southern entrance route
Trash	none	none	none
Signage	none	none	none
Graffiti Levels	level very high	medium	medium
Greenery	walls covered completely none	big "Ti Amo" on sides of stairs themselves flowerbed between staircases	flowerbed between staircases