

COLLI ALBANI:
a tale of two neighbourhoods



A NEIGHBOURHOOD ANALYSIS STUDY

VINCENT DIPIETRA
NOAH KENNEDY
SIMON KESSEL
SAVANNA LIM

COURSE DESCRIPTION

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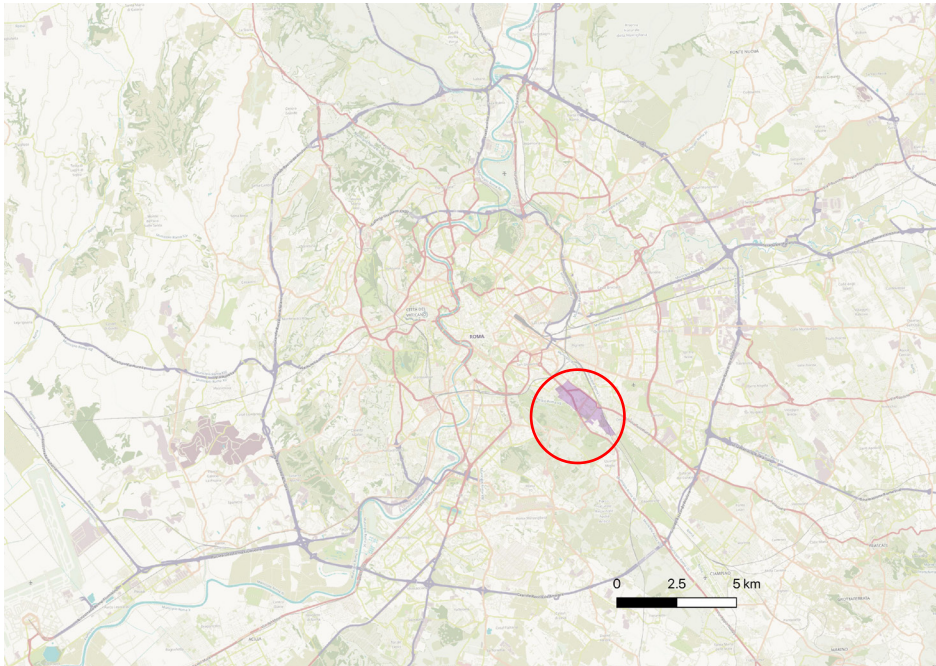
FACULTY

NANCY BROOKS, Professor
GREG SMITH, D.Phil., Visiting Critic
MARCO GISSARA, PhD, Teaching Assistant



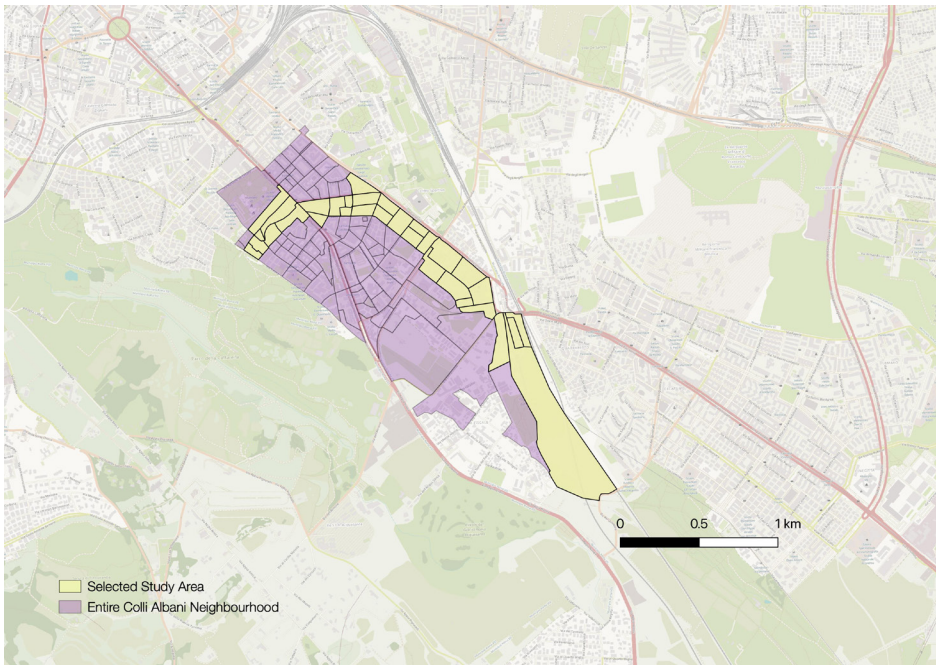
index,

- + *context*
- + *methodology*
- + *timeline*
- + *history*
- + *demographics*
- + *built environment*
- + *interviews*
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context.

The neighborhood of Colli Albani is located in southeastern Rome, about halfway between the historic center and the GRA ring road. Generally, the borders consist of Parco della Caffarella on the southwestern side and Via Tuscolana on the northeastern side. By car, Colli Albani is easily reachable from either the center or the outskirts of Rome by the Via Appia Nuova, which transects the neighborhood. By car, Colli Albani is roughly 20 minutes from the historic center, and is about 30 minutes away by public transit (bus or metro).



Our study focuses on a set of 31 census tracts within Colli Albani, arranged in a roughly “L” shaped contiguous pattern, running from the Parco della Caffarella on one side to the Parco di Torre Fiscale on the other (as seen on the accompanying map). We chose these census tracts because we believe they provide a representative sample of varying populations, building forms, densities, and relative locations in Colli Albani. Though of course the validity of our conclusions is strongest for the specific census tracts we studied, we believe that the rest of the neighborhood is similar enough that some level of external validity still holds.

methodology.

Statistical data was collected from ISTAT, using the most recently available data (2011), and analyzed in Microsoft Excel and ArcGIS. GIS shapefiles and building data were downloaded from the websites of the region of Lazio and the municipality of Rome.

Fieldwork was conducted in Colli Albani mostly on Monday and Thursday mornings. Unfortunately, as our time in Rome was cut short due to Coronavirus, we only spent about five mornings in the neighborhood. Our field survey consisted of collecting building data, including number of stories, units, and qualitative notes, coding streets and sidewalks, an imagibility survey, and other qualitative notes. We also spent a Friday and Saturday in the field immediately before our departure.

Informal interviews were conducted on the street through translation and more formal interviews were conducted via Zoom after our departure from Rome. Some interviews were conducted in English, others with simultaneous translation, and others were conducted in Italian and translated into English afterwards. Interview subjects ranged, but usually consisted of questions about opinions on life in the neighborhood, and emphasized questions about landmarks, paths, and nodes, as well as general strengths and weaknesses of the neighborhood.

There are several limitations to our methodologies. First, ISTAT data is only available every ten years, and the most recent set of data comes from 2011 - obviously, much can change in the nine years since then. Additionally, the large time span between each census makes discerning trends difficult.

Second, our lack of time spent in Colli Albani severely limited our ability to collect data and interact with members of the community. Our early departure from Rome limited us to a few occasions in the neighborhood, all of which were mornings, and almost all of which were weekdays. This limits our ability to evaluate how the neighborhood functions at any other time, such as a weekend evening, and prevents us from understanding the viewpoints of people who were not in the neighborhood at the time, such as a student or commuter.

Third, our lack of Italian language skills limited our interactions with residents to those mediated by our Italian speaking teaching assistant and Professor. This could introduce bias or errors into our understanding of the interviews. Additionally, our interviews are limited to those citizens who we could contact and who agreed to talk to us. Thus our perspective could be biased based off of who we were able to interview.

timeline.

The Parco Regionale Appia Antica's most ancient aqueduct, Anio Vetus, was built

272^{BC}



The Felice Aqueduct was built through the Tor Fiscale Park, reinstating the aqueduct as a method of carrying water from distant lands to the city center of Rome

1585



Construction of the Appio Motovelodromo

1910



537^{AD}

During the Gothic Wars, the Ostrogoths attacked the city of Rome, controlled at the time by Byzantine troops. The Ostrogoths built a makeshift camp that blocked access to the city. As a result, this area of Tor Fiscale was nicknamed Campus Barbaricus.

1909

Proposed plan to start development outside of the Aurelian walls for the first time. Special attention was given to the town of San Giovanni and the street of Via Appia Nuova in this plan.





Establishment of the *Borghetto Latino*

1930

Creation of the baracche dell'Acquedotto Felice

1943



1920

Fascist demolitions and construction projects known as "*piccone demolitore*"

1931

Via Appia Nuova is lengthened to reach Via delle Cave, within our census tracts, and beyond. This proposed plan may not reflect actual growth trends.



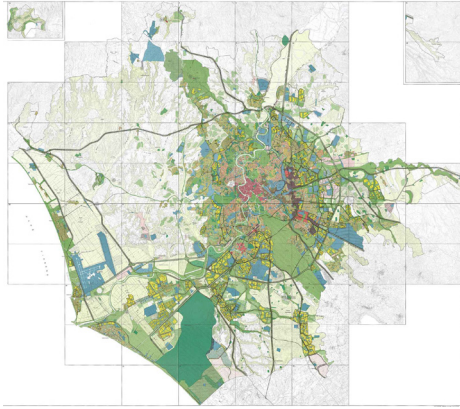
1950

Campaigns to preserve the historical identity and natural beauty of the Appia Antica Regional Park start

1960

Destruction of the Appio Motovelodromo





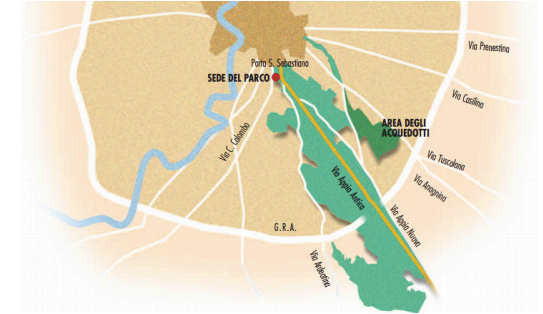
1962

This plan builds off of the 1931 plan by expanding development trends and portraying Colli Albani as part of the established fabric of the city.



1969

Residents of Borghetto Latino began protesting their living conditions



1988

Lazio Region approved the legal institution of the Parco Regionale Appia

1968

Don Roberto Soldelli founded Scuola 725 in the Felice Aqueduct



1981

Borghetto Latino was demolished



2014

the toponym "Borghetto of Via Latina" was formally abolished.



history.

The quiet and peaceful neighborhood of Colli Albani was largely considered the Campagna Romana until the mid 1900s, consisting primarily of farmland and rural pastures given its proximity to the Parco Regionale Appia Antica. While the bustling city center of Rome sat only a few miles away, Colli Albani was empty and relatively overlooked. The only feature that brought Colli Albani recognition was the Via Appia Nuova, one of the earliest, largest, busiest, and most important roads in Rome, which runs straight through the neighborhood. At the beginning of the Middle Ages, several towers were built on Via Latina and Via Appia, the two most used roads in ancient Rome, in an effort to collect fees from travellers. As a result, travelers began using smaller roads, cutting through the countryside instead, to avoid having to pay. The increased use of these roads, such as Via Tuscolana and Via Appia Nuova, inevitably elevated their significance and value¹. Therefore, for centuries, travelers, along with their wagons and horses, would pull over in Colli Albani to rest in an old tavern, as all that existed in the area were small buildings and cottages².

Colli Albani shares one border with the Parco della Caffarella, named after the Caffarelli family who owned a 16th century farm in the area, and another border with the Parco Di Tor Fiscale, two renowned parks in Rome³. Today, many residents in the town are lucky to have expansive views of the parks and many ancient monuments stretching into the horizon from their bedroom windows! Many areas within the Parco Di Tor Fiscale have been transformed into campsites and blockades after many wars and sieges. For example, the Ostrogoths took over the region in 537 AD, troops occupied the area in 1084 during a struggle between Church and State in the Roman Empire, and soldiers controlled the site once again in the 15th century during the Neapolitan War. As a result of these military events, the area is familiarly known as “Campus Barbaricus⁴.” However, after the fall of the Roman Empire, the countryside was abandoned and many of the villas, palaces, and monuments, including the aqueducts, fell into disrepair, overrun by nature. All Colli Albani residents have access to these parks via winding pedestrian and bike paths that run between towering aqueducts, across vast blooming fields, and around ponds and old farmhouses.

1 Jeffrey Blanchard, “Cornell in Rome Orientation Walking and Bus Tour,” (January 25, 2020).

2 Gregory Smith, “First Official Survey of Colli Albani,” (February 6, 2020).

3 “Downloads,” Parco Regionale Dell’Appia Antica, accessed May 3, 2020, <https://www.parcoappiaantica.it/home/risorse-e-utilita/download/category/1-flyer>

4 “Tor Fiscale Park,” Atlas Obscura (Atlas Obscura, November 28, 2018), <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/tor-fiscale-park>.



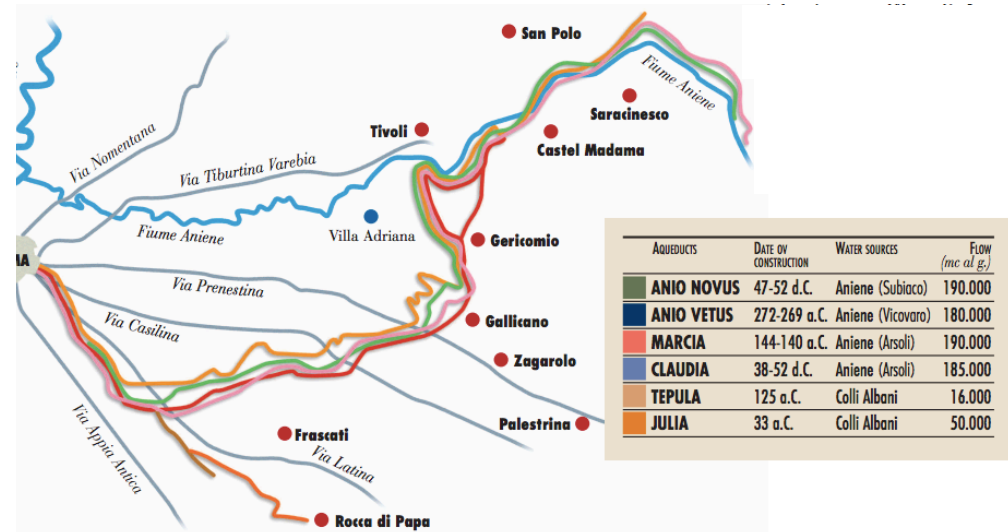


The area of the seven major aqueducts is free and accessible every day, and given its close proximity to Colli Albani, residents can easily enjoy the ancient aqueducts! The Anio Vetus, Claudia, Anio Novus, Acqua Marcia, Aqua Tepula, Aqua Julia, and Felice, built in 272 BC, 38 AD, 44 BC, 125 BC, 33 BC, and 1585, respectively, all carried water from various sources both near and far. For example, Anio Novus, Anio Vetus, Acqua Marcia and Claudia brought water from as far as the valley of the Aniene River. In contrast, the Aqua Tepula and Aqua Julia notably obtained their water from the slopes of the Colli Albani volcano, which was active about 600,000 years ago! As a result, the waters of the Aqua Tepula were warm. Notably, in 537AD when the Ostrogoths sacked Rome, the soldiers, known now as the barbarians, cut the aqueducts in an effort to restrict flowing water to the city and essentially starve Roman citizens into submission. As a result, the population of Rome dropped by tens of thousands of inhabitants to a mere total of 30,000, a historical minimum of the city¹. This episode demonstrates how the many aqueducts that passed by Colli Albani played a pivotal role in urban public and private life. In 1585, following the Middle Ages and during the Renaissance when Rome's population increased once again, Pope Sixtus V ordered the construction of the Acquedotto Felice to bring more water into the city center. The workers who built the Acquedotto Felice utilized the existing structure of the Acquedotto Marcia in their plans, and also destroyed several older aqueducts because they interfered with Felice's path.

All in all, though, these aqueducts were built according to the values and culture of the Roman Empire, and thus had to meet high standards of "firmitas, venustas, utilitas," meaning "solidity, beauty, and usefulness." One example of this is the merged aqueduct of Claudia and Anio Novus, which has a peak height of 28 meters, equivalent to a nine story building. Accordingly, Pliny the Elder, a renowned Roman author and natural philosopher, in "remarking the structure's magnificence and the arches' height that supplied every part of the city, stated that nothing was worthier of admiration in the whole world." The aqueducts handled flowing water both above and underground and took on many different shapes and angles in order to manage Rome's hilly landscapes. While many aqueducts have fallen apart or been destroyed over the last 1000 years, still many of their sections have endured the test of time and stand today as archaeological treasures of the historical past². At the same time, though, the park authority's goals and attempts at preservation have not stopped many people, likely some from nearby Colli Albani, from graffitiing the arches with all sorts of colors and designs!

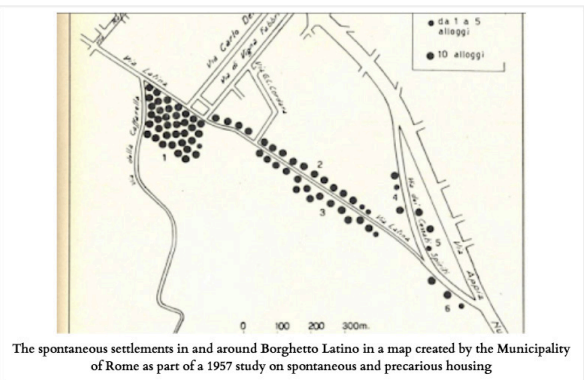
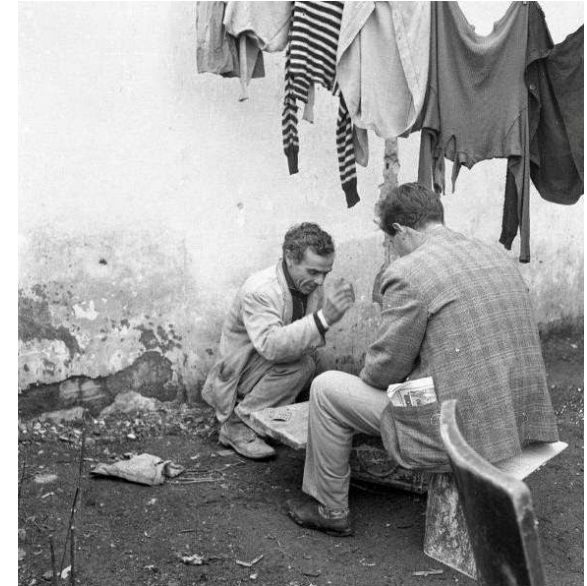
1 Gregory Smith, "First Official Survey of Colli Albani," (February 6, 2020).

2 "Downloads," Parco Regionale Dell'Appia Antica



In addition, from Via Latina, a major road that passes through our census tracts, residents can see the Mausoleo di Cecilia Metella, which was constructed as early as the first century B.C.¹ Indeed, beginning around the 16th century, these parklands were teeming with rural villas that the wealthy Roman elite created to escape the hot weather and thick crowds that permeated the city center². For centuries, the people of Colli Albani have preserved a strong association with and dependence on these neighboring green spaces. These parks have served as the “lungs of nature” and homes to scores of archaeological treasures for all of Rome, and especially Colli Albani, and have ultimately shaped the small town’s historical identity in significant and meaningful ways³.

Beginning in the 1920s, following the first World War, Rome experienced the ruthless hand of Mussolini and the fascist “piccone demolitore,” meaning “the demolishing pickaxe⁴.” The fascist government tore down thousands of houses in the city center in order to create large roads and skyline gaps to improve Mussolini’s view from his office window. As a result, 20,000 people were displaced and forced to move into borghate on the outskirts of the city center, in rural and often archaeological areas⁵. Many of them moved into the Borghetto Latino, situated along Via Latino at the northwestern end of our study area, adjacent to the Caffarella Park. In later years, hundreds of other families moved into the baracche dell’Acquedotto Felice in the Parco Di Tor Fiscale, situated at the southeastern end of our study area. Here, many families utilized the surrounding landscape by building their houses under aqueducts and transforming the arches into walls and roofs⁶. A borgata, a word deriving from “borgo,” meaning hamlet, is a “piece of the city lacking completeness and organization enough to be labeled a ‘district.’” Essentially, it is a rural settlement that has not been accepted by the city nor the country⁷. These borghate lacked running water, electricity, and sanitation, as well as access to basic rights and necessities such as education, labor opportunities, and health resources⁸. However, citizens living in the Borghetto Latino joined forces to establish themselves and fight for their rights. For example, one man, Priest Don Roberto Soldelli, founded Scuola 725, located at the 725th building along the barracks of the Felice Aqueduct⁹. Here, he hosted and educated the children of the Borgata, empowering each child and giving him/her a voice.



1 Jeffrey Blanchard, “Cornell in Rome Orientation Walking and Bus Tour,” (January 25, 2020).

2 Jeffrey Blanchard, “Renaissance Villa and Garden Design,” (April 1, 2020).

3 Silvia Cioli, Interviewed by Cornell in Rome Urban Planners, Interview, (April 16, 2020).

4 Italo Insolera et al., *Modern Rome: from Napoleon to the Twenty-First Century* (Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018), p. 138)

5 “Borghetto Latino,” *Rerum Romanarum*, accessed May 3, 2020, <https://www.rerumromanarum.com/2015/06/borghetto-latino.html>

6 “The Voices of the Felice Aqueduct,” *levocidellacquedottofelice.wordpress.com* (Torre del Fiscale Association and Citizens’ Committee via del Mandrone, June 30, 2011), <https://levocidellacquedottofelice.wordpress.com/about/>

7 Italo Insolera et al., *Modern Rome*, p. 147.

8 Isabella Clough Marinaro and Bjørn Thomassen, *Global Rome Changing Faces of the Eternal City* (United States: No Publisher, 2014), ch. 13).

9 “The Voices of the Felice Aqueduct,” June 30, 2011.





There were over a thousand of these buildings in the parks, and all of them were illegal¹. Soon, families living in the borgata fighting for the right to shelter and services, as well as cityfolk living in Colli Albani and surrounding areas who campaigned to preserve the park, came together against city and local governments to demand change². Finally, in the late 1900s, the government opened public housing buildings for borghetto residents as part of law no. 162 of 1962, management of the park intensified, and the Borghetto Latino slum was demolished³. In 1988, the Lazio Region approved the legal institution of the Parco Regionale Appia Antica⁴. However, with extensive oversight from competing government authorities and private landowners—the park is about 18% private and 82% public—the park is often the center of disputes and controversies⁵.

Overall, the current state of the park as a beautiful rural landscape graced with protected natural and archaeological marvels must be attributed to the active citizens who devoted their lives to ensure the protection and pedestrianisation of the park in the 1900s.



We have dedicated a great portion of our urban survey to these archaeological parks because, as planners, we have noticed the strong interdependence between Colli Albani and each of its surrounding green spaces. The Parco Della Caffarella, in many ways, has defined Colli Albani, just as the citizens of Colli Albani have simultaneously contributed meaningfully to the development of the parks. Today, families stroll along the walking paths on warm weekend days, bike and run on the exercise tracks that stretch nearly the entire perimeter of the park, lounge for picnics on Easter and other holidays, learn about Rome's ancient and imperial history at archaeological sites, admire the natural and ecological phenomena of the park, and even await news from government officials who often declare important announcements from Caffarella. Years of fighting for the conservation of the beloved park have allowed today's residents of Colli Albani to use the park to their own benefit in immeasurable ways.

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- 1 Italo Insolera et al., *Modern Rome*, p. 366.
 - 2 "Borghetto Latino," *Rerum Romanarum*.
 - 3 Italo Insolera et al., *Modern Rome*, p. 289.
 - 4 "Downloads," Parco Regionale Dell'Appia Antica
 - 5 Silvia Cioli, Interview, (April 16, 2020).

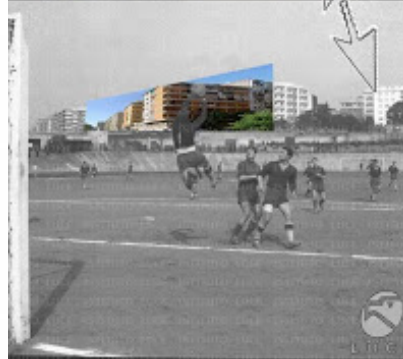


rome's first sports stadium:

The Appio Motovelodromo was an early 1900s sporting facility located in Rome's open countryside, in Colli Albani, that functioned for nearly half a century as an acclaimed soccer stadium and cycling center. The Velodrome was built in 1910 and famously housed the AS Roma soccer team during their first few years of existence. Furthermore, many championship games were once played on the field, as well as several star Italian athletes who participated. Even though Colli Albani was very much on the outskirts of Rome, a tram that connected the city center directly to the Velodrome itself brought the neighborhood a new vitality and purpose. During important games, ten thousand spectators packed the Appio Motovelodromo and even overflowed into Colli Albani so that they blocked neighborhood streets for several blocks.

The velodromo was highly acclaimed and celebrated across Rome, and it attracted many city-center folk out to the countryside. As Colli Albani grew and evolved from a rural town to a suburban neighborhood with well-established buildings and solid routes of transportation, the Velodromo found itself closed in on. In the late 1950s, blocks were so dense that residents of the Colli Albani could sit out on their balcony and watch a soccer game without even leaving their house! Eventually, having been replaced by the new Velodromo in the EUR district that was constructed for the 1960 Olympic Games, Rome's first Velodromo and the heart of Colli Albani, was dismantled and its legacy partially forgotten. Today, our only reminder of the famous Appio Motovelodromo is its namesake street, "Via del Velodromo," which runs through our study area¹.

¹ "C'era Una Volta Il Motovelodromo," Archivio Del Pungolo (ARCODITRAVERTINO.ORG), accessed May 3, 2020, https://web.archive.org/web/20140812013907/http://old.arcoditravertino.org/index_file/Page534.htm

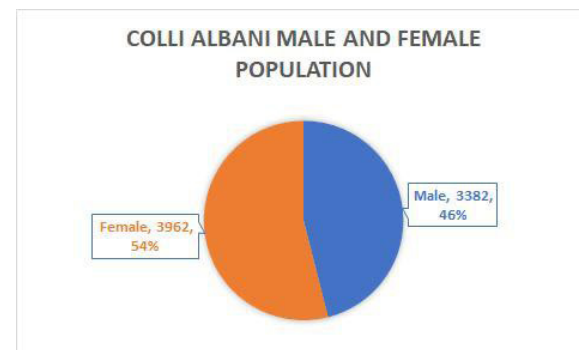
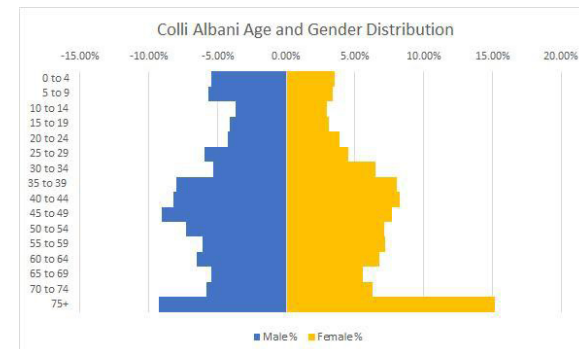


demographics.

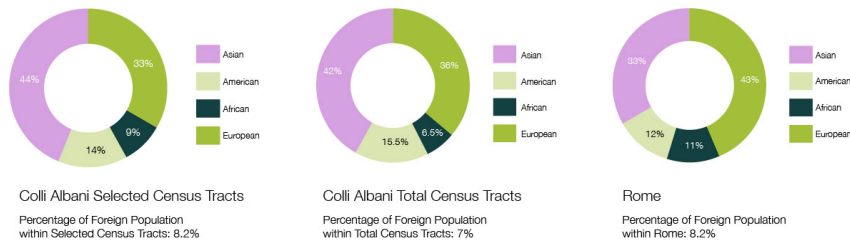
Quantitative analysis is important in defining demographic conditions in our neighborhood, as it helps to supplement the qualitative observations we have made. Using data we have collected as well as data from ISTAT, we have constructed a demographic analysis of our study area in Colli Albani. These data are based on observations we have made while exploring our selected census tracts. Our selection was based on which areas in the neighborhood make up the best representation of the demographic makeup of the entire neighborhood. This analysis will help us understand the basic age, sex, and ethnic composition of our study area as a fair representation of the larger neighborhood. In addition, it gives us a deeper understanding of trends in education, marital status, and the labor force. Finally, the ISTAT data helps us analyze building use in the neighborhood using building typology, age, and condition as factors in determining how land is used in Colli Albani.

The demographics of Colli Albani show trends of an aging, majority-female population. The total population residing in the 32 census tracts selected for this report as of 2011 was 7,344 people, comprising about 0.2% of the population of Rome. In the larger neighborhood, the total population as of 2011 was 27,576, making up about 1% of the population. Most of the residents live in the developer-built part of the neighborhood, conglomerating around the Metro stop and accompanying bus terminal in intensivi, high-density apartment complexes between 4 and 8 stories high. Smaller, lower density clusters of people are located near Via Tuscolana along the northern border of the neighborhood, as well as clusters living in palazzine, near the southern edge of the neighborhood by Parco della Caffarella. Finally, there is a percentage of residents who live in self-built, more informal housing (some of the oldest housing in the neighborhood) along the eastern edges of the neighborhood close to the Aqueduct park.

In terms of gender, females make up more than half of the population in Colli Albani, similar to the city average. As for age, many residents are middle aged or elderly; around a quarter of the population is older than 65, a little higher than the city average of 21.9%. Conversely, approximately 12% of the population is younger than 15, lower than the city average of 13.4%. The high concentration of elderly people is similar to Rome's own aging population trends. This is useful when considering the amount of services in the neighborhood used primarily by older people such as healthcare facilities, community centers, and other services.



Demographics of Foreign-born Population in Colli Albani vs Rome



Foreign Born Population

Overall, the percentage of the foreign born population in Colli Albani and Rome are virtually the same at 8.2%. However, there is a higher percentage of Foreign-born Asian residents than Foreign-born European born residents in Colli Albani. This trend is evident by the plethora of Chinese and Japanese shops and restaurants we saw in the neighbourhood. It was brought to our attention that the Foreign-born Asian population is actually better integrated into the neighbourhood than the Foreign-born Eastern European population, a trend across Rome.

Labor and Employment

In our study area, approximately 47% of the total population is in the labor force, whereas the larger neighborhood as a whole has around 45% of its total population in the labor force, identical to the city average. Of the total population, 43% of residents in our study area are employed while in the larger neighborhood, this percentage is slightly smaller at 42%. Women make up a little less than half of the workforce at 49.1%. Compared to the city average of 47.1%, this shows that Colli Albani has a larger percentage of women working in the labor force. Our study area's unemployment rate as a percentage of its total population was approximately 3%, which is lower than the city average of 4.6% as of 2011. As a percentage of its labor force however, this figure increases to 7%, which is higher than the city average of 6.5%. This suggests that Colli Albani has a higher unemployment rate within the labor force of Rome relative to its total population.

Education

When analyzing data on education in Colli Albani, we describe educational attainment as the highest level of education that an individual has completed. There are several schools in the neighborhood, including a former medical school that has been converted into an elementary school taking up most of its census tract. Only 6% of the population who are 15 years or older are students. About 1 in 5 residents in Colli Albani has a college degree, which is higher than the city average of 19.1%. About 36% of the neighborhood holds a high school diploma, which is also higher than the city average of approximately 34%. These statistics imply that Colli Albani has a high education attainment rate compared to the rest of the city.

Marital Status

Marital status in Colli Albani is very similar to the city average, albeit with one or two small differences. Slightly more residents of Colli Albani are married rather than single, compared to the city average where percentage rates of married and single citizens are identical. The neighborhood has low separation and divorce rates, both at 3% and identical to the city average in those categories. The widowed rate is only slightly higher than that of the city average at 9%, emphasizing Colli Albani's large elderly population and implying that more traditional marriage roles are easy to find within the neighborhood. Additionally, this data suggests that higher rates of married residents are associated with higher age, as well as the lower divorce rate.

Housing

Building typology and statistical data from building use in Colli Albani shows that a large majority of the buildings constructed in the neighborhood serve at least a partial residential role. Of the 424 buildings in our census tracts, 331 of them have residential units in them; many buildings, especially on major roads such as the intensivi complexes along Via Appia Nuova, are mixed-use with a business or two operating on the ground floor. Most of the buildings in the neighborhood date back to the mid-20th century, of which 104 buildings were constructed before 1945. A large concentration of these pre-WWII buildings are located out by the Aqueduct park on the eastern boundary of the neighborhood. Most of the buildings, about 64%, are in either excellent or good condition, reflecting the affluent character of the higher density neighborhood center. Only 14 buildings remain unused, emphasizing high density in these buildings.

	Secondary School Diploma (Total)	Secondary School Diploma (%)	University Degree (Total)	University Degree (%)
Colli Albani (Study Area)	2,666	36%	1,477	20%
Colli Albani (Total)	10,008	36%	5,739	21%
Rome	886,019	34%	500,326	19%

	Male Population	Male %	Female Population	Female %
Colli Albani (Study Area)	3,382	46%	3,962	54%
Colli Albani (Total)	12,440	45%	15,136	55%
Rome	1,228,564	47%	1,386,992	53%

	Total in Workforce	Total in Workforce (%)	Total Employed	Employed (%)	Total Unemployed	Unemployed (%)
Colli Albani (Study Area)	3,454	47%	3,149	43%	207	2.80%
Colli Albani (Total)	12,650	45.50%	11,571	41.90%	719	2.60%
Rome	1,199,386	45.90%	1,085,542	64.10%	78,085	4.60%

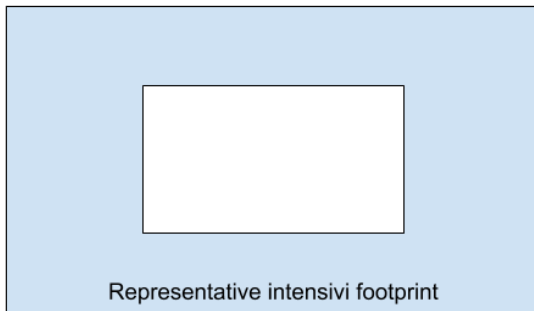
built environment.



land use.



The map above demonstrates the buildings in our census tracts and their land usage. The map is divided into four categories: residential, commercial, mixed-use, and public/government. We used data from our own observations to organize each type of land usage. The majority of the land in our census tracts are used for residential purposes, while the second most common land use is mixed use (usually a mix of residential/commercial). There is little government/public presence, other than an elementary school (that was once a medical college) and a police station. Overall, the purpose of this neighbourhood is definitely to create a sense of community as demonstrated by the majority of buildings being used for residential purposes.



Intensivi:

Intensivi are large mixed use buildings, with six to nine stories, and ground level shops with residences above. Most date to the 1960s and 1970s, and are largely constructed out of concrete in a utilitarian fashion with little ornament. Intensivi tend to be constructed around a courtyard and contain 50 to 200 units. Most intensivi are on larger, busier streets, towards the center of Colli Albani.



building type.



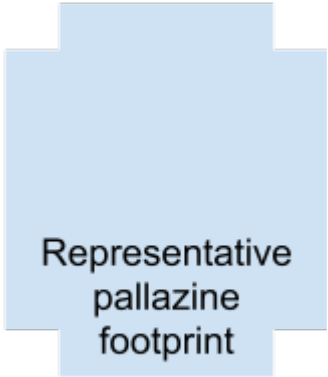
The map above lays out the different types of buildings in our selected census tracts. Most of the building types are Palazzine, or four to five story houses, usually painted beige or orange. However, there is also a strong public housing presence with the Intensivi.

Towards the aqueduct park, most of the houses are classified as self built. But perhaps the most interesting characteristic about the neighbourhood is how these building types coexist and how much history is behind every building type. It makes for a unique neighbourhood heritage and culture.

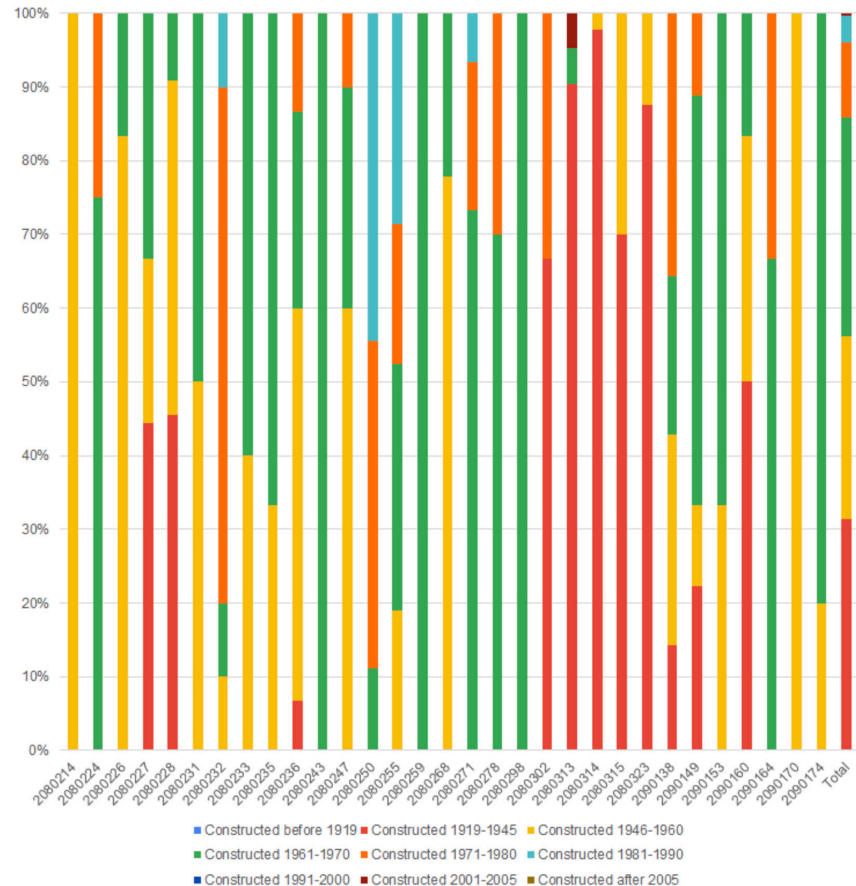


Pallazine:

Pallazine are medium size, mostly residential buildings, which tend to be three to six stories, with the occasional garage and rooftop terrace, and also occasionally have ground floor shops. Most were built between the 1930s and 1960s, and while largely constructed out of concrete, tend to feature more ornamentation and attention to aesthetics and details than Intensivi. They tend to be built on smaller streets, and are often set back from the street, sometimes with a courtyard or other form of outdoor space. Most have anywhere from four to sixteen units.



Current Building Construction Dates by Census Tract

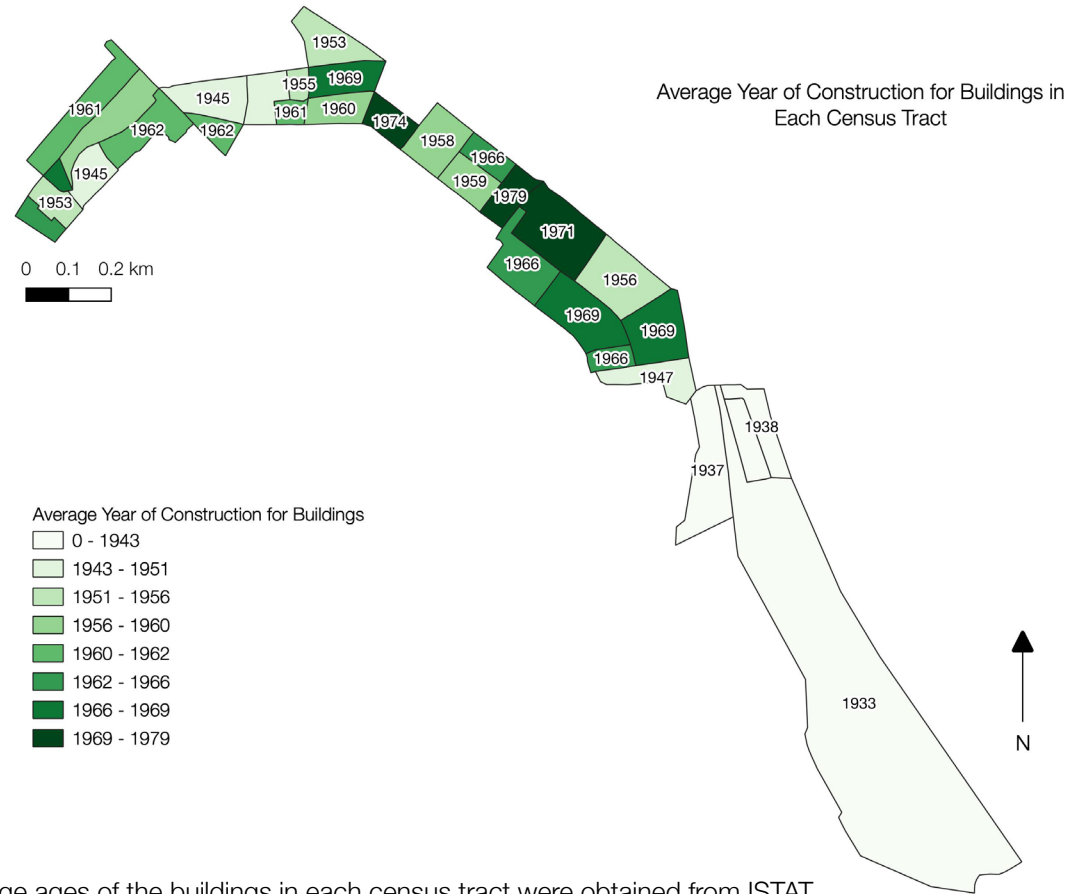


Self Built:

Self Built housing in Coli Albani is almost completely residential, and most often one or two stories, with a few that go up to four stories. The styles vary widely, as does the quality of construction, but most are relatively simple concrete buildings. Most self built buildings are on smaller, quieter streets, and are usually built in bunches - most self built buildings are built around one another. The ages of self built housing varies widely and is not immediately discernible from the street, as upkeep and styles of building vary.

Representative
self-built housing
footprint





The average ages of the buildings in each census tract were obtained from ISTAT data. Unfortunately, the ISTAT data only records the number of existing buildings built in each decade, so to create an average age, the midpoint of each decade is used as the age of each building within that span. Thus the equation used is:
$$\text{AvgAge}_{\text{census tract}} = \frac{(\text{count of buildings } 1901\text{-}1910 * 1906) + \dots + (\text{count of buildings } 2001\text{-}2005 * 2003)}{\text{total count of buildings in census tract}}$$

Most of the buildings that exist today towards the “center” of Colli Albani were built after the Borghetto Latino was torn down, thus the later construction dates. In comparison, the self built houses by the Caferella park all have much earlier construction dates, as they were not torn down by the government.

road classification.

This map outlines the roads and streets located in our census tracts in Colli Albani. We classified these pathways as primary roads, secondary roads, tertiary roads, and private roads. Primary roads are major roads with four or more lanes and wide sidewalks, with some space for parking in a middle section. There is mostly heavy traffic and is used by public transportation. Secondary roads are usually two-way streets with no more than two lanes, one in each direction, and some moderate traffic. Some public transportation also uses these roads. Tertiary roads are mostly narrow, one-way side streets with narrow sidewalks. Space is mostly taken up by parking and there is usually light traffic. Finally, private roads and driveways include entrances to private parking garages, driveways for commercial use, or other unspecified reasons. Not much data is available for this classification from ISTAT, although these private roads are evidence of developers building intensivi building complexes in the neighborhood, as a result of a secure real estate market for Colli Albani.



Analyzing street typology data of Colli Albani is important to understand social walking patterns, public transportation usage, traffic congestion, number of parking spaces in the neighborhood, and other factors. The main method of surveying streets and sidewalks was walking down these streets and taking notes on street/sidewalk walkability, quality, busy factor, and any public transportation. Using notes from these sessions and other statistical data, there seems to be two noticeable street typologies within the neighborhood: primary roads used by many cars and public transportation with wide sidewalks and secondary/tertiary roads, which are smaller, more residential one-way streets mostly used for parking with narrow sidewalks and limited walking space. Several streets will be analyzed for each typology to give a more specific representation of the types of paths and streets in the neighborhood.

Type 1: Primary Roads

Via Appia Nuova is the major road which cuts through the center of the neighborhood where the Colli Albani Metro stop is located. The road is two-way, with two lanes in each direction for a total of four traffic lanes. At the time of observation, the road had heavy traffic on it, typical of a morning commute into the city center. There is a wide space lined with trees in between the northbound and southbound lanes that is mostly used for parking, but is wide enough to hold another two lanes of traffic where needed. The sidewalks are wide enough to support heavy pedestrian flow.

Via Tuscolana is another two-way major road representing the northern border of the neighborhood. It has two lanes in each direction for a total of four lanes. Both lanes had medium to heavy traffic at the time of observation. Sidewalks line both sides of the streets; the sidewalk lining the southbound lanes was used more by pedestrians due to several businesses operating along the street. A space in the middle of the northbound and southbound lanes is used for parking.

Via dell' Arco di Travertino is a major two-way, north-south road that acts as a de facto border between the high-density commercial center of the neighborhood and the more informal, self-built section near the aqueduct park. There are two lanes in each direction and a middle section used for parking with its own sidewalks dividing the northbound and southbound lanes. Both sides have sidewalks; the sidewalk lining the northbound street is very narrow at some parts, limiting walkability and making it difficult to reach the bus stop along this stretch. Small pedestrian pathways cut through the middle section of the road, allowing pedestrians to cross the street near busier intersections safely.

Via delle Cave is the shortest major road, starting at Via Appia Nuova and running northeast to Via Tuscolana. It is a two way street, with two lanes in each direction for a total of four lanes. A middle section used for parking divides the northbound and southbound lanes; parking space alternates for each direction of traffic. The street is mainly commercial, with many intensivi blocks built along the road. The sidewalks are wide enough for pedestrians to walk safely on.





Typology 2: Secondary and Tertiary Roads

Via Tomasso Fortificca is a two way street that runs through a primarily residential portion of Colli Albani near the Parco della Caffarella. In our study area, the street is wide because of the two lanes, resulting in narrow sidewalks; some sections are only 1 meter wide. The sidewalks are curbed for most of the length, but in some sections with closely parked cars, it is a tight space to get through. Despite this, there weren't any other noticeable obstructions along the street and it was fairly easy to walk through.

Via Genzano is a more commercial avenue in the northern part of the neighborhood. Beginning from Via Appia Nuova, the road extends eastward, taking a slight turn southward and running parallel to Via Tuscolana until it ends at Via dell' Arco di Travertino. Most of the street is pretty narrow, but wide enough for two-way traffic and sidewalks big enough for consistent pedestrian traffic. The sidewalks were mostly paved and curbed, with some noticeable cracks in the pavement.

Some smaller residential streets in our study area were difficult to walk through, especially towards the older intensivi sections and out towards the self-built section near the Aqueduct park. An example for the intensivi section is Via di Vigna Fabbri, a small, primarily residential street running south from Via Appia Nuova to Via Latina, ending at a driveway leading into the Parco della Caffarella. For a large portion of this street, there are very narrow sidewalks; some sections are only 1 meter wide, making walkability pretty difficult. Most of the space in the street is taken up by parked cars, as such it reflects the primarily high-density residential makeup in this section of Colli Albani. In the self-built section, Via dell'Acquedotto Felice is a one-way, residential street that runs along the Felice Aqueduct starting from Via Tuscolana and heading south until it ends at an entrance to the park. Closer to the park, the sidewalk becomes less maintained and we ended up walking in the street as there was little to no traffic along this road. There are no intersections other than at Via Tuscolana, and there were no visible pedestrian markings other than ones designating the street from the sidewalk.

General Takeaways

The street typology of Colli Albani shows that where there is good walkability on sidewalks and pedestrian corridors, there is also heavier traffic as seen on some of the larger streets such as Via Appia Nuova. Additionally, smaller residential streets have narrow sidewalks making walkability difficult, but there is lighter traffic on these streets since most of the space is taken up by parked cars and motorcycles. Having more room to walk on the street would allow for better pedestrian flow and would increase the busy factor on secondary and tertiary roads. Additionally, the quality of paved sidewalks and roads was noticeably poorer on secondary and tertiary roads than on primary roads, especially in the eastern section of the neighborhood. Increasing street maintenance by fixing cracks in the pavement, potholes on roads, and removing other noticeable obstructions would improve walkability on improperly maintained secondary and tertiary roads.



public transportation.

Colli Albani has a number of public transportation options. The neighborhood is served by the Metro A Line at two stations: Colli Albani station and Arco di Travertino station. Both Metro stations also serve as bus terminals for several bus routes. This gives Colli Albani residents a number of options to travel into the city center or to other locations south of the neighborhood, such as to the Parco Regionale Dell'Appia Antica. Some notable bus routes include:

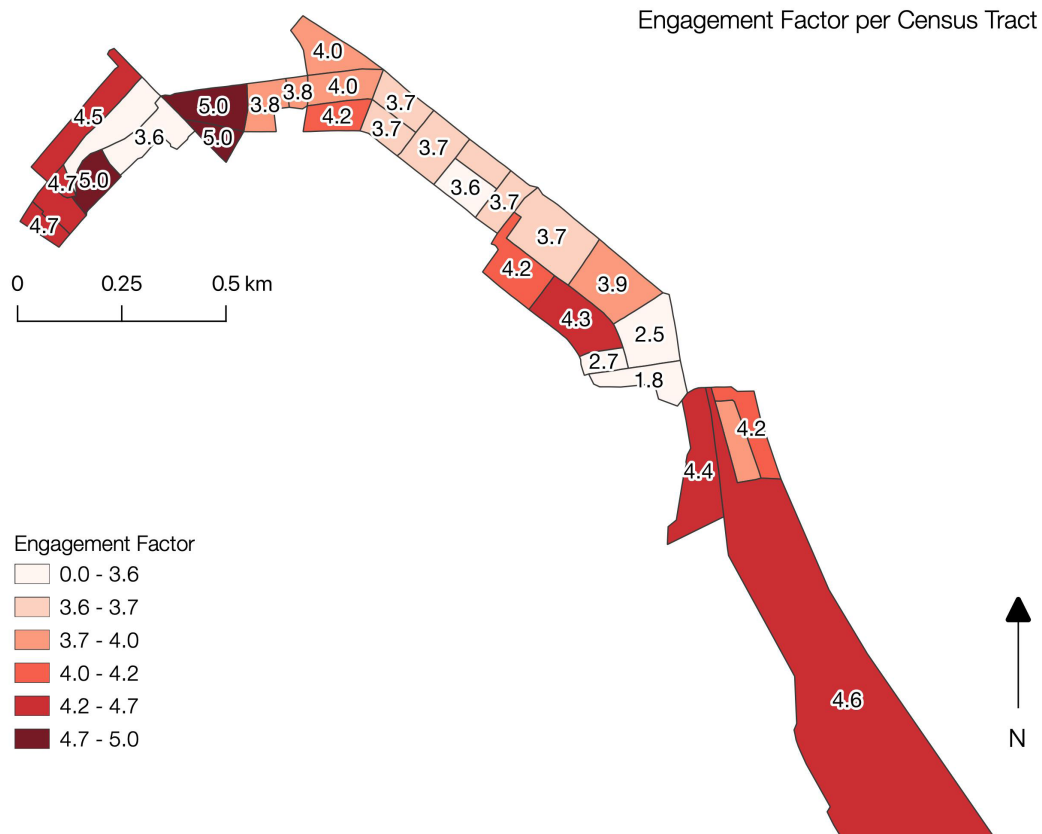
- 85:** starts from Arco di Travertino and heads down Via Tuscolana to terminate at Termini station. Northbound traffic uses Via Poggi d'Oro to get to Via Tuscolana while southbound traffic uses Via Genzano to get to Arco di Travertino. Commuters use this route to go to San Giovanni, the Colosseum, and other locations surrounding Termini.
- 87:** starts from Colli Albani and travels down Via Tommaso Fortifiocca into the city center and all the way to Lepanto. Commuters use this bus line to travel to the Colosseum, Piazza Venezia and other places closer to the ancient city center and the Vatican.
- 409:** starts from Arco di Travertino and goes north on Via dell'Arco di Travertino all the way to Roma Tiburtina station. Commuters use this route to connect to Trenitalia trains at Roma Tiburtina, also connecting the Malatesta Metro station and Roma Prenestina station along the route.
- 590:** starts at Piazza Cinecitta and travels along Via Tuscolana. In Colli Albani, the route turns onto Via delle Cave and then onto Via Appia Nuova, traveling further into the city center and up to Flaminio before crossing the Tiber River and terminating at Piazza del Risorgimento near the Vatican.

There are a number of bus stops in Colli Albani. Most of them are pretty accessible to use by residents; however, several of them are located on streets with poor sidewalk walkability and not enough space to wait on the sidewalk. For example, the De Sanctis bus stop on Via Tommaso Fortifiocca has little waiting room for commuters because of how narrow the sidewalk is. This may result in some bus stops only serving to drop off passengers instead of picking them up, especially along stops that are closer to a terminus as was the case for this stop.

It did have dedicated markings for bus dropoff and pickup, but there were also cars illegally parked in the designated space, which was a common theme when surveying more of these bus stops in our neighborhood. Any bus serving this stop, or any other stop with illegally parked cars or other obstructions, would have to stop in the middle of the street to unload and load passengers, potentially backing up traffic behind it. While there is more waiting space for passengers on larger roads like on Via delle Cave, the illegal parking of cars in the dedicated bus dropoff zone would make it difficult for the bus to properly load and unload passengers.

engagement.

This Engagement Map measures the “livability” of our study area. We based our livability measurements off of considerations of the imageability, transparency, safety perceptions and maintenance, enclosure, human experience, vitality, and connectivity of Colli Albani. These conceptions have all been shown to affect people’s perceptions of their neighborhoods. After our fourth survey of our study areas, we labeled the roads, buildings, institutions, public spaces, and the census tract as a whole on a scale of 1-5. We then averaged those scores to find an overall rate of livability within that tract.



Imageability: the physical qualities that make the space memorable. These include fountains, gardens, farmer’s markets, schools and hangout spots, and general cleanliness and order. We also considered certain staple stores and restaurants.

Transparency, Safety Perceptions, and Maintenance: the quantity of private activity as seen from the street, as well as the perception of safety risks in space. In scoring this we considered construction efforts, the prevalence of graffiti, the condition of buildings, sidewalks, and roads, and the relationship between private and public life.

Enclosure: the vertical elements on the street. This rating depended on the proportion of sky that someone could see from the ground. It also changed depending on street and sidewalk widths that might create a sense of claustrophobia on the ground level.

Human Experience: presence of elements that have human function. We evaluated public institutions, stores, and restaurants on the road sides. We also considered how far residents might have to travel to get to essential resources such as the metro and the grocery market.

Vitality: the liveliness of the neighborhood, especially in regard to its commercial diversity. We assessed both the private and public activities that we could see, such as how busy local institutions were as well as understanding community ties through private gatherings. We also measured the diversity of the street level businesses.

Connectivity: the ease at which pedestrians can use the streets to walk or bike. We counted the number of times we ran into pedestrians on the streets and pathways, and evaluated their age and the purpose of their stroll.



“Livability is at the forefront of the agenda for policymakers, planners, community groups and environmental designers, yet there is not agreement on a shared operational definition...” However, researchers “have observed that certain places are perceived as more livable and supportive of human activity than others and that these perceptions inspire in their users stronger senses of attachment and stewardship.”

- Dr. Deni Ruggeri

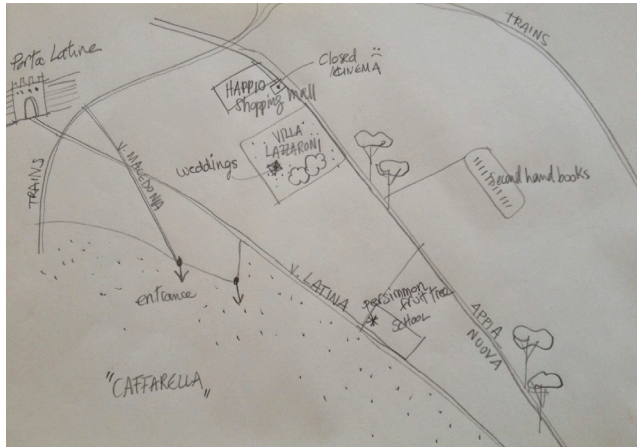
1 Rating: A rating of 1 typically meant that area had uneven roads, a lack of street paint, and no sidewalks. In addition, buildings were typically rundown and seemingly uncared for, perhaps with broken windows and thus a lack of privacy, and residential walls were falling over and graffitied on. In these areas there was often an excess of trash on the ground creating a stench, and the sky and sunlight was blocked out by tall apartment buildings. There were no visible signs of community gathering, and nothing in particular stood out as positively memorable.



3 Rating: A 3 rating designated an area that might have high rise decaying buildings and busy streets with a lack of attention to pedestrians, but where there was still a very strong sense of community. Perhaps some stores were shut down and locked with graffiti paint all over the outside walls, but still, children played together nearby on their way back from school. In addition, the streets and sidewalks would be unpaved and bumpy, yet they would still have two sidewalks for pedestrians and ample room for parking.

5 Rating: A 5 rating marked an area with a clear community feeling and children, teens, adults, and elderly walked, gathered, and played outside. The roads were paved and the sidewalks were very wide and lifted up to distinguish them from the street. Trees and flowers lined the pathways, and there was a diversity in the height of buildings that allowed the sunlight to hit the ground. A rating of 5 also meant there was a strong diversity of commercial businesses nearby, including perhaps a grocery store, a market, restaurants, Chinese shops, and bar cafes. A 5 rating also ensured an accessible green space nearby.

interviews.



Example of a Lynch Map (Mental Mapping Exercise) that one of our interviewees drew

Some Questions we asked our Interviewees:

How long have you lived in the neighborhood?

Da quanto tempo vivi nel quartiere?

What kind of public services do you rely on in the neighborhood?

Quali servizi pubblici sono presenti?

Do you have family who live in the neighborhood?

La tua famiglia vive nel quartiere?

Do you rely on public transportation to get to where you need to go? Do you own a car?

Usi i mezzi pubblici per spostarti? Hai un'automobile?

Do you interact with any of the residents outside of work?

Interagisci con altri residenti fuori dal tempo lavorativo?

What kind of opportunities do you think are possible in Colli Albani (economic, physical, etc.)? Do you notice any threats to the neighborhood that you feel should be addressed?

Che opportunità ci sono nel quartiere Colli Albani (economiche, fisiche, ecc.)? Vedi delle minacce (problematiche) nel quartiere che dovrebbero essere affrontate?

Where do you normally go to meet up with people?

Dove ti incontri normalmente con le altre persone?

In your work, what kind of people do you come across and work with on an everyday basis?

Nel tuo lavoro, che tipo di persone incontri quotidianamente?

How often do you visit the parks here?

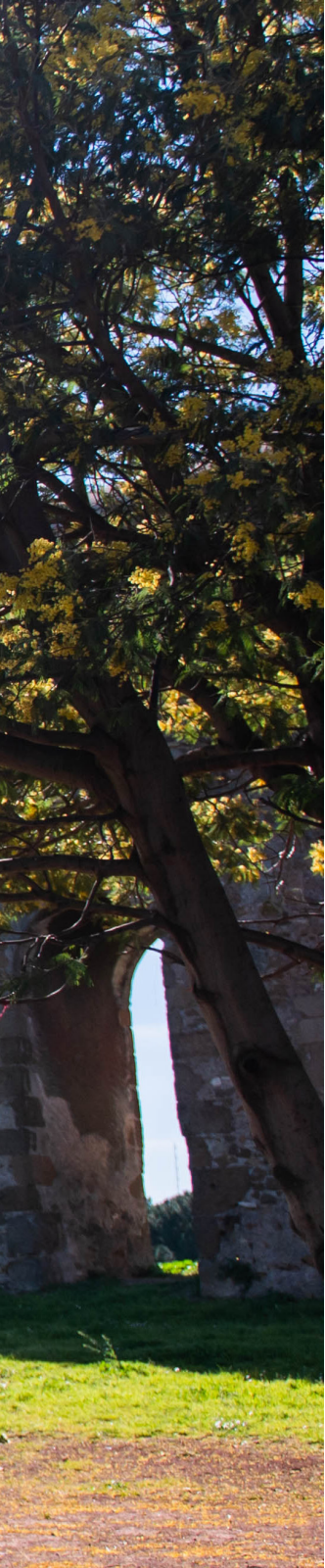
Visiti spesso i parchi qui intorno? Ogni quanto tempo?

How would you characterize the neighbourhood in 3 words?

Come descriveresti, in tre parole, il tuo quartiere?

What is your favourite thing about the neighbourhood?

Qual è la cosa che preferisci del quartiere?



Giulia

Giulia, one of our informants in the neighborhood, is the head of the Zapata Romana community organization, located in the Parco della Caffarella. She presents a simple, but still informative cognitive map of Colli Albani. She pays attention to major paths, marking Via Appia Nuova and Via Latina. In addition, she takes note of several areas where social interaction is common, such as Villa Lazzaroni where weddings take place. This also includes the Parco della Caffarella, a major green space in the neighborhood with entrances off Via Latina to the north of the neighborhood boundary. She also takes into account notable businesses that she occasionally visits such as a second hand bookshop that, based on the street orientation, appears to be on or nearby Via delle Cave and a shopping mall near the Furio Camillo Metro station on Via Appia Nuova. This suggests that the mall is a major commercial center just north of the neighborhood, close enough to be a prominent node for commercial activity and social interaction for Colli Albani residents. Her emphasis on green spaces is clear; she includes the two major green spaces for the area and draws trees on Via Appia Nuova, referencing the tree-lined space in the center of the road.

Mauro

Mauro is an engineer who has lived in Colli Albani for many years. He lives in a terraced building to the south of the church of San Gasparre. There are attractive buildings with lots of green that were built in the 1970s. He considers the neighborhood boundaries to be the same as the San Gasparre parish boundaries: thus via Demetriade to the east, Via Appia to the south, Via Tuscolana to the north, and Via della Cave to the west. It also includes a piece of Mandrione.

One of the chief pathways is Via Genzano, located in the oldest part of Colli Albani. It is the earliest pathway, especially in the area near Largo Albani. There are more shops there, and a post office is located there as well. As you move away from Colli Albani, the street loses density and commercial activity. Monuments in the neighborhood include the parish church and Largo Colli Albani, which he described as a node on the border of the neighborhood. The marketplace has a recognizable quality, but it is experiencing decline. He mentions an empty space near the Arco di Travertino metro station, where a post office or a state medical facility was supposed to serve the community, but it has been abandoned for years.

The area along Via Tuscolana was mostly built in the 1950s. The area along Via Appia was developed in the 1970s and 1980s. He also explains that just before the low-rise area, around Via Aprilia was once a shanty town. The shanty was torn down and replaced with new buildings dating to the 1990s. The characteristic features of these buildings are the pilotis. The area around Via Aprilia is deemed a rough area, especially at night. But he is interested in it because property is inexpensive, and he is looking for a home for his children.

Claudio

Claudio is a chemist who lives in Colli Albani. He has lived there all his life; he lives with his parents, but is hoping to buy a house in the same neighborhood, a sign that he is pleased with the area. Currently, he lives in the developer-built part of the neighborhood near the Colli Albani metro station.

Alessandra

Alessandra lives in Torpignattara, but frequents all the neighborhoods which border the Aqueduct park. She explains that Colli Albani is part of Tuscolano Sud, an urban area of Municipio Roma VII that makes up several neighborhoods. Its strongest attraction is the Via Appia Antica and the park. She says that this was once a mixed neighborhood and included public housing owned by the city of Rome in Via Carlo Cipolla. These units have since been privatized. She describes these as red colored houses of large dimensions. The borgate were also famous, but now the area is uniformly middle class. She also describes the velodrome, which is no longer standing but is still famous in local memory. In fact, there is a restaurant which still uses the name, Osteria al Vecchio Velodromo in Via Genzano 139. She appreciates the Caffarella park, but rarely goes because she has to take a bus to get there. The park she uses is Villa de Santis, which is located further northeast of Colli Albani. She supports bicycle transport, but says the city must develop this form of transport much more. She is familiar of the GRAB, a proposed, interconnected bicycle network throughout Rome, but says that Rome is not really made for bicycles.

S.W.O.T. analysis,

strengths:



Colli Albani's greatest strengths come from its location. It is situated between two large parks, including the Parco della Caffarella, and the neighborhood also includes the Tombe della Via Latine park, which Claudio Silvestri, a neighborhood resident, cites as his favorite park. Several other neighborhood residents also stated in interviews that the access to green space is one of their favorite features of the neighborhood. An additional strength of Colli Albani's location is its proximity to the center of Rome. Mauro, a neighborhood resident, tells us that Colli Albani's distance from the city center - about twenty five minutes on public transit, or fifteen minutes by car - is perfect, because it is close enough for easy commuting but Colli Albani still feels quiet and peaceful. In addition to its location, Colli Albani's other overarching strength is its livability. Silvestri is currently looking for an apartment or house of his own in the neighborhood, and finds the prices quite affordable. All of our informants have reported that other than minor, low-level crime, the neighborhood is quite safe. The center of Colli Albani boasts a wide array of shops and services, and though sidewalks are not available everywhere, the neighborhood is generally quite walkable.

weaknesses:

Colli Albani suffers from both problems endemic to Roman neighborhoods as well as problems unique to Colli Albani. Mauro laments that like other Roman neighborhoods, Colli Albani suffers from inconsistent street maintenance, occasionally heavy traffic, a lack of upkeep for parks and other public spaces, and accumulating trash. Silvestri agrees with this assessment of weaknesses, and Luca, another resident concurs that public spaces are especially neglected. As for weaknesses specific to Colli Albani, Silvestri complains that the neighborhood is cut in half, both physically and socially, by the Via dell'Arco Travertino, a major road that runs through the neighborhood. Silvestri reports that the eastern area is more run down and poorer than the western side, a notion that is borne out by the ISTAT data. Additionally, he believes that immigrants on the eastern side have an especially hard time integrating into the social fabric of the neighborhood.



opportunities:



Because of Colli Albani's proximity to the parks, the neighborhood has a great opportunity to strengthen the connection between its residents and the ancient ruins just across the street. Enhancing access to the Tombe della Via Latina park would help connect the neighborhood and make more green space available. Building on this access to green space, Colli Albani should fight to reinforce and improve the walking and biking pathways within the park so that its residents can benefit from the park's resources. Colli Albani should do this to strengthen the links between the city and its surrounding green spaces. Colli Albani could use its parks as an asset to heal the divide in the neighborhood. Mobilizing civic organizations around the parks while seeking to soften the divide caused by the Via dell'Arco Travertino by integrating green space and making it more walkable could help to integrate the neighborhood together. Colli Albani should also connect more with its historical roots in order to deepen and enrich its neighborhood identity. Colli Albani has a great opportunity to create "an open-air museum of the city's never written history."

threats.

As the weaknesses section highlighted, lack of effective governance and maintenance threatens Colli Albani's public spaces. If the upkeep of parks and other public spaces is greatly neglected they could turn from one of the neighborhood's greatest strengths into a weakness. Additionally, though the social divide is not currently unbridgeable, if more is not done to connect the two halves of Colli Albani and integrate immigrants into the neighborhood, the social fabric of Colli Albani could start to come apart. Integration is particularly threatened by the low-level fascist graffiti that is sprinkled around the neighborhood - one immigrant resident of the neighborhood reports feeling threatened by this constant presence.



conclusion.

Colli Albani is well positioned for the future. Nearly every interview subject planned to stay in Colli Albani for the foreseeable future and felt that life in the neighborhood would only improve. It's a well situated neighborhood, close enough to the center of Rome to be convenient for commuters but far enough out to feel safe and quiet. Colli Albani is blessed with green space - it is bordered by several parks that offer recreation and leisure space to its residents.

There is room for improvement. Colli Albani can do a better job with the basic municipal functions that are lacking across Rome - trash collection, maintenance of public spaces, and provision of civic services. Additionally, Colli Albani could benefit from greater integration of its parkland into the broader neighborhood, connecting residents with the open space that they value so much.

acknowledgements.

We would like to thank Professor Nancy Brooks, Professor Greg Smith, and Marco Gissara for their insights and knowledge throughout our survey both in Rome and during online schooling. We are also grateful to everyone we interviewed, including Silvia Cioli, Luca, Claudio, and Alessandra for providing invaluable information about our neighbourhood's history and character. We feel lucky for their continued support in helping us to successfully complete our survey.

appendix

How to Navigate Appendix:

Each description will be preceded by a number. The number represents the slide number on which the image/table/graphic is located. The number will be followed by various descriptions.

1. This photo portrays a self built house with a large backyard on the foreground with many intensivi apartment buildings lined up in the background to demonstrate the two separate areas within Colli Albani.
3. An image of an intensivi apartment building with a bright red facade.
- 4 top : This image places the neighborhood of Colli Albani in perspective with the rest of Rome.
- 4 bottom: This is a close up birds-eye map that highlights the census tracts we studied within the entire neighborhood of Colli Albani.

Timeline (pictures from left to right).

6. An image of Campus Barbaricus among the aqueducts.
6. An image of the Felice Aqueduct, surrounding green spaces, and walking paths.
6. Top - (a black and white photograph of crowds gathering outside the Appio Motovelodromo.
Bottom - an aerial image of the Appio Motovelodromo racetrack.
6. The proposed 1909 regulation and development plan of Rome.
7. A black and white photograph of the barrache dell'acquedotto felice featuring self-made shacks among a fragmented arch of the aqueduct, a dog, and children.
7. A black and white aerial view of the Borghetto Latino.
7. The proposed 1931 regulation and development plan of Rome.
7. A black and white photograph of the barrache dell'acquedotto felice that highlights the shacks lined along the aqueduct arches.
7. A collaged image that places a photo of a since-destroyed soccer post from the Appio Motovelodromo on top of a more recent photo to demonstrate where the stadium once stood in regards to the rest of Colli Albani.

Slide 8 left to right across the top and then left to right along the bottom:

Top half:

8. The proposed 1962 regulation and development plan of Rome.
8. A black and white image of a little boy playing with a pillow on the ground beside two standing men in coats at the barrache dell'acquedotto felice.
8. A black and white image of a decorated bedroom located in the Borghetto Latino.
8. This graphic image shows the Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica in relation to Rome's major arteries and the G.R.A.

Bottom half:

8. A black and white photograph of a group of children smiling and laughing at the camera on the steps of their house at the barrache dell'acquedotto felice.
8. A close up of the self built shacks lining the edge of the Felice Aqueduct.
8. Contemporary remains of floor tiles from self built houses rooted in the ground where the Borghetto Latino once stood.
8. Two images compiled next to each other to show the Borghetto Latino then and now. The before aspect is black and white with self built shacks in the foreground and intensivi buildings in the distance. The colored photo is an empty field with a small playground.
8. Photo of the Felice Aqueduct with its arches gated off to prevent illegal building.

9. A contemporary photograph of the _____ aqueduct taken in Parco Di Tor Fiscale. (for the blank if you dont know the name either just say "a aqueduct" to make it more general).

10: A photo of the Felice Aqueduct and nearby walking paths, seating area, and green spaces.

10: Two urban planners walk through the arches of the Felice Aqueduct, which is tagged with graffiti designs. The aqueduct arch frames the _____ aqueduct in the distant background.

10: This graphic presents the names, pathways, dates of construction, and flows of six aqueducts from their origin to the city center of Rome.

11: Two men play a game together while squatting and sitting in makeshift chairs at the Borghetto Latino.

11: the spontaneous settlements in and around Borghetto Latino in a map created by the Municipality of Rome as part of a 1957 study on spontaneous and precarious housing. (the bottom of this image can be cropped out and replaced by this text).

11: A photograph of the roofs of several self built houses in Colli Albani.

12: A photograph directly perpendicular to the Felice Aqueduct.

12: A photograph of two urban planners walking toward and under the arches of the Felice Aqueduct.

12: A panorama photograph of the Felice Aqueduct and surrounding greens and walkways with Cornell in Rome Urban Planners also walking alongside it.

13 top: A before and after image compilation of the Appio Motovelodromo then alongside the contemporary buildings and roadways that stand in its place today.
13 bottom: This graphic places a black and white photograph of a soccer goal Appio Motovelodromo next to a contemporary photo of buildings in Colli Albani to put into perspective where the Appio Motovelodromo once stood.
13 right: This graphic places a collage of the soccer field at the Appio Motovelodromo alongside contemporary photos of buildings in Colli Albani to put into perspective where the Appio Motovelodromo once stood.
13 bottom right: a black and white photograph of crowds gathering outside the Appio Motovelodromo.

14 top : This population pyramid displays the population of Colli Albani's age and gender distribution from age 0 to 75+.
14 bottom: This pie chart marks the gender distribution between male and female of Colli Albani

15: This pie chart of Colli Albani's foreign population marks the percentages of the neighborhood's population that is European, African, American, and Asian.

16 top: This table presents the population number and percentage of people who have a secondary school diploma and a university degree in our study area, in Colli Albani as a whole, and in Rome.
16: middle: This table presents the population number and percentage of male and female residents in our study area, in Colli Albani as a whole, and in Rome.
16 bottom: This table presents the population number and percentage of people who are in the workforce, employed, and unemployed in our study area, in Colli Albani as a whole, and in Rome.

17: A photograph of several intensivi in the neighborhood of Colli Albani all with brightly painted facades.

18: This photograph displays the mixed use intensivi buildings in Colli Albani that serve both residential and commercial purposes.
18: A photograph of several self built houses and a few palazzine buildings in the background located in our study area.
18: This land use map of our study area reveals every buildings' function as residential, mixed use, public/government and commercial.

19: A photograph of an intensivi apartment building painted pink with many balconies.
19: A makeshift footprint of a typical intensivi building.
19: A photograph of several identical intensivi apartment buildings all painted bright yellow lined up in a private gated area.
19: This building typology map reveals the construction type, between palazzine, intensivi, self built, and other, of every building in our study area.

20: This is a photograph of a typical palazzine apartment building featuring a lofted first floor with stilts.
20: This is a photograph of a typical palazzine apartment building in our study area.
20: A makeshift footprint of a typical palazzine building.
20: This is a photograph of a palazzine apartment building with an intensivi building in the background.
20: Graph of Current building construction date by census tracts.

21: A makeshift footprint of a typical self built house.
21: A photograph of a 2 story self built house in our study area.
21: A photograph of self built houses and palazzine buildings lining a street with painted walls and gates in front.

22: A photograph of several self built houses and a few palazzine buildings in the background located in our study area.
22: A black and white photograph of the self built houses at the barrache dell'acquedotto felice.
22: This Average Year of Construction for Buildings in Each Census Tract map depicts the average year of construction between 1943 and 1979 for each tract in our study area.

23: This road classification map marks the primary, secondary, tertiary, and private roads that run through our study area.

24: This is a photograph that demonstrates the typical diagonal head-in parking featured on many streets in Colli Albani.

25: Housing in Colli Albani.

26. This is a graphic map of the transport lines and stops of the metro, especially focusing on the Colli Albani and the Arco di Travertino metro stops.

27: This Engagement Factor map highlights the levels of "livability" within each census tract on a scale of 0-5.

28: Top left: Example of a rating of 3 on the Engagement map. Poor use of green space and dilapidated buildings.
28: Bottom left: Example of a rating of 5 on the Engagement Map. Plentiful services and bustling activity.

29: This is an example of a Lynch Map, a mental mapping exercise, that our interviewee, Giulia, drew of Colli Albani based on her personal perceptions and experiences of the neighborhood.

30: This is a photograph of a large tree and green grasses partially concealing the Felice Aqueduct in the background.

31: A photo of the Felice Aqueduct and the pathways and colorful green spaces surrounding it.
31: A photo perpendicular to the Felice Aqueduct and the pathways and colorful green spaces surrounding it.
31: A collaged image that places a photo of a since-destroyed soccer post from the Appio Motovelodromo on top of a more recent photo to demonstrate where the stadium once stood in regards to the rest of Colli Albani.

32: A photograph of a vacant lot filled with trees and bushes in our study area taken through a blurred out barbed wire fence and featuring taller buildings in the distant background.

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