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Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo

A Neighborhood with Untapped Potential

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Part I.

Introduction

Introduction

Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo is a neighborhood with a number of conflicting identities. Outsiders often label it as the area at the end of the Metro Line B, or the home of Rome’s maximum security prison. It is also home to immigrant communities, as well as a contingent of people whose self-built residences have been passed on through generations. These different perspectives sometimes complement each other and sometimes clash. Ultimately, they amount to a multidimensional community that is more complex than it first appears. Throughout this study, we refer to the study area as Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo or, more simply, Rebibbia.

History

Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo is on Rome’s periphery (**Figure 1**) and is linked to the city center by Metro Line B. **Figure 2** offers a plan view of the neighborhood, indicating the primary regions of focus for this analysis. The large rectangular structure to the northeast is the Rebibbia prison. The area directly to the west of the prison is composed of a lattice-like street layout; the area to the southeast has greenery and sports facilities; and the area to the southwest is privately developed.¹ Technically, the true Rebibbia is the area labeled “A” and the area labeled “B” is a part of Ponte Mammolo.

Ponte Mammolo is inside the 5th municipality of Rome and is named after the famous Roman bridge known as pons mammeus. (**Figure 3**).

¹ Piano Regolatore Generale. Rep. Comune Di Roma, 19 Mar. 2003. Web. 8 Apr. 2012. <http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/images/stories/uo_urban/prg_adottato/I1.pdf?phpMyAdmin=blg01acLWeiPPYkyOEv8gww3ee>.

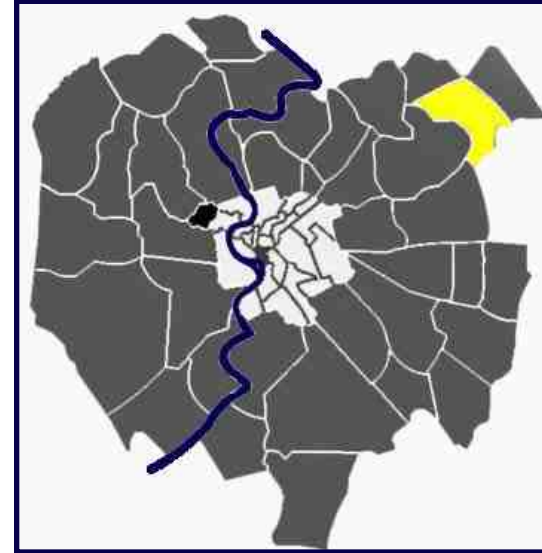


Figure 1: Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo Location in Rome
(Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/18/Ponte_Mammolo.png/250px-Ponte_Mammolo.png)



Figure 2: Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo Study Area Boundary
(Source: Google Maps and Adobe Photoshop courtesy of Brandon Taylor)

This title comes from Mammea, the wife of Emperor Alexander Severus (r. 222-235 AD).² The current bridge was rebuilt in 1871 on a site 400 meters south of the original one, because in 1849, the French blew up the bridge to prevent Garibaldi from leading troops across it in the battle over the Roman Republic.³ The name “Rebibbia” comes from Scipio Rebiba, an Italian cardinal who supposedly lived in a grand estate in the region surrounding Ponte Mammolo during the mid-16th century.⁴ Henceforth, we use the terms “Rebibbia” and “Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo” interchangeably to encompass the entire survey region shown in



Figure 3: Chemical Plant Located Along Bridge Mammolo
(Source: <http://www.romasparita.eu/foto-roma-sparita/23701/ponte-mammolo-5>)

Figure 2. In the 1st and 2nd centuries BCE, rustic villas and extensive mining activity characterized the area that now comprises the 5th municipality. Expansion continued during the Imperial Age, when Rome was at a population high and expanding outwards towards the periphery. However, the area was abandoned after a series of invasions and exten

² Ierardi, Mario. “La Borgata Di Ponte Mammolo E I Quartieri Limitrofi.” Portale Del Quartiere Ponte Mammolo, Roma. Portali Di Roma. Web. 8 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.pontemammolo.portalidiroma.it/storia/index.htm>>.

³ Ponte Mammolo Antico.” Strutture Antiche. Roma Tiburtina, 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <http://www.romatiburtina.it/sa_sa_ponte_mammolo_antico.aspx>.

⁴ “Quartieri Del V Municipio Di Roma - Gruppo Casale De’Pazzi, Rebibbia, Ponte Mammolo, Poderosa.” Roma Tiburtina. Roma Tiburtina, 2012. Web. 10 Apr. 2012.



Figure 4: Aerial View of Bridge Mammolo
(Source: <http://www.romasparita.eu/foto-roma-sparita/34743/ponte-mammolo-6>)

sive population decline around the 6th century. Hence, the suburban development we know of today comes mainly from the repopulation that occurred after the unification of Italy.⁵

Much of Rebibbia’s ‘new’ development began in the 1920s and was largely spontaneous with no plans.⁶ The neighborhood first developed with the prison as its core, the construction of which began in 1938 on largely undeveloped land. Expansion subsequently moved southwards towards Via Casal de’ Pazzi and the central Rome.⁷ However, remnants of the ancient past still define the neighborhood’s current state. Via Tiburtina, which runs from East to West, historically connected Rome to the Adriatic Sea. The river Aniene is an ancient waterway that was used as both a water source and as a means of transport for building materials like tuff and travertine.⁸

⁵ “La Storia E I Quartieri.” Roma Capitale Municipio V. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.municipioromacine.it/storia-e-quartieri.html>>.

⁶ “Quartieri Del V Municipio Di Roma - Gruppo Casale De’Pazzi, Rebibbia, Ponte Mammolo, Poderosa.” Roma Tiburtina. Roma Tiburtina, 2012. Web. 10 Apr. 2012.

⁷ Ierardi, Mario. “La Borgata Di Ponte Mammolo E I Quartieri Limitrofi.” Portale Del Quartiere Ponte Mammolo, Roma. Portali Di Roma. Web. 8 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.pontemammolo.portalidiroma.it/storia/index.htm>>.

⁸ “Ponte Mammolo Antico.” Strutture Antiche. Roma Tiburtina, 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2012.

The area is also rich in archeological value. Along Via Casal de' Pazzi, there are reports of an ancient Roman circular mausoleum that was still visible in aerial photos of 1934 (**Figure 4**). Excavations in the area unearthed an ancient *necropolis* (burial ground) with a clay sarcophagus.⁹ Further, in 1982, at the end of Via Emanuelle Paterno di Sessa, at the edge of the Parco Aguzzano, researchers found the remains of “Ville Romane,” including elaborate mosaic floors dating to the first century.

Two major arteries in the neighborhood are Via Tiburtina (blue) and Via Casal de' Pazzi (red), the former being a main transit hub and the latter being the center of the main commercial area in the neighborhood. Via Tiburtina houses the metro station, parking space, and major industrial activity. Via Casal de' Pazzi is named for the famous house that stands at the corner between Via Zanardini and Via Nomentana, which dates

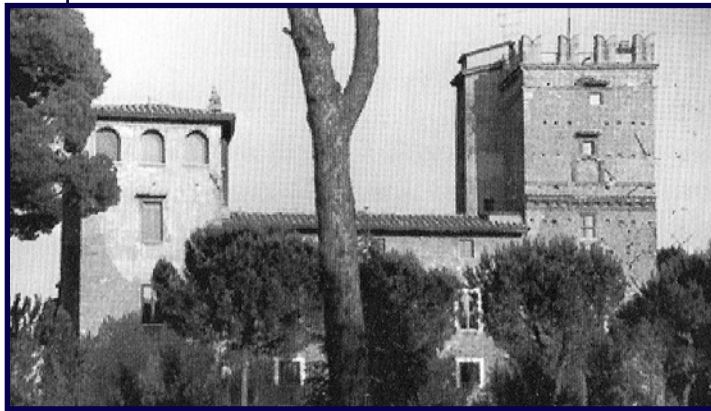


Figure 5: Medieval Complex of Casal de' Pazzi
(Source: <http://www.romasparita.eu/foto-roma-sparita/26150/casal-de-pazzi-7>)

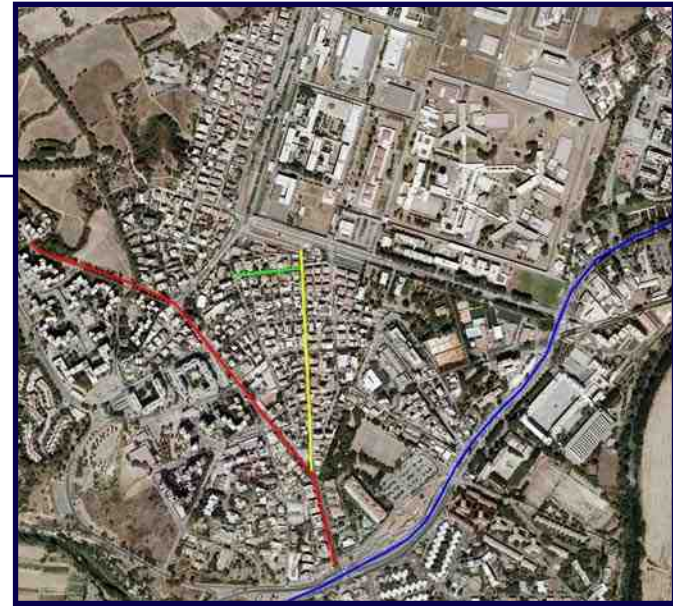


Figure 6: Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo Major Arteries
(Source: Google Maps and Adobe Photoshop courtesy of Brandon Taylor)

from the 13th century, when it was flanked by two towers (**Figure 5**). It was occupied by the Pazzi family during the pontificate of Sixtus IV.¹⁰ Also important are Via Francesco Selmi (yellow) and Via Giuseppe Belucci (green), which are main axes for the internal area of the region. In 1998, the Commune di Roma reported that Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo had 8,526 inhabitants, a built volume of 1,426,256 cubic meters, and 103 inhabitants per hectare (although this total area is slightly different than the area of analysis for this study). The institution’s analysis found that 20.4% of buildings in the region were one story high, 24.5% were two stories high, 21.4% were three stories high, 16.4% were four stories high, 8.5% were five stories high, and 8.5% were greater than five stories high. 45.6% of buildings were in optimal condition, 46.3% were considered

⁹ Ierardi, Mario. “La Borgata Di Ponte Mammolo E I Quartieri Limitrofi.” Portale Del Quartiere Ponte Mammolo, Roma. Portali Di Roma. Web. 8 Apr. 2012.

¹⁰ “La Storia E I Quartieri.” Roma Capitale Municipio V. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.municipioro-macinque.it/storia-e-quartieri.html>>.



Figure 7: Street View of Bridge Mammolo
 (Source: <http://www.romasparita.eu/foto-roma-sparita/34743/ponte-mammolo-6>)

“good”, 0.1% were considered “bad”, and 5.3% were deemed “precarious”.¹¹ Our study provides another assessment of these sorts of factors and examines some of the changes currently being implemented in the region.



Figure 8: View of Tramway at the Intersection of Casal de' Pazzi and Via Tiburtina
 (Source: <http://www.romasparita.eu/foto-roma-sparita/23689/via-casal-de-pazzi-6>)

¹¹ Piano Regolatore Generale. Rep. Commune Di Roma, 19 Mar. 2003. Web. 8 Apr. 2012.



Figure 9: Street View of Raffaele Majetti, the southern border to the Rebibbia Prison
 (Source: <http://www.romasparita.eu/foto-roma-sparita/23694/via-raffaele-majetti>)

Methodology

The region defined as the ‘study area’ for this analysis is the one bounded by via Tiburtina to the East, via Casal de’ Pazzi and via Emanuele Paterno di Sessa to the Southwest, the Parco Regionale Urbano di Aguzzano to the Northwest, and via Raffaele Majetti to the North. This study area is divided into six regions (**Figure 10**). Area 1 extends eastwards from via Luigi Speroni to via Bartolo Longo, and south towards via Giovanni Tagliere. Area 2 is bounded by Via Emanuele Paterno di Sessa on its western side, via Casal de’ Pazzi to the south, Via Bartolo Longo to the east, and Via Giovanni Tagliere to the north. Area 3 is the section within via Bartolo Longo, via Casal de’ Pazzi, and via Giuseppe Bellucci. Area 4 extends from via Giuseppe Bellucci to via Francesco Selmi. Area 5 spans from via Francesco Selmi to via Giacomo Ciamician, and Area 6 extends from via dell’Elettrodotto to via Casal de’ Pazzi and via Tiburtina. After a preliminary walk-through of the entire area, the segments were surveyed between 10:00 and 14:00 over the nine-week period between February 2, 2012 through April 12, 2012.

Land use and typology maps were created using survey data and templates from the AutoCAD database. A total of 30 census tracts of the

Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo area were also examined. When possible, conclusions related to the typology and land use of specific buildings were confirmed by speaking to local residents. Each building in the study area was assigned a number and classified according to typology, land use, and maintenance quality. The number of stories of each building was also recorded. The number of stories of each building was also recorded. Buildings were evaluated and photographed over the span of 3 weeks.

Land use categories included Residential Multi-family, Residential Single-family, Mixed-use, Commercial use, Public Services, and Civic space. The possible typological classifications were Developer-built, Self-built, Casa Colonica, Public Development, and Private Development. Maintenance was assessed by considering four subcategories, for which a building received a ranking from 1 to 5. A score of 5 indicated “outstanding,” 4 indicated “very good,” 3 indicated “average,” 2 indicated “fair”, and 1 indicated a “poor” rating. The first category was structural quality, which evaluated the apparent stability of the building’s foundation. The second was surface quality, which encompassed the presence or absence of cracks in the plaster and the upkeep of the walls themselves. The third was paint quality, which assessed the upkeep of the paint coating on the building. (Unpainted structures received a 1.) The fourth was quality of fixtures, for which points would be deducted if a building had maintenance problems such as rotting shutters, rusting fences, and broken windowpanes. The four scores were averaged to obtain an “Average Maintenance” score for each building, and these scores were averaged to obtain a regional “Average Maintenance” score. Regional scores were compared, and standard error was calculated for each area. See Maintenance Examples on page 10.

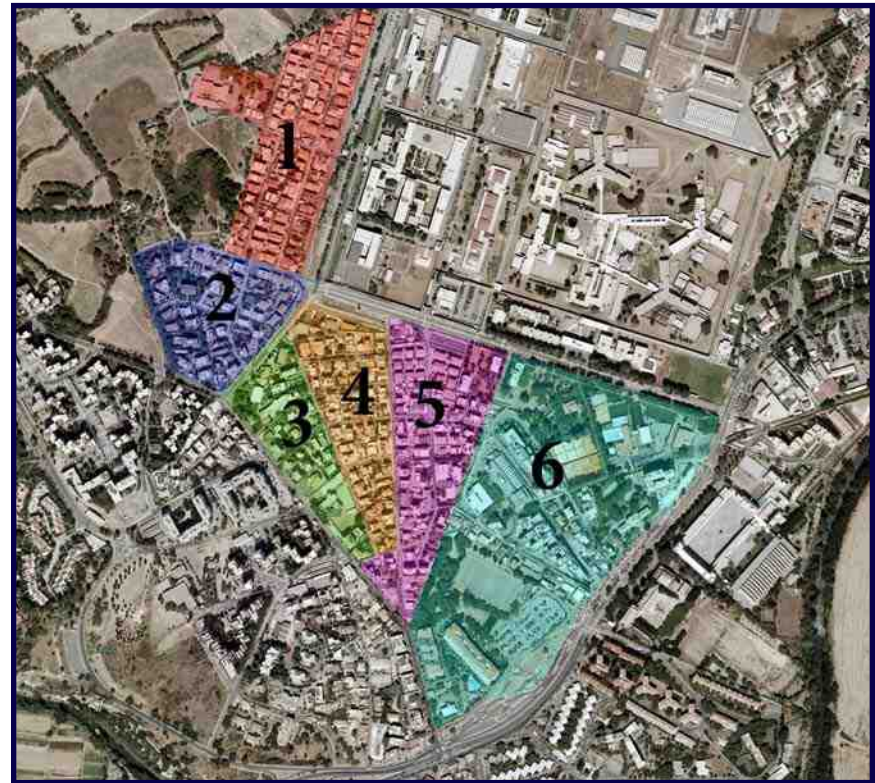


Figure 10: Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo Group Sections 1-6
(Source: Google Maps and Adobe Photoshop courtesy of Brandon Taylor)

In addition, various characteristics of each street were noted. These data were primarily descriptive, encompassing factors such as street type, sidewalk conditions, traffic intensity, cars and motorcycle parking, the presence of vegetation, noise level, sound sources, and the presence of people. Three different types of streets were established: two-lane streets, one-lane streets, and pedestrian walkways.

Between February 27 and March 1, 2012, informal interviews were conducted with 20 neighborhood residents who were available on the street, in bars, and in community centers. Questions included general inquiries such as the geographical boundaries of the area considered “Rebibbia”

MAINTENANCE EXAMPLES

Average Rating of 5	Average Rating of 4	Average Rating of 3	Average Rating of 2	Average Rating of 1
				

Photos courtesy of Maria Huertas and Brandon Taylor.

and the area considered “Ponte Mammolo,” as well as more personal questions touching on issues like family history and visions for the future of the neighborhood. Willing interviewees were also asked to draw Lynch maps of the Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo area (See pages 51-55). Between February 27 and March 1, 2012, informal interviews were conducted with 20 neighborhood residents who were available on the street, in bars, and in community centers. Questions included general inquiries such as the geographical boundaries of the area considered “Rebibbia”

and the area considered “Ponte Mammolo,” as well as more personal questions touching on issues like family history and visions for the future of the neighborhood. On March 15, 2012 former prison guard superintendent Angelo Zaccagnino, and Prison Director Carmelo Cantone, were interviewed at Palazzo Lazzaroni, via dei Barbieri 6, 00186 Roma in order to provide further insight into the institution’s relationship with the neighborhood.

Part II.

Data and Results

Land Use

In order to compare sections with one another and eventually with the entire neighborhood, each area was studied individually. Figure X depicts the general land use of Rebibbia and the six areas into which the neighborhood was divided. The survey identified seven land use categories, including Residential Single-family, Residential Multi-family, Commercial use, Mixed-use, Civic space, Public Services, and Green space. Each of the six areas displayed different land use patterns.

It is important to note that Areas 1 and 2 are located furthest from the metro station and the main road, via Tiburtina, whereas Area 6 has the metro as its western boundary and via Tiburtina as its southernmost boundary. During the course of our site visits, it became apparent that the land use patterns of each area differed greatly depending on their distance from the metro station and the main roads. Furthermore, the neighborhood lacks any significant civic space such as the large piazzas that are often found throughout other parts of Rome.

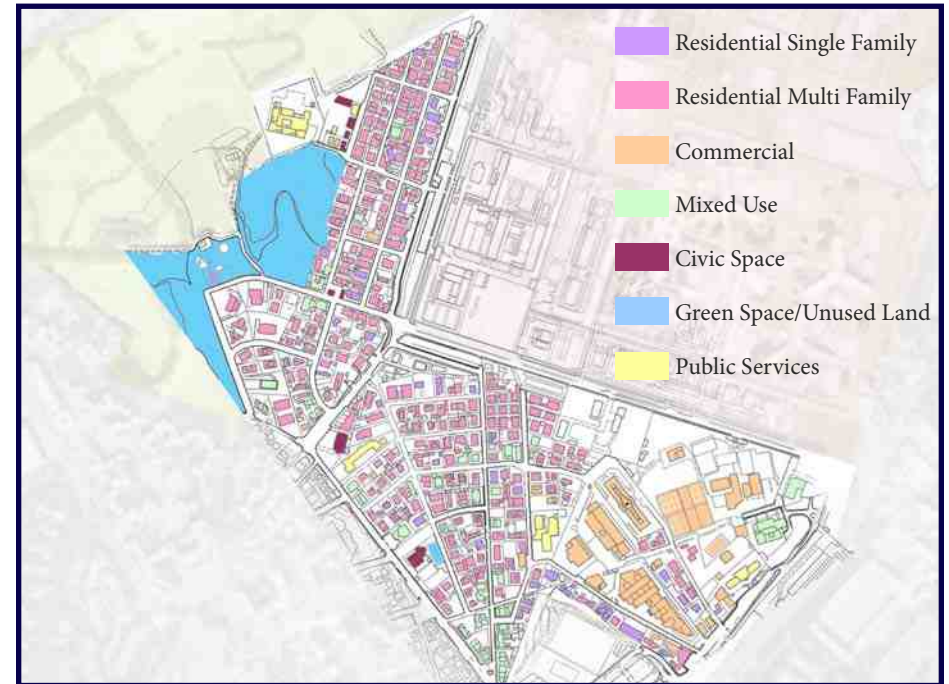


Figure 11: Land Use Map

(Source: AutoCAD and Adobe Photoshop courtesy of Robert Rinaldo)

Area 1



Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

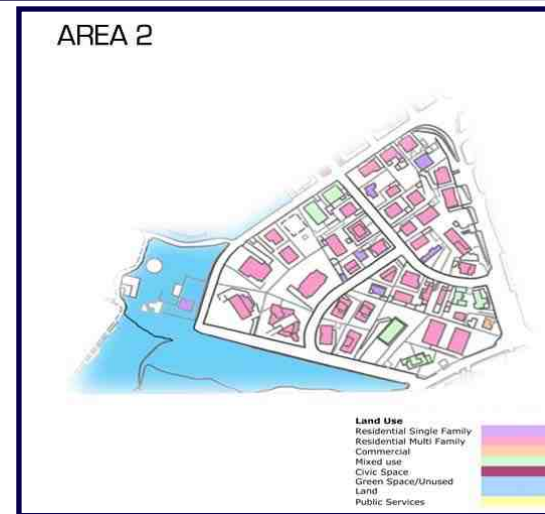
With 117 built structures, Area 1 is the most densely populated region in the survey territory. Located to the north of the site, Area 1's boundaries consist of the adjacent prison to the west and the park to the north and west. This section of the neighborhood is considered to be the "true" Rebibbia by residents that live in the area. The land use in the area is categorized as Residential Multi-family, Single-family, Mixed-use, Civic space, and Public Service buildings.

A public elementary school is located at the northern corner of the site (identified in the survey as a Public Service building). Adjacent to the school, the only single family house in the area was identified, and happened to be an informal shack. Seven buildings were identified as Mixed-Use, which mainly consisted of small bars, pizzerias,

or grocery stores on the street level floor of a self-built apartment complex. Five civic structures and buildings were also identified, including a monument in remembrance of Pier Paolo Pasolini, a theatre, a playground, and decrepit social gathering facilities. Two main commercial buildings are also located in the area, a small supermarket and a yoga center. 101 buildings were designated as Residential Multi-family Housing, composing 86% of the total land use in Area 1. These buildings varied in size, ranging from two-story-high houses to eight-story-high buildings.

The Aguzzano Park is an essential part of the area. During the surveying hours, it was evident that people who use this area regularly. The green area is popular for walking dogs and for children playing. However, the park itself is undergoing major changes, including the recent demolition of a squatter settlement. The future of this space within the community is uncertain.

Area 2

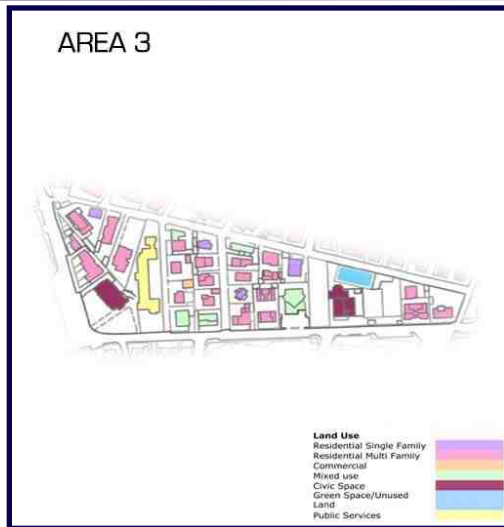


Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

Area 2 is likewise considered to be a part of the “true” Rebibbia by local community members. Located in the northwest region of the site, its boundaries include the Aguzzano Park to the north and west, via Bartolo Longo to the east, and via Casal de’ Pazzi to the south.

The area is characterized by a high density of residential dwellings. When surveying the area, there was no evidence of public buildings, services, or civic spaces. However, in contrast to Area 1, Area 2 displayed a larger sample of single-family housing units, comprising 12% of the total land use. Mixed-use buildings also account for 12%. Of the total 49 buildings in the area, only two were entirely devoted to commercial uses: a gas station and a dentist office. Finally, 80% of buildings were Residential Multi-family units. Nevertheless, multi-family residences in Area 2 differed greatly from the multi-family housing in Area 1. Area 2 displayed a higher number of developer-built residential apartment complexes, with five of these being gated.

Area 3

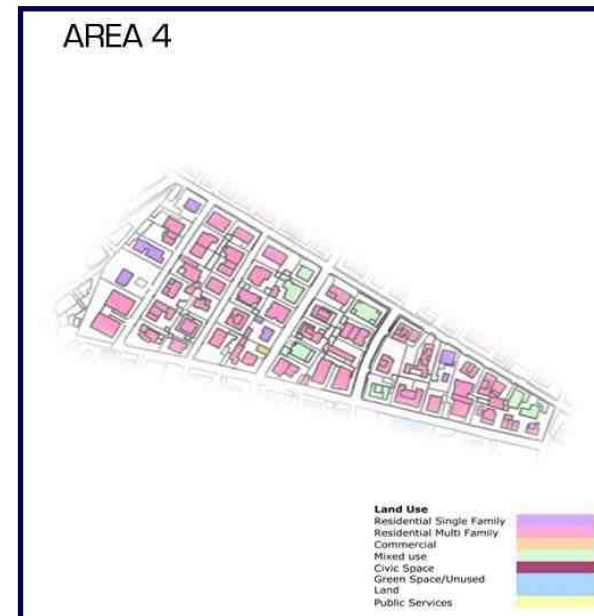


Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

Area 3 is located in the center of the study area and it is composed of 33 buildings. Its boundaries are via Bartolo Longo to the north, via Guiseppe Bellucci to the east, via Casal de’ Pazzi to the west, and via dell’Elettrodotto to the south.

15% of the area is comprised of mixed-used buildings, and 12% of single-family housing units. Civic space accounts for 9% of this section’s land use, which includes a church, a school, and a sports facility. There is only one commercial building in the area which is used as a warehouse and is currently under renovation. Although multi-family residences account for 63% of the Area 3’s total land use pattern, in comparison to the other sections of the neighborhood this number is relatively low.

Area 4

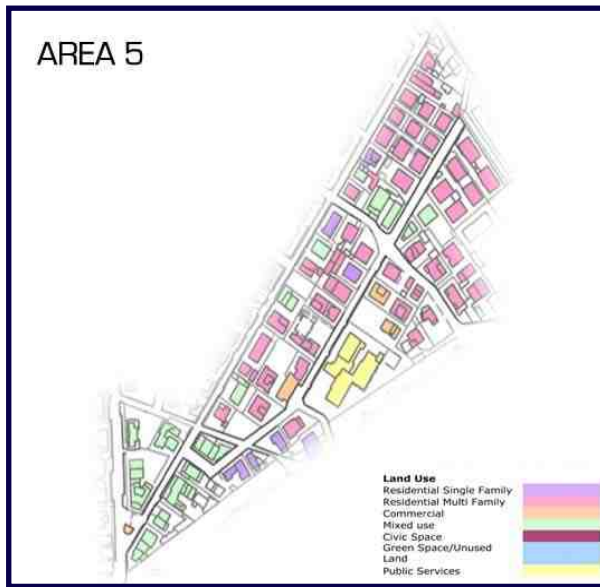


Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

Via Francesco Selmi, via Giuseppe Bellucci, via dell'Elettrodotto, and via Bartolo Longo provide the boundaries for this area. Given that the area's boundaries are not major roads, as they are for other sections of the neighborhood, Area 4 is a desirable location to inhabit. The area is in close proximity to the metro station and via Tiburtina, but it remains far enough from the visual presence of the prison and heavy traffic.

There are 57 buildings in this section, from which only one was identified as commercial. Single-family housing units accounted for 10% of the area's land use, and Residential Multi-family units composed 73%. Mixed-use buildings accounted for 16% of total land use in Area 4. There is an open-air market, located on via Giovanni Battista, which is mainly frequented on weekends.

Area 5

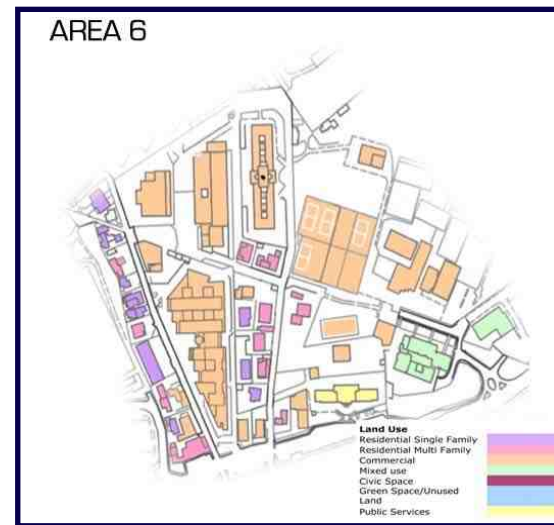


Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

Area 5 is the section of Rebibbia that has via Raffaele Majetti as its northern boundary and via Casal de' Pazzi as its southern boundary. The built environment is composed of 68 buildings. Area 5 displayed a large number of mixed-use buildings in comparison to the previous sections.

24% of Area 5's land use is attributed to mixed-use spaces, especially along via dell'Elettrodotto, which transverses the section. Residential Multi-family units consisted of 56% of the area, and single-family housing units accounted for 13%. The commercial and public services buildings in the area contributed to 7% of the Area 5's land use pattern. Civic and green spaces were unidentified in this section of the neighborhood.

Area 6



Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

This section of Rebibbia is the main commercial district. Its boundaries are via Tiburtina to the east, via Casal de' Pazzi to the west, and with the metro station as its south most boundary. The area displays many

high-rise buildings and large public and commercial buildings. Of the 42 buildings in the area, only 9 were identified as Residential Multi-family housing units. Nevertheless, these housing units were in fact the largest apartment complexes in the entire area; hence, the population density of the area remains high.

The section's proximity to the metro station and via Tiburtina creates a favorable environment for the establishment of large commercial spaces, which include a private gym to Fiat dealer. Commercial spaces accounted for 38% of Area 6's land use pattern, the largest percentage of commercial space in a section of the neighborhood. There were only two mixed-use buildings identified. Single-family housing units made up 29% of the built area.

Land Use Summary

Combining the results from the separate areas, the overall land use patterns of Rebibbia are as follows:

65% Residential Multi-Family

13% Residential Single-Family

12% Mixed-Use

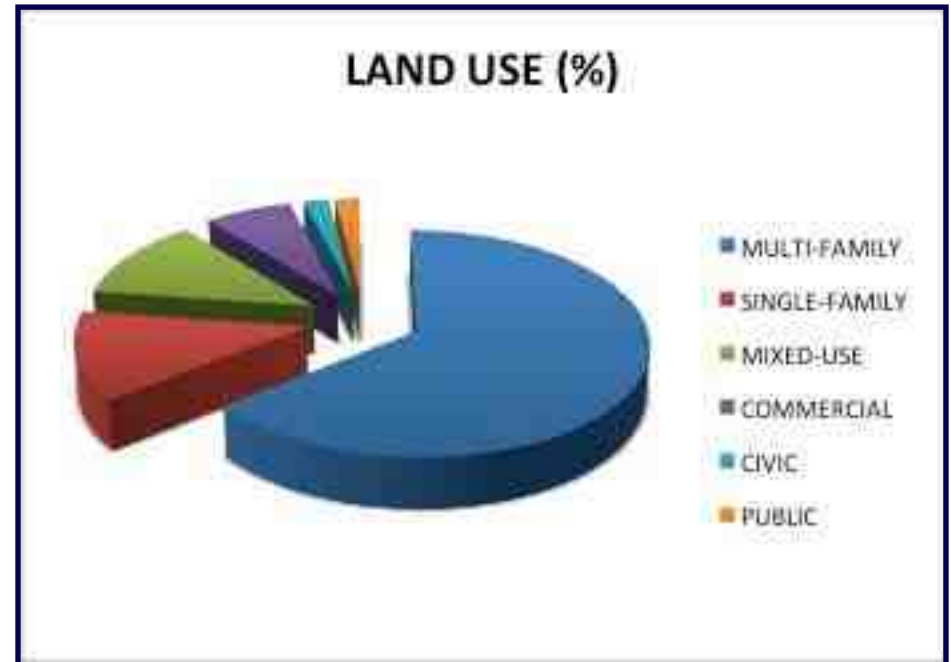
7% Commercial Use

2% Civic Space

2% Public Service

1% Green Space

Overall, Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo is a residential neighborhood that lacks civic spaces that might serve as a gathering point for the community. The Aguzzano Park plays a major role in the area, serving as the only public green space.



Graphic courtesy of Robert Rinaldo.

Street Surveys

The street survey of Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo was conducted between the hours of 9:00 to 13:00 on Mondays and Thursdays. The initial goal in surveying each street was to identify their qualitative characteristics, as well as to determine their function as a holistic part of the community. The general observations made when compiling street data were focused on street type, the presence of sidewalks, the street's general state of repair, traffic intensity, parking arrangements, and the presence of people.

When identifying characteristics such as street type, the surrounding building typologies and their land use were taken into consideration. Furthermore, the presence of graffiti and other forms of informal or formal publicity were also used to qualitatively identify each street. Similarly, the presence of sidewalks (or lack thereof), their general state of repair/disrepair, and their relative size served as descriptive measures. Observations of shrubbery took into consideration private gardens and yards. Observations of people in the streets encompassed anybody that was seen, including residents and street vendors.

The streets of the Rebibbia study site were divided into three separate categories: two way streets, single lane streets, and pedestrian walkways.

Limitations

Given that the observations were conducted during the day on Mondays and Thursdays, it was impossible to attain data that would account for the state of the streets during the evening or night. For instance, despite the fact that specific streets did not have much visible street-side park-

ing during the day, it is unknown if the inference would hold true at night. The same applies to streetlights and their state of repair. Given the times of day that the survey was conducted, it was difficult to know whether the streetlights on any given street functioned properly, a minor detail that would drastically change a street's character, and perhaps its rating.

Two Way Streets

(via Bartolo Longo, via Casal de' Pazzi, via Raffaele Majetti, via Tiburtina)

The two-lane streets were identified as the most important pathways for vehicles in the neighborhood. As a network, these streets are all well connected and provide routes for public transportation. Via Bartolo Longo intersects via Casal de' Pazzi, which eventually crosses with the main street, via Tiburtina. Via Raffaele Majetti directly connects with via Tiburtina on the southwestern corner of the jail. What is unique about these streets, besides the high volume of traffic, is the amount of commercial businesses, mixed-use buildings and both informal and formal types of publicity that can be found along them.



Figure 12: Via Bartolo Longo
(Source: Google Earth)



Figure 13: Via Casal de' Pazzi
(Source: Google Earth)

Both via Bartolo Longo and via Raffaele Majetti are adjacent to the prison and serve as important access points to the Rebibbia Correctional Facility. These streets are large two-lane roads for high speed traffic. Via Raffaele Majetti has large sidewalks but very little pedestrian presence. Via Bartolo Longo, which leads to the entrance of the female prison, also displays high traffic density. A small mountain of soil and spontaneous shrubbery covers one portion of the sidewalk, making it hard for pedestrians to use it.

Via Casal de' Pazzi is considered the main road of Rebibbia. This street has high traffic intensity with very little side street parking. Sidewalks along via Casal de' Pazzi are very irregular. At some points the sidewalks are large and accommodate outdoor seating for bars and restaurants, whereas in other places the sidewalk is barely wide enough to fit a person. Nevertheless, there is a high presence of pedestrians. There is also a low density of trees along this main axis. The most noticeable characteristic is the presence of human-scale publicity, whose themes range from wheat-pasted poster boards on walls, to small business signs that hang over the street. Furthermore, walls that are not covered by poster boards are usually victims of amateur graffiti.

Via Tiburtina is a large four-lane, two-way street with the highest traffic intensity in the area and consequently, the highest noise level. Along via Tiburtina there are a number of both formal and informal parking lots which interrupt sidewalks. Only one side of the road has an adequate sidewalk. Aside from a small amount of shrubbery along the sidewalks, via Tiburtina has no significant green space.



Figure 14: Via Tiburtina
(Source: Google Earth)

One Way Streets

Single lane streets in Rebibbia differ in the amount of traffic intensity, noise, and presence of people. Mainly these streets are subdivided into strictly residential side streets, or residential and light commercial streets.

Residential and Light Commercial:

(via Gina Mazza, via Luigi Speroni, via Emilio Treves, via Giovanni Battista Radice, via Guglielmina Ronconi, via Emanuele Paternò di Sessa, via Carlo Mazzetti, via Giuseppe Bellucci, via Francesco Selmi, via Giacomo Ciamician, via Raffaele Piria, via Stanislao Cannizzaro)

These streets tend to be single-lane streets that connect highly residential areas of the neighborhood to the main paths, which are the two-way streets previously discussed. Street-side parking dominates on one side of the street, while on the other side there may be a light amount of commercial activity. Sidewalks are not common in these streets, and their overall character is highly influenced by the surrounding buildings around it. The majority of the buildings are self-built, and the light commercial activity tends to come from mix-used self-built houses. There is a moderate amount of pedestrian traffic in these streets.



Figure 15: Via Emilio Treves
(Source: Google Earth)



Figure 16: Via Gina Mazza
(Source: Google Earth)

Strictly Residential Side Streets

(via Francesco Salazar, via Liberato Palenco, via Giovanni Tagliere, via Cardinal La Fonataine, via Virginia Chiodi, via Celso Ulpiani, via Vanni Biringucci, via Giovanni Battista Scanaroli)

These streets are mainly used to access residential dwellings. There are no sidewalks present, and there is a relatively medium to low amount of pedestrian presence. The streets display a low amount of vehicle traffic and very low amounts of publicity. Depending on the region, there is some amateur graffiti. Also depending of the region, shrubbery and trees tend to be present on private property. Noise levels on these streets are low, and the state of repair tends to be substandard.

Pedestrian Walkways

There are two pedestrian walkways in the site. One is an extension of via dell'Elettrodotto, while the other unites via Casal de' Pazzi to via Giuseppe Bellucci and is unnamed. The pedestrian walkway uniting via Casal de' Pazzi to via Giuseppe Bellucci is a paved path surrounded by 7 feet concrete walls covered with graffiti. The illumination of the path is questionable and the width of the path is around 4 feet. The extension of via dell'Elettrodotto is not paved and is surrounded by a metallic fence and spontaneous green shrubbery. During the day the pathways are used extensively, yet they seem undesirable and almost dangerous to use at night.



Figure 17: Via Gina Mazza
(Source: Google Earth)



Figure 18: Via Dell'Elettrodotto
(Source: Google Earth)

Building Typologies

A map of the distribution of building typologies (**Figure 19**) revealed distinct clusters of building types. Private-developed housing was mostly limited to Region 6, concentrated along Via Tiburtina; and developer-built housing was mainly found in regions 2, 3, and 5. Most of the other housing was self-built and residential. Many facades were begun by a developer but were subsequently expanded by self-built modifications, including additional stories and balconies. The table on page 21 shows samples of each typology and its characteristics. We divided the building typologies into six distinct categories: Self Built Greater Than Three Stories, Self Built Fewer Than Three Stories, Developer Built Greater Than Three Stories, Developer Built Fewer Than Three Stories, Public Developed, and Private Developed. After our first observations of our neighborhood, these categories were determined to help us best analyze the building typology make up of the Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo region. As shown in the figure at right, a large majority of the buildings are Self Built residential establishments. Through our research and interviews with residents, we learned that this area served as a retreating ground for people during the post-War years after other areas of Rome had been severely bombed. The older generation took it upon itself to build new homes from the ground up, not only as a house for them but also as a house for their children and their grandchildren.

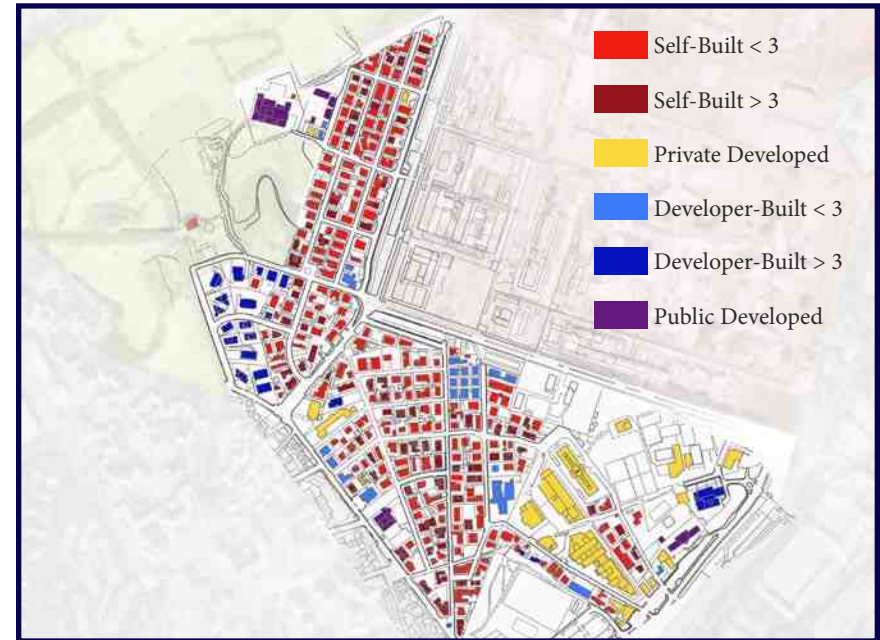


Figure 19: Building Typology Map

(Source: AutoCAD and Adobe Photoshop courtesy of Brandon Taylor)

		
<p>Self Built > Three Stories</p>	<p>Self Built < Three Stories</p>	<p>Developer Built > Three Stories</p>
		
<p>Developer Built < Three Stories</p>	<p>Public Developed</p>	<p>Private Developed</p>

Maintenance

The maintenance survey results revealed trends that were consistent across all four categories. The table on page 22 shows the numerical scores for each region, and **Figure 21** presents these scores graphically. Standard error was consistently 0.1, with the exception of a 0.2 value in the “Paint Quality” of Region 6, which is consistent with our survey given that newly painted buildings would increase the overall maintenance quality. See **Figure 20** for Maintenance Map.

In all categories, regions 1, 2, and 3 scored consistently lower than regions 4, 5, and 6. Region 1 scored the lowest in all categories assessed, and regions 4 and 6 habitually obtained the highest scores. These divisions were consistent with the impressions that interviewees held: regions 4, 5, and 6 are often considered part of the more upscale Ponte Mammolo area rather than part of Rebibbia.



Figure 20: Maintenance Map
 (Source: AutoCAD and Adobe Photoshop courtesy of Andres Silvestry)

REGION AVERAGES	Structural Quality	Surface	Paint	Fixtures	Average Maintenance
1	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.2
2	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5
3	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5
4	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1
5	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.9
6	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.2

(Source: Survey Data courtesy of Emily Gould)

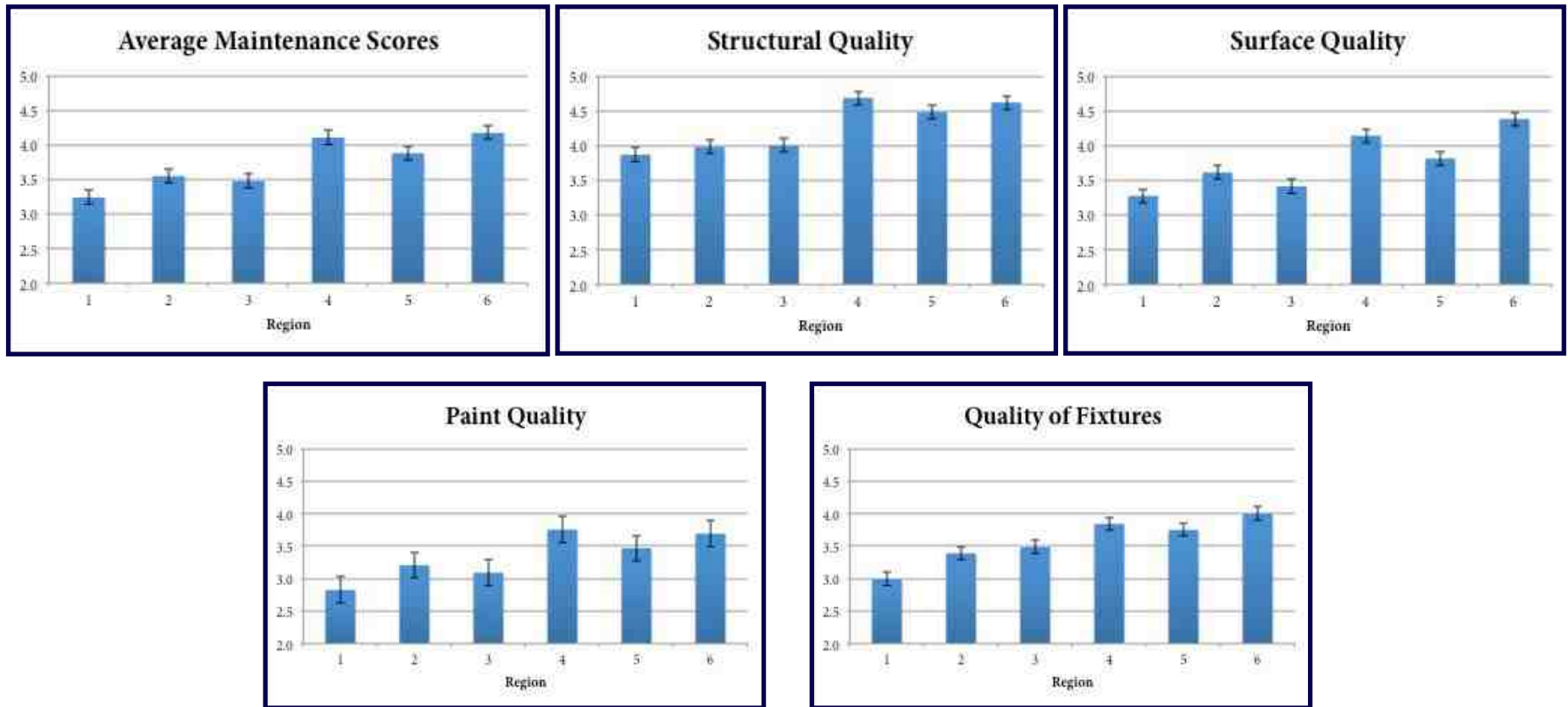


Figure 21: Maintenance Tables
 (Source: Survey Data courtesy of Emily Gould)

Statistics

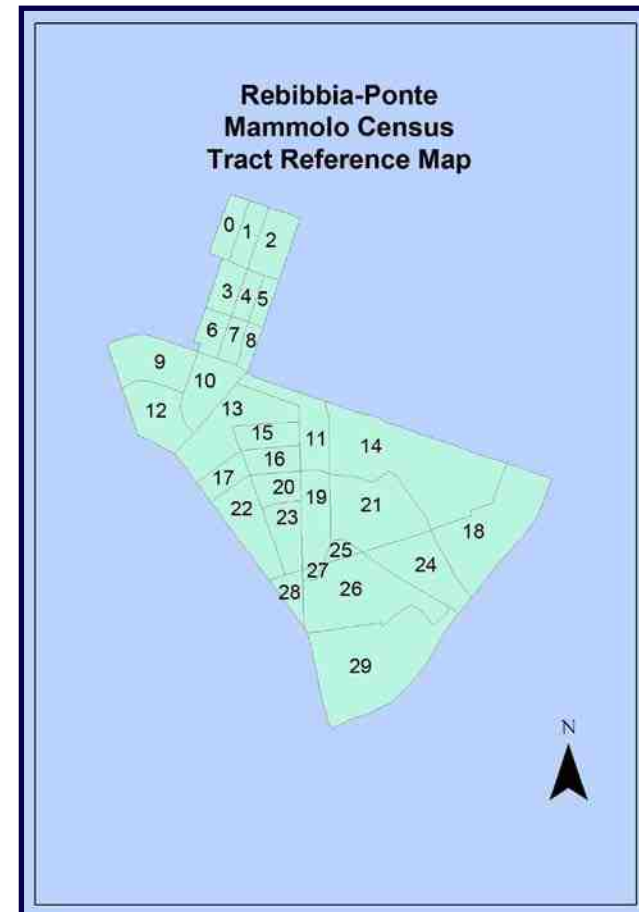
The following GIS maps and tables were created to show the different characteristics of the residents and buildings of the Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo section of Rome. In order to study a neighborhood in its entirety, it is important to understand the people who inhabit it.

The data used were collected from the 2001 Italian ISTAT census database. In addition, data on Rome as a whole were also examined. These maps and tables show several different categories including total population, gender, age, education level, marital status and home region (for foreign residents). In addition, data on building ages were collected. When looking at these data, it is important to remember that the Rebibbia Metro station is located in the southern part of the neighborhood, while the prison is located in the northeastern section of the neighborhood.

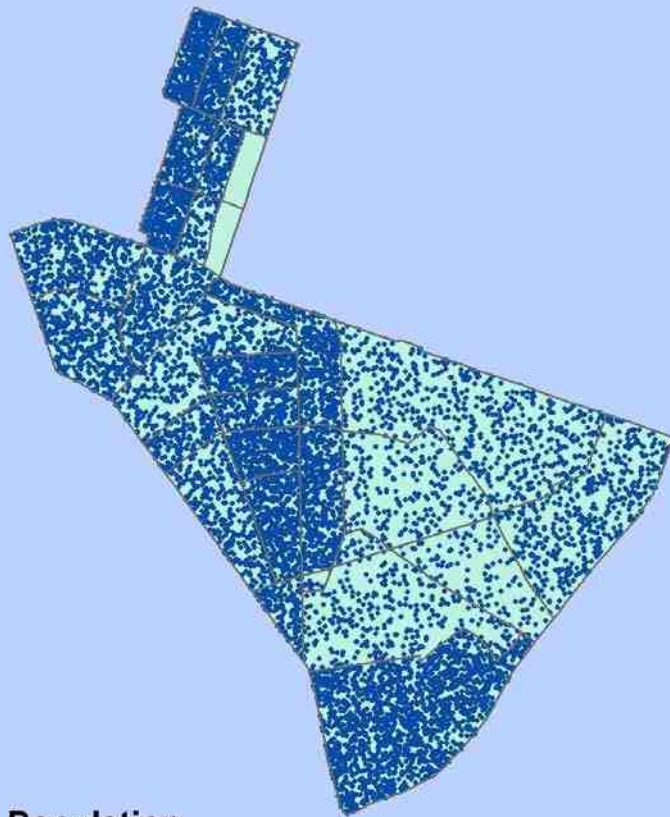
These maps are based on census tracts. Each census tract has a different identification number, ranging from 0 to 29. Both the maps and the tables are shown to represent the data of these 30 census tracts, which make up the Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo area. It is important to note that this is a different section numbering system than was used in previous sections of this report.

The maps were created using a dot density symbology. Each dot was created to represent 0.5 of a unit of the category represented, which increases visibility of trends in the data. For example, this sizing scheme makes it much easier to identify how densely populated certain areas of the neighborhood are.

The ISTAT census data represented all sections of the Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo neighborhood except for two: census tracts 5 and 8. The data set was collected directly from the 2001 ISTAT census data, and for unknown reasons, does not include the data for these two sections. It is also important to note that the most recent data available to use is from 2001. Although these figures are fairly dated, and the neighborhood has most likely changed since then, these statistics can still be useful in our study.



Population Density



Population

1 Dot = 0.5

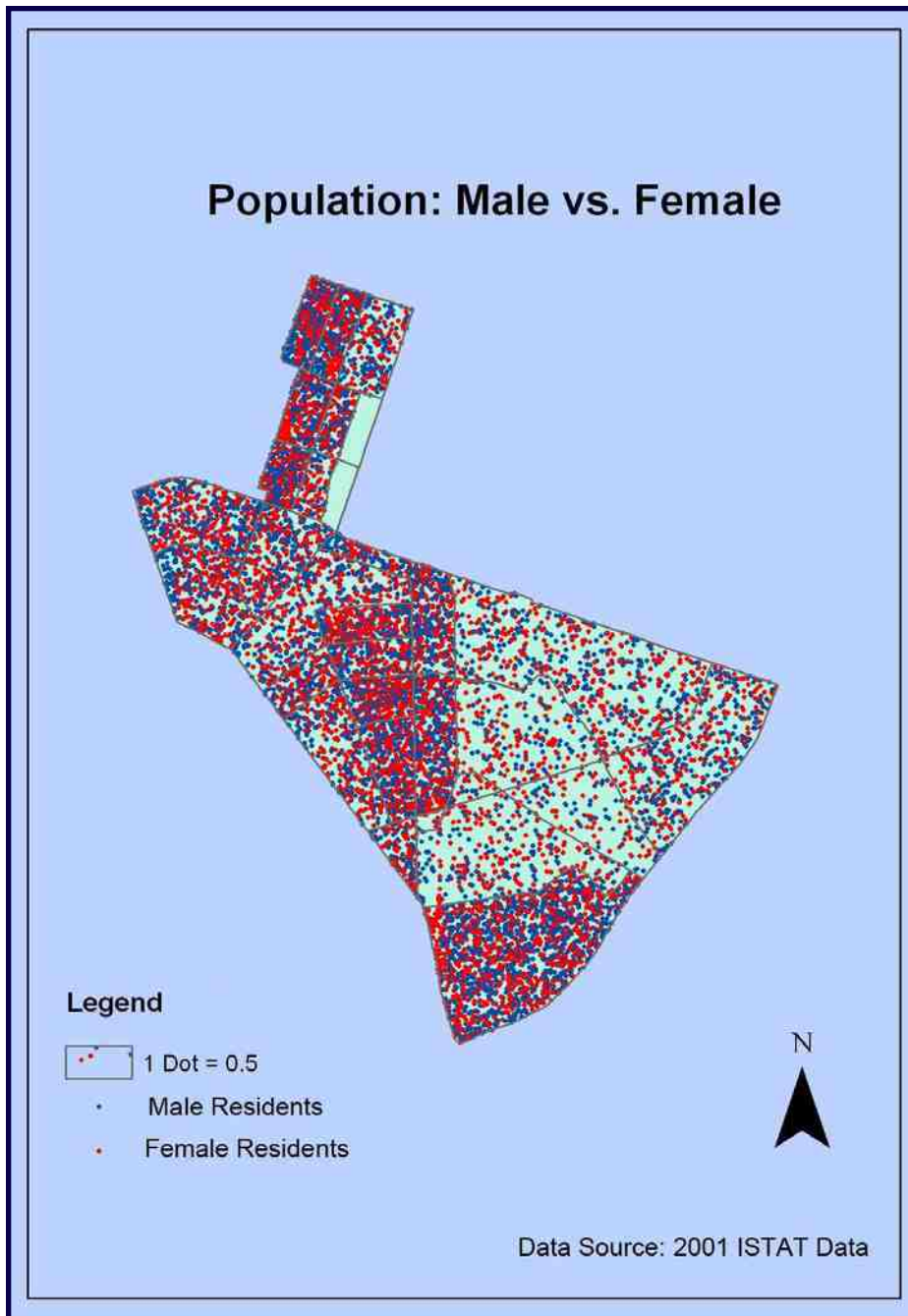
• Residents

Data Source: 2001 ISTAT Data

Population Density

This map represents the population density in Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo. The total population of the neighborhood as of the 2001 census was 4,869. At the time, the neighborhood made up approximately 0.19% of the population of Rome. As can be seen in the map and table, the densest areas of the neighborhood include the northern tip, the southern tip and the center. The eastern section of the neighborhood is significantly less dense. One explanation for this trend may be the location of the metro station at the southern tip of the neighborhood.

Home-owners/renters generally tend to be attracted to public transportation, which may contribute to the high population density of the southern area. In addition, the area has a few large high-rise apartment buildings, allowing more people to live in close proximity to the metro station. The center area of the neighborhood is comprised of a small retail district. A great amount of the residential units are located on side streets adjacent to the business-lined streets. The northern part of the neighborhood has a high density due to the larger number of small sized homes which occupy the area. In contrast to the northern area, the eastern side of the neighborhood is far less populated because of the heavy industrial and commercial use of this area. A large fitness complex, numerous corporate offices and other commercial buildings occupy this region. See Appendix for table.

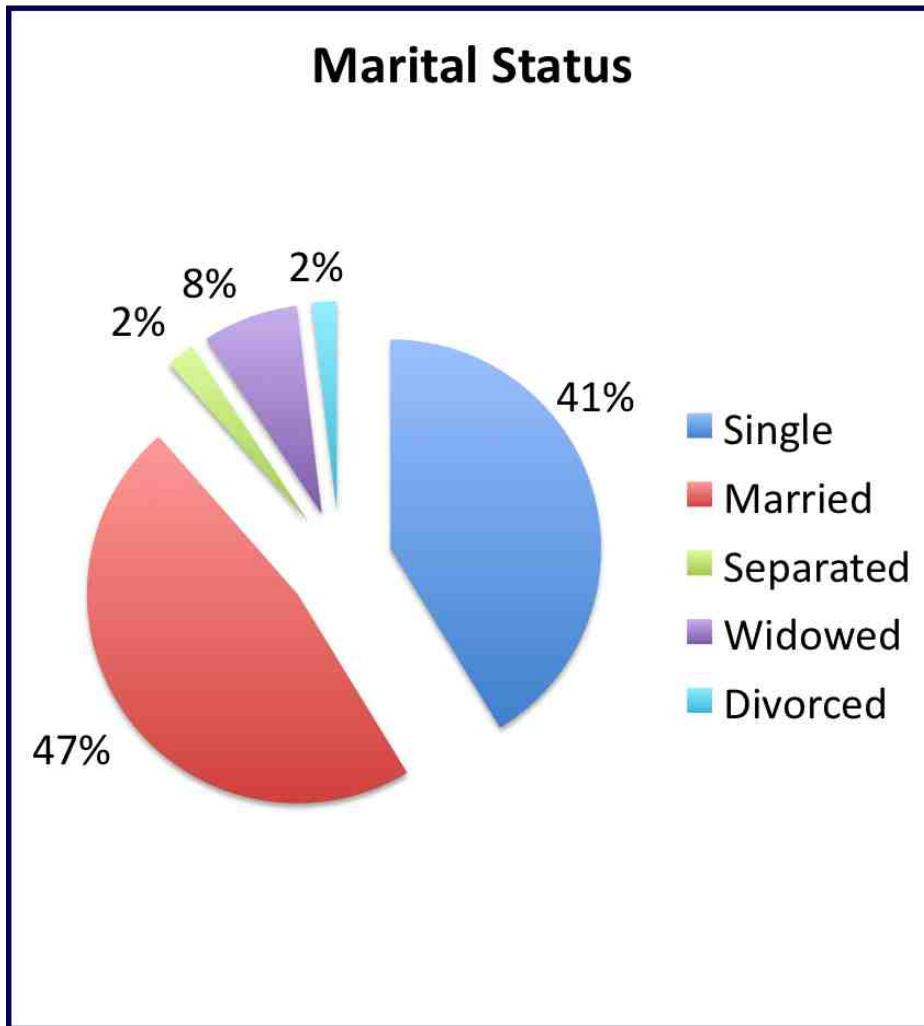


Male vs. Female

This map and table (see Appendix) represent the concentration of males and females in the Rebibbia - Ponte Mammolo area. The red dots represent females, while the blue dots represent males. When looking at the map, one can easily see that there is a higher concentration of females in the area. However, the difference is not that significant. At the time this data set was collected, there were approximately 285 more females in the area than males. Females make up 53% of the neighborhood, while males make up the remaining 47%. This happens to be exactly the same as the gender makeup of Rome in its entirety. The ratio between genders seems to be fairly consistent among all census tracts.

Marital Status

Approximately 47% of the neighborhood is married, while 41% of the neighborhood is single. Unfortunately, no Rome data was available to make comparisons. Based on the age data, the proportion of 0 to 19-year-olds in the neighborhood is fairly small compared to the remaining age groups. This means that a significant proportion of adults is unmarried. According to Italian sociologist Chiara Saraceno, the average Italian marriage age has been increasing since the 1980's, reaching age 29.3 for men and age 26.5 for women in the early 2000's. The remaining 12% is made up of those who are separated, divorced or widowed. Interestingly enough, the percentage of the population who are widowers is approximately 8%, almost double that of those separated or divorced, at 2% each. This amount of separated and divorced residents of the neighborhood is fairly lower than that of Italy as a whole.



Graphic courtesy of Andres Silvestry III.

Saraceno describes the behavior of divorce rates in Italy in 1985 and 1998, where they doubled and reached an average of approximately 7% of all marriages. She also describes how the divorce rate in Italy has had a clear upward trend, and that the rate is predicted to increase.¹² Based on this information, these separation and divorce percentages in Rebibbia–Ponte Mammolo are expected to be much higher today than those from the 2001 census data. See Appendix for table.

Age Distribution

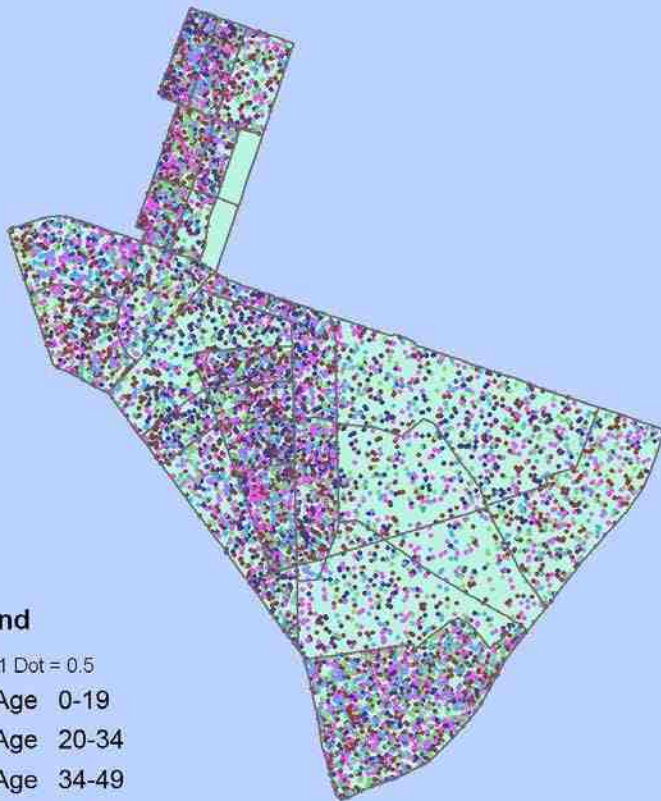
The available data for age distribution was divided into many age brackets. To make the analysis easier, these age groups were combined to create the five brackets listed. The largest age group present in the neighborhood is made up of 34- to 49-year-olds. This group is approximately 26% of the population of the neighborhood. However, there are no strong disparities between the number of people in each age group. The smallest age groups are children/minors under 19, at 19%, and adults over 65, at 15%. This is relatively close to the 2001 data for Rome as a whole. Children under 15 years of age made up 13% of the population, while adults over 65 years old made up 19% of the population. The majority of Rebibbia–Ponte Mammolo and Rome as a whole are young-adults to adults under 64 years of age. See Appendix for table.

Building Age Distribution

Approximately 56% of buildings in the Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo were built between 1946 and 1961. Most of these were built in the northern section of Rebibbia. The number of buildings that were completed in this

¹² Saraceno, Chiara. “The Italian Family from the 1960s to the Present.” *Modern Italy*. 9.1 (2004): 47-57. Print.

Age Distribution



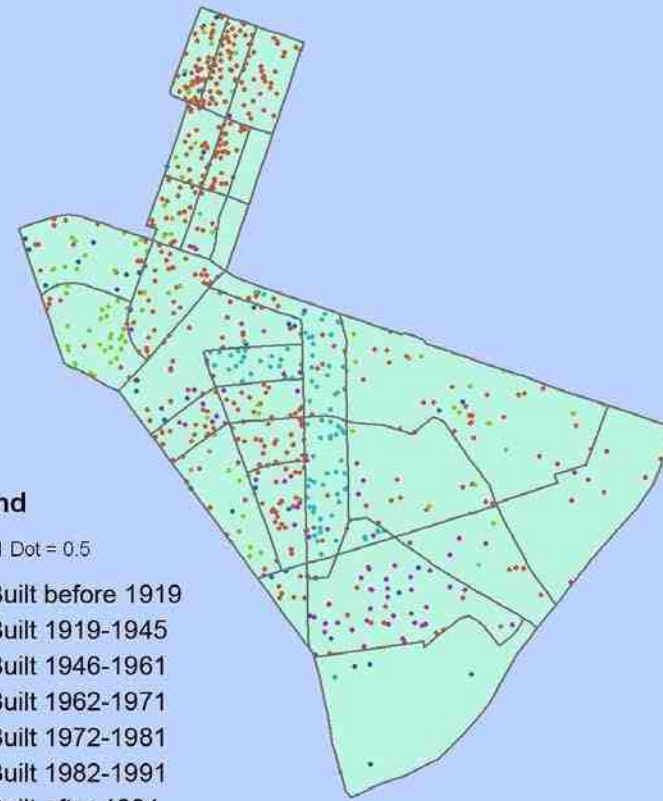
Legend

- 1 Dot = 0.5
- Age 0-19
- Age 20-34
- Age 34-49
- Age 50-64
- Older than 65



Data Source: 2001 ISTAT Data

Building Age Distribution



Legend

- 1 Dot = 0.5
- Built before 1919
- Built 1919-1945
- Built 1946-1961
- Built 1962-1971
- Built 1972-1981
- Built 1982-1991
- Built after 1991



Data Source: 2001 ISTAT Data

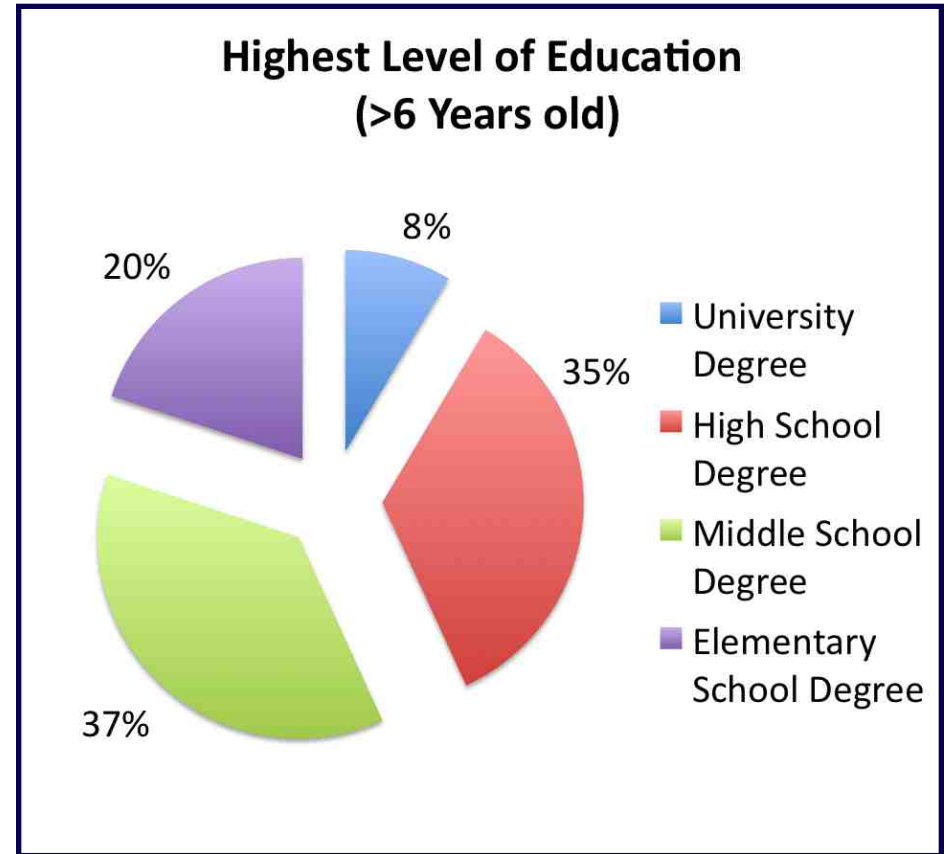
time is consistent with that of Rome as a whole. Rome has its highest amount of completed buildings, 28%, during this time period as well. Unlike Rome, Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo's development decreased tremendously after this time period. However, it is also important to note that the first buildings in this area seem to have been completed in census tracts in 11, 15 and 19. These are in the center of the neighborhood, where the main shopping district is today. See Appendix for table.

Male Education

The educational statistics available include terminal degrees earned after age six and were not explicitly available for the female population. The chart and table only account for male education levels in Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo. The majority of males in the area only have a terminal high school degree (35%) or a middle school degree (37%). A very low percentage (8%) has attained a university degree. When looking at Rome as a whole, these numbers are fairly consistent. A total of 14% of Rome's population has attained a terminal university degree, and approximately 32% only has a high school degree. This comparison is difficult to make, considering the lack of explicit data available for the neighborhood's female population. See Appendix for table.

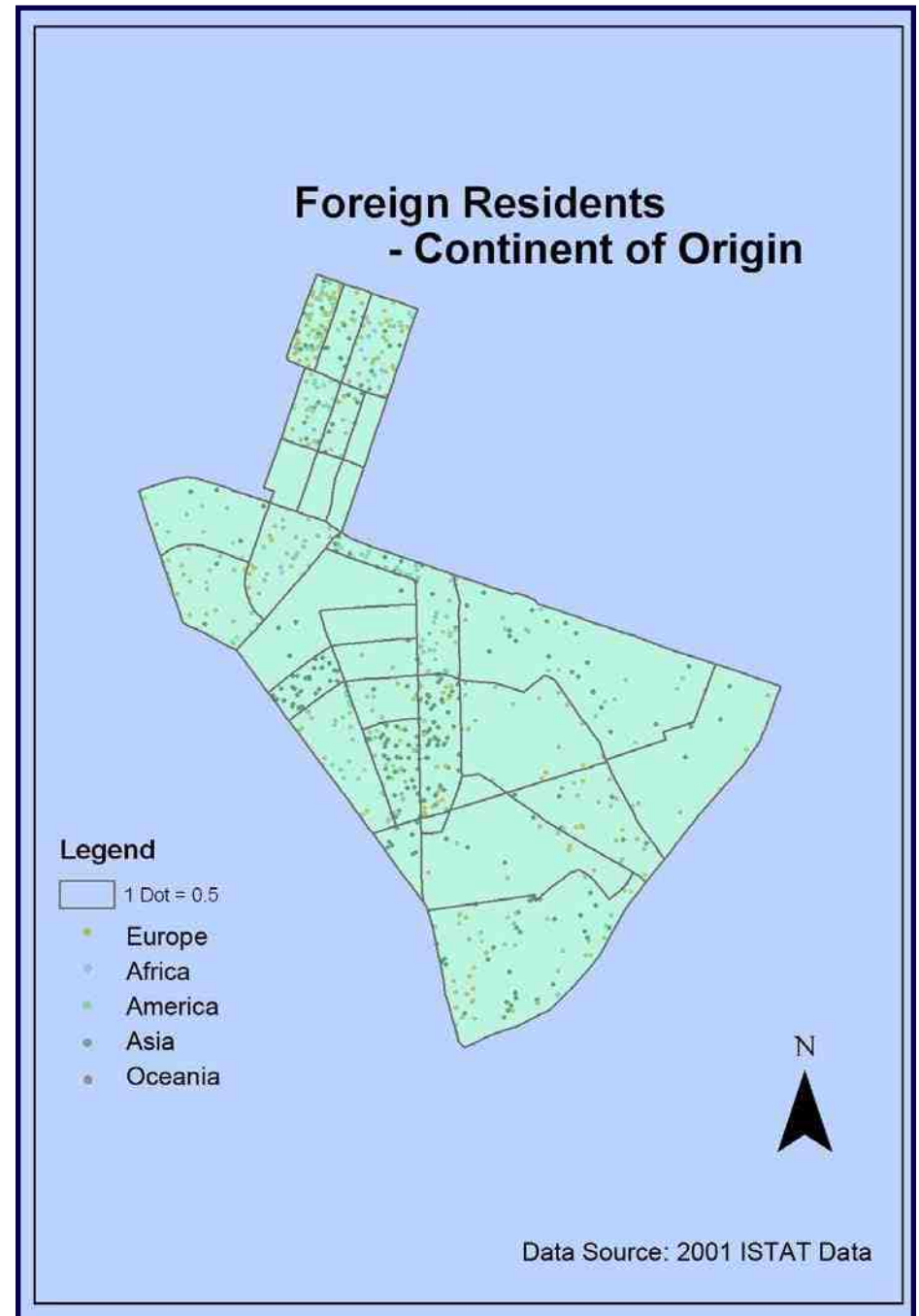
Foreign Residents/Continent of Origin

Approximately 7.3% of Rebibbia is comprised of immigrants, compared to 3.9% of Rome as a whole. Although this number is relatively small, many immigrants may be undocumented, which means this number should in actuality be higher. Nevertheless, Rebibbia-Ponte



Graphic courtesy of Andres Silvestry III.

Mammolo has a significantly higher percentage of immigrants than Rome as a whole. Observations made in the field reinforced this idea that many immigrants inhabit the area. An interview with a school attendant suggested that the majority of the children enrolled were foreigners. The majority of these foreigners are from Asia and Europe, with percentages of 35% and 30%, respectively. A somewhat surprising number is the 21% of immigrants from the Americas. It is commonly associated that these groups immigrate north to the United States, and not towards Europe. However, we did meet and interview a Peruvian woman who had immigrated many years ago to Rome and settled down in the Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo area. This group of immigrants from the Americas is most likely made up of immigrants from Central and South America, based on the trends of immigration from those areas. See Appendix for table.



Part III.

Perspectives from the Field

Interviews

A series of interviews was conducted to capture citizen perspectives on the neighborhood. Individuals were chosen randomly with the intention of obtaining a diverse sampling. Among those interviewed were an elderly male artist, a young Italian woman who appeared around age 20, an elderly Neapolitan man of 82, a middle-aged Italian woman, a young Filipino woman in her twenties, a refugee from Sudan, a Peruvian woman, an elderly woman whose daughter and nephew lived in the area, two middle-aged women (one of whom had previously worked in the jail), and costumers in a bar at the intersection of via Bartolo Longo and via Casal de' Pazzi.

In order to reduce potential bias amongst interviewees, we limited the pre-interview conversation to an explanation of the purpose of this study, while avoiding our personal opinions. Questions were fairly open-ended so that residents could express themselves freely, but they were kept fairly consistent in order to explore multiple perspectives on the same issues. Inquiries included: 1) What is the first thing that comes to your mind when someone mentions Rebibbia? 2) What is your general opinion of the neighborhood? 3) Are you a resident of the area? 4) If so, for how long have you lived here? 5) Do you think the jail plays an important role in the happenings of the region?

The first question was intended to impartially deliver the interviewee's opinion on the neighborhood and to glean his or her notion of the area's most important landmark. Many people responded by asking if we were referring to Rebibbia the prison or Rebibbia the neighborhood, which implied the immense influence of the jail on the urban identity.

However, many other people mentioned the metro station as the pinnacle of Rebibbia. It is interesting to contrast these two answers in respect to the backgrounds of the citizens who responded. Generally, it was the Italians who needed to clarify if the question related to the prison or the neighborhood, and it was the immigrants who mentioned the metro station. In one instance, an individual focused on "the number of places to get fresh food," since, in her opinion, this is a matter of utmost importance when choosing a place to live. These answers suggest that the association of Rebibbia with the prison may be more strong among those who are negatively impacted by the consequences of sharing a name with such an institution.

Although the second question seemed simple, it was interesting to see how individuals' responses were sometimes inconsistent with their answer to the first question. For instance, one interviewee had been living in the area for fifteen years, and her general opinion of the neighborhood was that it was not a good place to live. Nonetheless, she responded to this question with positivity, stating that it was highly accessible by train, bus, and car, and that it had everything she needed. In theory, these two vantage points do not have to be mutually exclusive – one can refer to security, while the other can refer to exchange of goods and services – yet she mentioned explicitly that it was a safe place, thanks to the high number of policemen present in association with the jail.

The third question was mainly intended to glean the interviewee's background, and thus to better understand the possible factors shaping his or her opinions. The interviewees had various degrees of contact years with

the neighborhood, which had no apparent influence on their personal conjectures about the area. In their answers, traces of discontent with the increasing immigrant population were obvious. In one case, an interviewee blamed immigrants for the neighborhood's current economic recession. According to this person, the fact that so many citizens send remittances back to their native countries impedes their investment in the local economies, causing many businesses to flounder. This person also mentioned this situation as one of the reasons she decided to move to another part of Rome after having lived in Rebibbia for 55 years. This testimony illustrates the fact that the neighborhood has undergone extensive change since its beginnings, especially in recent decades.

The stigma of the jail colors many Romans' perceptions of Rebibbia, so we were particularly interested in the responses to the last question. There was no mention of the prison as being a bad influence on the actual dynamics of Rebibbia; on the contrary, it was described as a completely separate entity. In many cases, interviewees mentioned that if there had to be such an influence, it would have to be the higher presence of security personnel, such as policemen, patrolling the streets, and that many prison employees live in the area. The particular socio-economic situation of the neighborhood was instead closely linked to the increasing immigrant population and to an attitude of indifference from the government on ongoing issues in the town.

Other insights into the citizens' opinions sprouted from conversation and follow-up questions. Our refugee interviewee provided a broader vision of the "problem" in Rebibbia, and how it is not a localized problem, but also an issue throughout Rome. He arrived in Rome as a political

refugee in 2008, and as the law stipulates, he was entitled to free metro rides and housing. The second one of these terms never arrived, so he was forced to live on the streets. He was unable to get a job because of his refugee status. He blamed poor law enforcement for this government failure to deliver on the housing and employment opportunities. He tried moving to England and France, but as his permit only allows him to live in Italy, he was returned to Rome. This type of story is common to many citizens – not only in Rebibbia, but also throughout Rome.

Another interesting aspect of Rebibbia is the Church community. According to one of our interviewees, the Church is greatly involved in the community via the activity of the Piccole Suore dell'Assunzione, an organization for whom she volunteers. Among other activities, the group hosts social meetings. In the interviewee's opinion, the neighborhood lacks social centers for young people, especially for those who have no job. She believes that these centers would be a great opportunity to provide training for these unemployed people or to serve as a gathering place for informal conglomerations, but that there is a lack of attentiveness to local issues. She blamed this lack on Rome's large size, not bad administration, because it is very difficult for government agencies to attend to each and every single complaint in every area. She stated that socio-economic issues in the area are a higher consequence of people's lack of interest and compliance in collaborating with ongoing efforts to improve the area. She criticized the citizens' habits of not paying for public transportation, saying that it is senseless to complain about failing social services if they are not willing to pay for their upkeep.

Many interviewees emphasized the influence of Pier Paolo Pasolini on the community. Both during Pasolini's time living in Rebibbia and today,

citizens have admired Pasolini for the educational and artistic value of his work. This admiration was especially expressed by the older residents we interviewed. Two middle-aged women praised the fact that the director's old house is still just as he left it. The house has not been renovated, and it stands exactly as it was when Pasolini lived there. The 82-year-old Neapolitan man hailed Pasolini's accomplishments because Pasolini had the courage to represent Rebibbia as it truly was, which informed many people about the realities of the neighborhood.

A number of individuals were affiliated with important institutions in Rebibbia. They included employees of the Pirelli Real Estate Agency in via Casal de' Pazzi, the president of the Comitato di quartiere Mr. Stefano Cucchi, the president of the Rebibbia prison Mr. Carmelo Cantone, and the former Prison Guard Superintendent Mr. Angelo Zaccagnino. The individuals mainly addressed the same issues citizens had spoken of on the streets – not new ones to which citizens might be oblivious. Thus, they served to provide further insight into similar issues such as the Rebibbia-Ponte Mammolo relationship, the prison and its influence on the community, and the repercussions of the recent waves of immigration to the area.

According to the Pirelli Real Estate Agency employees, Rebibbia and Ponte Mammolo are in essence the same. The apartments that they sell in each region go for similar prices, and the only reason that citizens often refer to the Rebibbia area as Ponte Mammolo is that "Rebibbia" has associations with the prison, which they seek to avoid. The employees reiterated that the influence of the jail on the neighborhood is mostly limited to the significant presence of policemen in the area.

The President of the Comitato di quartiere, Mr. Stefano Cucchi, also discussed the relationship between Ponte Mammolo and Rebibbia. The center of Rebibbia, he said, is the Piazza Pasolini on via Gina Mazza (located in Area 1). Rebibbia, defined as Areas 1 and 2 of our study, in itself is quieter, and more tranquil than Ponte Mammolo since it is further away from the metro station, and it is inhabited by smaller shops compared to those on via Casal de' Pazzi, which is the main artery of the Ponte Mammolo region. The Comitato di quartiere has tried to organize activities in order to bring the citizens together. However, these efforts have failed, since the residents do not demonstrate an interest in creating a sense of community. Many of them spend the majority of their time in their homes, and many never need to venture far (they are unemployed or receive a pension). The absence of community cohesion is to some extent a consequence of the lack of social housing in the area, which is one of the biggest differences between Rebibbia and Ponte Mammolo.

The area has also been highly impacted by several waves of immigration, the first of which was a strong flow of immigrants from Southern to Northern Italy. Subsequently, the fall of the Berlin Wall enabled many Eastern Europeans to move to Italy, and a Bangladeshi community established itself mainly in the eastern part of the neighborhood. A third wave occurred when unemployed people from the city of Rome relocated to other parts of the city, which apparently brought a bigger wave of criminal incidence. The increase in crime underlined another difference between Ponte Mammolo and Rebibbia: due to the lack of shops in the latter, mostly houses are robbed, as opposed to predominantly business-targeted burglaries in the former. Mr. Cucchi also mentioned the influence of the "Anni di piombo," (Years of Lead), when crime skyrocketed with the establishment of mafia branches, the Red Brigades, and other

Roman gangs including the Banda della Magliana.

Mr. Cucchi also discussed his opinions on the Parco Regionale Urbano di Aguzzano. The park used to be private property, and there are ongoing efforts to privatize parts of it. He thinks that the park should remain public and that it should be redeveloped for public use. He is in favor of repairing the structures on site in order to host a playground and jogging paths, which would ultimately create a lively public space where people could take their families. He expressed concern about the prison's efforts to build another facility on the park, saying that it could ruin the efforts to attract residents of Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo.

In contrast, the interview with the former Prison Guard Superintendent, Mr. Angelo Zaccagnino, and the current Director, Mr. Carmelo Cantone, provided a better understanding of the history of the jail, the general area, and future construction projects. According to the two officials, Mussolini separated a plot of land for the specific purpose of building the prison in 1936, although operations did not officially start until 1946. The space was initially intended solely for male prisoners, but in 1959 the new female wing was opened. The jail has seen much redevelopment, and it currently offers a range of activities including several theatre groups, clubs, and the opportunity for prisoners to work from within the confines of the jail for government or other institutions. It also hosts a program where the detainees with the best records of conduct can work outside the prison for neighborhood businesses.

Mr. Angelo Zaccagnino is also the project leader for the construction of a facility for women with children younger than age three – the same institution Mr. Stefano Cucchi had discussed. According to Mr. Zac

cagnino, the plan is to repair some of the already existing buildings in the park, which would be equipped with the necessary security technology that a prison requires.

Lynch Maps

Another part of the interview process was the collection of Lynch maps from residents of the area. The purpose of this collection was to understand the most important elements of the neighborhood for residents, as well as to answer one of the most controversial questions of this study: “What constitutes Rebibbia?”

Lynch maps were introduced by urban planner and author, Kevin Lynch, who determined that people create mental maps when thinking about a specific area. These mental maps focus on 5 basic elements: paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. Paths are mainly comprised of streets, sidewalks, trails and such. An edge is what is perceived as a boundary to the area; for example walls, buildings, and bodies of water. Districts are areas that are associated with a specific cultural identity. Nodes are specific areas that serve as focal points for social gatherings. A landmark is a specific attraction in an area that is well known and serves as a point of reference. When people refer to an area, they commonly discuss the above terms, albeit sometimes unintentionally.

The two middle-aged women we interviewed affirmed that boundaries of Rebibbia are the schools, the prison, via Bartolomeo Longo, and via Casal de' Pazzi. This is the most widely accepted definition of the neighborhood, and it was also shared by the president of the Comitato di quartiere, Mr. Stefano Cucchi.

Notably, however, many residents asserted that Ponte Mammolo is in fact part of Rebibbia, but that people avoid using the official name in order to avoid the stigma associated with the prison when describing their own place of residence.

The Lynch maps also helped pinpoint major landmarks in the area. Not surprisingly, the jail was the one mentioned the most frequently. Other structures that citizens used as their major landmarks included the Church on via Tagliere, the metro station, and the Pasolini monument. The Pasolini square and the Church were cited as major nodes. However, no specific events that might take place in either of these spaces were mentioned, so the gatherings that they enable are mostly informal.

The major pathways citizens mentioned were via Casal de' Pazzi, via Tiburtina, and via Bartolo Longo. These were mainly used to describe the edges of the neighborhood, instead of being recognized as actual roads. The residents seemed to appreciate Casal de' Pazzi primarily for its high density of commercial activity. (See Appendix for Lynch Maps).

Community Institutions

Parco Regionale Urbano di Aguzzano

One ground on which Rebibbia's association with the prison has clashed with its identity as home to many immigrant residents is the Parco Regionale Urbano di Aguzzano, which is situated west of Region 1. Currently, authorities in the prison would like to develop the area as an outpost for female prisoners and their children; but members of the neighborhood association envision the park as a potential core public space. In early February 2012, work was being done to clear squatter housing

out of the region. Now, the direction of the green space is unclear.

The Aguzzano Park is composed of 57 hectares, stretching between via Nomentana, via Tiburtina, and the GRA.¹³ It was originally a large agricultural estate belonging to the Acutia, and in the Middle Ages it belonged to the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo and then to Francesco Crecenzi.¹⁴ It contains wildlife including pines, poplars, plane trees, toads, kestrels, and the occasional heron.¹⁵ As urbanization took place in surrounding areas, concerned residents and environmental groups pushed for the law of August 8, 1989, which rendered the park a protected area.¹⁶ It currently remains part of the 12 Protected Areas in the City of Rome and is under the administration of RomaNatura.

Since the Italian unification, the state has taken a number of measures to clean up the area. A house within the park contains the Center for Ecological Culture – Archive of LIPU Environmentalist, where an agricultural organic market takes place each third Sunday of the month and people from various disciplines in the sciences and humanities meet.¹⁷ On November 20, 2007, authorities signed a memorandum promoting pedestrian, bicycle, and teaching activities in the park, and it discounted

¹³ "Parco Urbano Di Aguzzano." L'Area Protetta. Roma Natura, 2012. Web. 10 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.parks.it/parco.urbano.aguzzano/par.php>>.

¹⁴ Ierardi, Mario. "La Borgata Di Ponte Mammolo E I Quartieri Limitrofi." Portale Del Quartiere Ponte Mammolo, Roma. Portali Di Roma. Web. 8 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.pontemammolo.portalidiroma.it/storia/index.htm>>.

¹⁵ Regione Lazio. "P.R.U. Aguzzano |." Roma Natura, 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.romanatura.roma.it/parchi-e-riserve/aguzzano/>>.

¹⁶ Ierardi, Mario. "La Borgata Di Ponte Mammolo E I Quartieri Limitrofi." Portale Del Quartiere Ponte Mammolo, Roma. Portali Di Roma. Web. 8 Apr. 2012.

¹⁷ Centro, Emilia. "La Bonifica Di Aguzzano." Romanatura. Roma Lazio, 2010. Web. 10 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.romanatura.roma.it/comunicati/la-bonifica-di-aguzzano/>>.

a forecast Spatial Plan of the Park.¹⁸

The proposed prison outpost would be a safe haven for women prisoners and their children, enabling them to relocate from their current space in the male-dominated main prison structure. However, the according to the head of the community center of Rebibbia, many residents envision a different kind of development in the park: one that would make it a public space where joggers, bikers, and children could interact, and where arts-related activities could be initiated.¹⁹ Thus, the park symbolizes the tension between the prison and the regular citizens living in Rebibbia, both vying for – and sometimes at odds with – Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo's identity. The following is a translation of a flyer (Figure 22) that protests the expansion of the prison into the park:

NO TO THE MINI-JAIL IN THE PARCO DI AGUZZANO

NO TO THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PLAN OF THE REGIONAL PARK OF AGUZZANO AND TO THE USE OF THE "FARM HOUSE STABLES ALBA2" AS "INSTITUTE OF CUSTODY FOR MOTHERS HELD ATTENUATED"

SIGNED TO SAVE THE HOUSE ALBA2 IN THE REGIONAL PARCO DI AGUZZANO

(Institute with Regional Law no. 8 August 1989 no. 55 - Plan of arrangement in May

1995)

¹⁸ Gnessi, Claudio. "PARCO DI AGUZZANO, ACCORDO SUI CASALI." Romanotizie.it. Roma Notizie, 20 Nov. 2007. Web. 7 Apr. 2012.

¹⁹ Regione Lazio. "P.R.U. Aguzzano |" Roma Natura, 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.romanatura.roma.it/parchi-e-riserve/aguzzano/>>.



(Source: Interview with Mr. Stefano Cucchi)

The Aguzzano Park, with its 57 hectares, is the smallest among the reserves and regional parks in Latium, but its inclusion in a densely built-up territory is of great importance. The park has preserved the appearance of the “last piece of the Agro Romano” and guards evidence of ancient agricultural activity, which today makes it an “outdoor museum”.

The rest of the Park Plan, with its strong unitary structure model, accentuates and enhances these features, giving the Park (established in 1989 between the Nomentana street, the via Tiburtina and the GRA) the undisputed characteristic of green space, and represents a leisure and meeting place for citizens of the area east of Rome.

Now, the Regional Council, the Department of Environment and Development in the Region of Lazio, Roma are subjected to the opinion of The Nature, a draft version of the Aguzzano Park localized to the Plan regarding the use of the property called “Casale Alba 2 called Farmhouse of the Stables”. The site would be used for the realization of an Institute of “**attenuated enclosure for mothers in custody**”, a project of the Prison Service Technician Construction Superintendence of Lazio by the Ministry of Justice that would involve the following:

1. Construction of an extension (approximately 70 mg) that will ensure the connection between the two levels of the house with out having to go outside building a new roof on the existing scale of the new wall / window to the side locks, plus a new paved area complete of foundation;
2. Subdivision of the outside into three separate and isolated parts: the input area with the Institute parking area, an area to be allocated to open discussions with family members and relevant

area of the house, open to use by occupants;

3. Construction of a fence at least 4 meters high and outside with antiscavalamento system to avoid introspection and the possibility of exchanges of objects to and from the outside, with possible double fence with band scruple;
4. Safety of the existing volume on the external boundary of the area (namely another area of security? ...)
5. Accommodation of the access driveway to the farmhouse with the stabilization fund (maybe asphalt?), installation of adequate lighting (per day with lamps?) And a border control for the possible access of vehicles to the park entrance.

Among other things, in a time when all citizens are asked to sacrifice so much, the large investment required for these changes seems really unfair and inappropriate in terms of cost / effectiveness.

The National Roma Nature (Organization for the protection of the protected areas of the city of Rome and the Lazio Region), declared such actions “incompatible” with the Plan of Implementation of the Aguzzano Plans. The Board has established, however, that the social value of the initiative and socio-educational purposes pursued, that a minimum external setup by creating a perimeter wall fence 2 meters high, describing this as compatible with the objectives of the Plan Suspension of the Park.

Although we understand the plight of mothers in custody, we believe these changes, as well as the design and actions on the Casale ALBA2, are NOT COMPATIBLE with the function that a park should air. The problem we pose is not absolutely counter to a place and a condition

of most human mothers and their children held, as that of the compatibility of the design and building works and the vigilance required for that use, enter in stark contrast to the very nature of the Park.

We believe that this allocation is beyond any rationale of the Spatial Plan of Assetto that gives those farmhouses the function of cultural services for neighboring areas and for the overall city, functions that qualify this unique and irreplaceable “piece of green.” In this process, citizen participation for the use of farmhouses has been opposed if not denied: Projects for Casale ALBA2 as The House of Music or the project “RETE PER AGUZZANO” (City Network of the Park) has been completely ignored for years. However, if today we discuss the Aguzzano Park, it is just thanks to citizens’ struggles during the past 30 years that have allowed us to save this green space from housing speculation, abandonment, and decay.

Rebibbia Metro Station

The Rebibbia Metro station was completed in 1990, and on September 14, 2009 the construction of a new parking lot began – backed by 2.7 million euros of funding from the city of Rome.²⁰ The plan included 460 parking spaces, 9 which were reserved for the disabled.²¹ For Romans who have never been to Rebibbia, the metro station is the main mode of connaissance of the region.

²⁰ M.C.G. “Rebibbia: Iniziano I Lavori per Il Nuovo Parcheggio Di Scambio.” Romanotizie.it. Roma Notizie, 14 Sept. 2009. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.romanotizie.it/rebibbia-iniziano-i-lavori-per-il-nuovo-parcheggio-di-scambio.html>>.

²¹ Ibid.

Rebibbia Prison

Rebibbia prison is a massive concrete building that has outreach programs but also much internal turmoil. Its construction began in 1938, and it has since been central to the urban identity of the surrounding area. Programs have been initiated so that prisoners can give back to the community – for instance, on July 9, 2009, a solar thermal plant was installed as part of the National Program of Prison Solarization (which resolved to solarize 15 prisons across Italy over 5 years, through 5000 square meters of solar panels), and the program worked with CIRPS mentoring activities. Prisoners operated the equipment and were trained to the point where they could provide over 70 square meters of solar panels to relief camps in L’Aquila.²²



(Source: <http://www.allurbanradio.com/2012/02/19/prison-documentary-tops-berlin-film-festival/>)

²² Caporedattore. “Inaugurazione Dell’impianto Solare Termico a Rebibbia.” Romanotizie.it. Rom Notizie, 9 July 2009. Web. 7 Apr. 2012. <<http://www.romanotizie.it/inaugurazione-dell-impianto-solare-termico-a-rebibbia.html>>.



City and Regional Planning Students with Director Carmelo Cantone and Security Personnel
(Source: <http://www.allurbanradio.com/2012/02/19/prison-documentary-tops-berlin-film-festival/>)

An Inside View

On April 26, 2012 at 10:00 am, Director Carmelo Cantone led a tour of Rebibbia Prison, which houses approximately 1900 men and 300 women. The tour included a presentation on Rebibbia's construction, a look inside the church, an explanation of the common area for visits, and stops in the residential and outdoor athletic facilities. Rebibbia prison is a microcosm that functions almost self-sufficiently.

Mr. Cantone first guided the group to the indoor theater, where inmates have staged a number of productions - including a spectacle that was the subject of the 2012 award winning film "Cesare Deve Morire."



Scene from the award winning film, "Cesare Deve Morire"
(Source: <http://www.allurbanradio.com/2012/02/19/prison-documentary-tops-berlin-film-festival/>)

An explanation of the prison's layout and expansion emphasized the development of numerous wings that have come together in a cohesive whole. The theater had recently been renovated, and the wooden panels that lined its walls had been assembled inside the prison by inmates; they were custom-designed to enhance the acoustic caliber of the space.

The next portion of the tour included a visit to the on-site Roman Catholic church. This religious center serves as an important gathering place. The "eye" shaped building was created with high-quality materials and appears to be well maintained. In addition, it was built to hold a large number of worshipers, with a maximum capacity of approximately 300 persons. Being located in Rome, the church is technically under the diocese of the Pope. Thus, numerous popes have entered the prison walls to visit the church and the inmates. The most recent visit took place in November 2011 by Pope Benedict XVI.



Pope Benedict XVI's Visit to the Roman Catholic Church at Rebibbia Prison
(Source: <http://catholicseeking.blogspot.it/2011/12/i-carry-you-all-in-my-heart-before-lord.html>)

The church entrance looked onto a common area with café tables, vending machines, and landscaped shrubbery. Here, inmates hold visitation hours with friends and family and can use a vending card that allots 20 euros a month for personal purchases. (This cap is imposed to prevent the use of cards for drug trafficking, which has been a problem within the prison). Mr. Cantone noted that although visitation hours are limited, inmates with extenuating family circumstances can request additional time. His philosophy is one of respect for the inmates, and to this

end, inmates do not wear uniforms. Children under age five can also live in the prison with their mothers.

The prison hosts numerous academic and creative activities. In addition to the various university classes offered for inmates, photography has become very popular. Previously, the prison hired professional photographers to photograph family visits. The prison administration decided that allowing the inmates to take the photographs would be a good creative outlet for them. Professional cameras were purchased and a dark room was built on the prison's premises. Though this sounds expensive, the program is subsidized by the money collected from the sale of each printed picture.

Inmates who act as photographers make an hourly wage, which helps pay back their living costs. Because room and board costs amount to the equivalent of 100,000 dollars per year, inmates accumulate debt but can repay it by working in these various areas of the prison. While this cost is almost entirely subsidized by the Italian government, a very small amount is charged to the inmate. Other inmate jobs include cleaning, serving food, and manufacturing of construction goods.

A modern security system enables officials to monitor traffic throughout the prison over the course of each day. Destinations are designated as part of a particular "area" such as "hospital" or "school," each of which is associated with a different color. Each inmate has nametag with a barcode and color imprinted next to a personal identification photo. Upon exit from the residential area, this barcode is scanned into a touch-screen computer system that was designed and programmed by inmates.

Meals are prepared on-site, and ingredients are mass-ordered daily. Plates are served to prisoners in their rooms. Most rooms are singles, and rooms are sized to comply with strict human rights regulations. Inmates of the same ethnicity can request to be housed in the same section of the building if they so desire.



Mural Wall Project in the "Maximum Security" Unit of Rebibbia Prison

(Source: <http://www.agostinoiacurci.com/punti-di-fuga/>)

The outdoor recreational facilities of the prison consists of one full-length soccer field, a small gym area with weights, and two concrete common areas. The eastern wall of the prison is adjacent to the outdoor facilities. This wall is covered by murals that the inmates created with the help an artistic, not-for-profit organization. Prisoners also maintain an urban garden, where they cultivate a variety of fruits and vegetables.

The visit left an uplifting impression, largely due to the progressive philosophy of rehabilitation and respect. Students who had visited prisons in the U.S. and who had taken Cornell's Policy Analysis and Management course on prisons found the morning particularly enriching, because it added a breadth to their understanding of justice systems on a global scale. We thank Mr. Cantone for the opportunity to gain this insight and experience.

Part IV.

Discussion and Analysis

S.W.O.T. Assessment

In this study, we have assessed both the physical and social changes that are occurring in the Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo area of Municipio V. After considering historical context, building typologies, land use, street traffic, statistical data, and perspectives from a number of residents and officials, we can summarize our findings:

Strengths:

- Public green space is available for recreational use (Parco di Aguzzano)
- The neighborhood is well-connected to the center of Rome via metro and bus lines
- Older residential buildings rich in character coexist with new, streamlined residencies
- Housing is affordable compared to that of other areas of Rome.
- All housing is within walking distance of the retail district (shops, grocery stores, restaurants, etc.)
- A fairly active neighborhood group has begun to initiate community building
- Police presence (from the prison) creates a secure environment
- A mix of private and commercial land use characterizes development

Weaknesses:

- The presence of the prison creates a negative stigma and detracts from community pride
- Maintenance is lacking among buildings in northern areas (Areas 1, Area 2, and Area 3)

- Park space is currently underdeveloped and unused
- There is a lack of interest in community involvement; the community is fragmented into immigrant sub-groups that rarely interact
- Litter and graffiti are present, along with a lack of sidewalks and poor shrubbery maintenance
- Residencies are often rented illegally

Opportunities:

- Redevelop park for increased public use, possibly including the construction of amphitheater and other structures
- Attract more businesses and residences
- Continue development of community hubs, such as the large sports facility near via Tiburtina whose construction is currently underway
- Better maintain street aesthetics

Threats:

- Building an extension of the prison into the Parco di Aguzzano may result in community backlash and potential depopulation of the neighborhood
- If a lack of community cohesion persists, fragmentation of sub-groups may become more pronounced
- The economic crisis may create turmoil for businesses and developers, and it may also breed mistrust among sub-groups of the community
- Gentrification may occur as publicly focused development continues, ultimately pricing out residents

Despite the legal definition of the Ponte Mammolo and Rebibbia neighborhoods, their perceived boundaries are far more malleable. As institutions like the prison, the metro station, and the park continue to develop, each contributes to Rebibbia – Ponte Mammolo’s image and the community’s sense of identity. In such a rapidly changing region, it is extremely important to track changes in census data over time; so future studies might find insight by comparing updated statistics to those analyzed here. To expand on this work, it would also be beneficial to visit Municipio V and to conduct interviews at different times of the day, as the population around the streets in late morning may not be a representative sample of the neighborhood residents. Nonetheless, our research has brought to light the nuances of a neighborhood that is often oversimplified as the location of a prison and a transport hub.

Appendix

Statistics Tables

Population Density

ID	Residents
0	203
1	152
2	110
3	151
4	77
5	0
6	153
7	46
8	0
9	230
10	168
11	249
12	214
13	201
14	296
15	167
16	114
17	87
18	226
19	249
20	174
21	111
22	158
23	208
24	57
25	15
26	144
27	5
28	68
29	836
Total	4869

Population: Male vs. Female

ID	Male Residents	Female Residents
0	98	105
1	70	82
2	60	50
3	65	86
4	38	39
5	0	0
6	75	78
7	20	26
8	0	0
9	113	117
10	80	88
11	129	120
12	96	118
13	93	108
14	136	160
15	69	98
16	58	56
17	39	48
18	110	116
19	116	133
20	76	98
21	45	66
22	71	87
23	98	110
24	26	31
25	7	8
26	63	81
27	2	3
28	26	42
29	413	423
Total	2292	2577
Percent	47.07%	52.93%

Marital Status

ID	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
0	76	106	3	17	1
1	65	65	4	15	3
2	48	50	0	7	5
3	63	76	3	7	2
4	28	38	2	7	2
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	61	80	1	8	3
7	23	20	0	3	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	94	110	6	15	5
10	71	74	3	16	4
11	99	125	1	18	6
12	88	100	10	13	3
13	77	101	3	18	2
14	125	135	11	20	5
15	60	84	7	11	5
16	48	45	5	9	7
17	34	36	3	12	2
18	100	105	4	11	6
19	111	105	4	23	6
20	61	87	3	20	3
21	41	49	5	14	2
22	67	68	5	13	5
23	89	95	3	17	4
24	24	26	4	3	0
25	5	8	1	0	1
26	53	68	3	16	4
27	2	2	0	1	0
28	28	31	1	7	1
29	369	412	12	37	6
Total	2010	2301	107	358	93
Percent	41.28%	47.26%	2.19%	7.35%	1.91%

Age Distribution

ID	Age 0-19	Age 20-34	Age 34-49	Age 50-64	Older than 65
0	23	43	45	39	43
1	28	34	40	24	26
2	22	27	35	13	13
3	41	35	45	16	14
4	10	19	17	15	16
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	34	34	41	23	21
7	12	7	13	6	8
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	35	57	48	58	32
10	35	33	41	36	23
11	29	64	49	55	52
12	40	45	71	35	23
13	34	31	48	35	53
14	51	63	78	49	55
15	27	34	41	21	44
16	21	25	32	14	22
17	14	13	25	12	23
18	54	52	70	33	17
19	51	65	54	36	53
20	32	30	36	31	45
21	18	24	27	15	27
22	30	38	33	32	25
23	32	54	56	43	23
24	11	19	15	8	4
25	4	2	5	2	2
26	18	36	37	25	28
27	0	2	0	3	0
28	16	12	17	9	14
29	187	176	238	177	58
Total	909	1074	1257	865	764
Percent	18.67%	22.06%	25.82%	17.77%	15.69%

Building Age Distribution

ID	Built before 1919	1919-1945	1946-1961	1962-1971	1972-1981	1982-1991	Built after 1991
0	0	0	20	3	2	0	0
1	0	0	23	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	10	2	1	0	0
4	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	9	3	0	0	0
7	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	6	6	4	0	0
10	0	1	16	2	0	0	0
11	12	1	6	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	4	15	0	0	0
13	0	1	9	1	4	3	0
14	0	0	13	7	1	0	0
15	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	8	1	0	0	0
17	0	3	7	1	0	1	0
18	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
19	18	2	2	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
21	0	1	5	2	0	1	0
22	0	1	4	4	1	0	2
23	0	2	11	1	1	1	0
24	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
25	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	16	6	0	2	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
29	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	45	36	208	51	20	9	2
Percent	12.13%	9.70%	56.06%	13.75%	5.39%	2.43%	0.54%

Male Education Level

ID	University Degree	High School Degree	Middle School Degree	Elementary School Degree
0	1	34	31	24
1	2	16	28	13
2	1	14	20	14
3	6	20	17	8
4	1	9	15	9
5	0	0	0	0
6	1	17	25	22
7	0	5	10	2
8	0	0	0	0
9	6	35	48	14
10	7	20	30	16
11	8	44	47	23
12	12	32	31	11
13	9	23	29	24
14	14	39	37	28
15	2	18	25	20
16	5	16	21	11
17	5	13	10	9
18	14	37	33	10
19	6	34	39	20
20	4	24	18	21
21	4	14	15	8
22	6	26	20	10
23	4	26	38	11
24	3	7	10	4
25	0	3	2	1
26	6	17	20	15
27	0	2	0	0
28	2	9	7	3
29	45	149	124	54
Total	174	703	750	405
Percent	8.56%	34.99%	36.91%	19.93%

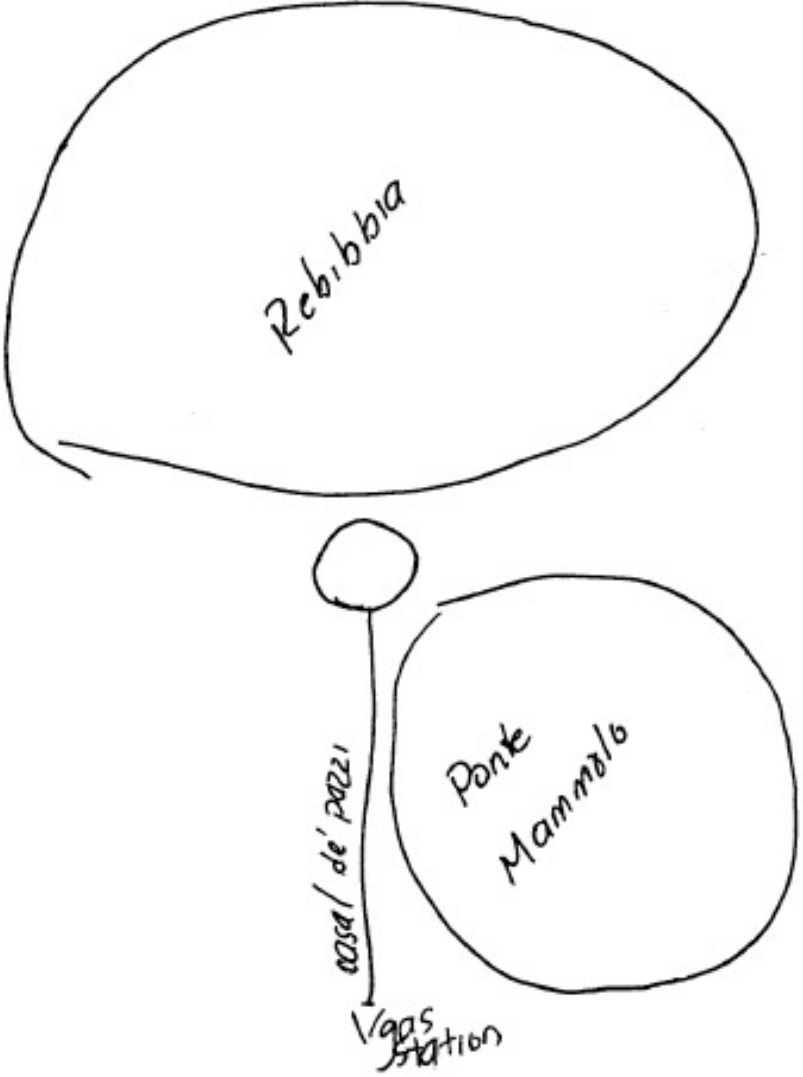
Foreign Residents

ID	Europe	Africa	America	Asia	Oceania	STRAN_TOT (All)
0	19	5	10	6	0	40
1	2	0	1	4	0	7
2	10	5	6	3	0	24
3	3	4	8	3	0	18
4	3	1	0	4	0	8
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	4	2	0	7
10	10	6	0	0	0	16
11	1	12	8	6	0	27
12	9	0	5	1	0	15
13	0	0	0	2	0	2
14	1	5	3	10	0	19
15	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	0	1	0	2
17	0	0	0	15	0	15
18	2	0	1	2	0	5
19	10	0	1	22	0	33
20	3	1	0	1	0	5
21	7	0	1	0	0	8
22	3	4	9	0	0	16
23	3	1	7	18	0	29
24	7	0	3	3	0	13
25	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	3	1	0	2	0	6
27	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	4	0	4
29	11	3	8	15	0	37
Total	108	49	75	124	0	356
Percent	30.34%	13.76%	21.07%	34.83%	0%	-

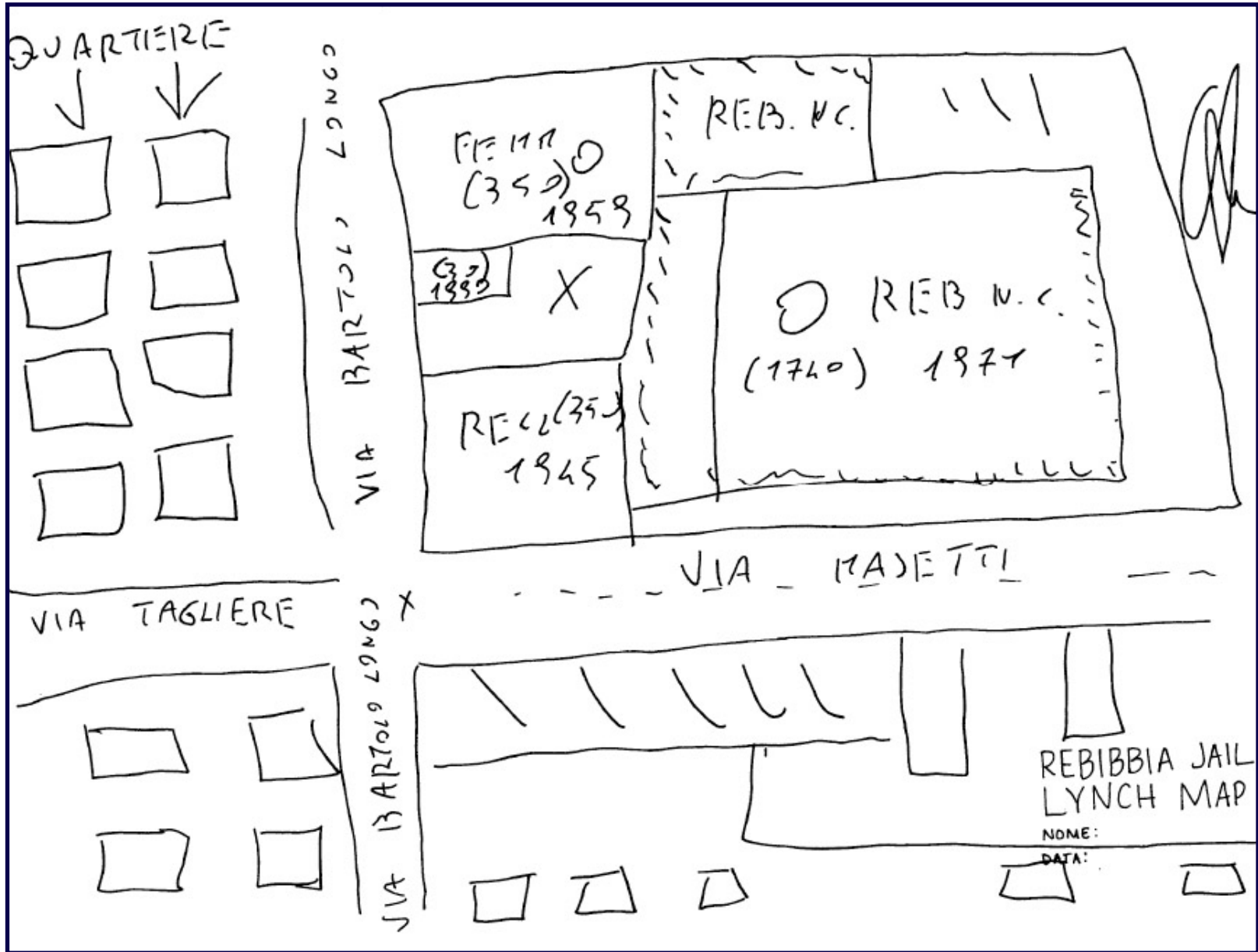
Collection of Lynch Maps

Interview with Signora in mid 60s

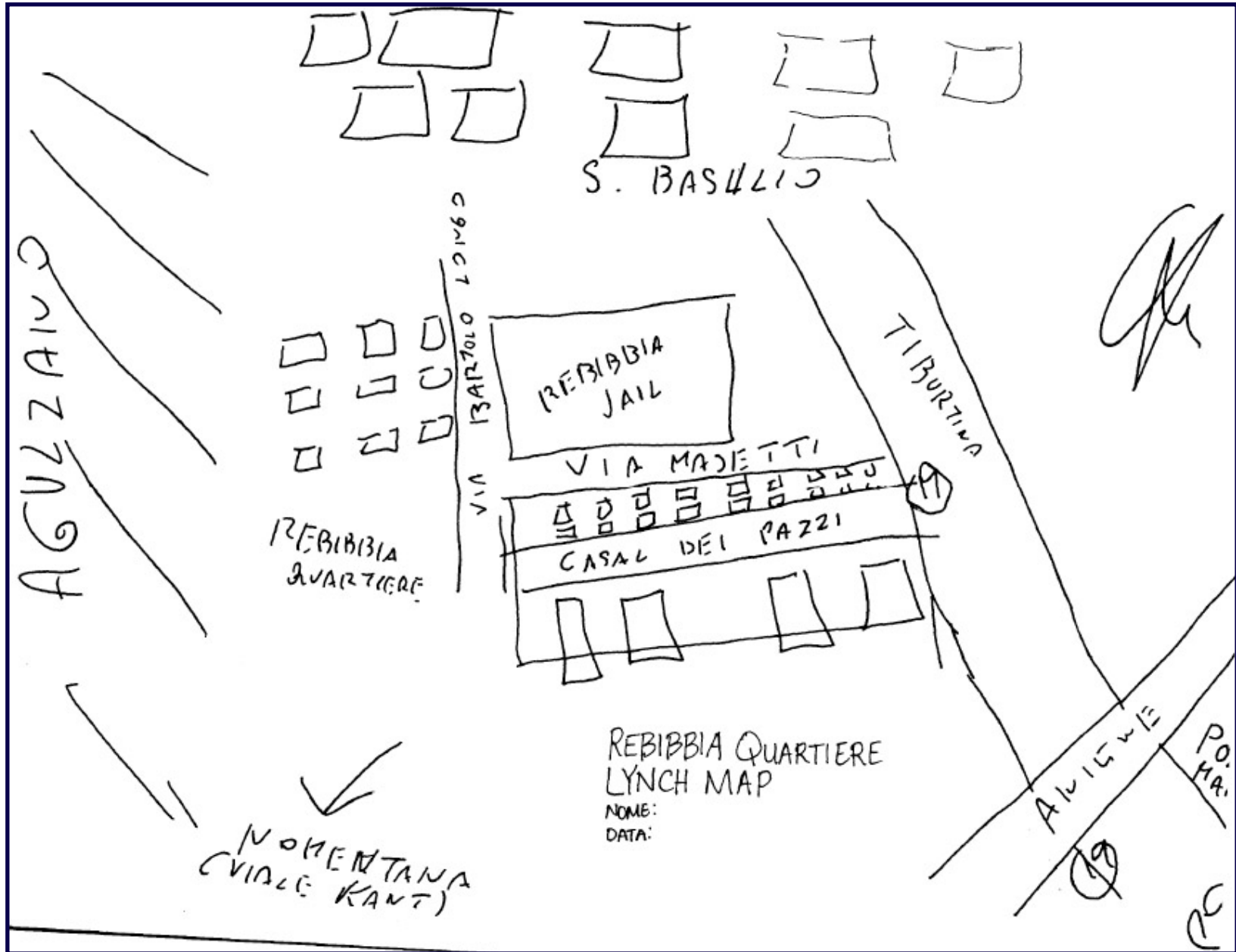
Signora - late 60s

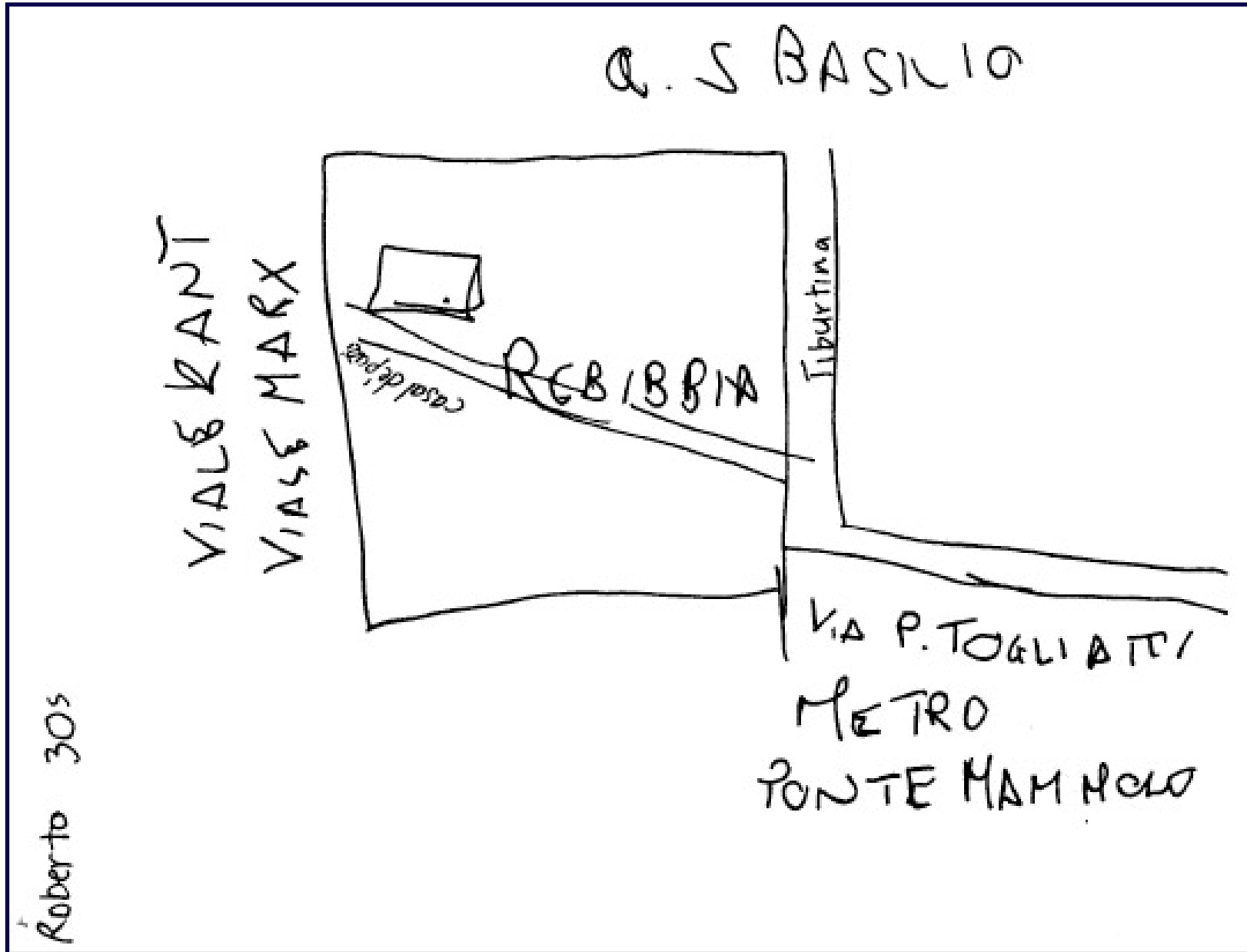


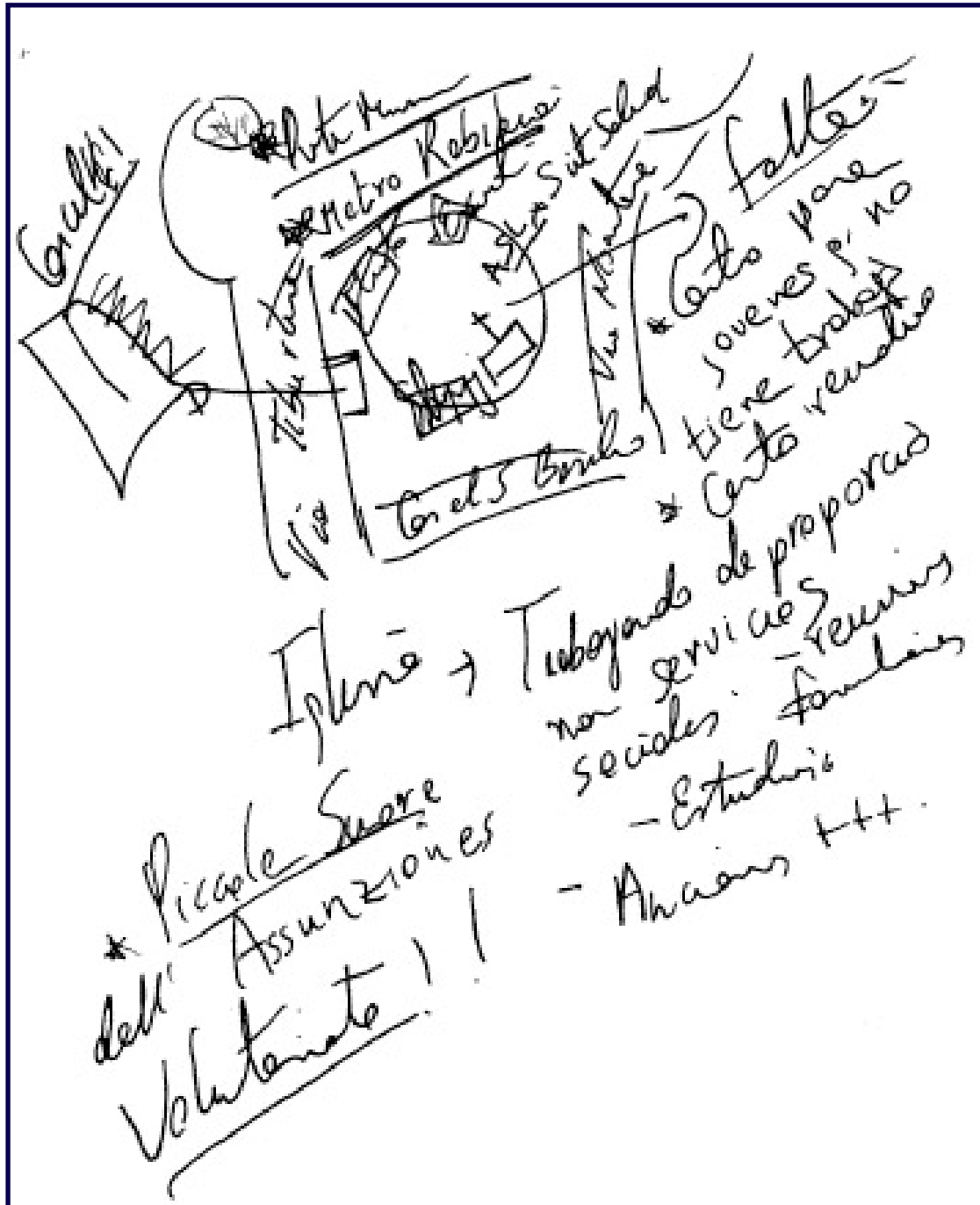
Interview with President of the Rebibbia Prison



Interview with Director of the Prison Guards







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